

THE WHIG

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY MONDAY, AT 2 DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Payable in Advance.

But it will be distinctly understood, that those Subscribers who defer paying until the expiration of the year, the price of the Whig will be Two Dollars and Fifty Cents.

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

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, and private soldier, and all officers in the hospital department and Medical Staff, who served in the war of the revolution until the end thereof, or for the term of time months or longer, at any period of the war, on the continental establishment, and every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, mariner or marine, who served at the same time, and for a like term, in the naval service of the United States, who is yet a resident citizen of the United States, and who is, or hereafter, by reason of his reduced circumstances in life, shall be in need of assistance from his country for support, and shall have substantiated his claim to a pension in the manner hereinafter directed, shall receive a pension from the United States: if an officer, of twenty dollars per month during life; if a non-commissioned officer, musician, mariner, marine, or private soldier, of eight dollars per month during life. Provided, no person shall be entitled to the provisions of this act, until he shall have relinquished his claim to every pension heretofore allowed him by the laws of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That to entitle any person to the provisions of this act, he shall make a declaration, under oath or affirmation, before the district judge of the United States of the district, or before any judge or court of record of the county, state or territory in which the applicant shall reside, setting forth, if he belonged to the army, the company, regiment, and line to which he belonged; the time he entered the service, and the time and manner of leaving the service, and, in case he belonged to the navy, a like declaration, setting forth the name of the vessel, and particular service in which he was employed, and the time and manner of leaving the service, and shall offer such other evidence as may be in his power, and on its appearing to the satisfaction of the said judge, that the applicant served in the revolutionary war, as aforesaid, against the common enemy, he shall certify and transmit the testimony in the case, and the proceedings had thereon, to the Secretary of the Department of War, whose duty it shall be, if satisfied the applicant comes under the provisions of this act, to place such officer, musician, mariner, marine, or soldier on the pension list of the United States, to be paid in the same manner pensions to invalids, who have been placed on the pension list are now paid, and under such restrictions and regulations in all respects, as are prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every pension by virtue of this act, shall commence on the day that the declaration under oath or affirmation, prescribed in the foregoing section, shall be made.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, no sale, transfer or mortgage of the whole, or any part of the pension payable in pursuance of this act, shall be valid, and any person shall swear or affirm falsely in the premises, and be thereof convicted, shall suffer as for wilful and corrupt perjury.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,

Vice-President of the United States, and

President of the Senate.

March 18, 1818—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

TO BE RENTED.

AND possession delivered immediately, A HOUSE in Vine Street, with 43 acres of land five of which are Meadow, near the Town. The whole in good fence and to be rented low. Enquire of Wm. Brooks in Bridgeton, or John Tompkins, Fairton.

Isaac W. Crane.

March 23d, 1818—t

BLANKS

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig.

Patent double forcing Pump.

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

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

James Leslie,
Jarvis Brewster.

Nov. 3, 1817—t

Bible Society.

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE.

No. 1. A House and Lot, situate in Fairfield, Cumberland county, on the main road leading from Fairton to Cedarville, about a mile from the latter place: the house is two stories high, with a back kitchen; there is a good Shop on said premises; formerly occupied as a Shoemaker's shop, would answer for a store, and is a good stand for business, as it is situate at the corner of the road leading from Sears Neck to Cedarville.

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

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

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

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

TO RENT.

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

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

Robert Alderman.

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

Robert Alderman.

Cedarville, Feb. 16th 1818—6w

WINDOW GLASS,

BY THE BOX,

FOR SALE BY

Stratton & Buck.

March 16, 1818.

NOTICE.

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

Terms at Sale.
James Batten, Adm'r.

In Chancery New-Jersey.

BETWEEN Joseph Cooper, & Colin Cooper, Complainants, AND John Young and Elizabeth his wife, James Devereaux, William Patterson and John Wiley, Defendants.

On Bill to foreclose, &c.

On Mortgage.

MARCH 7th, 1818.

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

I. H. Williamson,
Chancellor.

A true Copy,
WM. HYER, Clerk.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM,

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

Also, A pair of good working HORSES, wagon and harness, farming utensils of various kinds which may be had with the place if wanted, or separate as the purchaser thinks proper.

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

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

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

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

Enoch Boon.

March 23d, 1818—t

GEORGE O. TRENCHARD

HAS commenced the Practice of Medicine at Newport, Cumberland county. Newport, March 23d 1818.

District of New-Jersey, ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the second day of March, in the forty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America, JAMES B. LANE, and WILLIAM M. CURTISS, of the said District, have deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof they claim as Authors, in the words following to wit:

"Interest Tables at Six per Cent; accurately calculated, for Days, Months, and Years. By J. B. LANE, and W. M. CURTISS; authors of 'The Farmers' and Mechanics' complete Interest Tables'."

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

[FROM THE UNION.]

TO "ORLANDO."

GO to Arabia's burning waste
And say, "O fertile scene,
What num'rous flowers thy sands have graced,
How fragrant, fresh and green!"
Say this, but say not woman's breast
To love is always true;
Say not it is an angel's rest,
Most chaste and lovely too.

Go to the tempest-troubled deep,
And say with tearful eye,
"On thy proud waves fair would I sleep,
Nor dream of danger nigh!"
Say this, but say not woman's voice
Is always soft and mild;
Say not it heightens all our joys,
And soothes misfortune's child.

Fly to the subtle panther's arms,
And tell him he is kind;
Tell him he has an angel's charms,
A generous feeling mind!
Go, tell him this—but say not thou
That woman's heart can feel;
Say not she never broke her vow,
Or stabbed where love should heal.

Go, thou whose "manly" soul can bend,
And own a woman's power;
Go, call thy mistress faithful friend,
Thou insect of an hour!
My adamant heart, I own,
Can feel no joy like this;
'Twas woman changed my heart to stone—
'Twas murdered with a kiss.

Go, go, "Orlando," seek repose
Within the serpent's nest;
And as its eye with splendor glows,
O hug it to thy breast!
Do this, and should it sting thy heart
While dazling with its charms;
Fear not, "Orlando," do not start—
Thy Grave is BEAUTY'S arms. A

From the Ladies' Museum.

TO A FRIEND,

Who had a Beautiful Wife, and who was always complaining.

No more, my friend, of trifling ills complain,
You have your share of happiness below;
If aught on earth should give your bosom pain,
A resten Wire can ease the smart of woe.

Should adverse fortune, in rude whirlwinds
Roar,
Around your head, and fill with grief your
breast;
The virtuous Fair can calm the raging roar,
And lull each conflict of the mind to rest.

With beauty blest, devote your days to love,
Let your chief pleasure centre in your Wife;
And always constant as the turtle-dove,
In tender union pass the span of life.

W. E. H.

The discerning reader will not only be pleased with the perusal of this poetical morceau, but will also observe in it all that delicacy of thought and easy grace of diction, which ought always constitute the close and secret charm of a Song.

SONG.

MARY, 'tis said, that all my vows
Are to thy fortune paid;
Alas! my heart, he little knows,
Who thinks my love a trade.

Were I of all these woods the lord,
One berry from thy hand,
More real pleasure would afford,
Than all my large command.

My humble love has learnt to live
On what the nicest maid,
Without a conscious blush, may give
Beneath the myrtle shade!

MY SEGAR.

