Vol. IV.

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

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THE WHIG

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advertisements All be inserted at the usua

LAWS OF THE UNION.

BY AUTHORITY,]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House o Representatives of the United States of A merica, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively appropriated, that is to

For compensation granted by law to the members of the Senate and House of Re-presentatives, their officers and attendants, three hundred and sixty thousand and ten dollars.

For the expenses of fire wood, stationary, printing, and other contingent expen-ses, of the two Houses of Congress, fortytwo thousand dollars.

For the expenses of the library of Congress, including the librarian's allowance. one thousand nine hundred and fifty dol-

For compensation to the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand

For compensation to the Vice President of the United States, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of State, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the Department of State, per act of twentieth April, eighteen headred and eighteen, fifteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For additional clerk hire, to cover exmen of State, one thousand five hundred

For the contingent and incidental expenses of the said Department, including expenses of printing and distributing copies of the Laws of the Second Session of the fifteenth Congress, and printing the laws in newspapers, twenty-four thousand one hundred and thirty dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, including the messenger to the patent office, six hundred and sixty dol-

For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred hundred and eighteen, ten thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, seven hundred and ten dollars.
For compensation to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the First Comptroller, per act of the twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, seventeen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars. For compensation to the Second Compoller of the Treasury, three thousand

dollars. For compensation to the clerks in said office, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, twelve thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger i said office, four hundred and ten dollars. For compensation to the First Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the First Auditor, per act of twen tieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifteen thousand two hundred dol-

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars. For compensation to the Second Auditor, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Second Auditor, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seventeen thousand two hun-

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars. For compensation to the Third Auditor. three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the

Third Auditor's office, per act of 20th April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, thirty-seven thousand dollars. For compensation to the messengers in

said office, seven hundred and ten dollars. For compensation to the Fourth Audi-

tor, three thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks in the Fourth Auditor's office, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, afteen thousand and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in

said office, four hundred and ten dollars. For compensation to the Rifth Auditor, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the Fifth Auditor's office, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars. For compensation to the Treasure of the United States, three thousand dol

For compensation to the clerks in the Treasurer's office, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five thousand two hundred and fifty dol-

For additional clerk hire, being for an arrearage of pay to an assistant to the chief clerk in said affice, three hundred dollars.

For a further allowance for clerk hire, being for the salary of said assistant, for the year eighteen hundred and nineteen, four hundred dollars.

For compensation to an additional clerk in said office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars. For compensation to the Commissioner the General Land Office, three thou sand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said commissioner, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, twenty-two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars. For compensation to the Commissioner

of the Revenue, three thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks in said columissioner's office, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, four thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, four hundred and ten dollars. For compensation to the Register of the Freasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the Register's office, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, twenty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, including the sum of ninety dollars for stamping ship's registers, five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For allowance to a person employed in transmitting passports and sea-letters, for expense of translating foreign languages in the office of the Secretary, of the Trea-for printing, fuel, and other contingent ex-penses, in the Treasury Department, and in the several offices therein, forty thousand and fifty dollars.

For compensation to a superintendant and two watchmen, employed for the security of the Treasury building, and for repairs of engines, hose and fire buckets, one thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of

War, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of War, per act of twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, twenty-five thousand eight hun-dred dollars.

For expense of fuel, stationary, printing, and other contingent expenses, in said office, five thousand dollars,

For arrearages of contingent expenses in said office, prior to the year eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dol-

For compensation to the messenger and

For compensation to the Paymaster-

General, two thousand five hundred dol-

For compensation to the clerks in the Paymaster-General's office, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, nine thousand two hundred dol-

For arrearages to the clerks in said of fice, for the year eighteen hundred and seventeen, nine hundred and forty dol-

lars and forty cents. For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.
For expense of fuel, stationary, print-

ing and other contingent expenses, in said office, two thousand dollars. For compensation to clerks in the office

of the Adiutant General, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars. For compensation to the clerks in the

office of the Ordnance Department, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For the contingent expenses of said of fice, eight hundred and seventy dollars. For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Engineer Department, two thousan'd one hundred and fifty dollars.

For fuels stationary, printing, and other contingent expenses of said office, one thousand seven hundred and ninety dol-

For conapensation to the clerks em played in the office of the Surgeon Gener al, one that isand one hundred and fifty dol

lars. For contingent expenses of said office. three hundred and seventy-four dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, eight thousand two hundred

For expense of fuel, stationary, and other contingent expenses, in said office, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars. For compensation to the Commission ers of the Navy Board, ten thousand five

hundred dollars. For compensation to the Secretary, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said commissioners, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and ighteen, three thousand five hundred and

fifty dollars.
For addition to the allowance for clerk hire in said office, four thousand dollars. For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, two thousand dollars. For compensation to a superintendent, and two watchinen, and for other expenses incurred for the security of the State, War, and Navy Departments, one thousand one

For compensation to the Post Master General, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Post Master General, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, twenty two thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in the General Fost Office, six hundred and

For compensation to the Assistant Post Master General, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the second Assistant Post Master General, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the General Post office, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor General, two thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks in the

office of the Surveyor General, two thousand one hundred dollars. For compensation to the surveyor south

of Tennessee, two thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks in his office, and for contingent expenses, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor in the state of Illinois and the Missouri territory, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to his clerks, per act of third April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor in the Alabama territory, two thousand dollars. For compensation to his clerks, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the Public Buildings at Washington, two thousand dollars.

For . compensation to the officers and clerks of the mint, nine thousand six hundred dollars.

For wages of the persons employed in the different operations of the Mint, ten

thousand and seventy-five dollars... For repairs, cost of iron and machinery, rents, and other contingent expenses, of the Mint, five thousand four hundred dol-

For allowance of wasteage in the gold and silver coinage of the mint, three thou-

sand dollars. For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Missouri terhis assistants in said office, seven hundred and fifty dollars. and ten dollars.

territory, three hundred and fifty dollars. For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary, of the Alabama teritory, seven thousand one hundred and

thirty-three dollars. For the contingent expenses of said ter-ritory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor udges, and secretary of the Michigan teritory, six thousand six hundred dollars. For the contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For the discharge of such claims against the United States, on account of the Civi Department, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in the due lars. course of settlement at the Treasury, two

thousand dollars. For compensation to the chief justice the associate judges, and district judges of the United States, including the chief jugtice and associate judges of the District of Columbia, seventy-five thousand nine hundred and fourteen dollars and twentyeight cents.

For compensation to the Attorney Ge. neral of the United States, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to his clerk, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and ighteen, one thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of his office, five hundred dollars.

eight thousand two hundred dollars, eighteen hund For compensation to the reporter of the sand dollars. decisions of the Supreme Court of the To indemnify the insurers of the Bri-

dred and nineteen, one thousand dollars.

For the payment of balances due to cer tain collectors of the old internal revenue

For the maintenance and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public seventeen, six thousand dollars. piers, stakeage of channels, bars and shoals, including the purchase and translake Erie, and Little Gull Island, which were carried to the surplus fund, the thirty-first December last, seventy-four thousand thousand three hundred and sixtytwo dollars twenty-seven cents.

For the purchase or erection of customhouses and public warehouses, one hundred thousand dollars.

For claims due and becoming due, under existing contracts for constructing the United States? road from Cumberland to the Ohio river, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and for completing the said road, the sum of two hundred and the 24th, one thousand eight bundred and eighty-five thousand dollars; which seve-leighteen, the sum of five thousand dollars ral sums, hereby appropriated, together with the amount heretofore advanced by the United States for making said road, shall be repaired out of the funds reserved for laying out and making roads to the state of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, by virtue of the several acts for the admission of the aforesaid states into the Union.

For surveying the public lands of the United States, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For expenses attending the occupancy of the new executive buildings, including fael, furniture, and other incidental ex-

For additional compensation allowed to

the clerks in the office of the Superintendent of Indian trade, per act of the twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, four hundred and fifty dollars. For compensation to the clerks in the

office of the Commissary General of Purchases, two thousand eight hundred dol-For compensation to the messenger in

said office, three hundred and sixty dol-For expense of fuel, stationary, printing;

and other contingent expenses, in said office, nine handred and thirty dollars.

For allowance to the elerks in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, two thousand one handred and fifty dol-

For the contingent expenses of said office. two thousand seven hundred dollars For salaries to the ministers of the United States to London, Paris, St. Peters-burg, Rio Janeiro, and Madrid, with the salaries of their several secretaries of legation, and the salary of a Charge des Affaires at the Hague and at Stockholm, and for the usual allowance of three months salary to the Minister at Stockholm, payable on his return home, sixty six thousand

For outfit for a Minister Plenipotentiary For the contingent expenses of said at Rio Janeiro, and Madrid, and also for the Charge des Affaires at London, the Hague, and Stockholm, thirty-one thou-

sand five hundred dollars. For the contingent expenses of the mis-

sions aforesaid, ten thousand dollars. For a deficiency in the appropriations of former years, for the payment of expenses. on foreign intercourse, including losses on drafts and the difference of exchange, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of inter-course between the United States and

foreign nations, thirty thousand dollars.
For the expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, forty-two thousand dol

For the expenses during the present year for carrying into effect the fifth, sixth, and seventh articles of the treaty of peace, concluded with his Britannic Majesty on the 24th of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, including the compensation of the Commissioners, Agents, and Surveyors, and their contingent expenses, forty thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the agents for claims on account of spoilations, and for seamen at London and at Paris, four thousand dollars.
For the relief of distressed American

seamen in foreign countries, eighty thousand dollars. . For cost of paper, engraving and print

For compensation to sundry district at-ting Certificates of Registry, and Lists of torneys and marshals as granted by law, including those in the several territories; per provisions of the act of third March, eight thousand two hundred dellars. eighteen hundred and thirteen, five thou-

For compensation to the Secretary of United States, for the year eighteen hun- tish ship Brio de Mar, taken and burnt by the Navy, six thousand dollars. | dred and nineteen, one thousand dollars. | the Passant of the the Peacock, after the period fixed by the For the payment of sundry pensions treaty of Ghent for the termination of hosgranted by the late and present governtulities between the United States and ments, two thousand and ninety dollars.

teen thousand dollars. For the second payment to John Trumpursuant to the provisions of the act of bull for painting, agreeably to his contract thirteenth of February, eighteen hundred and fifteen, fifteen thousand dollars. sixth of Rebruary, eighteen hundred and

To indemnify the owners and underwriters of the British ship Union, captain Robert Hall, taken and burnt by the Ameportation of oil, keeper's salaries, repairs Robert Hall, taken and harnthy the Ameand improvements, and contingent expenses, and including, also, balances of fixed by the treaty of Sheut for the termination of hostilities between the United. States and Great Britain and her dependencies, sixty-one thousand four hundred and fifty-one dollars.

