No. 140.

TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1818.

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

PER ANNUM.

THE WHIC

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY MONDAY, AT 2 DOLLARS PER ANNUM,

Payable in Advance.

But it will be distinctly understood, that to mose Subscribers who defer paying until the expiration of the year, the price of the Whic 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 o continue will be implied.

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual

LAWS OF THE UNION.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT to authorise purchasers of public land to withdraw their entries, and transfer the moneys paid thereon.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following persons shall be permitted to withdraw their respective entries made with the register of the land office for the district of Jeffersonville, for the purchase of the land in said district, viz. Abraham Wise-man, for the north-east and northwest quarter of section four, township four south, range one east, John Bones, for the north-west quarter of section thirty-four, township three south, range one east, Gory Jones, for the south-east quarter of section four, township four south range one east; Abraham Van Winkell, for the north west quarter of section three, township four south, range one east; and Joseph Tibbs, for the northeast quarter of section twenty-eight, township three south, range one east. And the receiver of public moneys for the said district shall be authorized to allow to any of the said persons who shall withdraw his entry as aforesaid, a credit on any purchase he shall or may have made of ther public lands in the same district, for the noneys paid on the entry by him withdrawn: Frouded, That the said entries shall not be withdrawn until it shall be made appear satisfac-wry to the register and receiver of public mogys for the said district, that the said entries, is either of them, were made in mistake, in consequence of the erroneous marks of the surveyor and in case of patents having been granted, the time to the register, and by time to the General Land Office, and shall be im to the General Land Office, and shall be

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate, March 9, 1818.—Approved: JAMES MONROE.

MACT concerning the District of Brunswick, in the State of Georgia.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Repsentatives of the United States of America in ingress assembled. That the Collector of the district of Brunswick shall reside at Darien, hich shall be the sole port of entry for the said istrict; and that instead of a surveyor for the ort of Darien, there shall be one surveyor for said district of Brunswick, who shall reside such place in the said district as may be dr cted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS. Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate, March 9, 1818.—Approved

JAMES MONROE.

ACT supplementary to the act, entitled "An act further extending the time for issuing and locating military land warrants, and

other purposes BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Repis enacted by the Senate and noise of Representatives of the United States of America in University of America in University of April, one would be act passed on the 16th day of April, one would b thich this is a supplement, for issuing military and warrants, shall be extended to the first day March, one thousand eight hundred and nineen; and the time limited by the said act for the cation of unlocated military land warrant, shall extended to the first day of October, one thound eight hundred and nineteen.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives. DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate, arch 9, 1818—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

ACT for the relief of Major General Arthur St. Clair. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-

entative of the United States of America in igress assembled, That the Secretary for the partment of War be, and he is hereby directto place upon the pension list of invalid pen-hers of the United States, Major Gen. Arthur Clair, at the rate of sixty dollars per month

to commence on the fourth day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventeen

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the pension aforesaid shall be paid at the Treasury of the United States, on in the same manner as invalid pensioners are paid, who have heretofore-been placed on the list of pensioners, at the option of the pensioner.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

March 9, 1818—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION relative to the distribution of

the late edition of the land laws.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Con-gress assembled, That the copies of the laws pre-pared and printed under the authority of the act, entitled "An act to authorise a new edition of the collection of laws respecting the public lands," shall be distributed in the manner following; that is to say, one copy shall be delivered to the president of the United States, the vice-president, and to each member of the sen-ate, House of Representatives, and delegates from territories; fifteen copies shall be delivered to the secretary of the senate, and therty copies to the clerk of the House of Representatives, for the use of said houses respectively; one copy shall be delivered to each of the judges of the supreme court and clerk thereof, to each of the judges of the district court, and to each of the cierks, marshals, and attorneys, of each district; one copy shall be delivered to the secretary of state, to the secretary of the treasury, to the secretary of war, to the secretary of the navy, to the attorney general, to the director of the mint, to the first and second comptrollers of the treasury, to the first and second comptrollers of the treasure the first and second comptrollers of the seco sury, to the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth auditors, and register of the treasurer; to the post master general, and to the two assistant post masters general, and to the commissioner of the general land office; two copies shall be delivered to the legislatures of the several states and territories respectively; and one copy shall be delivered to each of the governors of the several states and territories; and one copy shall be delivered to each of the judges of the courts of he several territories; one copy shall be delivered to the surveyor general of the United States, the surveyor of the lands of the United States south of Tennessee, the northern part of the late Mississippi territory, and the surveyor of the public lands in the territories of Illinois and Missouri; to each of the principal deputy surveyors one copy; there shall be delivered one copy to each of the Registers and Receivers of public moneys in land offices established, or that may hereafter be established in the several states and territories; and fifty copies shall be placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be distributed among the officers and clerks in his department, as he may think proper; two hundred and fifty copies shall be placed in the Library, and remain there under the same regulations as the other laws of the United States; and the remainder shall be placed in the Library and each member of Congress he eafter elected, shall so long as any remain, exclusive of the two hundred and fifty copies before mentioned, be entitled to one copy at the commencement of that session of Congress next succeeding his

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives
DANIEL D. TO VPKINS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate. March 9, 1818—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

Patent double forcing Pump.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the inland, 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 Connty will receive immediate attention. The principal advantages these Pumps possess over those in common use, are watering gardens that are conti-guous to it: whitening Cloth or extinguishing fire, acing as a complete and powerful engine The difference in the expence between these and common Pumps is so triffing, 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.

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

James Leslie. Jarvis Brewster.

Nov. 3, 1817 --- tf

Bible Society.

CUMBERLAND BIBLE SOCIETY, will meet on Tuesday the 7th of April next, at Port Elizabeth, at 2 o'clock, afternoon. The managers vill 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 AN NUAL SERMON to the Society, and Mr. Free man the ADDRESS, after which a collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Society.

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

MISCELLAN OUS.

AN HONEST LAWYER.

The following extraordinary advertise-ment is copied from a Tennessee paper, and is respectfully dedicated to practitioners at the bar.

FIAT JUSTIAH.

Having adopted the above motto, as early as I had the honor of admission to the bar, I have covenanted with myself that I will never knowingly depart from it; and on this foundation I have built a few maxims which afford my reflections an unspeakable satirfaction.

1. I will practice law, because it offers opportunities of being a more useful member of socie-

2. I will turn a deaf ear to no man, because his purse is empty.

3. I will advise no man beyond my comprehen-

sion of his cause.
4 I will bring none into law who my conscience tells me should be kept out

5.1 will never be unmindful of the cause of humanity; and this comprehends the widows, fatherless, and those in bondage.

6 I will be faithful to my client; but never so unfaithful to myself as to become a party in his

7. In criminal cases, I will not underrate my own abilities; for if my client proves a rascal, his money is better in my hands, and if not, 1 hold the option.

8. I will never acknowledge the omnipotence of the legislature, or consider their acts to be law beyond the spirit of the constitution.

9. No man's greatness shall elevate him above

the justice due to my client.

10. I will not consent to a compromise where I conceive a verdict essential to my client's fine. ture repiitation-or protection-for of this he can-

not be a complete judge.

11.1 will advise the turbulent with candour, and if they will go to law against my advice, they must pardon me for volunteering it against

12. I wili acknowledge every man's right to maage his own cause as he pleases.

The above are my rules of practice, and though I will not (at any critical juncture) promise to finish my business in person, if the public interest should require my removal from hence, I will do every thing in my power for those who like them, and endeavor to leave them in proper hands, if I should be absent.

WILLIAM TATHAM.

Knoxville, Ten.

FOR SALE,

No. 1. A House and Lot, situate

in Fairfield, Cumberland county, on the mair 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 occupi-ed 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 con-

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

No. 4. 12 and an halfacres 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 wil 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 Diament, 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; wo-men's shoes, \$1 12½; pumps, 1 00; children's, from 62½ to 75 cts. Country store keepers will be supplied at a price still less by the dozen.

Robert Alderman. Cedarville, Feb. 16th 1818-6w

WINDOW-GLASS.

BY THE BOX,

March 16, 1818. Stratton & Buck. FOR SAKE BY

Bridgeton Prices Current, (CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

March 23, 1818.