THE year has gone over, and I yet have life,
I'll sit by the fire, and chat with my wife,
While others are planning destruction and war,
I'll sit by the fire, and smoke my segar.

And though winter rages, I'll laugh at the storm,
My great coat around me, will keep me so warm,
My sorrows and troubles, I'll drive them afar,
I'll sit by the fire, and smoke my segar.

The election ne'er troubles my head or my brain,
Nor who shall the seat of a president gain,
Let Madison, or Monroe ride on the car,
'Tis equal to me, so I'll smoke my segar.

In opinion I ne'er fall out with a friend,
Nor an ill-humour blot out my intent;
And if I should be call'd on to go to the war,
I'll send out another, and smoke my segar.

My segar teaches me how all things expire,
For soon 'tis extinguished when once 'tis on fire,
To life's fleeting prospects, I do it compare,
For life soon expires, just like my segar.

My segar falls to ashes, another I take,
But when man has fallen he ne'er can awake,
So let us be brothers in peace or in war,
We'll shake hands together, and smoke a segar.

C. D.

Original Miscellany.

Mr. SCHULTZ,

Please to give publicity to the following rejoinder. Who ED is I know not. "Nothing that I shall say, therefore, can be considered as personal."

ED asserts "that the only method to ascertain the meaning of the word preach, is to examine, &c. and to appeal, &c." Surely Mr. Schultz, any person who can read plain English, may examine a modern, celebrated dictionary, and ascertain the meaning of a word, that is expressive of the exercise, and action of a Kerux, i. e. preacher of the gospel; especially as it is presumed, that the person has been in the habit of hearing the gospel published and proclaimed. If a person cannot thus ascertain the meaning of a word, why should a learned man, and a man of genius; a man conversant with the scriptures, &c. publish a dictionary that is celebrated, both in Europe and America? and why did ED refer to a dictionary in his "answer?" Is ED an oracle? ED asserts that "a person cannot thus ascertain the meaning of a word," I ask then how can they ascertain it? Is not Walker's Testimony as valid in regard to the meaning of a word as that of ED? But ED appeals to the original of the New Testament;—had Walker no reference to it? has he not given the true meaning of the verb kerussein, (i. e. to proclaim, publish.) Suppose I were to admit that ED is as learned (which I do not believe) as Walker was, I should still have a stronger faith in Walker as an author, because he is generally known, and infinitely more celebrated as an author.

The most celebrated authors have announced, that in order to ascertain the meaning of words, the literal senses of them should be given, and the simple meaning ascertained. This doctrine, Mr. Schultz, I respected and referred to in the Essay I sent to you on the word preach. I need not mention Locke, Watts, Read, Stewart, Dodd, Coke and Clarke as the authors, &c. "common sense" approves of the doctrine.

ED "admits" that the verb in the original means "to publish and proclaim." Now if the verb Kerusso, or kerussein means to publish and proclaim,—if publicity is necessarily expressed by it, which I think ED and Machaon will not deny; and if the verb kerussein, i. e. to preach, is properly translated;—I ask "by what philological, or logical process" ED makes the verb kerussein, (i. e. to proclaim, publish, preach,) mean an action that is to be done privately. Does publicity mean privacy? or by "what" wonderful "process" in "metamorphosing" can the heads of ED and Machaon, "metamorphosed" into one head, make publicity mean privacy, or make white mean black, or strait mean crooked?!

But ED asserts that "he found the word to be a translation of several different words in the original; of which he gave the senses," "but suppose I admit all this," what does it prove?—That the translators were always correct in translating the Greek text into English? If I were to admit that the second, third and fourth quotations, viz. Lu. iv. 43, Acts xvi. 6, and xvii. 5, in ED's answer to the question, &c. are translated correctly, would it prove that the Greek words that are rendered preach by our translators, in those quotations, means Kerusso, i. e. to proclaim, publish or preach? No; but it would prove that the translators rendered those words, by the word preach, i. e. publish, proclaim, because a Kerux, or a herald of the gospel "in delivering, relating, carrying, speaking, discoursing of, bringing and declaring the gospel," publishes or proclaims it. It would not follow that the words, delivering, relating, carrying, or bringing news, &c. means preaching, i. e. publishing, or proclaiming, and for this reason—the word preach, i. e. publish, proclaim, embraces (necessarily) publicity; but a thing may be "carried, related, told, or declared," to a person, or family privately; and not to a nation, or people publicly. Therefore I conclude, that the verb to preach, as a verb in the active voice, means to make known, or declare a thing publicly, and not privately. ED admits it by asserting, "it is admitted that preaching, is proclaiming," i. e. making publicly known; or publicly declaring.

I conclude then—a word that necessarily expresses to publish, or proclaim, cannot mean declaring or telling privately. Farewell then to the "connexion" between preach, i. e. publish, proclaim, and "tell, relate, carry news, repeat to a family, or a person shut up in a house,—these tender connexions must part. A mistress may employ her hand-maid publicly; but the hand-maid cannot direct, and employ her mistress privately; and let us never degrade a good and pious mistress, by saying that her hand-maid is her sister; and then attempt to "metamorphose" them

into one person!!! "Still I assert," Mr. Schultz, that to preach, i. e. to proclaim, does not mean different, i. e. opposite things: One of the greatest Linguists, (if not the greatest) that is now living, says that the verb "kerussein" (i. e. to proclaim, call aloud,) is derived from a Greek word, which signifies the voice: this word I shall not mention at present. I concluded in my Essay of the 2d inst. that the "word preach literally means to proclaim orally, the truths that are sacred, &c." but ED is not willing to "grant all this."—Pray sir, what part is it you will not grant? why ED asserts a herald did not, &c.—he frequently carried private messages in writing, "suppose we admit all this?" what follows? was not oral language used before the written language? does not the word literal mean "according to the primitive meaning of a word; not the figurative?" does not the figurative language (compared to the primitive, literal mode of language) "represent the primitive typically? and not literally? Do not your types, press, ink and paper, combine with your art as a printer, Mr. Schultz, to express the primitive mode, or manner of speaking figuratively? or is there no difference between the primitive, oral mode of speaking, and the written, or printed? If there is, is not the primary mode, the literal? and if it is, what will ED call the written, typical mode? Is it uttered by the "organs of speech," orally? If it is not, it is uttered figuratively; and hence the proclamations that were made by the presidents, through newspapers, or those sometimes made by the ancient Kerukes in writing were figurative modes of preaching, or proclaiming; but not literal modes. As to what ED says about my representing three definitions of Walker, &c.—I deny it, and am ready to meet it, but it is not worthy of notice. "Words (says a great scholar) are used in a proper, literal sense where they convey those ideas to which they are primarily annexed," printed proclamations have a voice, but it is not the voice that is emitted by the mouth, or by the organs of human speech:—Therefore the voice in such proclamations is understood figuratively; and preaching, in this voice, is the figurative mode of preaching, and not the literal. Hence as "it is admitted that proclaiming is preaching," so I contend that a man, "cannot" literally preach, unless he do it orally. ED says that "M—t admits of different modes of preaching, and this is exactly what his originals prove," hold sir, not too fast! M—t never admitted your deductions. M—t stated and admitted a literal, and a figurative mode of preaching, i. e. proclaiming; but M—t denied I, II, III, and IV, deductions. They are not drawn from the original words you quoted, nor the English words by which you construe them. "I. Publishing, proclaiming," &c. "should any one Mr. Schultz, send you," &c. what! Mr. Schultz, is the practise of publishing sermons through the medium of newspapers, fairly inferred from the oral discourses of the Redeemer, or his Apostles? but I must forbear!—ED's superstructure is already fallen! ED says M—t "adds that when the word preach," &c. and he asserts "this is impossible. How can a single word express distinctly different modes?" Suppose ED preached a sermon last Christmas to a congregation, and suppose the same congregation has since read it in print, as it was published by ED the second time; the simple word preach, i. e. proclaim, is applied properly to both proclamations; and although the modes of these proclamations are different, the subject matter is the same. "I question whether ED can" show a fallacy "in this" explanation! This war is not merely about a word, for ED would consider the modes of action, and the subject matter of preaching. M—t never "endeavoured to prove that there was but one mode of preaching." He attempted to prove that there was but one literal mode. A proper use of the organs of speech, is the essential mode of literal preaching. Does not an active verb signify action? and if the potential mode of a verb implies, power; will and obligation, grammatically; may we not assert the verb to preach implies the power of the human voice, logically? and when the action expressed by a verb is considered, may we not assert logically, that the proper use of speech is essential to preaching, literally?