For enabling the Secretary of the Treat sury to repay to John G. Brown, of New-Brunswick, the amount of a forfeiture re-mitted by Mr. Dallas, while Secretary of mitted by Mr. Dance, wanted the Treasury: a sum not exceeding twent handred and twenty-eight dollars shall be a berely appropriated.

and the same is hereby appropriated. For carrying into effect a resolution di recting a survey of certain parts of the coast of North Carolina, passed December shall be, and the same is hereby appropria-

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sevel appropriations, hereinbefore made, shall be paid and discharged out of the fund of six hundred thousand dollars. reserved by the act "making provision for the debt of the United States," and out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated.

H_CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives JAS BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tempore March 3, 1819.—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

penses, twenty-three thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifty-nine cents.

For covering with slate the two executive buildings now occupied by the States Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, ten thousand dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, six thousand dollars.

End AGT to authorize Villiam Prout to institute a Bill in Equity, before the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, against the Congress assembled, Finat, William Prout, of the District of Columbia, be, and the is hereby authorized to institute a bill in equity before the Circuit Court for the District aforesaid against the Treasury, six thousand dollars. time being, to try his claim to recover one thou, sand eight hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty six cents, and the interest thereon, which he alledges is due to him from the United States, for certain lands by them holden in the District of Columbia, reserved for a marine hospital, and the attorney for the District aforesaid is hereby directed to appear and defend are said bill in educity, in behalf of the United States.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representative:
JAS. BARBOUR.
President of the Senate projection of March 2, 1819.—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of John B. Timberlake.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treas sury be, and they are hereby, authorises and required, in the settlement of the accounts of John B. Timberlake, a purser the navy, to allow him a credit of three! thousand eighty four dollars and thirly three cents: this sum having been drawn by the late Lieutenant John Trippe, while in the command of the United Schools Enterprize, over and above his pay and emoluments, from the said John B. Tim berlake, the purser of the said vesser.

H. CLAY.
Speaker of the House of Representative JAS: RARBOUR.
President of the Senste, pro tempere March 3, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.
AN ACT for the relief of Michael/Hogan. H. CLAY,

BE it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States, T America, in Congress assembled, That the accounting off ors of the Treasury Lie-partment be, and they are hereby, within rised and directed to settle the claim of Michael Hogan, for damages done to his hause in Utica, by a detaching the front in the service of the United States, quaring tered therein, in February, one thousan eight hundred and thirteen, and the amount eight hundred and thirteen, and the amount to found due shall be paid to said Michae Hogan, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided That the sum so paid shall be in full of an demands and that it shall not exceed in the content of the sum of th

demands and that it shall not access to the shall have a shall be shall be

Delays are Dangerous .- At a party Thurch not many miles from this place twelve couple appeared one murning twelve couple appeared one morning the married; but in consequence of the sudden indisposition of the cheryman, the weddings were obliged to be pastworded till the rext day. Accordingly the clergyman was in regular attendance the following day at the same hour, when on their experiences. their appearance. The martings afther mainder had been put of size die.

The Cumberland Bible Society

With hold their Annual Meeting in the Church of District on Tuesday, the 6th of April next, at 2 delock P. M. when a Semon will be delivered by the Secretary, or Mr. Osborn.—After which the Annual Report will be read before the Society and the Managers chosen for the next year. It is contemplated to alter the Constitution so as to have fifteen Managers instead of fines. The present Managers are notified to meet at 40 o'click at the Church on the day afore-

JONATHAN FREEMAN, Sec'ry. Budgeton, March 22, 1819.

Sheriff's Sale.

DY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me di Rected, issued out of Court of Chancery, of the state of New Jersey, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the carries of said day, in the correct of Comperant, at the inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton; all that

Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, county of Climberland, state of New Jersey, which by Jeed of partition between John Jarman and John Adormoerang, state of New Jersey, Where by Jeed of partition between John Jarman and John Adcock, dated 21st March 1814, was allotted to vaid John Jarman, and is bounded by Changey creek, landsof David Clark, land late John Latneys, and hy the tract of land allotted by said deed of partition unto said George Adcock, sabr said deed of partition recorded in the Clerk's Office of the county of Cumberland, in Book Y of deeds, page 343, will more fally appear—together with all and singular the ways, waters, water courses, rights, libertes, privileges, improvements, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever thereun'to belonging, or many wise appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay and satisfy to the said complainants, the principal and interest in the said complainants, the principal and interest in the said decree.

* Served as the property of John Jarman and Jereinial Buck defendants, and taken into execution at the suit of Daniel L Miller, James Kin-

tion at the suit of Daniel L. Miller, James Kin sey and John Croper, complainants, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. sold by March 15—2m

Adjourned Sales.

Sheriff's Sales.

Y Wirtue of a Writ of Fieri Pacias, to me di Perced, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the sixteenth day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternion of said day, in the county of the public of the line of Philip Souder, in the low on Bridge on,

A Lot of Land,

With the improvements thereon, situate in the With the improvements thereon, situate in the township of Greenwich, said to contain eighteen acres more or less, joins lands of Joseph Miller, tigether with all the lands of the defendant.—Screed as the property of Stephen Bailey, and Henry Packer, and taken in execution at the suit of Epoch Boon, and to be said by DA's SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Land.

Situate in the township of Greenwich, said to contain four acres more or less together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the properly of Levin Bond, and tiken in execution at the suit of Enoca Boom, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff, J. Seizery 12th, 1819—3t

THE Sales of the Lands of Stephen, Bailey Henry Packer, and Levin Bond, are adjourned un-til Theoday the 13th day of April next, at the fun of Frilip Souder.

Sheriff's Sales.

PV. Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Thursday the twentyninth day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Soudet, in Bridgeton;

A Small Farm,

Situate in the township of Deerfield, said to con Situae in the township of Deerfield, and to contain sixty acies, more or less, joins land of John Griner and others, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Peter-Griner, and taken in execution at the suit of Jere mids Buck; and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

March 22, 1819.

At the same time and place, A Lot of Land,

with the improvements thereon, situate in the township of Maurice River, said to contain one hundred acres more or less, joins lands of Thomas Handerson and James Reggins and others, to sether with all the lands of the defendant. Seifzed as the property of James Allison, and taken in execution at the suit of Joshua Brick, and to De sold by

DAN SIM'T'NS, Sheriff. March 22, 1819.

7 At the same place,

A Small Farm,

Situate in the township of Deerfield, said to con tain one hundred acres more or less, joins lands of Enoch Lithian and others, together with all the lands of the defendant.-Seized as the pro perty of Zenan Loder, and taken in execution at the suit of George Souder, and William Biven,

juntand to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff THE Sale of the Lands of Zenas Loder, is furadjourned until Tuesday the 13th of April, next

At the same time and place, A Lot of Cedar Swamp,

Situate in the township of Deerfield, said to on Situate in the township of Deerfield, said to on-tain fifteen acres, more or less, joins lands of Ma-son Multowe and others: Also five Acres of BUSI! LAND, joins lands of David Q. Frazier, with till other lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Philip Dane, and taken in execu-tion at the saitrof Enoch Boon and Jeremian J. Foster, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. The sails of the Land of Philip Dare, is fur-ther adjourned until Tuesday the ISth day of April next.

BIANKS FOR SALE At the Other of the White.

Cumberland Pleas.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Assignce of On attachment. ANDREW MILLER,

vs. Revern Harris.

Abijah Harris, Auditors. James Hood, March 15, 1819-ts

Proposals

For Publishing by Subscription,

HORÆ POETICÆ

The Transint Marmurs of a Solitary Lyre. Consisting of

POEMS AND SONGS,

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH.

BY JOHN BURTT

Exocen for me, if, to some feeling breast, My lines a secret sympathy impart,
And as their pleasing influence flows confess d,
A sign of soft reflection heave the heart.

- B

CONDITIONS.

- I. The work will be sent to press, as soon as a number of subscribers, competent to meet the expense of publishing, shall be procu-
- red.

 II. It shall be printed on good paper, with a handsome type, and will form a near minature voltime of 164 pages.

 III. Booksellers, and others, shall be entitled to one copy for every six subscribers they procure; provided, that they collect and forward the subscribing.
- ward the subscriptions.

 TV. The work will be delivered to subscribers in boards, price 75 cents, to be paid on de-

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

I REMEMBER to have read, when a boy, of a Harper, who played so long, and so frequently, to the walls of an empty room, and who listened with such raptures to the replies of their echoes to his harp, that he was, ultimately, persuaded of his transcendent merit, and adopted the lauda-ble resolution of taking some early opportunity, to astonish the world with his harmony; when, into assonish the world with his narmony, when, is-stead of the dull responses of infurnished walls, he should receive the applauses of markind, Ac-cording to this wise resolution, he attended a feast, which occurred in the neighbourhood very opportunely, for the execution of his plan; where apportunely to suspend the importunities of every, appetine, and the gratifications of every sense,—hearing of course, excepted. He already anticipated the profound silence of eastiey, during his performance, and the reiterated bursts of admiperformance, and the resterated bursts of admiration, which would greet him at every pause. But what was his indescribable confusion, when his harp, no longer accompanied by the friendly echoes, sounded feebly and harshly, and, instead of extorting the plaudits, drew upon him the contempt and abuse of the whole assembly! The none distributional Harman activated to the contempt and abuse of the whole assembly! poor, disappointed Harper retired to his denuded walls, under the vexatious conviction,—that no one is disposed to listen to our performances, appreciate their beauties, and excuse their de-

appreciate their beauties, and excuse their defects, with the same complacent attention, which we exercise towards them ourselves.