	1	From	To
ARTICLES.	Per	S ets	
Butter,	lb	20	25
Candles, dipt,	do	18:	20
mould,	do	25	
Rhode-Island Cheese, -	do	17	18≩
Chocolate, -	do	25	. J. j. j.
Cotton,	do	371	
Coffee,	do	27	.28
Cider, best,	bbl	3 50	
FISH, Shad,	do	9 00	12,00
Mackarel, -	do	9 00	12.00 ×15
Flax,	lb	12	*15
Flaxseed,	busk	1 25	
FLOUR, Wheat super.	cwt	5 50	6 00
Rye, -	do		3 50
Buckwheat,	do.	3 50	
GRAIN, Wheat, -	bush	1 80	2 00
Rye, 🕒 🕌	do	90	1 00
Indian Corn, -	do	621	75
Oats, •	go.	$37\frac{1}{2}$	40
Hams,	lb	18₃	20
Hog's Lard,	do	18	20
Madder,	-do	371	22
Molasses, West India,	gal		75
Sugar-House,	do	1 00.	75
Onions,	bush	50	1.0
Pork,	lb	16	18≱
Potatoes,	bush	37	50
Rice,	lb	8	1 00
Salt, fine and coarse,	bush		2.75
Sugars,	15	123	16 1 50
SPIRITS, Jamaica best,	g.	1 25	1.30
Common Spirits, -	}	1.00	
Gin, Holland,	do.	1 50 1 00	1 25
Common,	do	1 00 2 25	1 43
Brandy, Cognac, -	do		1 50
Common,	do	1 25	1 50
Peach,			1 00
Whiskey, Apple,	do. do	87 <u>1</u>	1 00.
Ryc, WINES, Lisbon, -	do	75 1.50	
	do	2 50	
Port,	do	4 00	A_{ij} , A_{ij}
Madeira, - WOOD, Oak, -	cord	3 50	4 00
	do	5 00	6 00
Hickory, :	ើមព	12.00	0.00

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, Now-Hope, Delaware Company at Chester, Chester Company at West Chester, Harrisburg, Commercial Bank of Delaware, Bank of Delaware at Wilmington, the Notes of all the Banks in Baltimore, and of the principal Banks in the District of Columbia.

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

Bank Notes at a Discount.

Pennsylvania.-Reading, 13 per cent. Farmer's Bank at Lancaster 2; Susquehannah Bridge Company at Columbia, 2, Lancaster Trading Company, 2; Silver Lake, 21; Little York, Chambersburg, Gettysburgh, and other Pennsylvania Notes, from 2 to 3½ 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.

URSUANT 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, decto certain LOTS of LAND at Port Elizabeth Also the whole of the REAL ESTATE, where, of the said Philip Campbell, dec. died seized in the county of Cumberland aforesaid. Terms at Sale.

James Batten, Adm'r.

ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of at-achment 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 Feb. ruary term 1818, that the same was returned by the sheriff of said county. "Attached as per m-ventory annexed" Now therefore, unless the defendant shall appear, give special bail, and rea ceive a declaration at the suit of plaintiff, judg-ment will be entered, and the estate attached

will be sold. EBENEZER SEELEY, CH. Elias P. Seeley, Atty. March 2d, 1819 2m

Original Miscellany.

MR. SCHULTZ,

Please to give a place in your paper to a candid review of the review of Mand a few additional remarks on the subject controverted, and I shall take a final leave of it. Who M-t is, I have no conjecture - Nothing that I shall say, therefore, can be considered as personal.

A question was proposed for answer,; "What is the meaning of the wordpreach in the Bible?"

The simple object of the question seems to be the Biblical sense of the word preach. The only method to ascertain the meaning of this word, certainly is, to esamine the passages where the word occurs in the Bible, and not in any modern dictionary.

This was my method. And as our Bible is a translation, I appealed to the original of the Sew-Testament. Two things I intimated as useful to arrive at the truth viz. to ascertain the connexion of the word with others, and whether the word was al-

ways the same in the original. The word I found to be a translation of several different words, in the original, of which I gave the senses.. And I verily be lieve, that I gave the legitimate senses of the Greek words, translated preach in the New-Testament. Hence I concluded, that the word signified different things.

And hence another conclusion was, that a person may be said to preach in the scriptural sense of the word, when he delivers a religious discourse, extempore, or memoriter, or from written notes before him, or when he relates what he remembers of a discourse that he has heard.

M-t thinks differently, and I readily admit that he has full liberty to think, and express his thoughts. And I believe that he will allow me to express my thoughts, on his thoughts, expressed in your paper.

M-t refers to the second definition of Walker's dictionary of the word preach, as a correct one, and which expresses the meaning of the word in the Bible. I quoted Walker when I said, 'To preach, as a. n. v. is, to pronounce a public discourse upon sacred subjects.'

But this I could not consider as a full explanation of the Biblical sense of the word. Hence I examined the originals of the word there used, and stated the result.

After M-t refers to Walker's second definition, he cites II. Tim. iv. 2, where he finds Kerruxenton; but there is no Kerruxonton there as it happens. I suppose, however, it was a lapsus pennæ, and admit that the word is there which was intended. And this is precisely the same verb, though of a different mode and tense, which I cited from Matt. iv. 17, and said,

signifies to publish, proclaim, set forth.

M-t observes, that Rosenmuller sags the word is applied to those, who in the fields, stseets, and open air, lift up their voices that they may be heard by many. And another biving prodigy of learning, says it signifies to proclaim and call aloud, and manifestly refers to the human voice. Suppose I admit all this, what then? Do those learned men, say the original words signify nothing else? Preach, in oue of its original words, I said before signifies to proclaim. And I have no objection ta add, cry aloud, lift up the voice like a trumpet, so as to be heard from the north, to the south pole. Still I assert, that it also signifies different things, to publish, set forth, to own. confess, sayor affirm, report,

From the above strictures, it is added, "we conclude that the word preach in the Bible, literally means proclaim orally of with the voice. Now suppose, without granting all this, that the original word literally storiffes to people in Annual with the terally signifies to proclaim aloud with the voice, will it follow, that it has no other signification? It does signify to proclaim as a herald. But the herald did notalways proclaim with his voice the will of his Prince. He frequently carried private messages in writing. The presidents of the United States have proclaimed fasts and thanksgivings. But did they proclaim orally, so that their voice was heard through the etotal Did they not seen or through the states? Did they not convey their will and pleasure through the land, by the instrumentality of news-papers? Thus they proclaimed, but did not do it orally. Hence according to both ancient and modern practice, a proclamation may may be, made without the voice. Hence as it is admitted that proclaiming is preaching, so, I contend that a man may literally messages, added many arguments to in- greater sanctity A perfect equality subsisted preach, and not do it orally.

But suppose, without granting, that the original word under discussion, always means to cry aloud with the voice, M-t gains but little, unless he proves that the other words I produced signify always the same thing. This he cannot do. To prove that Kerusson, for that is the word, literally means to proclaim orally, M-tadds Walker's second definition, to proclaim or publish in religious orations, to inculcate publicly, ito teach with earnestness. Here are three definitions, by I know not what philological, or logical process, metamor. you Mr. Schultz, Adieu.

phosed into the second. Walker gives three definitions of the word preach, as an active verb. Ist. To proclaim or publish in religious orations. 2dly, To inculcate pub-licly. 3dly, To teach with earnestness. What does Walker mean by the word

proclaim? ' To promulgate or pronounce by a solemn or legal publication.' And to publish, is, among other significations, 'to put forth a book into the world.' So that put forth a book into the world. So that which lie proclaimed, his disciples and immediate, followers. While lie dwelt on earth, the autit in a book, is to preach according to his thor of Eternal Salvation, employed extraordination. **d**efinitions of the word;

is used to express them distinctly, it embraces different ideas.' I question, whether Rosenmuller could explain this sentence. How can a single word express ence of the Holy Ghost, by the laying on of distinctly, different modes? It is impossite the hands of the Apostles. Many early writers ble. But the same word which expresses undertook to give the biography of the Aposble. But the same word which expresses distinctly different modes, and embraces different ideas, ' when it signifies an exhibition of truth to the mind, does not mean different things, but the same identical thing? Here is a strange association of words. M-t admits there are different modes of preaching, and yet endeavours to prove that there is but one. And what is that one? A proper use of the organs of speech, is the essential mode of the verb to preach.' Here is a new grammatical discovery. I did think I knew something about the modes of verbs; but I never knew before, that any use, proper or improper, of the organs of speech was the essential mode of a verb. Essential, implies a non-essential, and proper, implies an improper. Now what kind of a mode, I should like to know, would an improper use of the organs of speech constitute. If M-t will explain that whole sentence, so that I can camprehend it, tune illi gratias possum reddo. I shrewdly suspect that your press, Mr. Schultz, would groan under 'the explication.