I may observe that the word proper, signifies peculiar, not common, natural, original and fit; and improper, when applied to the voice in preaching, may signify a languid, dull, uninspired, monotonous use of the voice when preaching. If ED pleases, this is an improper use of the organs of speech in preaching, and a non-essential mode! "I did think I knew something about the meaning of words," considered expressive of action; "but I never knew before, that the simple word preaching," i. e. publish, proclaim, means simply to "read the Scriptures, to read a sermon, to relate, or tell what is committed to the memory, to a family shut up in a

house. I never knew before, that to publish and proclaim, necessarily means, to tell, privately, to whisper to an individual, or to tell to a few persons!!!" "I shrewdly suspect Mr. Schultz, that your press would groan under" such a jargon. Nehemiah, viii. 8. "They read in the book of the law of God distinctly, and gave the senses, and caused them to understand the reading." ED only quotes a part of this verse. It is plain from this quotation, that the preaching of the law consisted in expounding it, and giving the sense; and neither Beshar, nor Querq proves the reverse: the Essay of the 2d inst. has not been met fairly; nor answered conclusively.

The question proposed was simply "What is the meaning of the word preach in the Bible?" But ED says "a simple definition does not explain the word!" This he says after he quoted Walker's 1st. definition, and pointed out a "threefold manner, i. e. modes," and the subject matter of preaching. Then he says, "all this is plain, but a simple definition, &c. what is not all, the "subject matter" the "threefold mode," with the quotation sufficient to give the explanation of a simple word!" No says ED, for the word "simple means plain, artless, indivisible, unimixed; but to know the meaning intended by it, I must know whether a simple person or thing, is the subject of it;" why sir, (if you please) when a person is speaking to me of a simple person, or thing, I know which he means, and to ascertain the meaning of the word simple, I need not take the dimensions of the person or thing, nor ask the person who is speaking, which he means!!!" The above is a new, "logical discovery," and I forbear to point out grammatical ones!!!

II. Tim. iv. 2. Keruxon, ton, &c. i. e. proclaim the doctrine, &c. Thus the quotation from Timothy stands in the manuscript of M—t, but (by the hyphen) ton, was joined to keruxon, in the Whig of the 2d inst. and now Mr. Schultz, I bid you Adieu, and your press will groan under ED and Machaon no more.

M—t.

*. See ED's answer in the Whig of 16 March.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

PATRIOTIC EFFUSIONS.

(Continued.)

Where truth has once been rooted, though tyranny may for a while suppress, or deceit retard its growth, it will occasionally shoot up, to the annoyance of its enemies. Accordingly the abuses of administration, the defective representation of the people, and the unconstitutional period of Parliament became popular subjects of discussion. Public meetings were held in almost every town and village of Great Britain; in which, with the greatest regularity and freedom, they delivered their thoughts upon the cause of that distress, which had already invaded every rank, and clouded every brow with sorrow. On all hands it was agreed that its immediate cause was the intolerable load of taxes, which had lately amounted to a yearly sum equivalent to three hundred millions of dollars, (£ 71,000,000): that the cause of the taxation was found in the ruinous, disgraceful, and inhuman war, which had drained our pockets, destroyed our happiness, and butchered our kinsmen and our friends; and that the primary cause of all these evils was to be found in the imperfect representation of the people, and the system of bribery, which was shamelessly practised in the Lower House. It was now resolved that the Prince and Parliament should be petitioned for a reduction of taxes, a retrenchment of all unnecessary expenditure, and a reform of Parliament; upon principles deduced from the British constitution. During last session, numerous petitions, to which many hundred thousand signatures were attached, were laid before the House. The ministry were, or at least feigned to be alarmed. Sham-plots were, as usual, got up in various parts of the kingdom, through the instrumentality of wretches, who for a few pieces from the treasury, undertook to instigate, to inflame, to inveigle and betray their unsuspecting friends. The most trifling incidents furnished materials for an accusation of conspiracy and treason. As for instance: in London, six men, whose conduct in a waggon had appeared to the emissaries of government, capable of being misconstrued, were arrested, and committed for trial. About a pound of gunpowder wrapped up in the leg of an old stocking was found in the possession of these persons; and, people in this country will scarcely credit it, but it is nevertheless a fact, this circumstance was so magnified as to afford room, for a grave assertion made in the House of Lords, that they, the prisoners, intended to rouse up the people to acts of violence, to break into the Tower, secure arms, and blow up the bridges, in order to impede the operations of the military! In illustration of this, and similar seeming puerilities of government, let it be remembered, that the ministry were fishing in "waters" which they themselves had "troubled," no matter what might come up, if it could possibly be exaggerated and manufactured into a plot, and so made serviceable towards the formation of a pretext for suspending the liberties of the people. It was not secret conspiracies, nor open insurrection that really alarmed the British Cabinet. The rapid progress and wide diffusion of political knowledge, and of disagreeable truths, invaded their repose, disturbed their triumphs, and threatened a dissolution of their unwarranted power. There was no time to be lost. Therefore from a few unimportant circumstances, with which the distress of the people, and the perfidy of their own creatures had furnished them, they took occasion to declare the king, the laws, and the country to be in a state of danger. Bills for the suspension of the habeas corpus, for the suppression of clubs, so-

cities, and public meetings, and for the better security of the ~~happy~~ person of the Prince Regent, passed through both Houses with unparalleled celerity; arrests were issued, and innocent men, unconscious of a crime, were hurried from the bosom of domestic peace, into the cold, unwholesome, solitary cells, which the hand of tyranny had scooped for their reception.

Here ends my knowledge of my country's sufferings. For seeing myself reduced to the condition of a slave, and that my breathing the pure air of heaven, depended on the malice of a spy, or the caprice of a minister; I sought the shores of a country, where, in every bosom, the despot meets a foe, and the patriot a friend.