In many things I resemble the unfortunate Harper. My lyre was strung in solitude, and its roice has been in secret. Pleased, myself, with some of its notes, I hope, unaffectedly, that they will contribute to the pleasure of others, and without thinking, them entitled to loud applause, or capable of exciting admiration, I am willing to believe, that they may awake, sometimes, the sympathies of virtuous seasibility, and soothe the sorrows of the wounded heart. It is not improbable that I may experience the fate of the Harper, but with this difference in my favour,—that not having anticipated a reception quite so brilliant, my disappointment cannot be equally severe.

cqually severe.
The pieces, which compose this volume, are generally short. Leisure was my muse; her visi-tations were brief, and I sang as she inspired. On this account, I was led to form a design of composing some piece of considerable length, which like a Highland Crieftain in the midst of his clan should stand at the head, and give its name to the rest. I commenced, accordingly, and wrot some hundred lines, when a simple question, that long long been wanted in this portion of the state, made me throw aside the quill, and form a new determination. Reflecting on the labour and the skill, requisite to the completion of a lengthy the reflection of the state. To near two centuries, the Christian Church skill, requisite to the completion of a lengthy the reflects to enlarge the bounds of that kingpoom, I could not help asking investi, if any dom, and multiply the triumphis of the cross, she poem, I could not help asking myself, if any body would be at the trouble of reading my effusions when finished?—I durst not—could not answer. Without a friend, on whose jadgment and intpartiality I could rely. I determined to appeal to the public, and to stay myself upon its approbation, or bow in acquiescence to its censure. If it approve, I may then be encouraged to proceed with my projected poem: If it treat me with disapprobation or neglect, I shall theil be taught the impropriety of endeavouring, with a feeble hand, to wake the murmurs of the lyre.

It will be readily noticed, la a glance at the It will be readily noticed, by a glance at the following pages, that America is not the land of the Author's birth, although it has, latterly, become that of his adoption. Born and educated in the neighbourhood, of the spot, which has been immortalized by the birth of Burns, he learned, at an early age, to lisp that gifted poer's numbers; and his young heart beat responsive to the hoose of becoming, at some future region. the hope of becoming, at some future period, a rival to his fame. But the bitter winter of adver-sity destroyed the flattering illusion, and the discipline of experience has chastened his vanity, and

onvinced him of his weakness.

It is difficult, however, to shake off the effects of early impressions; and people, who are acquainted with their powerful influence, will not be at a loss to account for my temerity, in not be at a loss to account for my temerity, in appearing before the Lublic, and confiding to its soffrage, a decision of the question—whether I may be allowed to step forward, and claim the humble distinction of a rustic Bard, or content myself in walking with the many, who plade along the beaten track of hite, without ever forming a wish to account their influence herould the little living. to extend their influence beyond the little limits of their narrow path, and williout ever indulging the hope, that their name may survive the grass, which shall wither on their grave! From the sentence which my judicious readers will pass open any efforts. I shall derive that knowledge

of myself, which self-partiality does not allow me the certainty of possessings. I shall be ena-bled to survey myself through the eyes of others, and shall probably discover many of the secret foldings of self-love, which conceal from me my own defects; I shall either be taught; to confine my-exertions to a narrower circle, and lower my RETHENHARIS.

RETHENHARIS.

To be sold at Public Vendue, by the subscriptions to a narrower circle, and lower my ambition to an humbler path, than the circuit of the sold at Public Vendue, by the subscribers be obtained by the Court in the above case, at the HOTEL, in Bridgeton, on PRIDAY, the 30th day of April next, between the biograph of 2 and 5 oblick P. M. all the right of the said Reuben Harris in 30 acres of Cleared Land, about 15 acres of Woodland, and about 12 acres of Subscriber and utility. If the present essays are worthy of it, I shall expect them to clicit, now and then, a smile of approbation. If they are found to be spiritless and vapid, they will meet with merited neglect. If candour commend, I shall the communicate religious in the Redeemer. These exertions and the contributing to the innocent communication of the Repertury.

Abijah Harris,

Auditors.

Auditors.

time, Limay remark, for the sake of softening his judgment.

time, Limay remark, for the sake of softening his judgment.

time, Limay remark, for the sake of softening his judgment.

troversy. Those doctrines, however, are one troversy that the judgment in number. Several ministers, in high standing, theme of ignorant exultation, but on the conhave engaged to contribute to this work; and not have engaged to contribute to this work; and not have engaged to contribute to this work; and not have engaged to contribute to this work; and not have engaged to contribute to this work; and not have engaged to contribute to this work; and not have engaged to contribute to this work; and not have engaged to contribute to this work; and not have engaged to contribute to this work; and not have engaged to contribute to this work; and not have engaged to contribute to this work; and not have engaged to contribute to this work; and not have engaged to contribute to this work; and not have engaged to contribute to this work; and not have engaged to contribute to this work; and not have engaged to contribute to this work; and not have engaged to contribute to this work; and not have engaged to contribute to this work; and not have engaged to contribute to this work; and not have engaged to contribute to this work and not have engaged to contribute to this work and not have engaged to contribute to this work and not have engaged to contribute to this work and not have engaged to contribute to this work. trays, a frequent subject of the most porount pairs will be spared to contribute to this work; and no trays, a frequent subject of the most porount pairs will be spared to make it a useful work to regret. In the intervals of industrious toil, I christians of every name.

bute always tuined a wistful eye towards the christians of every name.

*** Subscriptions will be received at the office garden of knowledge. I inhieled, from afar, the eff the Wine, and the different stores in Bridge fragrance of its bloom, and admired the beauty ton.

JONATHAN FREEMAN. of its production, although I could not wreathe myself with a garland of its plossoms, or regale myself with the deliciousness of its fruits. This will account to the Critic for many imperfec-tions, and will probably tend,—not to suspend the exercise,—but to relax the vigour of his cas-tigations. Let him not think that I am suing for unreasonable indulgence, or eninging for un-warrantable favour. I do not desire it. I have no occasion for it. I was born in the cabin of no occasion for it. I was norm in the country I am no country I am interpendent. I am an author from choice, not from pendent, and whether my performances meet with favour, or be consigned to oblivion, I shall view them as the peasant does the flower plat it, the corner of his garden. If the flowers flourish, they contribute to the number of his innocent gratifications; if they die, he can live without

Having few short pieces beside me, that have nating lew store pieces beside me, that have not, in some way or other; been already before the public, I can scarcely say that I have selected the following specimen! Such as it is, however, I subjoin it, for the satisfaction of those, who may wish to see something of the manner of an author, before they subscribe for his works.

Mary look'd sae cauld on me.

Brow on, rude tempest! wildly rave, And dash aloft the foaming wave; And dash dart the loaning wave, Come rapid with tamultuous sweep, And spread thy terrors o'er the deep, Thy head in cloudy darkness roll,— Dark as the gloom which wraps my soul For nought but gloom can pleasure gi'e Since Mary look'd cae cauld on me.

I hear the bending forest groan;-I hear the hollow caverns moan;-I see the angry vapours fly, In scatter'd fragments o'er the sky; I see the moon, three parting clouds, Look wanty on the bending woods:— Cauld, cauld and cheerless is her e'e,— And Mary look'd as cauld on me

A comprehensive Glossary of all the Scotch words will be subjoined to the March 22, 1819.—tf

Subscriptions to the above work will be received at this office.

Proposals

For Publishing a Periodical Work, in Bridgeton entitlect

THE CHRISTIAN REPERTORY

CONTAINING.

DOCTRINAL AND PRACTICAL TRACTS, Original and Selected.

Biblical Comments and Criticisms, Bio graphical Sketches; Religious Intelli-gence, Domestic and Foregn; Occasion-Moral and Religious Anecdotes; Obituary Notices;

AND Poetical Compositions. Conducted by A SOCIETY OF CLERGYMEN. Under the Superintendance of the REV. J. FREEMAN.

THIS work will contain the Theological sentiments of the reformation; but will chiefly bu devoted to the dissemination of religious intelligence through West Jersey. Such a publication

the Redeener's cause pervades her whole body She now prays and acts. She has organized a vast number of Bible and Missionary Societies—established thousands of Sunday Schools, and Tract Societies, which are in full activity to make the good plough and a strong team, so deep as whole world from the infant to the heavy head, completely to prevent their growing to the acquainted with the sacred volume, and the plan of salvation which it reveals. She has estaken up in the eitghth mouth, the manare blished a number of Theological Seminaries to blished a number of Theological Seminaries to furnish the harvest with able labourers she has translated the Bible into more than half a hundred languages and dialects—she is sending Mis-sionaries of the cross to the East and West, to the North and South-She has set up thousands of monthly concerts of prayer, which are unlocking the treasures of Heaven and drawing down copious showers of divine grace upon the valleys of

set time to favour Zion' approaching. Shetbegins to look forth as the morning, fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with

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

CONDITIONS

I. THE CHRISTIAN REPERTORY WIll be printed in large octavo form, on fine paper, with a pe

Hype.

He it will contain nearly 800 pages, and be published in numbers on the first and third Skturday in every month.

scribers amount to four himdred, which will be made known on the publication of the first

number.

V. One half of the subscription money must be paid on the delivery of the first number; and the other half on the delivery of the seventh.

V. If a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained, the first number may be expected on the first of June next.

breathe one sign over the records of my folly, those which are deforminated the doctrines of and bill the Lyre farewell forever.