I will briefly notice the word preach in the Old-Testament. And here this word, is the translation of several original words.

Besher, is thus rendered in 40 Ps. 9. v. Besher signifies generally, to spread. It is rendered in Is. 60. 6, to shew-forth; in 40. 9, bringest. In 11. Sam. 1. 20, to tell This word is translated by the 70 into the Greek euangelizo, which signifies, as bef'ore stated, to tell, relate, &c.

Quera is another Hebrew word, translated preach, Jonah iii. 2.

Quera signifies to call, Exod. ii. 7. Shall I go and call thee a nurse.'—Deut. xxv. 8. The elders of his city shall call

To invite to a feast, II. Sam. xiii. 23.-

To proclaim, Jer. xxxvi. 9. 4 They pro-

Topronounce, Jer. xxxvi. 18. 'He pronounced all these words unto me.

To read and pronounce from writing! Deut. xvii. 19. , He read therein, —i. e. the copy of the laws.? Jer. xxxvi. 6. Read in the roll—in the ears of all the people— Neh. viii. 8. 'They' read in the book, in the law of God distinctly.

Two Hebrew words rendered preach signify differently; to shew forth, bring, tell, call. unite? proclaim, read anti pronounce from writing. And it is evident, that a person may call and unite with, or without the voice—proclaim with the voice that thousands may hear him, or send a written proclamation. He may pronounce with the voice extempore, or memoriter, or froin a written discourse before him.

Hence a man may preach in the Biblical sense of the word, in the three ways befare mentioned. Which is the best method, I shall not now determine.

Since writing the above, I have read a publication signed by Machaon. I agree with him, generally in sentiment. What he says about Ambassadors needs explanation. The prophets and Apostles were, in one view only excepted', no more Ambassadors, than weil qualified, and regular licensed preachers at this period. The licensed preachers at this period. Bible written by them, contains the messages , which God, from time to time gave them by divine inspiration. In this sense only delivered, but also explained their superior knowledge of the scriptures, and their duce those to whom they were sent to accept them, and act accordingly. Ministers now carry the same messages to their hearers, with explanations, and exhortations. So that except divine, immediate inspiration, I see not bat present ministers. of the gospel, are strictly speaking, Am-bassadors of Christ.

I attempted an explication of the Biblical sense of the word preach; From that explication, I drew a conclusion concerning the different methods of preaching.

And now according topromise, I bid

In the Ware of March 2d, the following Theo-logical question is proposed, and a concise an-swer required;—What appears to have been the qualifications of the first preachers? If no more lucid answer should be received, the following facts and observations may afford some illustration of the subject.

The first' preachers of the 'gospel, were the Harbinger of Jesus Christ, John the Baptist, Christ himself the anthor of that redemption ry teachers or preachers to lay the foundation of M—t admits that there are different modes of preaching. This is exactly what I deduced from the different original words translated preach, and their different senses. He adds when the word preach senses. He adds when the word preach the gospel, to every creature. We are informed by the Apostle Paul, Eph. iv. 11. That "he gave some, Apostles; and some, Prophets and some Evangelists; and some, Prophets and some Evangelists; To these no' doubt may be added to express them distinctly, it emhis kingdom, and before his ascension he comall those to whom the gift of tongues, or speak-ing languages which they had never learned, were imparted through the Omnipotent influtles; but the only account we have respecting them which can be depended upon; is contained in the New Testament. Still less information of the seventy disciples, is to be obtained from any profane writer. It appears from St. Luke, that heir commission at first extended only to the Jewish nation, yet it his highly probable, that after the ascension of their master, they were authorised to perform the functions of evangelists in proclaiming the glad tidings of salvation, and teaching the means whereby it might be obtained, in various countries. Certain it is they were endowed with miraculous qualifications Luke tells us that on their first return, they reported with joy, " Lord even the Devils are subject uuto us, through thy, name. And he said unto them, I give unto you power to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the, po ver of the enemy; and nothing shall by any means hurt you," Luke tenth.

All these different orders of preachers spoker of in scripture were qualified with supernatural endowments, and vested with divine authority to preach the gospel. They were commissioned to bear the banners of the Cross among all peo-

If the author of the question .under considera tion, extends his views further than to the origi nal inspired preachers of the gospel; he may receive some satisfaction from reading the Epistles of the Apostles, and also from the Fathers and early writers of Church History. Paul's directions to Timothy and Titus, his sons in the gospel are plai vand explicit. To Titus he writes, as a Bishop" os preacher "must be blameless, as the steward of God, not self willed, not soon angry, not given to wine, no striker, not given to filthy lucre; but a lover of hospitality, a lover of good men, sober, just, holy, temperate; holding fast the faithful word that he hath been taught, that he may be able by sound doctrine, both to exhort, and convince the gainsayers."

It appears probable from what it is recorded of them, that the aposties, possessed peculiar authority; and were invested with the power of making laws, of controlling and restraining transgressors, as well as of uniting in the bonds of one sacred society, those who were attentive and obedient to the word of God addressed to them, and lived agreeable to the purity of the gospel.

On consulting the earliest and most authentic ecclesiastical writers, we learn that the christians of the first century assembled statedly of the first day of the week, either in their own dwellings, or in houses appropriated for ha purpose, to enjoy social Christian communion to strengthen each other in the faith of the-gos pel, arid for their mutual improvement in reli gious knowledge. When conveyed for these purposes, the holy scriptures were read in proper order, by some one, the best qualified. The Followed an exhortation, enforcing the doctrine and duties contained in the word, in a plain and forceable manner, and delivered in the natura expressions of zeal and charity, which was con cluded with singing and prayer. Few ofthei teachers were literary characters; but from .th knowledge and experience which they had ac quired, they declared and explained the divin will arid commands, in an unostentatious, plai and affecting manner; with great gravity and sc lemnity. Even the Fathers of the first centur usually called the Apostolic Fathers, and thother Christian writers in the infancy of th church, have never been 'esteemed as men pos sessed in any high degree of eloquence or erhd tion. The qualifications most conspicuous i these early preachers of the gospel, were sound discretion, profound knowledge of human nature, and the effects produced by the influence of the divine spirit on the mind of man; togethe with great meekness and humility of disposition and an upright, conscientious observance of th religious, social and relative duties of life.

We do not find that either Christ, or his hol Apostles established any certain and determ nate form of Church Government. Hence, i tlie early ages, all the Christian societies were go verned by the lights derived from the Apostles, and their own discretion, agreeably to the cir-cumstances in which they were placed. No one among them attempted to-exercise any dominatninisters are not now Ambassadors. But tion, or use any dictatorial language. The influ the ancient Ambassadors, Lapprehend, not; ence which any obtained was derived from their betwen the different societies of Christians and no one attempted to exert any influence over an other but what Christian .charity dictated. Zeal for the cause of their ascended Saviour, and love for one another, supplied the place of all coer cive regulations. But this pure and hallowed state of things was not of long duration, Pride, avarice, and ambition, 'soon operated, in depraved hearts, to corrupt the pure word of the Lord. The sacred **ties** of charity were held forth, by aspiring men, as being too slender to hold the societies together in Christian communion. They hankered after more distinction than those simple forms afforded; hereupon associations were formed, by their artifice, of deputies from different churches, first among the Greeks, and after with blind respect and veneration, to customs, wards in all the provinces where the gospel had prejudices, and impositions, marked with the

been planted. These assemblies of deputies we called by the Greeks Synods, and by the Lating Councils. At first little authority was claimed but towards the close of the second century they began to form rules for the gove ment, and prescribe doctrines for the belief of all the churches within their bounds. As it was neces. sary to have a presiding officer in each assembly, a distinction among the clerical order began to prevail, which eventuated in the establishment of the Roman Hierarchy. In earlier times the Bishops, Presbyte s and Deacons, were mostly plain sensible men, of small attainments in liler. ature, or the philosophy of the schools; and taught the christian system in all its native and beautiful simplicity. Their articles of faith were few in number, and their public teachers did not inculcate any doctrines but what are contained in the Apostle's Creed, nor require any other qualifications of fellowship but a profes sion that Jesus Christ was the promised Messi ah, and a desire to join the society of the faithful.