In my solitudes, recollections of my native land, I recur with unquenchable pleasure, to scenes as singular in the history of nations, as they were honourable to the genius and virtues of my countrymen. Imagine you see thousands of farmers, tradesmen, and mechanics, assembled in a church, a square, or if that may have been denied, an open field, probably outbraving the coldness of the frosty blast, or the fury of the wintry storm;—and discussing, with coolness and decorum, the cause of their country's sufferings and decline, and adopting enlightened, judicious measures to restore her to comfort, tranquillity, and glory. Think that you see the rustic patriot lift his toil-worn hand, and point to the fields where he once enjoyed plenty, security, and freedom, now become the painful scene of his fruitless exertions, and the tomb of his felicity; think you hear him pour forth, in all the ardour of feeling, and serenity of eloquence, the strains of indignation, and sorrow and fortitude, and truth. Look again—and his feelings are repressed—his language is mild,—hope kindles in his eye,—and the dictates of wisdom, and the maxims of prudence flow from his lips.—recollect that his relatives and friends have been slaughtered on a foreign shore, to satisfy ministerial ambition—that at home, his wife and children are reduced to nakedness and distressed for food, the innocent victims of ministerial avarice; recollect these, and you will perceive, united in this simple rustic, all the virtues and the energies, which oratory, philosophy, and patriotism can boast. Such are the present patriots of Britain. Generally speaking, the nobility, gentry, and men of property are so deeply interested to uphold the present system, from the circumstance of having the chief part of their fortunes invested in the banks, public stocks, or sinking funds, (agents which have powerfully contributed to the support of ministerial influence, and the ruin of internal integrity and prosperity in Britain—AMERICA, beware!) that instead of being, as they ought to be, the natural guardians of the people's rights, they join the standard of corruption and oppression, and leave the more useful and laborious part of the community to struggle under all the accumulated distresses of ineffectual and incessant toil, overwhelming taxes, privation of political rights and privileges, and the combined miseries of nakedness and want. Hence it came to pass (particularly in SCOTLAND) that the public meetings for reform were chiefly composed of some delicate quill-drivers have honoured with the epithets of "rabble," "vulgar," "swinish multitude," &c. that is, in plain English, people who were not too proud to work for themselves, nor so humble as to be implicitly led by others; whose conduct was at all times so provokingly decorous, their talents so unutterably brilliant, their sentiments so intolerably just, and their language so bitterly consistent with truth; that their high-fed oppressors were made to tremble amidst the riot of the feast, the flow of wealth, and the plentitude of power.

I now proceed Mr. Schultz, to lay before your readers, a few specimens of that home-bred eloquence, which distinguishes the present patriots of Britain. I think they will be peculiarly interesting to every American. They are the simple, but eloquent, effusions of men, who with their other compatriots, would have, in a few years, accomplished a complete, a happy, a bloodless revolution, and established upon the basis of right reason and genuine philosophy, the constitution of their country, had not their mouths been shut by the suspension of their dearest rights and privileges, and by the menaces of a furious faction frowning vengeance over the points of a hundred and fifty thousand bayonets.

In order to understand the allusions made to the situations of the speakers, throughout the following speeches, the reader must never lose sight of the fact, that he is reading the production of a farmer, a tradesman, or a mechanic; and if the language is dignified—the reasoning cogent—and the sentiment energetic, let him remember that the speaker is also an inquisitive genius, whom poverty could not subdue to the yoke of ignorance;—that he is a man,—and possessed of a high degree of those feelings and virtues, which distinguish and adorn the human character.

I begin with a report of the meeting held in the Relief Church, PAISLEY, on Saturday the 5th of October, 1816. Paisley, is a large manufacturing town in the west of Scotland. Its inhabitants are famous for their ingenuity, sound knowledge, and politeness. The cause of Parliamentary reform was so zealously entered into in this place, after the event of the meeting, the report of which is before us, that it received the epithet of the "Scottish Westminster."

(To be continued.)

Mr. SCHULTZ,

In a late paper a writer over the signature of ED, says that he agrees with me generally in sentiment with respect to the biblical meaning of the word preach; but observes that what I said respecting ambassadors needed explanation. It is, however, perfectly clear to my understanding, that his explanations are inconclusive, and founded on a vague hypothesis.

My reply shall be short, and my sentiments delivered in perfect charity towards ED, and all others who entertain a different opinion. I am not formed for polemic discussions, and have an aversion to controversy. So far as I know the motives that influence me in writing, they are to render mankind more happy. In committing our thoughts to writing deliberation is reasonably supposed; whatever, therefore, irritation or collision of sentiment may produce in conversation, when we enter into our closets, and are left to settle the account between the omniscient God and our consciences, we ought to be circumspect, and on all controverted points our words ought to be few and well chosen.

Believing, however, as I do, that the title of an ambassador of Christ when applied to a minister of the gospel, rests upon an erroneous foundation, and has proved injurious to the cause of truth, virtue, and undefiled religion, I proceed to remark that the character of an ambassador has been well understood both in the ancient, modern states and kingdoms. An ambassador is universally known to be a representative of one sovereign power to another. But here in the outset the analogy fails. They are invested with full powers, and clothed with many peculiar privileges. To refuse to receive one at the court to which he is sent is always considered a direct affront to his sovereign. When received he loses his private character, and is known only as the representative of his sovereign.

Further, he and his whole train, except in cases of treason, are exempt from the effects of the municipal law of the country where he resides. In case of misbehaviour, he can only be complained of to his court, his recal requested, and his crimes investigated and punished according to the laws of his country. Now I would ask, as there any similitude, in these respects, between them and the ministers of the gospel? The people receive them from some ecclesiastical judicature, and in case of dissatisfaction must apply to them for a dismissal. As a society they have no direct intercourse with the court of Heaven.

As the peculiar privileges of an ambassador are so well known, the application of the term becomes injurious. Feeing a sacred awe, as some people do, at the very name of an ambassador of the great God, they become the objects of a species of idolatry. Whether the object be worthy or unworthy the effect is usually the same.

I readily agree with ED. that ancient and modern ambassadors often explain and vindicate their messages, and use all the arguments they can devise to induce those to whom they are sent, to act accordingly; and I doubt not this practice was pursued by the apostles with great zeal, and in this respect there is some analogy between them, and well qualified faithful ministers of the gospel but these are, not distinguishing traits in the character of an ambassador. A faithful minister is a good steward in the household of God, and is to be esteemed for, and in proportion to the utility of his work.

I will conclude with the following incident. Not long since I had the pleasure of hearing a very eloquent preacher, who applied the title of ambassador to himself and brethren. In conversation the next day, I stated my objection to the application of the term; after several remarks on both sides, he observed that he believed with me, that ministers of the gospel were not strictly classically ambassadors, but there was some faint analogy, and had been found convenient to apply it to them, and hoped there was as much good as evil resulting from the practice. To such observations I was not disposed to reply, the conversation was turned to another topic.

MACHAON.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.—The legislature of this state have recently passed an act providing for the education of poor children within the city and county of Philadelphia on the Lancasterian plan. The proposition to tax the bank of the United States, has been "recommended to the early attention of the next legislature," or in other words rejected.

Something Novel.—The Utica Patriot, printed in the state of New York, contains the following: A travelling house, ark, land steam boat, or whatever else it may be called, passed through this village last week on its way to the West. It came from York county, District of Maine, and had been thirty days on the road. It was drawn by eight oxen, and was well freighted with human beings, domestic animals, fowls, household furniture, and farming utensils. It has a stove, windows and curtains and conveniences for lodging.