If the Critic condescend to lay his chastening difference of sentiment, the different sentiments hand upon these pages, and candidly point out with the arguments to support them, will be their faults, he will confer a favour. At the same clearly and impartially stated, and left to the time, kinay remarks, for the sake of softening his page. Those doctrines, however, are but few tune to be a classical scholar. To me, this is no in number. Several ministers, in high standing, here of irroging the support them, but on the con-

NOTICE.

THE remainder of the Real Estate of Stephe Willis, will be offered at public sale on fourth day, the 24th instant, on the premises, consist day, the 24th instant, on the premises, consisting of a Store House and Lot, now occupied by
Thomas Lee, est, an excellent stand for husiness,
and the Dwelling House and Lot now occupied by
Stephen Wilks, all in the village of Pert-Elizabeth Possession to be given the 25th instant. Also,
the moveable property of the said Stephen Willis, consisting of Household Goods and Kitchen
Engature. Library of Assented books one Furniture, a Library of assorted books; one og said day, when attendance will be given and conditions made known by

Samuel Silvers; Isaac Townsend, Daniel Carrall,

-6th of 3mo. (March) 1819-2t.

THE FAMOUS HORSE KENTUCKY,

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

KENTUCKY, is a jel black rising 10 years old,

full 154 hands high, strong made, of great bone and sinew, moves elegantly, and comes well recommended as a sure foalgetter.—The fulsome commended as a sure foalgetter.—The fulsome adulation which is commonly bestewed on the Redigree of Horses, is here totally omitted, although we can boast of as noble a line of ancestry as the best of them—we are willing to rest his merits, on his performance as a foalgetter, and or the tan (for a few shiners if it was lawful) He will commence on the first day of April at the stable aforesaid, and be removed, to Cold Spring, and Port Elizabeth afternative as occasion may and Port Elizabeth, alternately as occasion may equire.

Seth Hand, James M'Clong.

Denn's Creek, March 9, 1819.

Liming Seed Wheat.

A respectable correspondent informs us, that unslacked lime has been found to answer an excellent purpose, in preparing wheat for seed. This gentleman states that he put about four or five pounds of quick lime into a sufficient quantity of water to soak one bushel of wheat, which he sowed the last spring, then added the wheat, ann permitted it to remain about twelve hours .- The line by slacking raisal Reviews; Reports of Sunday Schools; ed the temperature of the water to blood-Biple, Missionary and Tract Societies, heat and the wheat became soft and appa-Moral and Religious Anecdotes, Obitua- rently par-boiled. On sowing it, however, it sprouted much sooner than usual, flourished remarkably, and produced an ex-cellent crop, entirely free from any ap-pearance of smut—The above is probably the least expensive, and most efficacious mode of preparing wheat for seed, that has yet been discovered .- Milton Int.

TO FARMERS.

ver sod, with one ploughing, has been much recommended both in England and the United States as being attended with complete success in raising good crops, and also in improving the lands, but some farmers in trying the experiment, have failed altogether, by ploughing too shallow, dom, and mutuply the trainings of the close, and has been lamentably deficient. Roused at length by which the grass and weeds ahead chook from her slumbers, anoble excitement to promote up the wheat—Let not this be a discourgements but rather try it again in a proper manner. Turn down the sod, whether it be clover, timothy, or herd-grass, with a spread on immediately, and well harrowed in-and then in proper season cross ploughed lightly, and sown about a bushel

By this management the wheat grows well in the fall and generally produces a good crop of clean grain at harvest. notes of divine grace upon the valleys of Note, the more grass is turned down; the in these movements we perceive the time, the better, provided it be well covered.

> A piratical ship, called the Louisa, has seen blown up off Charleston bar; and her commander, George Clark, arrested in Charleston, examined, and committed to prison to be tried for giver 11 of the crew are in Charleston jails 2 in Savannah jails and 1 in Baitmore is!! a waiting their trial 3

The great cause of the Batture at New Orleans, so long depending, has at length been decided by the Supreme Court of in. Terms of subscription at the moderate prior of \$3.25, if three hundred subscribers be obtained, and \$5.00 a year if the number of sub-than a million and \$5.00 a year if the number of sub-than a million and \$5.00 a year if the number of sub-than a million and \$5.00 a year if the number of sub-than a million and \$5.00 a year if the number of sub-than a million and \$5.00 a year if the number of sub-than a million and \$5.00 a year if the number of sub-than a million and \$5.00 a year if the number of sub-than a million and \$5.00 a year. Louisiana against Mr. Livingscon. The From the Boston Evening Post.]

Small Treat for the Grammarians.

About 50 years age, all men of education in England and America spoke generally uncorrupted English. A foreigner, Sheridan, published a dictionary. He was connected with the stage. In his dictionary dakes were jakes, tunes chanes, Tresday, chuesday, tutors, chuters, the dews of heaven, the jews of heaven, and there was no turning without churning.—
The actors were instructed how to put the whole language into chumult. It was quite the ton for ignorance and affectation thus to murder the King's English. In process of time a mangler, but not so absolutely a murderer, whose name is Walker, published another dictionary, prefaced with abundance of rules, some drawn from analogy, some from whim, and some no one knows where. He pretended to correct Sheridan in many instances. Attention will now be paid to the sound of d and t before u, ua, uo, ue, ie, ia, &c.

Walker does not justify juty for duty, nor chutor for tutor, saying that sound

should not be used unless the preceding syllable be accented, as petchulent, nat-chural, obju-rate, &c. He appears ashamed however, in many cases, to use the rule he himself proposed as invariable. Thus natchural, but not satchurday, the obejient but not come-jien, for hence would come tra-je-jian...

Having a commo-je-ous opporchunity, I shall ven-tchure to give you a com-pen-jeous account of my o je ous and unforchunate sit-chuation, which is really most hidjeous. I know not what are its ingrehidjeous. It know not what are its ingre-je-ents, but love is certainly an impet-achuous passion. When your ra-ge-ant eyes and gran-jure of deportment caused a fix-chure in my nat-churally fluc-tchaating heart, I con-gra-tchulated myself with the hope of being even-tchually the most fur-tchunate of individuals, though per-haps not imme-je-ately. And that if there was nothing in sid-juous in the constitchuant parts of my na-tchure, if my heart was not oh-ju-rate, but of a pitcheous make, by being o-be-ji-ent and assid-jeous, stu-je-ous and se-julent to please, and dutcheous and cour-tcheous in my behaviour, unless you were a pet-chalent creatchure. I might gradually gain you heart. But your present coldness swells me up with all the flat-chilency of sorrow. Oh, most vir-tchu-ous miss, let me entreat you—Oh, most fair fea-tchured miss, let me heg of you to be pit-cheous towards me, or I may take to being pet cholent with spirit-chuous liquors, unless I can find a cor-je-ak in the rit-chual, or the spirit-chuality of the scriptures.

Such is exactly the pronunciation of Walker, who by some has been recom-mended as a standard. But such pronunciation is not and never was English. A lew interary fops in England and America, have adopted Walker's plan, a few still follow it, from affectation of superior accuracy; but neither the scholar nor the great body of the people, will ever so far forget their mother tongue, as to follow the precepts of Walker. The love of novelty has had much effect in spreading this vicious, this disgusting, this nauseous man-ner of utterance, but the fashion of it will soon pass away. Neither the learned nor the illiterate will submit to it. Not one in a thousand, of the English or Americans, speak in this masner, and never ought to do so, and never with.

IMMOLATION.

The following account of burying a weman alive with her deceased husband, is from the Calcutta Gazette, 9th July last.

"A hole being dug for the purpose, about 8 or 9 feet, and 3 in diameter, the bodies were placed upright therein; upon which their relations threw in the earth, and the eldest son, about 19 years of age, dancing over the boiles in the hole, and treading the earth down as it was thrown in, until it came above the heads, when a general shout closed the monstrous and horrid ceremony. No complaint or cry was uttered by the patient sufferer. The above schocking instance of superstition and depravity, took place about 10 miles. from Calcutta, and in the same place, du-The practice of sowing wheat on a clo- ring the preceding year, 36 widows were burnt alive with their deceased husbande

> Singular - A man by the name of Brule 68 years of age, recently committed sui-cide at Paris, by hanging himself with cords which he had saved from sugarloaves. When his room, in which he had shut himself, was broken into, a note was found to this effect: Let no one be blam-ed; I alone am the cause of my death; I have great paths in my stomach, and my legs fail me; the physicians know nothing of my complaint." There was also, by the side of a sum of 230 francs, another paper saying, "Let no more than this be spent. on my funeral; the burial of my wife, the register of whose death is annexed did not cost more." There was also three of franc pieces to pay the lock smith for breaking into the room, and the fee of the physicians who should state the cause of is death .- London paper.

PATRICK'S ECONOMY.