But about the beginning of the third century this plain preaching began to give way to the tenets of a Chimerical Philosophy, and the dark subtleties of an imaginary science. Even in these times the orthodox sentiments were sel dom lucidly and systematically stated. Some of the Pathers write excellent observations on many important points in faith and practice; but they did not define the indisputed doctrines of christianity with sufficient precision; hence it is that every sect, which has since a isen in christendom, pretend to find decisions which go to

maintain their peculiar tenets in their writings.

About the period of which we are now writing fantacy entered into the heads of aspiring ec clesiastics, which has been attended with the most deleterious effects to this day. Which was to derive the Christian Ministry from the Jewish Priesthood, A sentiment founded on such an erroneous footing, and tending so di-rectly to increase the functions of the clerical order in importance, and to add to their wealth and external dignity; could not fail to open wide the floodgates of corruption in the christian church. At this time also the importance and utility of human learning to a christian teacher was agitated, and has continued a moot case to the present time.

From the above observations, derived from the most authentic ancient records of the church, I am prepared to give a plain and concise answer to the question. The first preachers of the gis to the question. The first preachers of the gorpel were qualified for their office, either by traordinary effusions and inspirations of the Holy Ghost; or by professing a sound understanding, and inscribing from the common operations of divine grace, just sentiments of the plan of salvation through Christ, and showing forth their love of him by a holy, discreet and charitable course of life and conversation.

EUSEBIUS.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

PATRIOTIC EFFUSIONS.

The love of one's own country, as it is natural, so it is one of the most dignified passions that can an mate the human breast. Incapable of meanness, detesting injustice, spurning dan-ger, and defying death, it has often plucked the sceptre from the grasp of tyranny, and given the usurper a grave, where he sought a throne. But it does not always triumph. When oppression is supported by all the arguments of Sophistry, and the arts of corruption, and entrenched behind the terror-frowning battlements of power too great to be assailed with success; when the feelings of the Patriot are divided between the sufferings of his country, and the personal welfare and salety of his family or friends, the passion burns in secret; grief unnerves his arm, mistrust and jealousy suspend his resolution, and despondeacy chills his heart. He perceives, one after another, his compatriots entombed in dungeons, or sentenced to perpetual slavery on some inhos pitable shore; and nothing remains for him but to become the victim of his oppressors,—to dis-semble his feelings,—or to retire into voluntary exile, where, placed beyond the reach of tyranny, he may fearlessly indulge the bursting transports of a wounded spirit.

I am now addressing a people whose fathers shook off the yoke, from which I have fled. Had, I been born an American, and lived at the zra of her Revolution, I too would have shared in the toil and the danger, the glory and success of that auspicious event. I would have lived to see my country free, or would have perished in the con-test. My friends would have mourned my fall —would have consecrated my memory—would have pointed to my narrow grave, and said, "Be hold, here rest the ashes of a hero!" but I am denied that consolation. I must live to see corruption mounted on her triumphal car, loaded with insolence and infamy, with chains and cruelty and pursued by the ceaseless curses of wretchedness, and the protracted scream of starving millions, driving relentless over the prostrate genius of my country, which seems great, commanding, and majestic even in death. I must live in the dwellings—I must expire in the arms of strangers;—I must be beholden to a foreign country for a tomb; for Britain-happy, free, and powerful Britain is no more!—A base, designing, self-elected faction personate her genius, and ape her departed greatness. Traitors to their country, regardless of the moans of suffering humanity, contemners of the rights of man, they have destroyed the liberty they engaged to defend, they have subverted the constitution which they swore to maintain inviolated.—But I proceed to facts.

The struggle which America maintained with ministerial rapacity, and her eventual emancipa-tion from the gripe of royal injustice, drew the attention of every reflecting mind, and taught many to think, who had never thought before the nature of the social compact became the subject of serious investigation; the natural and civil rights of man were in a great measure ascertained; a new system of Political Economy was raised agreeable to the principles of human nature, and pointed out by reason, as that which would afford society a greater share of security, liberty, and prosperity, than had hitherto been known. To this system as a standard, they brought the existing governments of Europe, and were astonished that they had so long bowed with blind respect and veneration, to customs,

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most egregious inconsistencies and errors. Ma-jesty itself was subjected to their examination, and the more they examined the more they despised. The divine right of kings retired before the march of reason, while the power of the peo-ple, and the unaltenable rights of man, were incul-cated and supported by all the arguments of philosophy, and the energies of eloquence:

In France the new principles made a rapid progress. Her people always impatient of delay, and prone to extremes, hastened to carry these principles into practice, before the public mind was sufficiently enlightened to understand their true nature, or prepared to meet the changes they would naturally introduce. They assaulted those citadels of long-established custom which they should have gradually undermined; they storm-ed those posts of error, which they ought to have secured by negociation; they threw down the gauntlet of defiance to those prej dices, which they ought to have made their friends. The consequence was, that, like the Frogs in the fable, they exchanged their wooden billet for a ser-pene. in attempting to avoid Charybdis, they fell into the jaws of Scylla.

In Britain, the principles of the new economy made a deep impression. Associations were formed for the diffusion of political knowledge numerous' encroachments upon the spirit and letter of the constitution were pointed out. Petitions were framed, and laid before both Houses of Parliament for a reform of abuses, and an extension of the rights of the people. Corruption was alarmed; she roused up all her energies to avert a blow, which threatened her annihilation. Spies and informers were immediately procured They insmuated themselves into every company, attempting to inflame the minds of the people to violence and rebellion, and doing their atmost to pollute the cup of knowledge with the dregs of death. These creatures having by perjury started the ministerial game, in bringing forward the internal machinery of pretended plots, in which they involved such men as they knew to be most active in pointing out the errors of government, and showing the most rational means of having these errors rectified. The hue and cry of treason was immediately raised from Caithness to the cliffs of Dover: the habeas corpus act was suspended; all, whose talents and love of truth had created uneasiness to the ministry were persecuted, imprisoned, and banished-Yes, men, whose powerful eloquence and unshaken firmness in their own defence made their judges tremble on the bench,—men, who would have been an honour to the proudest nation in the world, were banished to linger out a life of solitude and slavery in the South-Sea Islands, without a friend to mitigate their sufferings by his presence, or to drop a tear over their undistinguished dust. The next measure of the infatuated ministry was to plunge their country into a war of twenty years. and which cost the nation the enormous sum of eight thousand millions of dollars, in order to restore a dynasty, with which, for ten centuries be-fore, they had been at perpetual variance.

During the whole of this protracted contest, the people had been cajoled with the prospect of restoring internal peace and happiness, and liberty to the nations of the continent: the feelings of the humane were soothed by the consideration, that we fought for peace, the vain and thought-less were flattered by the exaggerated brilliancy of our exploits: the pious were overawed by the pinesthood, who, in their prayers, connected the downfall of antichrist, with the success of the British arms. Towards the conclusion of the war, however, after we had submitted patiently to unparalleled privations;—after the best blood of our country had manured the fields of foreigners, when we perceived that we had been the unconscious tools of tyrants, and had fought to pur chase fetters, and rivet the chains of Burope, and to aggrandise and re-establish despots whom we detested, and bigots whom we despised, we be gan to reflect on our situation, and to ask each other "How such things could be?"

(To be continued.)

[FROM THE AMERICAN CENTINEL OF MARCH 21.]

Dupont's Powder Mills.

By a letter from a gentleman of Wilmington with the perusal of which we have been favored we are enabled to lay before our readers a few of the facts in relation to this melacuholy occur

The explosion took place about 9 o'clock in the morning of Thursday and is represented to have been most awful. The letter from which we derived our information states, that not a single building escaped, the greater part of them were demolished, and some of them blown entirely away. The wall of Mr. Dupont's dwelling house is standing, but there is not a window nor ceiling left in it. The fences, trees, &c. near it are all levelled with the ground. Some large hickories are twisted and broken as if struck by lightning. Many houses, at the distance of near, ly a mile, had their window and sashes stove in Some large stones were blown a mile, one of Which struck Samuel Cregg's house, and knocked out one of the corner stones. The glass of some houses in Wilmington are stated to have been broken by the shock.