From Amelia.—The U. S. brig Enterprise L. Kearney, commander arrived at Savannah on the 5th inst. from Amelia Island, which place she left on the Monday previous. Passengers, Colonel Bankhead, and Lieut. Lyman, U. S. Army, came out in company with the Mexican Congress, with General Aury and suite on board, and the American Libre, bound for Charleston. From this source we learn that an unfortunate affair occurred between Midshipmen Kearsley and Thornily, belonging to the U. S. ship John Adams. Accompanied by their seconds they met on Tiger Island, in front of Ferdinandia, and wounded each other mortally. Kearsley died in twelve, and his antagonist in twenty four hours.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE, (ENG.) GAZETTE.]

United States ship Franklin.—The late arrival of this formidable vessel in the waters of this country, which once possessed the supremacy over the land where she was built, has excited such attention and curiosity in our shipwrights and seamen, some of whom embraced the opportunity, while she lay at Spithead, of inspecting her construction and equipment. Nothing we have been credibly assured, can exceed the manner in which the Franklin is fitted out both below and above her gunwale. Her rigging is neat and admirably managed by one of the finest crews that ever navigated a ship. Her hull is a perfect model of ship building, and the interior comprises every possible accommodation and comfort, with the most excellent arrangements for the deposit of stores, in which respect she is stated to be decidedly superior to any one of our ships of war. Her means of annoyance are on a similar scale of perfection. On all her decks she carries thirty-two pounders, a wise precaution, by which the possibility only of a single mistake in the quantum of powder and shot, is avoided. The guns, however, of the different decks, although of the same calibre, vary in length, and uppermost tier, or those on the quarter deck and fore-castle, are cannonades, the whole being recently planned for powerful and decisive combat. Around the mast are hung sharp axes, ready for cutting away in cases of emergency. Indeed the whole equipment is of a superior nature, and manifests no small attention to the American navy, on the part of both its command and its seamen.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, MARCH 30, 1818.

This week will close the controversy on the subject of Preaching—we do not apprehend any thing useful can arise from a continuance of the dispute, and shall therefore decline giving publicity to any thing further on the subject, for which our correspondents will excuse us. We would also apologise to our patrons for the omission of some interesting matter.—In the course of two or three weeks our paper will be so enlarged as to enable us to lay before our readers a greater mass of intelligence than heretofore.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the editor, dated Washington, March 18, 1818.

The following alteration in the rules of the House, has been adopted on motion of Mr. Taylor.

After six days from the commencement of a second, or subsequent session of any congress, all bills, resolutions and reports, which originated in the House, and at the close of the next preceding session, remain undetermined, shall be resumed and acted on in the same manner as if an adjournment had not taken place.

It appears to me that this regulation will save much labor, the practise heretofore has been to let every thing go, with the session.—The subject undecided at one session, and brought into view at the next, would have to go through all the formation over again, or in other words, the business must be originated *de novo*.

Several bills have passed the House of Representatives this week—among the number one remaining the bar thrown in the way by the statute of limitation, to the payment of final settlement, of loan office certificates, for the space of two years.—If the claims of this description are not presented in that time, they ought to be forever barred.—It has been fashionable to declaim against statutes of limitation, operating in favor of the government, but I see no objection to the propriety, or justice of them.—It appears to me to be, if not absolutely necessary, very nearly so.

If you are desirous of knowing the actual state of the public funds and prospects, there must be some limitation to demands on the treasury.—I have no idea of making the government responsible for the negligence of individuals, and therefore would adopt principles analogous to those formed in most, or all of the states, to put a period to the time at which debts shall be recoverable by law.

Washington, March 24, 1818.

Thomas J. Rogers elected to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Ross, of Pa. has appeared and taken his seat.

Messrs. Newton and Lewis of Virginia, have been confined by indisposition for several weeks.

Since my last, several bills of a private, or less important public nature, which I shall not particularly notice, have been passed by the House.

NEUTRAL RELATIONS.

The bill on this subject, was yesterday taken up; most of the amendments of the committee of the whole agreed to, further amended in the House, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a considerable majority—from which circumstance it is fair to presume, that it will pass.

Flag of the United States.

The bill reported some time ago, by Mr. Wendover, to alter the Flag of the United States, by fixing after a given day the stripes at thirteen, and making the stars correspond with the number of States in the Union, has been ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Appropriation—Civil List.

By unanimous consent this bill was taken up to day, (out of its proper order) most of the particular items of appropriation, passed the committee of the whole, with little amendment or objection. The clause containing a sum to cover the expenses of the commissioners, or agents sent out to sail along the coast of South America, for the purpose of obtaining more accurate knowledge of the actual situation of the provinces in a state of rebellion, was however an exception.

Mr. Clay objected to this clause on account of the irregularity and inexpediency as he alleged of the measure; he disliked the practice excepting in cases of obvious necessity of incurring expenses before hand, and asking congress to make the appropriation afterwards.—He did not think that the necessity of this measure was such, as to warrant the course the president had taken, and predicted that no benefit would result from it. Mr. Forsythe and Lowndes replied. The appropriation will no doubt be made whatever the opinion of congress may be respecting it; they will probably feel themselves in some degree bound to cover the expenditure.

THE PROMISED PROPOSITION.

Mr. Clay has several times intimated since the commencement, and lately expressly declared his intention of submitting a proposition to acknowledge the independence of some of the Patriot governments. It has this day been done; after the appropriation bill had been gone through by the committee he moved to amend it, by adding a clause, appropriating \$18,000, for an outfit, and one years salary for a Minister Plenipotentiary to the United Provinces of La Plata. This motion was followed up by a speech of considerable length and until he became so far fatigued (being unwell) as to give way for a motion that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again, intimating that he should conclude his remarks to-morrow. In addition to the members of the House and a full gallery, many of the members of the Senate, several of the Foreign Ministers, and others were in the Hall.—The attention was profound; but owing to the imperfect state of the speaker's health, and the exceedingly disagreeable state of the atmosphere in the room, which is the case in the latter part of every warm day, when no more than the usual number are breathing in it, his delivery was less clear and forcible than I have sometimes observed it.

The nature of the subject, and the interesting statements which he made were sufficient to gain him the undivided ear of all within the reach of his voice.

I may perhaps at another time give you a brief view of the ground taken by him; at present I cannot. The subject will last, I expect for some time, and until decided, suspend nearly all other business before the house."

Washington, March 25, 1818.

"The bill concerning the neutral relations of the United States, and the bill to alter the Flag, title amended so as to read "an Act to establish the Flag of the United States," have passed the House.

The next Session of Congress.

Mr. Taylor from a select committee appointed on the subject, has reported a bill, providing that the next session of Congress, shall commence on the first Monday of November next, instead of the first Monday of December, as provided in the constitution.

The consideration of the bill was postponed to Tuesday next.

Mr. Clay's Proposition.

The ordinary morning business having been disposed of, the House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Desha in the chair, on the appropriation bill, Mr. Clay's motion of yesterday being under consideration. The question being stated, Mr. Clay resumed the floor which he occupied for three hours in addition to one hour employed yesterday. At an early hour, the gallery was full to overflowing, and many were excluded for want of room, among the number, a Chinese merchant in a full dress of that country.—Mr. Clay spoke with more freedom and energy than on yesterday, and taking it all together, I shall be mistaken, if it will not be pronounced one of the most able and interesting speeches lately, if ever, delivered in the American Congress.—It is a subject on which he appears to have thought much, and for which he was prepared, by elaborate research.