While Pat and Tom, with various talk, Pass'd off the time, one morning's walk, The conversation chanc'd to rove Upon a new invented store: Says Tom—"I think this new invention Deserves each prudent man's attention; This stove will answer, (as they say) For A fire place every way—
For every purpose tis as good,
And one will sate full full your wood."
("And one will sate full full your wood."
("And, aye," says Fat, "why what a nation
You yankees are, for calculation—
[Fiwit you led one is true my jewel,
Then why the address thing is full. No more Pil use it, no, not 1, But straight in pair of stores Pil buy, Since one saves half-now; by my shoul, Pil get me two and save the whole.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is removed to Bast Water Street, seven doors south of the Drug Store, in the house formerly occupied by James D. Westcott, esq as an office and Custom-

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

It is very seldom, and always with reluctance, that we publicly call the attention of our subscribers to the terms of the paper We feel grateful to a portion of them for their punctuality in payment, and to whom we tender our acknowledgments. The pressure of the times, it is true, have been, and still arc, very great; in consequence of which we have ever been indulgent:-but too many have been ready to plead this excuse, even those who could very readily discharge their bill, if they felt a disposition to do so. The expenses attending the printing business, are, in general, very heavy, which must always be attended to at the moment;one, two, and three year's credit is not allowed for types, ink, paper, &c.

expire, and for the konor and reputation of the heighborhood, county, and state, we regret to state, that a very considerable number have not have changed your determination, and that your paid a cent since the commencement. So great paper will not cease to be of interest to that very has been the delinquency, that upwards of two thousand dollars remain impaid, and are now due to the establishment. We therefore request all who are indebted, to make immediate payment, particularly those in arrears for advertising and subscription, for one, two and three years back, as all old unsettled accounts will be placed in the hands of a magistrate on the 15th of April for collection. If our debtors will reflect, for a moment, upon the justice and propriety of this measure, we trust the greater part of them will call previous to that time, and save us the trouble of having recourse to legal means

We are sorry to state, that on Thursday aftermion last, the sloop Benlah and Nancy, belonging to Mr. James Compton of Maurice river, was upset in Delaware river, by a sudden flaw of wind, and it is feared that all the people on board were drowned.

perhaps, the most archous and difficult. He labors, in a peculiar manner; for the public at large, composed as it is, of individuals of various ppinions, interests; views and propensities. On him devolves the laborious task of publishing in such manner as to suit the various views, and to meet the approbation, if not of all, at least of a majointy or me refucers. How tur he may prove successful in this, must be left for time to determine. One class prefer theological subjects, or intelligence generally, relative to the church: a a second, Politics; a third, Poerry, Anecdotes, and that with the unbelieving Thomas he may cry out in full conviction, "ar Lond and ar Gon."

So, and a fourth, Foreign Intelligence. To these out in full conviction, "ar Lond and ar Gon."

Being a free born citizen of the United States, various readers, the printer must pay due atten-

Devigenerally neglected. Without them, we should be little better than savages; -yet, notwithstanding the absolute necessity of these vehicles of information, how often are the feelings of the Printer wounded by the replies he receives when he presumes to ask for his just dues—a paltry pit-

We have always viewed the utility of newspapers as consisting, in an especial manner, in the easy means they afford of disseminating useful information, rendering one community fami-Har with the transactions of another; as an excitement to reading and study; and by which the fuolic generally is made acquainted with the Rentiments of eminent men on various subjects, as the line and lies scent is not changed. The Lover of Truth has charged the writers of the could not frame the idea of an universal known many men could be enumerated, who are the Scriptures, and even of English terms, and possessed of considerable knowledge on various asks what obscurity envelopes the divine characters. It may be answered, "much." Our Lord Mayor always returned to his mand, that he had great difficulty to abstract a Lord that he had great difficulty to abstract a Lord

troversies, will probably be objected to, on the ground, that a newspaper is an unfit mean for the dissemination and discussion of new doctrines, or religious principles. The religious world is composed of a great variety in mystery or obscurity; but there would, thereaf-of sects and denominations, all of whom enter, be youch safed a dispensation in the Church, gious world is composed of a great variety tertain very different ideas of the Supreme Being, and Divine things, and whose opinions are detired from, and founded upon the Holy Scrip, tures. A part of these are of long standing, have increased, and become powerful Societies:others are of more recent date, and yet in their infancy; whose principles are hardly known, and

and which have called forth replies from others the treatment of the country, and being very opposite, in known God! All nations, from the earliest country, and being very opposite, in known God! All nations, from the earliest some respects, to the prevailing doctrines of the place, have excited considerable attention.

On the score of policy, it is probably of no adtantage to us, to admit controversies of this nature; but when we reflect, that one set of the arguments are new, that the sentiments are very different from those generally received, Grat they are gaining ground-it is but justice to the elder, thu ches, to afford them an opportunity to confule what may be found erroneous in the ideas and sentiments of the New Church

to afford something to suit the taste of different is the worship of the Lord Jesus Christ, the

commenced the publication of these communications, and shall continue, for the present, to insert them, provided they are short, and free from

For the Washington Whig.

Mr. Schultz,
I'was pleased to see in some of your late papers, that a portion of your columns was devoted to religious essays. The general exclusion of such productions I have always thought was much to be deplored. Why shall we not apply that useful medium of communication to the interests of our eternal welfare. The newspaper is accessible to every individual with or without price, and is therefore, a very proper medium for the distribu-tion of those treasures which flow from the divine source, freely to all. That hard words or harsh language should sometimes make their appearance, though much to be lamented, is not a sufficient reason for banishing religious discus-sions. Even if decorum sometimes should be vio-lated, it is sufficient that the blame falls, on him who commits the breach—on the whole, nothing but good can result. The minds of many are exor types, ink, paper, &c. cited, inquiry is promoted, and finally will be ad-In July next, the 4th year of the paper will vanced the cause of truth. I regretted, therefore, to see you announce that the subject would close with the article signed "A Lover of Truth." It is to be hoped that on further reflection, you

large portion of your readers and subscribers who delight in hearing "news of Zion." Under this impression I will venture to put together a few thoughts on the matters of discussion, which have ately exercised the pensof " A Subscriber," and

A Lover of Truth. I am of the number of those who receive the testimony of EMANUEL SWEDENBORG, and unhesitatingly, believe, without the shadow of a doubt, that he was a messenger sent by the Lord to de-clare the doctrines of his last dispensation of divine truth to men. For many years I have been a reader and student of his inestimable theological writings, and I am enabled to say from the closest examination, and the fullest conviction, that for deep and accurate reasoning, sound phi losophy, unaffected piety, and luminous exposi-tion of the worn or Gon, nothing human, can pretend to equal them. Yet the "Lover of Truth" has spoten of "the nensensical farrage of Swedenborg's writings." Now I am confident this correspondent never read those incomparable productions, and that he is wholly ignorant of their contents. It was a rash, inconsiderate expression, unworthy any man of sense or information, not that I mean to accuse the writer of a want of sense or information; I presume he is a gentle of all the learned and unlearned professions, the language he has used, is unworthy of the duties of a publisher of a newspaper, are, betting the most archious and difficult. He language he has used, is unworthy of the beautiful disposition to question. Nor are the perhaps, the most archious and difficult. advocates of the writings which heso unadvisedly apperses, in the least disposed to take offence at what he has said. They well know that as their divine master submitted to be mocked and stigmatised as a madman, they must look for the same treatment;-" It is enough for the disciple same treatment—It is enough for the accept that he be on his master." Whatever, there is of harshness or uncharitableness in your cor-respondent's language; is freely for given; and the only consequence, which it is hoped may follow this discussion, as respects him, is that his eyes may be "divinely illumined" to see "the fulness of the Godhead bodily" in our Lord Jesus Christ

Being a free born citizen of the United States, cannot but smile at your correspondent's astaunot but smile at wish to be disturbed with heretical sentiments. wish to be distincted with hereited sentiments.

Does the gentleman mean to take a poll at a county necting, and settle a question of religious truth by a shew of hands? I will do my fellow-citizens of Cumberland the justice to believe that they are too modest to claim for themselves the high prerogative of infallibility, and that they are wise enough to be willing, on such subjects as these, to enquire, hear and be instructed, well knowing that is to religious truth "he that seeketh, findeth," and however unwilling the "Lover of Truth" is to be disturbed in his religious truth. "Lover of Truth" is to be distinced in his religious self-complacency, they can also recollect those weightly words of inspiration, "Woe unto them that are at ease in Zion,"—And again, "Moab hath been at ease f on his youth, and he hath settled on his less, therefore his tasts remained in him and his scent is not changed."

possessed of considerance knowledge.

subjects, all of which, or the greater part at himself, shortly before his crucifixion, says, least, they have derived from the perusal of mewspapers.

The utility of Theological questions or consultations of the utility of Theological property of the utility of Theological questions or consultations or consultations. The utility of Theological questions or consultations or consultations or consultations of the utility of Theological questions or consultations or consultations. unto you in proverbs, but I shall shew you plainly of the Puther. At that day 'ye shall ask in my name, and I say not unto you, that I will pray the Father for you. Hereby he certainly meant to say, that as yet the character of the Father was involved in which the l'ather would be plainly revealed and when that day came, the Church should ask in his, the Lord Jesus Christ's name, and that he in his, the Lord legus Christ's name, and that he said not, he would pray the Father for them, that is, intercede for them. Here we find our Lord himself says he had spoken mysteriously or obscurely of the Father. But has the Lord lesus Christ any where else shewn the Church nore plainly of the Father? No where but in the New Jecusaif known at all, but very imperfectly.

Among the last mentioned, are the works and doctrines of Emanuel Swedenborg, a part of whose sentiments has recently been published self. But the Divine character is involved in the last recently been published. the Greeks, who dedicated temples "to the unknown God" All nations; from the earliest times, have had an idea of some infinite ruling power—But of "manamel," or "God with us, that he some of policy, it is probably of no admit controversies of this naming to us, to admit controversies of the some of the Lover of Truff is not much better off. But he says, "what does the Subscriber mean by the says, "what does the Subscriber mean by the says of the graining ground—it is but justice to the elder hurches; to afford them an opportunity to controversity, to afford them an opportunity to contend the whole we announced our deternance of the last,"—that is, God in essence or first principles, Jehovah manifested. How can a man and changes should happen, and such the last, "—that is, God in essence or first principles, Jehovah manifested. How can a man of the moons, and thence, is derived the name of string of such irrelevant unmeaning questions.

The ancient Saxons used to engrave upon certain square sticks about a foot long, the courses of the new Church.

A short time since we announced our deterning the string the last, and god in essence or first principles, Jehovah manifested. How can a man son head: to wit, the regard a observation of good sense and information run on with a string of such irrelevant unmeaning questions.

Almanace.

reade s, and we apprehended these articles would scoupy too much room, perhaps to the exclusion of matter which would give more general satisfaction.