The destruction of property, great as it is, is trivial, when compared with the loss of lives — About THIRTY persons, it is supposed were KILLED. The number of the wounded had not been accurately ascertained. Our imformant who visited the scene of destruction, states, that some had their heads, some their legs, some their arms blown off, some cut in two; some half burnt up; and of others, no traces had yet been discovered Mr. Dupont was absent and thus escaped almost inevitable destruction.

It is not yet ascertained by what means the fire was communicated. There are rumours afloat, that it is supposed to have been the work of some villianous incendiary. We would hope, however, that this is not the case; but that it may turn out to have been the effect of unavoidable accident. The feelings excited by the destruction of property, and the more melancholy and irreparable loss of lives, must be sufficiently acute, without the aggravation of supposing, that it was the work of a fiend in human shape.

Longevity.— Died, in the township of Piscata-way on the 28th ult. Mr. —— Van Gelder, at the advanced age of 116 years and 6 months.

THE WHIC.

BRIDGETON, MARCH 23, 1818.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the editor, dated Washington, March 14, 1818. ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

"You will have been informed that the U.S g eat northern mail from this place was broken open and robbed 'near Havre de Grace, on the light of the 16th inst: by three during villains, who had thrown a fence across the road, and as soon as the team was stopt in consequence, setzed the driver, and a single passenger a Mr. Ludlow, tied them to a tree, and then deliberately broke open the letters and packages taking therefrom all the money, drafts, &c. to be found After effecting their purpose they cut the four horses loose from the carriage and made off I'wo of the robbers have been taken up in Balti more, and near \$20,000 in bank notes and checks found upon them; the other, which is represent ed as the ringleader, it is arden by hoped will also be taken. It is probable, that he has in possession an equal share of the booty,—The P. M. General, upon being advised by express of the event, immediately disputched an agent for the purpose of collecting, resealing, and for warding the scattered letters and papers, that might be found, and collecting as much information from them as possible relative to their

In that mail was a letter which I had directed to you, and as it is not very likely that you will ever receive it, I will briefly state the contents, so far as I recollect the same, which were, the rejection of the bill on the subject of expatria-tion.—The application of Major General Stark, now about 90 years of age, for the liberal consideration of the government on account of past services, being now in indigent circumstances; and further notice of the debates and proceedings on the subject of internal improvement.

Amendment to the Constitution.

It will be recollected, that the legislature of New Jersey in the winter session of 1817, passed a resolution instructing their senaturs, and requesting their representatives in congress, to use their endeavours to obtain an amendment to the constitution of the United States, so as to produce a uniformity among the several states in the mode of choosing representatives to congress and electors of president and vice presiden tof the United States. The plan is once in 10 years to lay off the state in single districts for the purpose.—Copies of said resolution having been received by the members of New Jersey, a conference on the subject was had in the early part of the session, when it was agreed that gov Dickerson should introduce the proposition in the senate, which was accordingly done, and after undergoing considerable discussion at different times, the question on ordering the resolution to a 3d reading, was decided on the 5th inst. as the question on ordering the resolution

YEAS -Messrs. Burrill, Campbell, Dickerson, Fromentin, Gailard, Goldsborough, Hunter, Johnson, King, Lacock, Macon, Morrow, Smith Stokes, Taibot, Tichenor, Williams of Mississip-

pi, Williams of Tennessee, 18.

NAYS.—Messrs Barbour, Daggett Eppes,
Horsey, Leake, Morrill, Otis, Roberts, Ruggles, Sandford, Storer, Tart, Vandyke. 13.

The resolution not having been carried by a vote of two thirds of the members, as the con-

stitution requires, it was of course lost Spanish Patriots, Amelia Island.

A memorial signed by a person who stiles himself an agent for the Spanish South American Patriots, was lately offered to the house, in which it is represented that the capture and occupation of Amelia Island by the forces of the United States, has operated to the prejudice of the Patriot cause; that the private property of individuals has been taken from them without their consent; that application for redress had been made to the president without effect, &c. He therefore prays congress to take the pre-mises into their consideration, and praying that the justice which the nature of the case requires should be awarded to the sufferers.—A motion made by Mr. Forsythe, "that the petition be not received," brought on a debate of 3 or 4 hours continuance, during which several gentlemen ex-pressed their opinion, on the propriety of the course proposed, on the merits of the memorial, and incidentally on the policy of the govern-ment, in relation to the business. The motion F. finally prevailed by a large majority, and the memorial was withdrawn.

The decision appeared to be made on the ground, that it was improper for congress to receive the complaints of foreign governments, or their agents, in this way; that the proper channel of communication was through the executive, and that if the executive neglect to perform what might be deemed his duty in this respect, that it was competent for any member of the house to bring the subject before it.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The long and uncommonly able and ingenuous debate on this subject, involving an enquiry into the constitutionality, as well as expediency, of the proposed system of internal improvement, has at length terminated in the adoption of an abstract substantive declaration, that congress abstract substantive declaration, that congress have the power to appropriate money for the constitution of roads and canals. The vote stood, ayes 90, nays 75. The votes from New Jersey were all in the affirmative excepting Mr. Bennett. No practical result is likely to grow out of this decision at present, as the sentiments of the president preclude any prospect of passing a bill on the subject. Messrs Cales and Seaton have issued proposals for publishing this debate in pamphlet form, at the rate of half a cent for each page it may contain.-It is to be hoped that the speeches that were delivered, may be generally read, as it is believed that the advantages, difficulties, and true merits of this great question will be more completely submitted to the view and examination of the American people, than at any previous time.

Mr. Crowel delegate from the Alabama terri tory, has appeared, been qualified, and took his

Mr. Spangler has resigned his seat; having March 23, 1818.

been appointed surveyor general of the state of

Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, has given notice to his constituents that he shall decline a

Dr. James Jones is a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives in the place of Col. Goodwyn, of Virginia, deceased.

Washington, March 18, 1818. SPANISH AFFAIRS.

"A communication has lately been made to ooth Houses of congress, including al) the recent orrespundence between the secretary of state, and Don Onis, minister Plenipotentiary of Spain in this country. The documents are voluminons, he Spanish minister having always been remark able for the great length of his letters. The reseult is, that all the old subjects of dispute, relating to spoliations on our commerce, boundaries, &c. remain in statu quo. One fact, not very creditable perhaps to the Spanish government, is made public by this communication, it is this Don Onlis on behalf of his master, had proposed o the government of tlia United States, to refer the matter in dispute between the two powers, to the friendly mediation of Great Britain, whilst the president had this proposition under advisement, he was officially not fied by the British government, that Spain had previously (without the knowledge of the United States of course) made application to said power, (England) for her mediation, and that she had declined interference, unless at the joint request of the two powers—The president has declined in distinct terms, pny inclination to accede to the pro-position. In addition to the old matters of dispute and complaint, the Spanish minister objects to, and protests against the occupation of Ame-lio Island by the United States. It is a little sin-gular that we should happen to receive almost at the same time, the remonstrance of the two opposite parties the Royal Spaniards and the patriotic Spaniards against such occupation.

What will be the result of our disputes with Spain is altogether uncertain—It is not probable that a satisfactory arrangement is likely soon to take place, and it seems to be the opinion of many, that it will terminate in hostilities.

The president has also pursuant to a call for the purpose, communicated information relative to the special Embassay of Mr. Pinkney to the court of Naples. This mission it will be recolected was authorised for the purpose of endeavcwing to procure from the King of Naples, in-elemnity for the seizure and confiscation of sundry American merchant vessels with their car goes in the port, of Naples—in the years 1809, and 1810—Mr. Pinkney stopt at Naples on his way to Russia, in 1816, but it does not appear that any thing final, or satisfactory has been effected.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Since t e decision of the principle which involved so long a discussion, a bill has passed the house, having previously passed the senate (bottomed on the power of congress to appropriate money for the construction of roads and canals) appropriating \$10,000 for the construction or repair of certain roads in the S. E. section of the United States.