At the outset, Mr. Clay disclaimed all intention of declaring war against Spain, or of affording any pretext for declaring war against us by seizing upon any of the Spanish Territories, however desirable they may be to us. He admitted that we had ample cause of war, but in pursuance of the pacific policy which always had, and always ought to characterize the government of the United States, he would avoid it as long as practicable.—and with the Hon. Secretary of State, he supposed it would require no very great effort to bear with the injuries we had received a little longer.

He then laid down the following proposition from *Vattel*: "That when a people are subjected to extreme oppression, when the acts of the government under which they are placed, are marked by insupportable, or unreasonable tyranny, that it is right, and the duty of such people to resist, and sever the political connexions existing between them, and that it is right upon such people establishing their independence for any neutral power to recognize them as such, and that such recognition is no just cause of war on the part of the government of which the new power formed a part." Not having referred to the book, I state from memory, but I am substantially correct. He then took a large view of the cruelties and tyranny practised by Spain for several centuries upon those colonies, proving incontestably, as I should think, the character of that oppression to be such, as to justify the rebellion; he descanted upon the advantages that would accrue to the United States from the independence of South America; in relation to our commercial, navigating and political interests.—Denied the probability that the measure he contended for, would lead to a war with Spain or with any other power on her account, Spain he asserted would not go to war, because she could not, the state of her finances which he brought into view, by reading extracts of her treasury minister's last report, by which a beggarly list of empty boxes was disclosed; he then adverted to the situation of France, and others of the allied powers; and finally of England, by which he endeavoured to shew, that their interests, and consequently their disposition would be adverse to the idea of war on account of an act, on our part, warrantable and just.

Mr. Clay next took a view of the rise, progress, and present condition of the government of La Plata, maintained their ability to preserve their independence, and repelled indignantly the insinuation that they were incapable of self government; spoke in high terms of the elegance and ability of their State Papers, particularly the message of their President to their Congress, stated the fact that at present there were more periodical publications issued from the press in the single city of Buenos Ayres, than in the whole European kingdoms of Spain and Portugal. He took a great variety of grounds and views of the subject, which I have not time to notice, all tending to impress the policy and justice of the course he recommended.

Admitting all the facts stated to be true, and all the positions assumed as to principle to be tenable, then comes up the question, and a very considerable one it is.—If all these things are lawful, are they expedient.—Congress must decide; it ought not perhaps to be omitted to state that this proposition appears to have been predicated upon the opinion that the executive part of the government, has not shown as great a disposition to countenance the Patriot cause, as he ought, and of this all will be better able to judge when his message on the subject this day communicated pursuant to a call of the house shall be made public.

Mr. Forsythe replied to Mr. Clay at considerable length, and gave evidence of an intimate acquaintance with the subject. Mr. F. is certainly a man of very respectable talent and is rising in celebrity. After Mr. F. set down Mr. Lowndes moved that the committee rise. They did so, and have leave to sit again to-morrow when it is expected Mr. L. will deliver his sentiments.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 26th inst. by the Rev. Henry Smalley, Mr. AULAY BROWN, to Miss SARAH ANN WOOD, both of this county.

At Esqs Works, on the 19th inst. by John Budd, Esq. Mr. DANIEL EASTER to the Amiable Miss PHEBE WOOLLEY all of Cumberland County and state of West New Jersey.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers having taken the large and commodious Distillery of John Wood, Esq. at his Grist Mill, near his residence, in Stoe Creek, on the main road leading from Salem to Bridgeton, inform their friends and the public, that they intend converting the same into a WOOLLEN MANUFACTORY, to be called,

Stoe Creek Factory.

The Machinery will be in complete operation on, or before the first day of May next; and the Subscribers ready to receive wool of all descriptions, which they will Manufacture into Broad and Narrow CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and SATINETTS, of a superior quality, and at the lowest prices. COLOURS WARRANTED.

Fulling, Dyeing and Dressing of all descriptions of Wool, and Woolen CLOTH will be done with despatch, and in the best manner, agreeably to order. Wool for carding, or Manufacturing, or Cloth for Dressing, will be received at the Factory, and at the Inn of James Sherron, Salem; at which place wool will be called for, and rolls returned every MONDAY.

As none but good and experienced workmen will be employed to execute any branch, belonging to the Manufacturing of Woolen Cloth in the above Factory, the Subscribers flatter themselves that they will be able to give general satisfaction to those, who may think proper to employ them.

John S. Wood,
John E. Jeffers.

N. B. THE Subscriber having been engaged in the Manufacturing business, for fifteen years past, principally in the State of New York, and being particularly acquainted with the Woolen Manufacture, with the attention he intends to bestow to it together with the excellent workmanship of the Machinery to be employed, flatters himself he will be able to execute the work as well, if not superior to any done in this State.

JOHN E. JEFFERS.

Stoe Creek, March 30, 1818.

Cumberland Orphan's Court.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1818.

ELIZABETH TAYLOR and Edmund Shepard, Executors of Wm. Chard, esq. late of the County of Cumberland, dec. having exhibited to this Court, duly attested, a just and true account of the personal Estate of said dec. and also on account of the debts and credits, by which it appears that the personal Estate of said dec. is insufficient to pay said debts, and the said Executors having set forth to this Court, that said dec. died seized of Real Estate, situate in the County of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises.

Also at the Term aforesaid, John Wishart, Guardian of Patrick McCormack, a Lunatic, and Daniel Shull, Guardian of Jonathan Shull and Rachel Shull, having severally set forth to this Court, that said Lunatic, and said Minor, have no personal Estates, and praying a decree of this Court to sell the whole of their Real Estates.

It is therefore ordered, T. at all persons interested in the Lands, Tenements, and Real Estate of said dec. and of the said Lunatic, and said Minor, do appear before the Judges of this Court, on the first MONDAY of June next, at 2 o'clock P. M. and shew cause if any they have, why so much of the Real Estate of said dec. should not be sold, as will be sufficient to satisfy the debts and expenses which remain unpaid, and why the whole of the Real Estates of said Lunatic, and said Minor, situate in the County of Cumberland aforesaid, should not be sold for their support and maintenance, &c.

BY THE COURT,

T. Elmer, Clerk.

March, 30, 1818.

LAND FOR SALE.

By Virtue of a Decree of the Orphans' Court of the County of Cape May, will be exposed to Sale, AT PUBLIC VENDUE, On Saturday, The 18th day of April 1818.

A FARM,

CONTAINING 530 acres, situate on East Creek in the Upper Township in the County of Cape May, state of New Jersey—and bounded on one side, by the main stage road to Cape May—175 acres thereof Banked Meadow of the first quality; and suitable for grain or grass—100 acres thereof Salt Marsh—40 acres Tillable Land; divided by cedar fence, into fields of about 10 acres each—235 acres of Woodland, enclosed in cedar fence.

The Farm has thereon, a new Two Story Frame House and Kitchen. A Barn and other convenient out buildings.

The Farm is now occupied by Isaiah Christian, who will on application, show the same. The Sale will be held on the premises.

Jacob Clark,

Administrator.

Mount Holly, Feb. 16, 1818.

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

Bloomfield M'Ilvaine.

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

Feb. 16th, 1818.—tf

WANTED,

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

S. O. Tazewell.

Bridgeton, March 23d, 1818.