For the reasons above mentioned, we have re-

But the Israelites, after the exhibition of the But the Israelites, after the exhibition of the Divine glory, were reminded that they saw no likeness nor similitude of any thing. True, but who were these Israelites! The very people who said unto Moses, "speak thou with us, int. let not God speak with us let we die," and before whom it was necessary that even Moses should veil his, face. It was not, then, because God when manifested, was not, always manifested under a linguage from that the legicities saw up human simiman form, that the Israelites saw no human simi itude, but because they could not bear so strong is manifestation of the Divine presence. When Manoah saw an Angel, he said to his wife, "we shall surely die because we have seen God." And the prophet Ezekiel, c. 1, v. 26, "and upon the likeness of the throne the likeness as of the appearance of a wan above upon it? v. 98. "This was the ance of a unin above upon it? v. 98. "This was the appearance of the likeness of the glory of Jehovah. And when I saw it I fell upon my face, and I heard the noice of one that spake." In the Revelutions, the Lord Jesus Christ, as to bis whole person, is described as the son of man, with a garment, girdle; head, hair, eyes, feet, voice, right-hand, with the control of the second nouth and countenance.—At sight of him John But let it be understood, that in the New

Church the Lord Jesus Christ is not considered as finite or material, but divine, infinite and omipresent as to his humanity.
But a Loven of Thurn is directly offended

because Subscriber, says, it is an external truth that no attribute or quality can exist without existing in some form." This your correspondent says "will remain clemal nonsense." He says, "Goodness is a quality, but what form has it? Is it the form of a hat? Whiteness is a quality that the form of a hat? -but in what form does it exist? Does it exist ny—out m. what form toog it exist Does it exist in a triangular, or square, or round form?"—Really, Mr. Schultz, your correspondent has here completely lost himself, and is talking wholly without thinking. Did he or any other man ever see whiteness without form? Whenever I have seen it, it has been triangular, square, or round or in some other funcational. square, or round, or in some other figure, and it was never seen otherwise. But goodness, what is its form? Why its form is various—to some clergymen it has the formof a tythe-pig; to others it has the form of a tythe salary—to a hungry man, it comes in the shape of food; and to one perishing with cold, in the shape of a fire; but to be more serious, if he wishes to know the form of goodness in a higher order, let him look at the benevolent countenance of a charitable neighbour, performing an act of kindness to a suffering creature. Should be wish to know goodness in its highest for n, let him turn his mind's eye inward, and contemplate the counte-nance of the Lord Jesus overflowing with mercy and benevolence to the whole human race, or endeavour to imagine how he looked when taking a little child in his arms, he said, suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven—and he will then have the ineffable form of goodness which ever presents itself o those who contemplate the DIVINE MERCY.

About him all the sanctities of Heav'n tood thick as stars, and from his sight received Beatitude past utterance;

But of attributes and qualities, I presume cur correspondent well knows that the very terms implies a subject to which hey have relation.

Your correspondent seems to quarrel with the use of the word thing. He should recollect it is a word of a general nature, although it is likewise used in contrast with person. Here our Lover of Truth has forgot himself, for he says explicitly, he cannot conceive of a person or a thing without attaching a form. Yet he afterwards speaks of God the Father as one distinct person; and the Son as another. Surely he attaches a form to each.

The Lover of Truth next enquires what is the or Truth next enquires what is the form of the Subscriber's soul. This is easily toid—it is in the human form, with head, eyes, nose, mouth, hands and feet. But what is the form of the soul of our, Loyer of Truth?—If I thought as he did, I should take it to be a vierour, something like the misty clouds which precede the approach of the morning, or would be a subscribed to the the description of a collection of the soul of the subscriber that the the subscriber of the subscriber that the subscriber of the subscr rather take the description of a celebrated character by our great epic poet-

The other shape, If shape it might be called, that shape had none, Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb, Or substance might be called, that shadow scemed For cach seemed either.

But "although the Subscriber cannot, the Lover of Truth can, conceive of a spirit without conceiving of its existing in any form?" Has your correspondent ever read Martinus Scriblerus? If the will turn to the 7th chapter he will find a notable account of the proficiency of Martinus and his fellow student Crambe, in the study of metaphysics. "Martinus' father asked him if he could not frame the idea of an universal Lord Mayor! Martinus told him that never that he had great difficulty to ab Mayor from his fur gown and gold chain; nay, that the horse he saw the Lord Mayor ride upon not a little disturbed his imagination. On the other hand, Crambe, to show himself of a more other nand, Crambe, to shew names of a more penetrating genius, swore that he could frame a conception of a Lord Mayor, not only without his horse, gown and gold chain, but even with-out stature, feature, colour, hands, head, feet, or any body; which he supposed was the abstracof a Lord Mayor."

A LOOKER ON.

The gentlemen of the bar in Paris have formed a society to vindicate the claims of he injured, and in the event of failure, bear all the losses; but if they succeed, the defendant is made to bear the expence -Would it not redound to the honor of our professional gentlemen to imitate this wor-thy example — Wash, City Gaz.

The elegant new wooden bridge lately erected in Belvidere street over Jones Falls, the direction of Mr. WERNWAG from some defect in the materials, had giv en way near the centre, and yesterday while some of the workmen were in the ac

The Virginia Legislature adjourned on Satur-lay the 9th inst.

They have loaned to the Dismal Swamp Canal Company 50,000 dollars.

The Swift Run Gap Turnpike Company

16,000 dollars. They have subscribed \$50,000 to the Rich

mond Dock.

They have appropriated 23,000 to the finishing of the Public Square and Capitol. They have, beside contributing to several turnpikes, says the Inquirer, taken some neces-sary preliminary steps towards the Western Navigation:—a road from the Appoint to the Roanoke:—In fact, it is impossible to calculate the patience with which they have encountered the labour of revising the laws, or the public works which they have assisted without a deep sentiment of gratitude and respect.

PITTSBURG, March 16.

After a winter, whose mildness has been with-out precedent, spring has set in with all the ter-rors of December. The whole month of March has been a month of snow. It is to be feared that great injury has been done to our grain and fruit. The former may probably be restored by the existing deep snow,—Gazzite.

From tables recently published in Sweden is ppears, that the annual income from the pro ductions of the country is 88,000,000 of crowns. All the imposts amount to 14 millions of crowns. or nearly five and two thirds crowns for each

The population of the following cities of Holland, at the last dates here stated, was as follows:

0110.	the first of the f	4 6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
	1795.	1818.
Hague,	38,433	41,935
Leyden,	40,955	28,601
Dordrecht,	18,014	18,525
Rotterdam.	53,213	56,300
ひにもった ヤラビニーヒ	American Control of the Control of t	

Longevity .- There now lives near Lake Champlain a man at the age of 133—He is a German by, birth—was one of the life guards when Queen Anne was crowned in 1702, and was then 18 years old. He remained a soldier until the close of the French war, and was then in this country. He is perfectly straight, walks spry; has a full head of hair, only in part grey, can see and hear pretty well, and is as little childish as most men of 80. He has quite a military appearance, and is proud of his temperate mode of living, having always abstained from the fell destroyer, ardent spirts-What is the most remarkable of all he has had several wives, and his youngest child is only 28 years old! making him 105 when she was born!! [The above is communicated by a missionary, who visited the old man alluded to.

Baltimore, March 11.

It was stated a few days ago, that the legislature of Kentucky had passed a law imposing a tax of \$5000 per month on the Branches of the the Bank of the United State located in that state; authorizing the sergeant at arms to collect the tax, and in case of refusal to pay, to call in the aid of militia the first levy to be made on the 4th of March.—The editor has been favoured to day with the perusal of a letter from Lexington Ky. dated the 26th of February, in which the fact of the passage of such a law is stated: the tax in there said to be \$6000; and that to prevent the threatencil use of violence in the collection of the tax, an application had been made to the two judges of the Circut Court of the United States for an injunction, which had that day been granted .- Fed. Gaz.

Norfolk, March 16. The cutter Monroe, capt. Ham, has ta ken possession of the privateer schr. general Artigas, which he found in the Severn River, in the district of York Town, in the act of smuggling. A sloop was along side at the time, taking the goods on board. Capt. H. put officers and men on board the schr. which is coming up.

> ADVERTISEMENT. From the New-London Gazette. THE SUBSCRIBER

being determined not to move from this state, requests all persons indebted, to pay particular attention to his

New definition of an old Grammar, viz.

Present Tense. I am. Thou art. He is.
I am* Chi want of money.
Thou arti Zindebted to me. (Shortly to be authorised for He is # want thereof to take the body.

Unless immediate payment is made you must expect to take a lecture upon my new plural.

The subscriber offers for sale at his store, 2 rods south of the Fish Market, the following articles,

Solid Argument. Hot Oysters, Boiled Lobsters, Hams and Eggs Butter and Cheese, &c.

Agitations.
Cider, Vinegar, Salt, Pickles, &c. Grievanices. Pepper-sauce, Mustard, Cayenne Pepper, &c. Punishments.
Rum, Brandy, Gin, Bitters, &c.

Superfluities.
Snuff, Tobacco, Segars, Pomatum, &c. Extraordinaries.

Sea Serpent's Bones, Wooden Shoes, Water Witches, &c. N. B. The above articles will be exchanged

Necessaries, viz Bank Bills at par Crowns, Dollars, Half do. Quarter do. Pistarcens, Ninopenny pieces, fourpence 1-2 penny do. or cents.

One half the sum down and the other half on the 'delivery of the articles.

Rudiments gratis, viz.
Those indebted for Ar Arguments Agitated Grievance Must not be Nor think it a If they should meet or calling for such Superfluities Extraordinary Nor think it That I find it Necessary To demand immediate Payment. The smallest favor thankfully received.

ANDREW SMITH

Andrew Smith: † Any one the coat fits 4He-zekiah Goddard, Sherill's Deputy. News Locdon, March 1, 1919,

New Your, March 20.