A bill has also been reported, referred, and partially considered, authorizing the U. States to subscribe for a certain number of shares in the stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. I doubt the passage of the bill the present session. A proposition has been spoken of, which will probably meet the approbation of congress, to make it the duty of the Secretaries of War and the Treasury or some other suitable persons to make a report at the next session, at what places or points in the United States or Territories, improvements of this kind are most wanted for Naional purposes, &c.

The subject of our neutral relations between Old Spain and her colonies, has been under consideration, yesterday and to-day-Nothing is yet decided. It is insisted on one side, that the act of last session, has an undue leaning against the Patriots; 'whilst the other the side contend, that a strictly neitrail course is pursued, and ought to be maintained, on the same principles as as-serted by the act of 1817."

MARRIED,

At Fairfield, on Thursday, the 12th ult. by the Rev. Ethan Osborn, Mr. GEORGE HOWELL, to Miss Eleanon Bateman.

At the same time and play, Mr. SILAS SMITH, to Miss Many Dixon, all of that place. On Thursday the, 19th inst. by the Rev. G. W.

Janvier, Mr. David Royal Miss Eliza Miller, all of Deerfield Cumberland county.

WANTED,

S AN Apprentice to the WATCH MAKING A business, a boy about 14 years of age. Apply to

S. O. Tazewell. Bridgeton, March 23d, 1818.

ADJOURNED SALES.

THE Sale of the property of William Harris and Samuel Harris, is adjourned until TO-MORROW, between the hours of 12 and 50'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 Deerfield, said to contain three hundred acres more or less, together with all the Lands of the defendant.

Also the property of the following persons, is adjourned to

The same time and place. Philip Dare, Henry Sockwell, Nathaniel Feaster, Jonathan Elmer, jun. George Parker and James Lee.

DAN, SIMKINS, Sheriff.

In Chancery New-Jersey.

BETWEEN Joseph Cooper, & Collin Cooper,

Complainants,

AND John Young and Eliza-beth his wife, James Devereux, William Patterson and John

Defendants.

On Bill to forclose,

On Mortgage.

MARCH 7th, 1818.

IT appearing to the Court that process of Subpœna to appear, hath issued against William Patterson and John Wiley, two of the defendants in the above suit, and that they have not caused their appearance to be entered according to the rules of this court, the same ought to have been entered in case such process had been duly serven; ed; and it also appearing by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said William Patterson and John Wiley, are out of this state, upon opening the matter this day to the Court on of James Giles, Solicitor, and of Counsel with the complainants, the Chancellor doth order and direct the said William Patterson and John Wiley to appear, plead, answer or demur to the complainants Bill, on or before the first day of the next stated term of this court, and in case they shall fail so to do, the complainants said bill shall be taken as confessed against the said William Patterson and John Wiley failing to plead, answer or demur, and thereupon such decree shall be made as the chancellor shall think equitable and just, the complainants posting up a copy of this order within twenty days from the date hereof at the Court House door, of the county of Cumberland, and also making publication of this order in the "Washington Whig," a Newspaper printed in this state, agreeably to the act of the Legislature in such case made and pro-

I. H. Williamson, Chancellor.

A true Copy, WM. HYER, Clerk.

FOR SALE, A SMALL FARM.

SITUATED in Hopewell township, Cumber-land county, and lying about two and an half miles from Bridgeton. On the straight road to Roadstown, on the premises are a Brick House, with a cellar under the same, and a well of water at the door, a Kitchen adjoining, with other out buildings; a young Apple Orchard, and fruit trees of various kinds with considerable ordar fence, some meadow and other ground suitable for mowing; with the soil calculated for grain or grass.

Also, A pair of good working HORSES, wa-

gon and harness; farming utensils of various kinds which may be had with the place if wanted, or separate as the purchaser thinks proper.

Also, A SLOOP suitable for the Cumberland trade, burthen about twenty-seven cords, and in good order. Likewise, another SLOOP carrying about thirty-five cords of wood, light draught of water, as well constructed for the bay trade as any other vessel, well found, and in good or-

Also, A HOUSE and LOT in Bridgeton, on the west side of the creek, fronting Water street, two stories high, a cellar under the same, and Kitchen adjoining; suitable for trade.

Also, Another HOUSE and LOT lying on the

east side of the creek in Bridgeton, fronting Front Street, south of Bridge Street, with a good well of water at the door, garden spot, and other conveniences.

Any person or persons inclining to purchase the whole or any part of the above mentioned property, can have immediate possession of the same, and the price and payments made easy. The particulars will be made known on application to the subscriber in Bridgeton.

Enoch Boon.

March 23d, 1818-tf

GEORGE O. TRENCHARD

AS commenced the Practice of Medicine at at Newport, Cumberland county. Newport, Mach 23d 1818.

DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, 58.
BEIT REMEMBERED, That on. the second day of March, in the forty-second year of the In dence of the United States of America, JAMES.? LAXE, and WILLIAM M. CURTISS, of the said rica, JAMES.?. LAXE, and WIL-LIAM M. CURTISS, of the said

District, have deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof they claim as Authors, in the words following to wit:
"Interest Tables at Six per Cent; accurate-

ly calculated, for Days, Months, and Years. By J. B. LANE, and W. M. CURTISS, authors of The Farmers and Mechanics? complete Interest Tables."

In Conformity to an Act, of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned," and also the Activentuled "An Act supplementary to the Act, entitled An-Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, dur ing the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof, to the arts of designing, etching, and engraving Historical and other Prints."

WILLIAM PENNINGTON, Clerk of the District of New-Jersey.

TO BE RENTED.

ND possession delivered immediately, a A ND possession delivered immediately, a HOUSE in Vine Street, with 43 acres of Land five of which are Meadow, near the Town.

The whole in good fence and to be rented lower. Enquire of Wm Brooks in Bridgeton, or John Tompkins, Fairton.

Isaac W. Crane.

March 23d, 1818-tf

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 addi tion 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 5th day of May, 1818, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY. Real property with the improvements -situate in the county of

bitel con-	ESS	CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF THE	6 T
Names of An Taxable persons. pag	nount	Names of An	nount
1 axuote persons. pat	l. cts.	inanon persons, pa	i, cis
James Stansbury	40	Sophia Van Buren	52
Frederick Cadmus	39	Jeremiah Buskirk	3,20
David F. Randolph	46	Van Orden Van	
Purdy & Co.	40	Klock & Co.	6,89
Stephen Cooper		David Demarest	61
Bell and Jaques		Heirs of Isaac.	
Moses Miller		Closon	3,45
William Parrot		Ditto ditto.	9,57
Nathan Buckman		Romer Tice	43
Abraham Bell	1,61	Simeon Van Houter	3, 2
Mary Morton	68	Mr. Howell	52
그 동생 시민지간 ^		Amos Harrison jr.	22
	BER	GEN.	
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Abraham Bell	ioi Simeon van Houten 3	
Mary Morton	68 Mr. Howell	52
	Amos Harrison jr.	22
	BERGEN.	
Edward Blackford	1,79 Henry Hoit Benj.	
Dr. Cooper	1,19 Hoit, John Woods	
	17,82 & Dav.d Woods 1	
I. & N. Griffith	2,38 Rbt. Hunter Morris	
I. & N. Heard	2,79 Joseph Jackson &	1
W. Halsey	25 Wm. Jackson	72
Jacob Levi	1,43 Anthony Mandeville	39
George Robertson	1,79 Richard Mead	19
	on 48 William Rowley	15
Maicah 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. Culver and Be	in- John Slingerland	78
jamin Bradner"	- 15 James Torrence	31
Samuel Dunn	92 Henry Mandeville	95
	IS AND SUSSEX.	e. "
Andew Bell	5.62 John Bird 1	.38
		5 3