DIRECT TAX, 1816.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the Direct Tax of the United States for 1816, on the following described property situated in this state, having remained unpaid one year from the time of the notification of the Collector in whose district the said property lies, that the Tax had become due and payable—the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said Tax, and thereon with an addition of twenty per cent will be sold at public sale, at the house of John Anderson, Innkeeper in the city of Trenton, Hunterdon county, and state of New Jersey, on Tuesday the 5th day of May, 1818, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

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

ESSEX.

Names of Taxable persons.	Amount payable.	Names of Taxable persons.	Amount payable.
James Stansbury	40	Sophia Van Buren	52
Frederick Cadmus	39	Jeremiah Buskirk	3,20
David F. Randolph	46	Van Orden Van	
Purdy & Co.	40	Klock & Co.	6,89
Stephen Cooper	23	David Demarest	61
Bell and Jaques	11	Heirs of Isaac	
Moses Miller	1,96	Glosson	3,45
William Parrot	49	Ditto ditto	9,57
Nathan Buckman	6	Romer Tice	43
Abraham Bell	1,61	Simeon VanHouten	3, 2
Mary Morton	68	Mr. Howell	52
		Amos Harrison jr.	22

BERGEN.

Edward Blackford	1,79	Henry Hoit	Benj. Dr. Cooper	1,19
David Dunham	17,82	& David Woods	1,30	
I. & N. Griffith	2,38	Rbt Hunter Morris	96	
I. & N. Heard	2,79	Joseph Jackson & W. Halsey	25	
W. Halsey	25	Wm. Jackson	72	
Jacob Levi	1,43	Anthony Mandeville	39	
George Robertson	1,79	Richard Mead	19	
Mathias Williamson	48	William Kowley	15	
Macab Haring	2,13	Heirs Ab. Steel, dec.	6	
Ralph Freeman	32	Thomas Sprowel	19	
David Hunt	53	Nicholas Teasman	12	
George Ironside	3,62	William Weaver	1,19	
John Jorman	34	John Wheeler	24	
John J. Stewart	79	Thomas Foot	11	
John G. Ackerman	20	Gilbert Cooper	13	
Samuel Cobb	53	Wilhet Hicks	6	
Wm. Culyver and Benjamin Bradner	15	John Slingerland	78	
Samuel Dunn	92	Henry Mandeville	95	

MORRIS AND SUSSEX.

Andrew Bell	5,62	John Bird	1,38
Benjamin B. Cooper	7,41	Samuel Harris	5,53
Robert Morris	3,73	Thomas Martin	4,14
Joseph M'Ilvaine	1,34	John Ralston	4, 5
John Rutherford	14,18	Ruel Hampton	32
Abraham Clark	51	Matthias Denman	5,82
Jonathan Clark	82	Abraham Hunt	1,74
Isaac Carpenter	63	John Humes	62
Levi Ellis	2,52	James Voorhees	1,38
James Glen	1, 1	Jacob Vail	21
Amos Hight	38	Jonas Wade	47
James Kimber	1,13	William Stiles	55
Elizabeth Kimber	13	Aaron Van Doren	3,45
Catherine Kimber	38	Joseph Cory	13
Ebenezer Meade	2,52	Ensley Douglass	27
Aaron Ogden	3,34	Daniel Dean	33
John Rutherford	25,20	Philamon Elmer	1, 3
Abraham Lepard	38	Nathaniel Elmer	8
William Smith	1,84	Moses Aitfield	22
J. Hard & L. Mervet	10,95	Nehemiah Hand	20
John Myers	39	Caleb Meeker	6
Robert Hayes	51	Leter Roy	22
Moses Tuttle	1,51	John Ross	8
Jonas Roe	1,26	Stiles Scudder	10
Richard Wittcar	1,98	John Simpson	10
Isaac Ogden or Attorney Handerson	2,71	Abner Stiles	8
Robert R. Livingston	4,54	David Simpson	21
ston (heirs)	56	Ezra Williams	17
John Bolby	56	William Brown	41
John Rutherford	7,56	Elias Bonnell	27
John Rutherford	55	Asa Ball, jr.	17
William Shotwell	27	Abner Bailey	24
Geo. Holcombe for 1815.	3, 6	Samuel Clark	21
Geo. Holcombe for 1816.	1,53	Gilbert Edwards	16
Henry Deussenberry	2,47	Sarah Grummer	27
John Shearlock	7,56	Moses Green	14
Charles Backman	1,26	Lewis Johnson	16
Jeremiah Achley	63	Caleb Ross	28
Enoch Morgan	64	Joshua Simpson	11
Henry Deussenberry	2, 9	Joseph Simpson	14
Conrad Davis, en.	1,89	Lydia Williamson	14
William Hunt	95	John Danley	1,38

SOMERSET.

John Bice, Major	75	Benj. Ludlow, Gen.	99
Richard M. Buchelleu	65	Joseph Nevins	39
Robert G. Crease	1,86	Ziba Norris	39
Jacques Cortleyou	56	Preserve Riggs	39
Isaac Campbell	3,25	John Vance	65
Reuben Trueman	2,32	Hezekiah Woodruff	75
(heirs)	2,32	Joseph Bradford	5
Jeremiah Field	1,27	Jonas Clark	58
Henry Hagerman	65	Noah Clark	19
Henry V. Low	3,81	Isaac Clark	25
Richard Manly	2,79	Peter Clark	96
James Matthews	4,83	Richard Clark (estate)	96
Do. Agent for G. Caster	70	Lambert Decamp	35
John Manly	1,12	Simeon Dunn	98
William Low	65	John Danley	39
Peter Probasco	1,20	Nathan Lacy	16
William Post	51	Daniel Moore	29
Oliver Parsel	1,30	David Osborn	5
Abraham Potts	1,86	John Osborn	39
John Pool	1,29	Arthur Platt	31
John Smock	4,46	John Radley	17
Henry Smock	45	Isaiah Showell	96
William Terrill	88	Isaiah Stiles	1,49
Jacobus Ten Eick	28	Henry Smock	29
(heirs)	28	Edee Yermile	1,18
Vandoren & Ayres	28	John Wilson	56
William Davis	37	James Wilson	45
George Farmer	30	Reuben Woodruff	10
Jeremiah I. Field	62	Samuel Webster	10
Jeremiah I. Field	62	Richard P. Coryell	48
William Hann	39	George Farmer	48
		Josiah Gray	6

Abraham Smith	10	John Griffiths	25
William Phillips	1,52	Jesse Hager	98
John Vail	1,71	John Hutching	86
John Creator	1,76	George Holly	25
Ann Vandoren	1,66	John Letson	18
James Clark	10	Benjamin Nicholas	10
Joseph Fellmon	20	Phineas Randolph	29
Daniel Brown	97	Thompson Stelle	88
Jephtha Baldwin	49	Nathaniel Vail	29
Jacob Canfield	12	John G. Cooper	29
Stephen Doty	68	Wm. Sayres	1,44
Isaac Hance	1,16	Zophor Williams	29
David Kirkpatrick, jr.	49	Casper Wack	93
Dr. Wm. Liddle	49		

HUNTERDON.

Gershom Craft's estate	47	Wm. McCullough,	
Thomas Furnon	1,49	Esq.	629
John Mount	19	Garret Meldrum for	
Brazilla Wright	5,76	1816	72
John Barnard	8,50	Robert Margerum	26
Price Brewer	2,42	for 1816	86
Dr. Israel Clark	5	John Servis	2,32
Thomas Cox	22	George Holcombe	1,19
Giles Griswold	33	Asa Hall	23
Absalom Hart	37	John Alsons	36
Francis S. Labau,	37	Edward Pierce	15
(guardian)	37	John Schooley	15
Joseph Reed	1,50	Wm. Haslet	75
Ez-kiel Smith	7,80	Jacob Pence	1,30
Brazilla Wright	2,48	Samuel Irvine	1,40
Ezra Brown	40	Robert Kennedy	75
Oliver Hampton	90	John Rodenbeck, jr.	24
Oliver Hampton for 1815.	30	Peter Wyckoff	47
Garret Meldrum for 1815.	1,44	Daniel Williamson	32
Robert Margerum for 1815.	52	Peter Woolever	53
		Cornelius Wyckoff	33

MIDDLESEX.

Richard Addie	12	John R. V. Rants	18
Moore Baker	53	Nathl. Shotwell	3
Joseph Brocaw	28	Isaac Sears	1,91
Abm. Cortleyou	1,48	Edward Vail	1, 5
Henry Cortleyou	4, 4	Susan Harris	37
John Cortleyou	42	John Cox	16
Isaac Coole	29	John Degraw	61
Joakim Fort	47	Henry Drake	4, 5
Rem Garrison	14	Est. James Drake	9,52
Garret Garrison	12	George Holcombe	10,28
Benjamin Guilick	49	Joseph Kirkbridge	33
Jacques Cortleyou	1,47	C. S. Lazarus	75
Garret Polthomus	42	Andrew McCullough	65
Peter Suydam	23	James Moger	73
John Suydam	47	Est. Th. Pergins	1,50
Joseph Suydam	62	Hugh Ross	2,70
Cornelius Simonson	46	Samuel C. Sutton	5,32
Garret Vanderveer	14	Willet Taylor	1,95
Henry Veghter	18	Jacob Vanderveer	2,32
Mary Voorhees	1,12	Heirs of John Kemp	12
Abm. Vandoren	1, 5	John Kearney	16
Mary Vernon	35	Benjamin Laforge	18
Dr. Peter Striker	12	James H. Maxwell	27,84
Henry Burr	3,17	Benjamin Ogden	18
Peter T. Smith	1, 3	John Stephens	30
Charles Ellis	1,50	Nathaniel Saxton	3,55
Vettern Tindall	52	Heirs Cary Ludlow	53
James Ayres	9	Rd. R. Lawrence	35
David Connington	1,34	DI. H. Disbrough	7,40
John N. Cummings	5,80	George Deryea	70
John Cornelous	1,45	Wm. Shotwell	12
Amos Freeman	2,56	Nathaniel Shotwell	5,28
David Laring (son of Jacob)	1, 7	Ryester Van Brunt	1,40
Marsh Noe	4,18	Peter L. Cortleyou	1,40
John Rutherford	2,38		

MONMOUTH.

Samuel Anderson	20	John Vanderbelt	1,28
John Burtes	45	Tunis Wortman	1,19
David Decow	1,66	John Harkins	1,92
Reuben Guant	1,15	John Christopher	12
Thomas Harris	39	Wm. Griffith	10,21
John Imlay	3,83	Fb. Hollinshead	1,92
Caleb Newbold	32	Benj. Jones	26
Sml. & Anthony	Jacob Ruler	61	
Sykes & Caleb	Th. R. Lacy	10,21	
Newbold	15	Alex. M'Pherson	23
Richard Potts	46	Joseph Miller	20
Thomas Sykes	62	Wm. C. Newbold	1,92
Samuel Sykes	1,54	Joseph Potten	16
Geo. Woodward	1,98	Gabl. Woodmansic	4
Joseph Wright	5,15	Wm. & J. Wood	3,83
George White	64	Saml. Feanemore	1,28
Wm. Cooper	10	Ester Newbold	1,70
Benjamin Jarvis	77	Walt. Reverford	1, 8
Cornelius Vanhorn	32	W. Wainwright	1,54

BURLINGTON.

James Aikins	1,50	J. Sunderland	1, 1
Charles Beatty	1,10	John Sweny	60
Elizth. Brearly	40	Raph Tindall	30
David Brearly	2,75	A. Woodruff, agent	
Asher Borden	1,90	for T. Roberts	2,50
Isaac Combs (occupied by A. Rodgers)	40	Caleb Folwell	53
Isaac Combs (occupied by W. Smith)	80	Saml. Fenimore	1,56
Nathl. Coleman	60	D. Bullock and J. Alex. Chambers	3,25
Potts administrators	1,	trators of Coats	
Joseph Crowell	21	Ringway, dec.	17
Margt. Crooks	1,	Wm. H. Burr	67
Benj. Drake	15	Rebecca Brown	1,75
Daniel Fenton	90	Jos. McCullough	
Joseph Harris	2	for 1815 & 16	10
Esther Harris	50	Sarah Bushby	30
Enoch Hunt	21	Heirs of Samuel	
Geo. Holcombe	60	Crawford	50
Th. St. John	1,	Sarah Case	20
Wm. Kerwood	26	Ann Jacobs	75
DI. M'Curdy	1,	Benjamin Sleeper	52
Jph. B. M'Kean	4	Wm. Andrews	66
John Milwood	50	James Bates	9
Luke Morris	21	Jon. Enochs	33
John Mount	2,50	Mary Newlin	2,65
Benj. Morris, jr.	75	John N. Parry	1,32
John & William Phillips	2,80	John Rhine	7,70
John Philips	2,50	Geo. S. Wilson	2,83
Wm. Robinson	2	Joseph wall	5,67
John Stevens for James	3,50		

GLOUCESTER.

Mary Church	17	Wm. Young	58
Humphrey Day	78	Wm. Zane, jr.	9
Chas. Eppincot	1,40	James Jolly	3,30
Estate of Benj. Loxly	1,12	Samuel Dare	86
Horatio Pinnock	22	Elisha Clark	2,12
Geo. Tyson, or Longstreth	2,76	Leonard Weldey	53
Benj. Woolston	4,16	Saml. Yorke	1,75
Rt. Blackwell	20	Seth Hand	6,20
Samuel Cook	2,20	James Lee	4
David January	12	Richard Shaver	40
Elizth. Marshall	2,22	Wm. Tomlin	73
James Newman	10	David Watkin	64

SALEM.

Chas. Newbold	2,65	James Cassidy	40
John M. White, Esq.	15,25	(heirs)	80
Benj. Allen	7,55	Wm. Dickison	3,43
Wm. Garrison	93	Wm. Elwell	2,26
Heirs of Mr. Philips	1, 6	Wm. Holme	65
Lno. M. White, esq.	2,92	(heirs)	1,33
Benj. B. Cooper	5, 4	Josa. L. Howell	5,84
Samuel French	2,65	Jacob Jennings	42
Jos. Pispham	8,00	Israel Lock	5,17
Barzilla Ivins	53	Isaac Lewis	1,55
Thom'n & Mason	1,33	John M'Callister	67
Samuel Porch	30	Wm. Mulford	33
Geo. Tittermary	27	Walter Richman	19
George Cake	53	Peter Stinger	5,97
Isaac Bowers for Th. Jones	2,13	George Thomas	60
Thomas Barber	96	Rd. Tittermary	13,22
Job Bavis	6	John Till	3,98
Jas. Brenter (heirs)	67	Jos. M'Ilvaine & Th. Cole, jun.	6,67