Spurious notes, purporting to be of the Silver Spurious notes, purporting to be of the Silver Lake Bank, are in circulate a payable to A. Hope or bearer, at the Union-nank in the city of New York, signed by Dan'l Woodbrige; jr. Cash'r, and Ives Sutton, Pres't—dated Jan. I, 1819. The names of the present President and Cashier are J. H. Avery and Putnam Catin. Some of these bills have been remitted from Hartford, Comit to this city. Those which we have seen are \$5 bills.—Daily Advi.

Two of the prisoners, who lately escaped from the Philadelphia state prison, were yesterday retaken in this city. They made a desperate re-sistance, armed with a kirife, and a hatelet, but were eventually taken without blood shed. Their real names are James Mullenny and Wm. Stevenson. The former has been a tenant of our state prison .- Col.

Manslaughter —James Boyd, of Baltimore, is convicted of manslaughter for killing his neighbour Martin, by stabling him while drawing victor from a pump at his (Boyd's) door. He is sentenced to ten years confinement in the penitentiary, six months of which in the solitary cells.

The marriage of Prince Frederick of Saxony, with the Archdutchess Caroline of Austria, was to be celebrated at Vienna about Christmas.

From a late London Paper.

The following very remarkable anecdote was referred to by Mr. Williams in his speech upon seconding Mr. Favell's motion for a petition to the legislature to revise the Criminal Code:-

"Two men were once convicted of highway robbery before Judge Caulfield, the lineal ancestor of the present Archdeacon Caulfield .- When the Jury brought in their verdict of gnilty, the elder of the two felons turned round to the younger, and with a countenance expressive of the most diabolical rage, malice and revenge, addressed his companion in the following manner:—_

"D-n seize you, you henhearted villain! If it had not been for you I would have sent that rascal to h-II, who bone witness against us. I would have murdered the villain, and then he could have told no tales. But you, you cowardly scoundrell persuaded me to let him go. You log, if I be hanged, you will be hanged with me, and that is the only comfort and satisfaction I have. But, good people, if any of my profession be among you, take warning by my example. If you rob a man, kill him on the spot; you will then be safe, for dead men tell no tales. I have robbed many persons, and I may escape from prison and rob many more, and by Hthe man I surely will murder. May God visit the blood of the man you murder upon roy head; said Judge Caulfield, Go, Mr. Sheriff, procure a carpenter, have a gallows erected, and a coffin made, on the very spot where the monster stands; for for from this bench I will not remove, until I see him executed. As for the young man, whose heart, though corrupted by the influence of this infernal wretch, still retained the principles of humanity, he shall not perish with him. I must, indeed, pass, upon him the sentence the law requires, but I will respite him, and use my influence with the Crown to parden him. This hoary villain shall not, therefore, have the satisfaction his malignant heart has anticipated.' The Sheriff obeyed the ordera gallows was erected in the court houseand in the presence of the Judge, the Jury. and the people, the upparalleled monster ascended the scarfold, cursing and blaspheming even to the moment when he was lanched in eternity." 🧖

ARCTIC CURIOSITIES.

Among the collections made by Capt. Russ, one of the most, remarkable is the seledge used by the natives, which is simple in form, and so light that it appears als most impossible to bear the weight of a hu-man being. It consists of two pieces of oone between five and six feet long, about three inches from the ground, which are kept together by five pieces, about 18 or 20 inches in length and placed at inter-vals of 9 or 10 inches. At the end are two apright pieces of sea elephants skin; producing rather a curve, which form the sea. of the person, without any other support. The whole of this chrious carriage, which is entirely made of bone, is bound together with pieces of skin and whale bone, and is so extremely light as to admit of its be-ing conveyed from place to place with the greatest facility. To the fore part six dogs are affixed, which are fastened together, two and two, with a species of harness made of slips of skin, and they draw it with much rapidity. The whip for managing these useful animals is about three, yards in length, made of skin, and which the natives are represented as using with as much dexterity as any of the members of the Landon Whip Club. The handle is about the length of those used by postillions, consisting of six pieces of bone; one placed transversely at the handle, to pre-vent its slipping, fastened together by skins and the sinews of birds.

A dog and bitch have been sent over to

her Royal Highness the Dutchess of Yorks and a dog, and a bitch with pup, to Sir and seph Banks. There are also several stuffed birds, the plumage of which is very, remarkable, together with some very curi-ous star fish, and the apparatus by which the natives catch the seals and sea clephants. The whole of the curiosities have been very properly sent to the British Mu-seum, where, as soon as they are arranged they will be submitted to the inspection of the public.

Cantion.

JOHN WEBB, of Newport, having as I consider, improperly obtained on the 18th insecting signature to a note, for between eighteen and I do hereby cauton all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as I am determined not pay it, unless compelled by due course of aw.

ANNA BRADFORD.

Cedarville, March 25, 1819,—3tfd.

Sheriff's Sale.

PY Virrue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Verdue, on Tuesday, the thirtieth day of March next, between the bours of 12 and 5 o'clock, in the afternoon said day in the county of Cumberland, at the lin of Philip Soudey, in Bridgeton,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the twinship of Millytle, said to con-

Situate in the township of Millville, said to contain one hundred and fifty acres more or less; joins lans of John Adkinson, and others, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seiz 2 as the property of Uriah Garrion, and taken in execution at the suit of Jeremiah Stratton, and to be sold by

March 2d, 1810 to be sold by March 2d, 1819.

By the President of the Unted States.

Weneas, by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled an act making provision for the estab-ishment of additional Land Offices in the territory of Missouri," the President of the United States is authorised to direct the public lands which have been survey ed in the said territory, to be offered for

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales or the disposal (agree bly to law) of cer-tain lands in the territorry of Missouri shall be held in Franklin, in said territo-

On the first Monday in January next

for the sale of Townships No. 46 to 52 in-clusive and fract't town in range 19 48 to 52 and 2

fract'l township 53 48 to 52 21 22, On the first Monday in March next, for

the sale of Townships 48 to 55 inclusive, in ranges 14 & 25

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

Townships 51 to 54 inclusive, in ranges 11 & 21 51 to 56 13 53 to 56 14 & 15 14 & 15 excepting the lands which have been, or

may be, reserved by law, for the support of schools, and for other purposes.

Each sale shall continue open as long as may be necessary to offer the lands for sale and no longer, and the lands shall be offered in regular numerical order. Given under my hand, at the City of

Washington, this 17th day of July, one thousand eight hundred a nd eigh-

JAMES MONROE. By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office

Printers who are authorised to publish the laws of the United States, will publish the above once week till the first of May, next and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment. July 27, 1818-tM

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

JOHN GARDINER, Conf Clerk in the General Land Office

By the President of the United States.

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

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

ing westerly.
At the seat of justice for Howard County, in the said Territory, on the first Mon-day in September and November next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of Howard County. Thirty town-der, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 ships shall be offered at each sale. The oclock in the afternoon of said day, all that first to be in a square form, and to include the sent of justice of said county, as nearly in the centre as the situation of the surveys will admit, and the second immediately east of the first, and in the same form; excepting from sale in each district, the lands which have been or may be reserved by law for other purposes.

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

and eighteen. JAMES MONROE.

By the President.

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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

NOTICE.

Wood-Cutters and Carters WANTED.

> Apply to. John Compton, Dividing Creek, or **Ichabod** Compton, Maurice Town.

Mozember 30, 1818.

For Sale, or Rent.

The following described property, viz.

No. 1. A large and commodious Store House and Wharf, situate on Laurel Hill, an excel-lent stand for the Lumber business, draft of water at the wharf commonly 7 feet. No. 2. A LOT adjoining the Store Lot, on which are two dwelling Houses, suited for small families.

are two dwelling Houses, suited for small families.

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

No. 4. Seventy Acres of impraved LAND, laying within the town plot of Bridgeton, all of which is in small fields and in good Cedar force. Bridgeton,

fence.

No. 5. Fifty acres of young growing BUSH

LAND, laying on the Millville road, one and
an half miles from Bridgeton, about 20 acres
of which will do to cut off.

or which will do to due to h.

No. 6. A LOT of Timber Land of 24 acres,
part of which is fit for cutting; the land
bounds on land of John Wood and others, dis-

tant about 3 miles from Bridgeton.

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

bridgeton.

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

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

No. 10. A LOT of Bush Land lying on the Ruckshutum road, distant from Bridgeton two

miles; contains 5 acres.
No. 11 One hundred acres of Timber Land, situate in Broad Neck, will cut from 8 to 10 cords per acre; distant from market 8 miles.
No. 12. A 60 acre Lot of Pine and Oak Saw Tim-

ber, distance from market 7 miles.

No. 13: A Lot of Cedar Swamp, of 8 acres, lay ing in a branch of Manumuskin, stands thick on the ground, and has been growing 20 years distant from Bridgeton 17 miles. A further description of the above property

will be given by applying to

Ebenezer Seeley,

Who is prepared to give an undisputed title payments made easy. Bridgeton, Feb. 16, 1819.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

Goods, Wares & Merchandize.

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

Middling and & Cloths. Low price Casimeres, assorted Colours, and prices, from \$1 to \$3 00 per yard. Flannels, from Fine Black, Brown, Crim-Bombason, Scarlet, Plumb, Green, Zetts. Olive and Plaid Ladies Fine Black & Lead Coloured Worsted Hose. Black, Drab v Lead Coloured 8-4 Waterloo Shawls, 8-4 Silk do. Cotton Shawls, Coarse & Fancy Muslins. Groceries, Liquors, Queens-ware, Hollow-ware,

Cutlery-Coarse and Fine Salt, Glass by the Box, Quart Bottles by the dozen. Wheat, Rye & Buck-wheat Flour, &c. &c. &c. All kinds of Country Produce, together

with Cash will be taken in exchange—or the usual credit if required.

Thomas Woodruff. December 29th, 1818.

Sheriff's Sale.

By Virtue of a Writ of Fieri, Facias to me directed, issued out of the Court of Chancery of the state of New Jersey, will be exposed t sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the twenty eth day of April, next, at the Inn of Philip Sou

Piece of Land

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

Dan Simkins, Sheriff. February 16, 1819-2m

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the Coun ty of Cumberland, and they have appointed the third day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-House in Bridgeton, to hear what can be alledged for or against our li-beration from confinement as insolvent debtors,

Edward Davis, George Baracliff.