Benjamin B. Coop	er 7,41 Samuel Harris
Robert Morris	3,78 Thomas Martin
Joseph M'Ilvaine	1,34 John Ralston
John Rutherford	14,18 Ruel Hampton
Abraham Clark	51 Matthias Denman
Jonathan Clark	82 Abraham Hunt
Isaac Carpenter	63 John Humes
Levi Ellis	2,52 James Voorhees
James Glen	1, 1 Jacob Vail
Amos Hight	38 Jonas Wade
James Kimber	1,13 William Stiles
Elizabeth Kimber	13 Aaron Van Doren
Catherine Kimber	38 Joseph Cory
Ebenezer Meade	1 2,52 Ensley Douglass
Aaron Ogden	3.34 Daniel Jean
John Rutherford	25,20 Philamon Elmer
Abraham Lepard	38 Nathai iel Elmer
William Smith	1,84 Moses Aitfield
	10,95 Nehemiah Hand
John Myers	38 Caleb Meeker
Robert Hayes	51 Péter Roy
Moses Tuttle	1,51 John Ross
Jonas Roe	1,26 Stiles Scudder
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Richard Witicar	1,98 John Simpson
IsaacOgden or Attor	- Abner Stiles
ney Handerson	2,71 David Simpson
Robert R. Living-	Ezra Williams
ston (heirs)	4,54 William Brown
John Bolby	56 Elias Bonnell
John Rutherford	7.56 Aaron Ball, jr.
John Rutherford	55 Abner Bailey
William Shotwell	27 Samuel Clark
Geo. Holcombe for	Gilbert Edwards
1815.	3, 6 Sarah Grummer
Geo. Holcombe for	Moses Green
1816.	1.53 Lewis Johnson
Henry Deusenberry	
	7.56 Joshua Simpson

John Shearlock	7,56 Joshua Simpson
Charles Backman	1,26 Joseph Simpson
Jeremiah Atchley	63 Lydia Williamsor
Enoch Morgan	64. (heirs)
Henry Deusenberry	2, 2 Jonas Wade
Conrad Davis, en.	1,89 William Dean
William Hunt	95
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SON	MERSET.
John Bice, Major:	75 Benj. Ludlow, Gen. 99
Richard M. Buchelieu	65 Joseph Nevins 39
Robert G. Crease 1	1,86 Ziba Norris 39
Jaques Contleyou	56 Preserve Riggs 99
Isaac Campbell 4 3	3,25 John Vance 65
Reuben Traieman	Hezekiahl.Woodrufi 75
(heirs) 2	332 Joseph Bradford 5
Jeremiah Field 1	1,27 Jonas Clark 58
Henry Hagerman	65 Noah Clark 19
Henry Vallow 3	3,81 IsaacClark 25
Richard Manly 2	2,79 Peter Clark 96
James Matthews 4	4,83 RichardClark(estate) 8
Do. Agent for G.	Lambert Decamp 35
Caster	70 Simeon Dunn 98
John Manly 1	1,12 John Danley 39
William Low	65 Nathan Lacy 16

24 George Farmer

39 Josiah Gray

reint rrouasco .	1,20 Daniel Moore
William Post	51 David Osborn
Ol ver Parsel	1,30 John Bosborn
Ab aham Potts	1,86 Arthur Platt
John Pool	1,29 John Radley
John Smuck	4,46 Isaiah Shotwell
Henry Smock	45 Isaiah Stiles 1
William Terrill	88 Henry Smock
Jacobus Ten Eick	Edee Yermile 1
(heirs)	28 John Wilson
Vandoren & Ayres	28 James Wilson
William Davis.	37 Repoen Woodruff
George Farmer	30 Samuel Webster
Jeremiah I Field	62 Richard P. Coryell

William Hann

	A Third is the	
Abrahem Smith	10 John Griffiths	ဒွဲ့ဟ
William Philips	1.52 Jesse Hager	98
Daniel Vail	1.71 John Hutching	86
John Creator	1,76 George Holly	25
Ann Vandoren	1.66 John Letson	18
James Clark	10 Benjamin Nich	olas 10
Joseph Bellmon	20 Phineas Randol	ph 29
Daniel Brown	97 Thompson Ste	
Jeptha Baldwin	49 Nathaniel Vail	
Jacob Canfield	12 John G. Cooper	
Stephen Doty	68 Wm. Sayres	1.44
Isaac Hance	1,16 Zophor Willia	ms 29
David Kirkpatrick		93
Dr. Wm. Liddle	49	भवक्षीर
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GershomCraft'ses	ate 47 Wm. M'Cullou	gh.
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Dr. Wm. Liddle	49		
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GershomCraft'sesta	te 47	Wm. M'Cullough,	
Chomas Furmon	1,49	Esq.	629
ohn Mount	19	Garret Meldrum for	
Brazilla Wright		1816	72
John Barnard	8,50	Robert Margerum	
Price Brewer		for 1816	26
Dr. Israel Clark	2,42	John Bray	86
Thomas Cox			2,32
Giles Griswold	22	George Holcombe	1,19
Absalom Hart		Asa Hall	23
Francis S. Labau,		John Alsons	56
(guardian)	37	Edward Pierce	15
Joseph Reed	37	John Schooley	15
Ezekiel Smith	1.30	Wm. Haslet	75
Brazilla Wright			1,30
Ezra Brown			1,40
Oliver Hampton		Robert Kennedy	75
Oliver Hampton for		John Rodenbock, j	
1815.		Peter Wyckoff	47
Garret Meldrum for		Daniel Williamson	
1815		Peter Woolever	32

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	12	ohn	R. V	. Ra	nt

Cornelius Wyckoff .. 33

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James

M M	IDDI	LESEX.	
Richard Addie	12	lohn R. V. Rants	18
Moore Baker	5 3	Nathl. Shotwell	3
Joseph Brocaw		Isaac Sears	1,91
Abrm. Cortleyou	1,48	Edward Vail	1, 5
Henry Cortleyou		Susan Harris	37
John Cortleyou	42	John Cox	16
Isaac Coole	29	John Degraw	61
Joakim Fort		Henry Drake	4, 5
Rem Garrison		Est. James Drake	9,52
Garret Garrison	12	George Holcombe	10,28
Benjamin Guilick	49	Joseph Kirkbridge	33
Jaques Cortleyou		C. S. Lazarus	75
Garret Polhomus	42	Andrew M'Culloug	
Peter Suydam		James Moger	73
John Suydam	47	Est. Th. Pergins	1,50
Joseph Suydam	62	Hugh Ross	2,70
Cornelius Simonso	n 46	Samuel C. Sutton	5,52
Garret Vanderveer		Willet Taylor	1,95
Henry Veghter	. 18	Jacob Vanderveer	2,32
Mary Voorhees		Heirs of John Kem	p 12
Abrn. Vandoren		John Kearney	16
Mary Vernon	35	Benjamin Laforge	, 18
Dr. Peter Striker		James H. Maxwell	
Henry Burr	3,17	Benjamin Ogden	I
Peter T. Smith	1, 3	Sohn Stephens	30
Charles Ellis		Nathaniel Saxon	3,55
Vettern Tindall	52	Heirs Cary Ludlow	
James Ayres		Rd. R. Lawrence	-35
David Connington		Dl. H. Disborough	7,40
John N.Cummings	5,80	George Deryea	70
John Cornelous	1,45	Wm. Shotwell	12
Amos Freeman	Z;30	Nathaniel Shotwell	5,28
David Lairing (son of Jacob)	, ,,	Ryester Van Brunt Heirs John Bennet	1,40 5,81
Marsh Noe	1.10	Peter L. Cortleyou	1 40
John Rutherford	2,38		14°61
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MONMOUTH.

	Samuel Anderson 20 John Vanderhelt 1,2
	John Burtes 45 Tunis Wortman 1,19
i	David Decow 1,66 John Harkins 1,99
	Reuben Guant: 1,15 John Christopher 19
	Thomas Harris 39 Wm. Griffith 10,2
	John Imlay 3,83 Th. Hollinshead 1,99
	Caleh Newhold 32 Benj. Jones 20
	Calch Newbold 32 Benj. Jones 20 Sml. & Anthony Jacob Ruler 6
	Sykes & Caleb Th. R Lacy 10,2
	Newbold 15 Alex M'Pherson 23
	Richard Potts 46 Joseph Miller 20
1	Thomas Sykes 62 Wm.C. Newbold 1,99
	Samuel Sykes 1,54 Joseph Totten 10
	Geo. Woodward 1,98 Gabl. Woodmansic
	Joseph Wright 3,15 Wm. & J. Wood 3,88
	George White 64 Saml. Fennemore 1,28
	Wm. Cooper 10 Ester Newbold 1,70
,	Benjamin Jarvis 77 Walr. Reverford 1, 8
	Cornelius Vanhorn 32 W. Wainwright 1,54
	BURLINGTON.