Cumberland Jail, Feb. 23d, 1819-4t

Adjourned Sales.

Sheriff's Sales.

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

A Lot of Land,

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

- DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. THE sale of the above property is adjourne until Tuesday the 6th day of April.

At the same place,

A House and Let,

situate in the township of Downes, Lot contains half an Acre more or less, joins Maj. Hender-son and others, together with all the lands of the defendant:—Seized as the property of John H. Bennett, and then in execution at the suit of Jo-seph Cooper and Collin Cooper, Assignees, &c. inu to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. January 19, 1819 THE sale of the above property is adjourned until Tuesday the 30th day of March.

Sheriff's Sale.

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

A House and Lot,

A HOUSE AND LOW,

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

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

THE sale of the above property is adjourned until Tuesday the 6th day f April, at the above place.

Sheriff's Sale.

P Y virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me direct due, on Fuesday, the 30th day of March next between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the af ternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder. in Bridgeton,

A Small Farm.

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

Dan Simkins, Sheriff.

Feb. 23, 1819-4t.

Cape May Orph ns' Court. TERM OF FEBRUARY, 1819.

Present-Elijah Townsend, Ephraim Hildreth, Cresse Townsend and others, esquires, Judges.

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

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

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

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NEW STORE In Bridgeton.

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

Groceries. Dry Goods, Queens-Ware, Hard-Ware, &c. &c. Which he will dispose of either at wholesale

retail, on the most reasonble terms. Daniel P. Stratton. December 22d, 1818--tf

Cumberland Orphans' Court

SPECIAL TERM, MARCH 3d. 1818.

UPON application of Arthur Linvil and Hope his wife, Guardian of Hannah Y. Tyler, setting forth to this Court that the personal estate of their ward is exhausted in her suppor and maintenance, and praying a decree of the Court authorizing them to sell the whole of the real estate of the said Hannah Y. Tyler, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, for her further support and maintenance, &c.

It is therefore ordered. That all persons interested in the lands, senements, and real estate of said minor, do appear before the Judges of this Court on Wednesday, the 28th of April heat, at two clock in the afternion, and shew course.

two o'clock in the afternion, and shew cause, it any they have, why the whole of the real estate of the said Hannah Y. Tyler, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, should not be sold for her support and maintenance, &c. By the court, T. Elmer, Clk.

March 9, 1819-67

For Sale or to Rent.

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

No. 2. A large two story House and Lot of ground, situated at Fairton, formerly the property of Dayton Newcomb. No. 3. Two small houses and lots adjoin

ing the above. Vo. 4. A Brick House and Lot, contain-

ing about half an acre, situate in Bridgeton, opposite the Methodist Meeting-

No. 5. A Farm situate in Bridgeton, whereon David Mulford now resides;

late the property of Oliver Sayre, dec. If the above property is not sold by the first of March, it will then be rented. ALSO,

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

Abraham Sayre.
Bridgeton, Jan. 5th, 1819-t1M

French Burr Mill Stones.

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

Richard Seeley. Stoe-Creek, March 2d, 1819-tf

Orchard and Herd GRASS SEED,

Stratton & Buck.

Feb. 23, 1819 tf

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

Notice is hereby given,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on application to us by Daniel P.
Stratton, who claims an undivided one half part of all that Lot of Land situate in Bridgeton, in the township of Hopewell, county of Cumberland aforesaid, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone set on the high ground and in the north line of David Sheppard's Land, the north peak of the roof of the Presbyterian Meeting House bears south eighty four degrees west; the west peak of the roof of the Baptist Meeting House bears north fifty three degrees and a half easi and the chimney of the house belonging to Abraham Sayre below the old saw mill, bears south thirty, seven degrees east, thence running from said stone south seventy degrees east, bounding said stone south seventy degrees east, bounding on said Sheppard's land, seventeen perches to low water mark of Cohansey creek, thence up said creek bounding on low water mark north twen-ty degrees east, seven perches and twenty two ty degrees east, seven perches and twenty two links to a corner, thence north seventy degrees west, passing thirty feet south of the nail factory house six perches and fifteen links to a corner, six feet in front of a small house; thence south twenty degrees west, one perch and two links to a corner, thence north seventy degrees west, two perches and nineteen links to a corner, thence north twenty degrees east, one perch and two links to a corner, thence north seventy degrees west, seven perches and ten links to a stone, thence south twenty degrees west seven perches and twenty two links to the beginning, containing, eighty hundredths, of an acre of land. We have nominated Jededith Davis, Ebenezer Seeley and John S. Wood Commissioners, to divide the said lot or tract of land into two equal Seeley and John S. Wood, Commissioners, to divide the said lot or tract of land into two equal shares or parts, and unless prope objections are stated to us, at the Inn of Jarvis. W. Brewster in Bridgeton, on the tenth day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the said Jedediah Davis, Ebenezer Seeley and John S. Wood will then be appointed Commissioners to make partition of the said land, pursuant to an act, entitled of an eat for the more easy nartition of entitled "an act for the more easy partition of lands, held by coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants in common," passed the eleventh day of

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

James Clark,

James D. Westcott. John Mulford. Bridgeton, March 2d, 1819-6w

Bloomfield M'Ilvaine, BEING ENGAGED IN THE

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

Dwelling and Office at No.74, South Street, Philadelphia, Sep. 28th, 1818-tf

Look out, Millers and Farmers.

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

scriber on the premises.

JOHN MATTHEWS.

January 12, 1818—tf.

SHINGLES.

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

STRATTON & BUCK

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Congress, massed on the third day of March, 1815, entitled "An Act to provide for the ascer-taining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the Freaty with the Creek Indians and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorised to cause the lands acquired by the said. Treaty to be offered for sale when survey.

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do bereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreably to law) of certain lands in the Alabama territory,

shall be held as follows: viz. At Cahaba, on the 3d Monday in March next, for the sale of

Town'p num'd 12 in ranges 18 19 20 17 & 18 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 18 17 18 19 17 19 20

10 11 16 17 18 At St. Stephens, on the second Monday in April next, for the sale of Town ps num d 5 6 7 8 17 18 19 20 in range 4 17 18 19 20

At Cahaha on the first Monday in May next, for the sale of Township numbered 12 in ranges 9 10

10 & 11 except such lands as have been or may be reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be of fered for sale in regular and numerical or der, commencing with the lowest number

of section, township and range, and continue three weeks and no longer. Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 24th of Novem:

ber, 1818. JAMES MONROE. By the President.

A Family Book.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED. By A. FINLEY, A. E. corner of Chesnut and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia,

Price Si. The Nurse's Guide;

Or Family Asistant, and companion for the Sick Chamber; CONTAINING Friendly Cautions to those who are in Health, with ample directions to Nurses, and others, who attend she Sick, Women in Childbed, &c.—By Robert Wallace Johnson, M.D. Scoond improve-

CONTENTS. Chapter 1. Of our persons. 2d. of our fress 3d of our Diet in a State of Health, 4th, Directions to Nurses. 5th of Things to be esserved relating to the Sick Chamber. 6th, concerning the Bed, and Shifting the Patient, 7th conterning the rections for preparing the various Diet for the Sick. 3th. of Administering Medicine—Preparations for Clysters, and of the Treatment of Scalds and burns. Appendix—containing additional instructions for the Nurses of Fever Hose

ALSO,

A, series of Engravings, explaining the Course of the Nerves, with an address to Young Physicians on the Studysof the Nerves—nine 4 to, plates, with copious explanations, By Charles Bell, Surgeon. Price bound \$6 50.

An Atlas Classica, folio, coloured Maps, selected from Wilkinson's Classical Atlas for the use of Seminaries in the United States—bound \$5.5.

And, a third Improved Edition of Mayo's Associent Geography sacred and profanc. \$1 50.
Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1818. Either of the above Publications

may be had on application at the office of the Whig.

Bridgeton, Dcember 7, 181

Cumberland Orphans, Court,

FEBRUARY TERM, 1819. DAYTON RILEY, executor of Juliana Reeves, deceased, and Jeremiah Stratton, esq. administrator of John Bradenburgh, deceased, having severally exhited to this Court, dely attested, a just and true account of the personal estates of said decedents, and also an account of the debts, and credits, by which it appears that the personal estates of said decedents are insufficient to, pay said debts, and the said applicants having severally set forth to this Count, that said decedents

severally set forth to this Court, that said deese dents died severally seized of real estates, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises.

It is therefore ordered, That all persons interested in the lands, tenements, and real estates of said decedents, do appear before the Judges of this Court on the 31st of May next, at two o'clock P.M. and show cause; it any they have, why the whole of the real estates of said decedents, struate in the county of Cumberland afores said should not be sold, to satisfy the debts and expenses which remain unpaid.

By the Court,

By the Court, T. Elmer, Olk. March 2, 1819 -- 6w

Cumberland Orphan's Court, FEBRUARY TERM, 1819.

FERRUARY TERM, 1819.

UPON application of Ebenezer Davis, executor of David Irelan, deceased, to limit a sime within which the creditors of said deceased shall bring in their debts, claims and demands, or be forever barred from an action against him the said Ebenezer Davis, executor as aforesaide. It is ordered by the Court, That the said executor give public notice to the creditors of said executor give public notice to the creditors of said.

It is ordered by the Court. That the said executor five public notice to the oreditors of said deceased, to bring in their claims within one year from the fifteenth day of February inst. by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public plays in this county, for the space of two months, and by publishing the same is one of the newspapers of this state for the like space of time, and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his demand within the time as limited, (such public notice being given) shall be foreverbarred his action therefor, against said executor. By the Court,

T. Elmer, Clk.

March 2; 1810 -- 2m

By the Court,

JOSIAH MEIGS. Commissioner of the General Land Office