Cornelius vannornoz vv. vv amwright	1,04
BURLINGTON.	
James Aikins 1,50 J. Sunderland	1, 1
Charles Beatty 1,10 John Sweney	60
Elizth. Brearly 40 Raph Tindall	30
Charles Beatty 1,10 John Sweney Elizth. Brearly 2,75 A.Woodruff, age	ent
Asher Borden 1,90 for T. Roberts	2,50
Isaac Combs (oc- Joseph Wall	31
Asher Borden 1,90 for T. Roberts Isaac Combs (oc- Joseph Wall cupied by A. Jacob Adams	60
Rödgers) 40 Caleb Folwell IsaacCombs(occu- William Hill	53
IsaacCombs(occu- William Hill	1,12
pied by W. Smith 80 Saml. Fenimore	1,56
Nathl. Coleman 60 D. Bullock and J	J.
Alex. Chambers 3,25 Potts adminis	3-
Jane Craft 1, trators of Coat	s
Joseph Crowell 21 - Ridgway, dec.	17
Margt. Crooks 1, Wm. H. Burr	67.
Benj. Drake 15 Rebecca Brown	1.75
Daniel Fenton 90 Jos. M'Cullough	
Joseph Harris 2 for 1815 & 16	10
Esther Harris 50 Sarah Bushby	30
Enoch Hunt 21 Heirs of Samuel	
Geo. Holcombe 60 Crawford	50
Th. St. John 1, 1 Sarah Case	20
Wm. Kerwood 26 Ann Jacobs	75
Dl. M'Curdy 1, 1 Benjamin Sleepe	er 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 James Palmer	20
Philips 2,80 John Rhine John Philips 2,50 Geo. S. Wilson	7,70
John Philips 2,50 Geo. S. Wilson	2,85
Wm. Robinson 2 Joseph wall	5,67
John Stevens for	

GLOUCESTER.	7
Mary Church 17 Wm. Young	58
Humphrey Day 73 Wm. Zane, jr.	9
Chas.Lippincot 1,40 James Jolly	3,30
Estate of Benj. Peter Wikoff	3,80
Loxly 1,12 Samuel Dare	-86
Horatio Pinnock 22 Elisha Clark	2,12
Geo. Tyson, or Widow Parvin	45
Longstreth 2,76 Leonard Welde	y 53
Benj. Woolston 4,16 Saml. Yorke	1,75
Rt. 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

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ļ	Chas. Newbold 2,65 James Cassady	4	0
1	John M. White, Isaac Davis		2 :
I	Esq. 15,25 (heirs)	- 8	0
1	Reni, Allen 7.55 Wm. Dickison	3,4	3
1	Wm. Garrison 93 Wm. Elwell	2,2	26
I	Heirs of Mr. Joseph Fog	2,6	5
1	Philips 1, 6 Wm. Holine	., €	55
1	Jno. M. White, Barzilla Ivins	G°	
1	esq. 2,92 (heirs)	1,3	33
1	Benj. B. Cooper 5, 4 Josa. L. Howell	5,8	34
-	Samuel French 2,65 Jacob Jennings	4	12
1	Jos. Pispham 8,00 Israel Lock	5,1	7
1	Barzilla Ivins 53 Isaac Lewis	1,3	S
1	Thom n& Mason 1,33 John M Calliste		
-	Samuel Porch 30 Wm. Mulford	3	33
	Geo. Tittemary 27 Walter Richma		
	George Cake 53 Peter Stinger	5,9	7
	Isaac Bowers for Aaron Stevens		
	Th. Jones 2,13 George Thomas	• 6	30
	Thomas Barber 96 Rd. Tittermary		
	Job Bavis 6 John Till Jas. Brenter(heirs) 67 Jos. Mallvaine	3,9	98
	Jas. Brenter (heirs) 67 Jos. Milvaine	& :	
	Th. Cole, jun. 6,67 Jn M. White	2,8	36
	Carney Clark and John Wallace	- (37
	Isaac Davis 53 Barret Nason		40
	CTIMUEDI AND		1,50

Isaac Davis	33 Dailet Mason	- 40
C)	UMBERLAND.	
Saml. Haines at	nd Daniel Heister	
Amos Butcher		ck 47
Jacob Clark	7,12 John Reeve	
Wm. Day	1,60 (heirs)	2,00
Saml. Golder	Mark Keeve	2,68
(heirs)	16 Jacob Stanger	1,60
Simon Miller	John Stratton	
(heirs)	20 Wm. Smith	30
Hannah Taylor	4,58 Mary Vaughn	14
	27 Wm. Griffith	4,50
Caspar Shaver		2, 7
George Cake	55 B. B. Howell	
	d 2,67 Coates	57
	38 J. Nelson	33
	16, 8 Jer. & Joseph	a estat.
John Fisher		2,27
	CAPE-MAY.	

	CAPE-MAY.	
Jos. Coates&Co.	3,86 John Gaskins	66
	5,47 Meyers Messeck	46
	To Henry Probasco 1,	9
Abrm. Yates	13 Doctor Stouse 1,	9
Daniel Baker	90 William Tay-	107
Mr. Ellioff	9 lor 1,	31
Shamgar Hewitt	Mr. Warren 1.	9
jun.	1,74	
Nat	han Prica Collecta	ani.

Nathan Price, Collector Designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.
Collecto 's Office, Feb. 19, 1818.

N. B. The amount of taxes dife as stated in the preceding Table, with the addition of 20 per cent. transmitted to the subscriber at the Post-Office at Ringoe's, in current money of the United States, or in the paper of such Banks as will be received by the Bak of the United States, if forwarded (postage paid) any time before the day of sale, proper receipts will be duly transmitted to such persons so paying.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of DANIEL P. STRAT 1 TON, and NATHAN L. STRATTON, is this day dissolved by mutual conset. All persons indebted to them, are requested to call on Daniel P. Stratton, at his Office, between the Printing-Office, and Surrogate's Office, and settle their accounts

Daniel P. Stratton, Nathan L. Stratton. Bridgeton, March 6, 1818.

N. B. The business in future will be continu ed by Nathan L. Stratton, and John Buck, under the firm of

STRATTON & BUCK. Who have on hand a general assortment of DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, Queens-Ware, Glass, China,

&c. &c. &c. Which they are selling at reduced prices, for Cash, Country Produce, or at the usual credit.

Stratton & Buck.

Bridgeton, March 6, 1818.

TO RENT



THE two Story BRICK HOUSE now in the occupancy of Mr. Schultz. Enquire of

Jeremiah Buck.

Who has For Sale, 3000 CEDAR RAILS.

A quantity of Ground Plaister. BY THE BUSHEL.

NOTICE.

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

Port-Elizabeth .- Thomas Lee, Esq. Millville.-Jeremiah Stratton, Esq. Fairton. - James Clark, Esq. Cedarville. - Amos Westcott, Esq. Salem .- Samuel Sherron, Esq. August 11, 1817.

Wood Choppers. Wanted Immediately.

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

Jan. 5, 1818.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT 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 God-HAT: on application to us by William God-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 Mid-dle Township, and adjoining Lands of Abigial Townsend, John Isaid, Jacob Garretson, and William Douglass, containing by estimation three acres and thirty-eight purches. No. 2, Ad-joining lands of Jacob Garretson and Abigial joining lands of Jacob Garretson and Abigial 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 plece of Cedar Swamp, both adjoining Lands of ohn 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 appoited commissioners to make partition of the said Lands; pursuant to an Ac, 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

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,

HAT 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 Dave. commissioners, to divide the said tract of land into two equal shares or parts, and unless pro-per objections are stated to us, at the Hotel in Bridgeton on Monday the twenty-seventh day of April next, the said Ebenezer Davis, Maskell Ware, and Gabriel Dare, will then be appointed commissioners to make partition of the said. land, pursuant to an act entitled, "An act for the more easy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants in common,"
passed the 11th November 1789.

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

James D. Westcott, John Mulford.

March 2d, 1818-2m

Notice is hereby given

WHAT application will be made at the War Department, for a renewal of the Land War-t, 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

Feb. 16th, 1818-4w

BLANKS

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig-