

TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1818.

No. 142.

THE WHIG

IS PUBLISHED
EVERY MONDAY, AT 2 DOLLARS
PER ANNUM,
Payable in Advance.

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

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

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT providing for the sale of certain lands in the district of Marietta, and for the location of claims and sale of certain lands in the district of Vincennes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity, and providing for the sale of the lands belonging to the United States, within the limits of a tract of one hundred thousand acres, granted to Rufus Putnam, Manassah Cutler, Robert Oliver, and Griffin Green, in trust for the persons composing the Ohio Company of Associates, in pursuance of the third section of an act, entitled "An act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to the Ohio Company of Associates," passed on the twenty-first of April, seventeen hundred and ninety-two, it shall be the duty of the Surveyor General, and he is hereby authorized, to require of the said Rufus Putnam, and other surviving patentees, in trust as aforesaid, to make a report to him of the quantity and situation of the lands by them conveyed as bounties to actual settlers, according to the conditions of the said third section and grant aforesaid, and also a duly attested copy of the field notes and plat of the surveys of the lands, by them conveyed to actual settlers as aforesaid.—And the surveyor general, on receiving a satisfactory report of the quantity and situation of the lands so conveyed, shall cause the residue of the lands within the said tract to be surveyed in the same manner as the other public lands; or, if he shall deem it more convenient, into tracts of one hundred acres, conforming as far as practicable to the plan on which lots granted to actual settlers were laid off; and he shall make return of the surveys to the General Land Office, and the register of the land office at Marietta.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every person, or their legal representatives, whose claims were confirmed by any of the several acts for confirming claims to land in the district of Vincennes, and which claims have not been located, shall be authorized to enter their locations with the register of the land office at Vincennes, on any part of the tract set apart for that purpose in the said district, by virtue of an act, entitled "An act respecting claims to land in the Indiana Territory, and state of Ohio," and in conformity to the provision of that act, and shall be entitled to receive certificates and patents in the same manner as provided by former laws, respecting locations in the same tract: *Provided*, That the locations authorized by this act, and those authorized by an act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain claimants to land in the district of Vincennes," passed on the sixteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall be made before the first day of September next; and, after the surveys thereon completed, the Surveyor General shall cause the residue of the said tract to be surveyed, conforming, as far as practicable, to the plan for surveying the other public lands, and he shall make a return of the surveys to the General Land Office, and to the register of the land office at Vincennes.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That such part of the tract, described by the first section of this act, as shall appear to belong to the United States, shall be offered for sale at Marietta, and such part of the tract described by the second section of this act, as shall not have been located under confirmed claims, shall be offered for sale at Vincennes. The said lands, in the said respective tracts, with the exception of the usual proportion for the support of schools, shall be offered for sale to the highest bidder, under the direction of the Register of the land office, and the receiver of public moneys for the said districts, on such days respectively as shall, by proclamation of the President, be designated for that purpose; the sales at each place shall remain open six days, and no longer; the lands shall not be sold for less than two dollars an acre; and shall, in every other respect, both as to public and private sales, be sold on the same terms and conditions, as other public lands in the same districts, and patents shall be obtained in the same manner and on the terms provided, in case of other public lands sold by the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the superintendants of the public sales directed by this act shall each receive four dollars a day for each day's attendance on the said sales.

March 18, 1818—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Israel Smith.

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 War Department be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to place to the credit of Israel Smith, of the state of Vermont, four hundred dollars, which sum has been paid by the said Smith to a detachment of the troops of the United States; and for which payment the vouchers have been lost, without any fault or negligence on his part.

March 18, 1818—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION directing the Judges of the Supreme Court to be furnished with Wait's State Papers.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the secretary of state cause to be distributed one set of State papers and public documents printed by T. B. Wait and sons, in pursuance to acts of Congress heretofore passed, to the chief justice, and to each of the judges of the supreme court of the United States.

March 18, 1818—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for altering the time for holding the District Court for the District of Virginia.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the terms of the district court for the district of Virginia, which are now directed by law to be held on the twelfth day of April, in each year, shall hereafter be held for the said district, on the second day of April, in each year, except where such day shall occur on Sunday, when the term of the said court shall commence and be held on the next succeeding day.

March 19, 1818—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION authorizing the transportation of certain documents free of postage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the members of Congress, the delegates from Territories, the secretary of the Senate, and the clerk of the House of Representatives, be and they are hereby authorized to transmit, free of postage, the message of the President of the United States of the fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and the documents accompanying the same, printed by order of the Senate and by order of the House of Representatives, to any post office within the United States, and the territories thereof.

March 19, 1818—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenses of the navy for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the following sums be, and they are hereby respectively appropriated: viz: For pay and subsistence of the officers and pay of the seamen, one million, one hundred and thirty-five thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars. For provisions five hundred and eleven thousand dollars. For medicine, hospital stores, and all expenses on account of the sick, including the marine corps, twenty-five thousand dollars. For repairs of vessels, three hundred thousand dollars. For contingent expense three hundred thousand dollars. For repairs of navy yards, docks, and wharves, one hundred thousand dollars. For pay and subsistence of the marine corps, seventy-three thousand dollars. For military stores for the same, eleven hundred dollars. For contingent expenses for the same, sixteen thousand dollars. For the purchase of medals and swords, directed by different resolutions of Congress, fifteen thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations herein before made shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

March 18, 1818—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

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 350 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.

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 caused their appearance to be entered according to the rules of this court, the same ought to have been entered in case such process had been duly 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.

Patent double forcing Pump.

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

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

James Leslie,
Jarvis Brewster.

Nov. 3, 1817—tf

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.

Cumberland Orphan's Court.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1818.

ELIZABETH TAYLOR and Edmund Shepard, Executors of Wm. Chad, esq. late of the County of Cumberland, heard 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 M'Cormack, a Lunatic, and David Shull, Guardian of Jonathan Shull and Rachel Shull, having severally set forth to this Court, that said Lunatic, and said Minors, have no personal Estates, and praying a decree of this Court to sell the whole of their Real Estates.

It is therefore ordered, That 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.

NOTICE.

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

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

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, yagon 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—tf

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.

3000 CEDAR RAISLS.

ALSO,

A quantity of Ground Plaster.

BY THE BUSHEL,

For Sale, by
Jeremiah Buck.

March 15, 1818.

PATRIOTIC EFFUSIONS.

(Continued.)

Upon Saturday, 5th October, 1816, one of the most numerous, attended, and respectable meetings that ever was held in Paisley, assembled for the purpose of taking into consideration the distresses of the country, their causes and their remedies, and the propriety of petitioning His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to turn his attention and the attention of his Council to these interesting subjects.

It is customary and according to law, previous to calling any meeting of this kind, to present a requisition to the Magistrates, signed by some of the inhabitants, in which they state the purposes for which they design to meet, and request the liberty of the magistrates to call the people together.

After reading the requisition, Mr. JOHN WILKINSON proceeded as follows:

TOWNSMEN,

In relation to this requisition, it is necessary to observe, that a deputation waited with it, upon both the Sheriff and the Magistrates; that they were very politely received, but made to understand that neither would attend the meeting, though both acknowledged the right, which we have of calling our townsmen together. When speaking of the present distresses of the country, all allowed them to be great. The magistrates, in particular, spoke at considerable length, and with great feeling upon the numerous instances of individual distress within their knowledge; upon what they had done, and intended to do, in order to alleviate, as far as in their power, the prevailing misery. They referred us to a document, which purports to be a memorial of the Provost, Magistrates, Council, and principal merchants, and manufacturers of Paisley, a copy of which shall now be read to you.

"To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury,

"The humble memorial of the Provost, Magistrates, and Council, and principal merchants and manufacturers of the town of Paisley, subscribing:

SHAW, & Co.

"That the trade and manufactures of this large commercial town, comprising, with its suburbs, a population of nearly forty thousand, have, during the present crisis, suffered a degree of depression almost unprecedented; and the consequent want of employment, or low rate of wages, has reduced numerous industrious operatives, and their families, to great difficulties and distress.

"That the operatives of this community continue to exercise, during these severe privations, that patience and submission, for which they have been uniformly remarkable. But amidst this commendable conduct, the memorialists cannot contemplate the extent and duration of their present sufferings, without deep concern for this relief.

"That for this, however, any voluntary subscriptions, which the memorialists could possibly raise, would be totally disproportionate; and the memorialists, in supplicating government to take into consideration the means of alleviating the distress, cannot refrain from humbly suggesting to the wisdom of your Lordships, that if employment were to be afforded by government, in the completion of the Glasgow, Paisley, and Ardrossan Canal, the importance and utility of which to the public, promises to be so great, not only would immediate and ample relief be afforded, but, from the present cheapness of labour, the undertaking would be got accomplished at greatly less expense, than it probably can be done at a future period."

However praise worthy the motive may be, which actuated our more wealthy townsmen to take this step, it appears, from the document itself, that they fairly acknowledge their exertions to relieve the present distress to be wholly unavailing. And it appears very problematical, how far government, in the present distracted state of their finance, have the power, or if they have, how far they would be justified in relieving one part of the kingdom in this manner, while so many other parts are equally entitled to relief, and have as strong claims to be relieved as this town and neighbourhood can have.

But to advert more particularly to our present business, it must on all hands be allowed that we are all deeply interested in the objects of this meeting. How far we who are met, are qualified to judge of the causes and remedies of the present distresses, or how far we have the right to do so, admits of more discussion. By a few minutes attention to these inquiries, we shall be enabled to develop the grounds and reasons upon which your committee entered into their present engagements. It is objected by those, who consider themselves exalted far above the vulgar, "that we know nothing about the affairs of government; that we have nothing to do with them; that we ought to mind our own work, and leave these things to them whose business it is to attend to them." To this we reply, that we know as much, perhaps more, than they, whose contemptuous censure would imply that they only, who have scraped together a little pelf, have understanding, and are gifted with the light of reason. We know that it is long since it was said to mechanics and labourers, "Ye are idle, go therefore, now, and work;" and to their leaders, "Ye hinder the people from their work; get you unto your burdens." But does not the religion established in our country teach, that God has made of one blood all nations that dwell upon the earth?—Why then talk ye so exceeding proudly?—There is no distinction of blood, and intellect belongs not to wealth or station. Though our situation in life, or rank in society, our wealth, or influence, be not so great; yet we can see, and think, and know, and judge, as well as they who have been, in some respects, more highly favoured. And if it be true, that every thing for the sustenance and comfort of man, comes from the earth and waters;—if it be true, that before anything so received, can be prepared for, or applied to his wants and comforts, in meat, drink, clothing, furniture, houses, or whatever else necessity, luxury, or convenience, may require, a considerable labour is necessary and unavoidable;—if it be true, that the farmer, the labourer, the me-

chanic, the artisan, are the persons by whom this labour is furnished, and through it, all the requisites and conveniences of life; then it follows, that they, and they alone, are the pillars of society, the supports of the state, the men of real dignity and importance. Why then should they be treated with contempt by those whom their labour supports?—Nay, why should they acquiesce in such treatment?

(To be continued.)

Baltimore, March 26.

LATEST FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The schooner Patriot, capt. Thompson, arrived here last evening; in 64 days from Buenos Ayres, with hides, specie, and copper. To the attention of a gentleman passenger in the Patriot, who has been some time resident in Buenos Ayres, we are indebted for the following interesting sketch.

He has also furnished us with complete files of the Buenos Ayrean "Censor," from the 4th of December to the 8th of January, inclusive—with Buenos Ayrean "Gazettes" from the 4th of October to the 17th of January, inclusive—with the Provisional Constitution of the S. American Congress, and sundry miscellaneous papers. They are in the hands of a translator.

I hand you a few numbers of the Censor and Gazette, of Buenos Ayres, down to the 23d of January last, in which, if you think there are any articles worth extracting for publication, be good enough to insert them in your paper. The details given in them relative to the operations of the armies, are in many respects but partially described.

The country was in a state of tranquility at the time of my leaving there. Some apprehensions existed a short time previous that a Spanish expedition, aided by a Russian auxiliary force, was coming out to restore Ferdinand's authority, but the alarm had entirely subsided.

Hostilities had commenced between the government of Buenos Ayres and the Patriots of the Banda Oriental, or east side of the River La Plata; and in consequence of representations made to the former, that part of the army under general Artigas, had revolted from his command and solicited their assistance. A division of troops was sent over to co-operate with them in expelling him from the government; but owing to the vigor and promptitude of general Artigas, on the occasion, report says, the expedition was entirely defeated, and nearly all either killed, or made prisoners.—Nothing further had been attempted by either side after this event. Several officers, however, who had deserted the cause of general Artigas and joined the enemy, on being taken were immediately shot.

Talcahuana (the only town in possession of the Royalists in Chili) still held out for the Royalists. An attempt had recently been made by the Patriots to take it by storm—but after obtaining partial possession of the works, were compelled to retreat with considerable loss. It was stated that an additional reinforcement had lately arrived to the assistance of the besieged and intelligence had likewise been obtained that an expedition was preparing to sail from Lima, for the invasion of Chili—in consequence of which the most active preparations were making to repel the enemy in case he should attempt to land.

By letters from St. Jago, it was stated, that all the troops stationed in the capital had marched for the coast, under the command of gen. San Martin—who, by the last accounts, was encamped in the neighbourhood of Valparaiso, with five to 6000 men under him. The same letters mentioned that a very general spirit of patriotism prevailed among the people, attended by a firm resolution to maintain, at all hazards, the independence of their country.—Measures, however, had been taken for the preservation of property both in the capital and on the coast, in case of invasion, by its removal to a greater distance into the interior.

The most amicable relations appeared to exist between the Portuguese and the government of Buenos Ayres, although the impression was general at one time that war would have been declared by the former, in consequence of the capture of the two Portuguese vessels by a Buenos Ayrean Privateer. They, however, have been restored, and since that time both parties appear to be on good understanding with each other.

The Portuguese are still at war with general Artigas, and have blockaded Colonia; a port on the east side of the River La Plata. This is the only event of consequence that has occurred between them for some time past. The object of blockading Colonia, is to prevent the entrance into port of any prizes taken by Artigas' commissions. In other respects, the Portuguese have become very friendly to the Patriots on that side, and on all occasions treat them with considerable respect and confidence. The result of this conduct towards them, is, that the Patriots frequently come within the Portuguese lines at Monte Video, and enter the city without molestation. The Portuguese at Monte Video, are now (or in December last) plentifully supplied with provisions of every kind from their enemies, though at one time the greatest scarcity existed. As the Portuguese are no doubt, aiming at the sovereignty of the country on the east side of the river, the policy of opening a friendly intercourse with the inhabitants, may be the means best calculated to attain their ends. Their hostilities are chiefly directed against Artigas, whom they must vanquish before any change of government can be effected. This general rule despotically, and continues to maintain great influence over the people.

An act of the most unjustifiable nature was committed by the government of Buenos Ayres towards Mr. Halsey, our consul, a few days before the Patriot sailed. He unexpectedly received an order from the Director to quit Buenos Ayres and its dependencies in 24 hours.—Some causes were assigned for this procedure, but whether founded on truth or conjecture—it was thought by the Americans in Buenos Ayres to be a most arbitrary act. Mr. Halsey, however, was permitted to have an explanation with the government on the subject. In consequence of which, the order was recalled and no further step taken against him.

Business was rather dull at the time of leaving Buenos Ayres. The markets were supplied with almost every species of goods.

Powder and arms unsaleable. Vessels that arrived with these articles were compelled to seek another market for them.

About 60 or 70 sail of vessels were lying there; largest proportion of which were English, and a few American vessels, among which ship Manhattan, of Norfolk, not discharged—Augusta, of Baltimore, sailing uncertain—Woodrop Sims, of do. do.—Chr. Plattsburg, of do. to sail in a few weeks—and a number of others whose names I do not recollect.

The ship General Washington, capt. Yeardsly of Philadelphia, had cleared from the Custom House, and would sail from Ensonada first fair wind.

The brig Nancy Ann, Osgood, of Salem, had sailed for Brazils with her outward cargo on board.

Two valuable American vessels, the one the ship Beaver of New York, the other of Salem, have been captured by the Royalist squadron blockading the coast of Chili; and sent into Concepcion. Two vessels (sloop Com. Decatur, and schr. Ann, captain Mix, both of New York) were wrecked on the coast of Patagonia in August last—the crews built a vessel from the materials of the wrecks, in which they arrived in Buenos Ayres on the 8th Jan. last.

The Musquito, British brig of war, arrived on 19th Dec. from St. Helena, at Buenos Ayres, in search of a convict ship which had been taken possession of by the convicts, and had not been heard of—she sailed again in a few days—three British vessels of war were lying in Buenos Ayres when the Patriot sailed.

The Ontario, captain Bidle, had not arrived in Chili as late as 28th Dec. last.

The ship Oris, captain Pease, of New York, was loading for the United States, and would sail in 20 days. The ship American, capt. Lord, arrived a few days before our sailing from Rio Janeiro. A number of Patriot Privateers were lying in Buenos Ayres. The brig Patriot, com. Taylor had just arrived.

The Patriot sailed on 23d Jan. and spoke on the passage brig Hunter, of Baltimore, 28 days from Bordeaux for New Orleans, and schr. Concord, 10 days from Martinique for Duxbury—have experienced much boisterous weather on the coast.

The Patriot has on board despatches for the government.

I hand you likewise a copy of the Provisional Constitution promulgated in Buenos Ayres in December last.

Its features are good, but I am sorry to say that the authority of the law is too often suspended, and in its place arbitrary measures and despotic government adopted. But with all the objections that may be urged on this subject it ought to be the wish of every friend to freedom that the provinces of South America may go on in the career of Independence, till the period of its consummation, when not a spot remains where royalty has the least shadow of power.

Yours, &c.
A PASSENGER.

From the New York Evening Post, March 28.
Hostility of Spain.

Our readers will see, by the document published this evening, which was received by this morning's mail, by the way of Baltimore, and furnished us by the kindness of a friend, that the Spaniards have already struck the first blow.—The ship Beaver, own by John Jacob Astor, of this city, and laden with a very valuable cargo, and the brig Canton, of Salem, have been seized at Talcahuana, and their crews thrown into prison, for being engaged in a trade which the mother country had considered unlawful, but which the patriots, in possession, had declared free. For trading with these ports American vessels are seized and their crews imprisoned, while British vessels are permitted to trade unmolested. Against such an act of hostility, the governor of Chili, very spiritedly has, as will be seen, entered his protest, as a breach of the law of nations, in doing violence to a neutral port.—The particulars are transmitted to congress, and will probably soon appear in an official form.

[Translated for the New York Evening Post.]

From the Buenos Ayres Gazette, of the 3d of January last, we have translated, an account, published in the Chili Gazette of Saturday the 6th of December, 1817, from the territorial quarter of Concepcion on the 22d Nov. 1817.

Violation of the law of Nations.

By Mr. Francis Reeves, second supercargo of the American ship Beaver, which sailed from the port of New York, destined to the North West Coast, the Island of Japan, and Canton, who took refuge in this place the fifteenth instant, after having escaped with five other individuals from the prison Talcahuana, where they were confined, we have been informed, that having approached this port in search of water, wood and fresh provisions, after a voyage of 106 days, the above ship was surprised in the vicinity of the Island of Quinquire, by an armed force, who took possession of her, and immediately began to search and plunder whatever they could lay their hands upon, without sparing the clothes, papers, and other necessaries, of the officers of that ship; and after having committed the greatest excesses and insulted them in the grossest manner, carried her to Talcahuano, when having stripped the vessel of her sails, and whatever was necessary to enable her to continue her voyage, they landed her crew, and adopted against them every hostile measure which nations the most inimical, use against one another; endangering, at the same time, the vessel and all her cargo, which according to the invoice price in the United

States amounted to more than two hundred thousand dollars.

They behaved in the same manner to the American brig Canton, from Salem, treating in the like manner Mr. James Janison, and her supercargo, Mr. Coffin, who touched at the same port twenty days before the ship Beaver, as she was on her route to the North West Coast and China, which, with her cargo worth eighty thousand dollars in goods, was declared by the governor of Talcahuana a good and lawful prize—they also robbed him of eighty thousand hard dollars which he was conveying to China, and as Mr. Reeves thinks, they will take both vessels immediately to Puerto Callo.

Such proceedings show, in the clearest light, the perfidy and barbarity of our enemies, who, without paying the least respect to the individuals of a neutral nation, have violated, in the most scandalous manner, the rights, laws, and conduct hitherto respected by even the most uncivilized. I doubt not, when the government to which these injured persons belong, shall know and be informed of the injuries and insults heaped upon them, she will make them a subject of the best founded complaint, and will exercise her utmost energy and zeal to revenge such an insult, and obtain a satisfaction such as the case requires. I am also persuaded, that other nations, at the mere relation of such an event, will be struck with horror, and recognize the Spanish character, in these respects, as stimulated and actuated solely by a spirit of robbery, a contempt for her equals, and a thirst for pillage, without an idea of repairing the inconveniences and evils, a conduct so unheard of, and reprobate must occasion.

The above mentioned Mr. Reeves, influenced by the most just resentment, and this day placed amongst us in perfect liberty, communicates the occurrence related, as well to his government, as to the owners of the property embargoed; and when an event of such a class is divulged, the whole world will acknowledge the just motives which have induced Chili to separate from and detest those Spaniards from whom, if even neutral nations deserve no respect, much less can we expect it, who are held up and stigmatised as rebels and traitors.—All which I communicate to your excellencies for your information and government.—God preserve your excellencies many years—Directorial quarter of Concepcion, Nov. 22d, 1817.

BERNARDO O'HIGGINS.

To the delegation of the Supreme Junta.

Seminole War.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I now lay before Congress all the information in the possession of the Executive, respecting the war with the Seminoles, and the measures, which it has been thought proper to adopt, for the safety of our fellow citizens, on the frontier exposed to their ravages. The enclosed documents show that the hostilities of this tribe were unprovoked, the offspring of a spirit, long cherished and often manifested towards the United States, and that, in the present instance, it was extending itself to other tribes, and daily assuming a more serious aspect. As soon as the nature and object of this combination were perceived, the Major General commanding the Southern division of the troops of the United States, was ordered to the theatre of action, charged with the management of the war, and vested with the powers necessary to give it effect. The season being unfavorable to active operations, and the recesses of the country affording shelter to these savages, in case of retreat, may prevent a prompt termination of the war; but it may be fairly presumed, that it will not be long before this tribe and its associates will receive [the punishment which they have provoked and justly merited.

As almost the whole of this tribe inhabits the country within the limits of Florida, Spain was bound, by the treaty of 1795, to restrain them from committing hostilities against the United States. We have seen with regret, that her governments has altogether failed to fulfil this obligation, nor are we aware that it made any effort to that effect. When we consider her utter inability to check, even in the slightest degree, the movements of this tribe, by her very small and incompetent force, in Florida, we are not disposed to subscribe the failure to any other cause. The inability, however, of Spain to maintain her authority over the territory and Indians, within her limits, and in consequence to fulfil the treaty, ought not to expose the United States to other and greater injuries. Where the authority of Spain ceases to exist, there the United States have a right to pursue their enemy, on a principle of self defence. In this instance, the right is more complete and obvious, because we shall perform only what Spain was bound to have performed herself. To the high

bligations and privileges of this great and sacred right of self defence, will the movements of our troops be strictly confined. Orders have been given to the General in command not to enter Florida, unless it be in pursuit of the enemy, and in that case to respect the Spanish authority wherever it is maintained; and he will be instructed to withdraw his forces from the province, as soon as he shall have reduced that tribe to order, and secured our fellow citizens in that quarter, by satisfactory arrangements, against its unprovoked and savage hostilities in future.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, March 25, 1818.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, APRIL 6, 1818.

Leland on Revelation.

PROPOSALS have recently been issued by Anthony Finley, Bookseller of Philadelphia, for publishing "The Advantage and Necessity of Christian Revelation, shewn from the State of Religion in the ancient Heathen World; by John Leland, D. D. Author of the 'View of the Deistical Writers, &c.'" He engages to have the work handsomely executed, and in making this promise, he can refer with much satisfaction to the style of his former publications. The work is now in Press and will be published, and ready for delivery on the 20th of May next. The price to subscribers will be Five Dollars for the two volumes in boards, or Six Dollars handsomely bound. As the number of copies printed will be small, the price will be raised after publication.

Subscriptions for the above work, will be received at this Office.

SUMMARY.

New Hampshire Election.—The recent election in this state has resulted in favor of Republicanism by an increased, and it may be added overwhelming majority. Governor Plumer is re-elected by a plurality of from six to eight thousand votes over all other candidates. It is expected that the Council board will consist wholly of republicans; and that only one of the twelve senators will be federal.

Indian War.—More than 1300 Creek Warriors have been mustered into the service of the United States, and are actually employed in the expedition against the hostile Seminole Indians.

Mission to Haiti.—The U. S. sloop Hornet, capt. Reed, sailed from New York on Tuesday last for St. Domingo, with com. Lewis Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Ervine, U. S. commissioners, the two first named to treat with Petion and Christophe.

Summary Justice.—Job Wheeler, (says a Boston paper) who was taken up for an indecent exposure of his person, we understand has been sentenced to the State Prison for 5 years, and 90 days solitary confinement.

Evils of Intemperance.—The report of a committee appointed in the city of New York for the prevention of pauperism, contains the following statement: If each of the sixteen hundred of retailers in the city sell, upon an average, to the amount of \$2.50 cts. per day, an estimate we presume, all will consider within the truth, the aggregate amount for the year is ONE MILLION FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.—This enormous sum extorted from the sweat of labor, and the tears and groans of suffering wives and children, would be sufficient to build annually, fifty houses of worship at 20,000 dollars each, and leave a surplus that would be more than sufficient to erect school-houses, and amply provide for the education of every child in the city.

Buenos Ayres.—The last accounts from this place represent the country in a very disturbed state. The civil dissensions among the Patriots has arisen to such a height as probably to endanger the republic.—Late accounts state that the present government is severe, and rigid in the extreme, and its police and emissaries numerous and vigilant. War has been declared by the Chief Artigas, of the Banda Oriental (eastern side); and the government of Buenos Ayres transported 1300 of its best troops to the other side, in expectation of a division among the troops of Artigas, but in this they were disappointed, and have been defeated, to what extent is only known to the government, who keep it from the public.

More Specie.—The British Frigate Cybelle arrived at New York on the 30th inst. from Jamaica, via Havana and Charleston, with half a million of dollars for the United States Bank.

The President's Message.—This document is highly spoken of by the London papers,—one of them observes—"While the finances of all the governments of Europe are more or less disordered, and the subjects are every where ground down with heavy taxes—we find the head of this republic at the close of of an expensive war, proposing the repeal of the internal taxes, &c."

Our affairs with Naples.—The National-Intelligencer observes:—"The documents respecting the Neapolitan mission, afford little comfort to

our suffering merchants. It would appear that the poverty of the government is such as to forbid even a compliance with their own ideas of what is right.

Dr. Woodward, late surgeon's mate of the Constellation Frigate, died at Norfolk, and was buried there in the most respectful manner, with masonic and military honors.

General Mina not dead!—The Federal Republican of the 27th inst. states, that on the authority of two letters received in Baltimore, one from the aid of general Mina dated 14 days since, the other from general Mina himself, dated only 20 days since, that they are justified in asserting that the account published of that officer being taken and shot, is without foundation, and that his affairs are now in a more prosperous situation than they have ever yet been.

Church Robbery.—Three instances of Church Robbery have occurred in Philadelphia within a short time, viz. St. James, Christ Church, and lately the New Jerusalem Temple, at the corner of George and Twelfth streets, which occurred, on the night of the 25th inst. happily, however, in the latter instance, the robber was detected, and it is expected his apprehension will lead to the detection of the perpetrators of the other.

Distressing Shipwrecks.—Various accounts of shipwrecks have been given within a week; among which is the following.—The brig Clotilda, capt. Brotherton, sailed from New Orleans on the 14th of February, bound to Philadelphia. On the 15th of March she sprung a leak, which was increased so much by a succession of gales, that it was necessary to attempt to make the first port. In endeavoring to weather Cape Henry, and to run in Lynnhaven Bay, the ebb tide drifted the brig out so fast, and the wind blew so violently, that it was judged best to run ashore, sensible that she could only be kept afloat a few hours longer. This was done at half past 1 o'clock. The mate with 11 other of the crew, and passengers, immediately took to the long-boat, and endeavored to reach the shore, but the boat instantly filled and sunk, and every one on board perished.

Dey of Algiers.—The late advices from Cadiz and Gibraltar, it is said, confirm the news from Algiers, of the late outrage of the Dey towards the daughter of the Sardinian Vice-Consul. The new Dey is universally spoken of as one of the greatest tyrants that has ever reigned at Algiers.

Sir George McGregor.—This officer with whose name the public is familiar, arrived at Liverpool early in February in a vessel from Nassau, New Providence.

Servitude Abolished.—The Legislative Body of Frankfort pronounced on the 10th inst by acclamation, the abolition of the servitude of the inhabitants belonging to the territory as well as of all the services resulting from it.

Young Napoleon.—Letters from Vienna mention that an imperial ordinance will shortly appear, conferring upon the son of the Ex-Empress Maria Louisa, the title of Highness, and the name of the Duke of Modlin. It is added, he will be assigned the first rank after the Princesses of the Imperial Family.

Value of Public Lands.—The Huntsville Republican says, that at a late sale of public lands in that Territory, some of the best of the land sold at 73 dollars per acre.—The Nashville Clarion also states, that the sale of lands for the two last weeks amounted to about three millions of dollars; that very little that was good, went for less than thirty dollars an acre.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the editor, dated

Washington, March 30, 1818.

SOUTH AMERICAN PATRIOTS.

Mr. Clay's motion before stated was argued in committee of the whole, Tuesday until Saturday last, during which time six gentlemen spoke on each side, viz.

For the motion:	Against it:
Messrs. Clay,	Messrs. Forsythe,
Robertson, of Louisiana	Lowndes,
Johnson, of Kentucky	A. Smyth,
Floyd,	Smith, of Md.
Holmes, of Mass.	Hugh Nelson,
Tucker, of Virginia	Poindexter

You will perceive that much talent was employed on both sides. The discussion took a very wide range, and was characterized by an earnestness not discovered in ordinary debates,—on the division there were 45 votes for, and 115 against, the proposition, and the bill was reported to the House.

To day upon taking up the bill and going through the amendments made in committee, Mr. Anderson, of Kentucky, made the same motion, which had been rejected in committee, whereupon Mr. Spencer delivered his sentiments in favor of it; after which the vote was taken by ayes and nays and resulted as follows:

For the Proposition	45
Against it	115

being exactly the same vote that was given in committee,—a remarkable circumstance, that very likely would not happen again in ten years. It ought perhaps to be remarked, that those who spoke against the propriety of now making an appropriation for a minister plenipotentiary to Buenos Ayres, declared their anxiety to see the Patriots in such condition as to authorize the measure; believing it now to be imprudent, with the limited information we have respecting their true condition;—so that the whole difficulty among the Republicans at least has been to de-

side upon the proper time of doing what all wished, an expedient opportunity of effecting, and perhaps also a little difference as to the manner of bringing it about.

Northern Boundary—Convention of Ghent.

It was proposed in the appropriation bill, to sit apart upwards of \$70,000 for the purpose of covering expenses arising under certain articles of the treaty of Ghent, which created commissions for settling the boundary, and for determining to which of the two powers certain Islands near our northern boundary belonged.—This appropriation seeming large with reference to the duties to be performed, an enquiry, on motion of Mr. Claiborne, has been instituted, and a committee appointed with ample powers of investigation, and who will make, it is expected, a special report on the subject.

Adjournment agreed on.

Senate have amended the resolution passed some time since by the House, relative to the time of closing the present Session, of Congress, by substituting the 20th for the 13th of April;—and the House have, by a large majority, agreed to the amendment, so that it is probable that the 20th of April, three weeks from this time will be the day; and it is ardently hoped that the remainder of the time will be employed in action and not consumed in debate, particularly on abstract questions.

Medals—Vote of Thanks.

A resolution was some days ago introduced in the Senate by Mr. Dickerson, conferring on gov. Shelby and general Harrison, the thanks of Congress and appropriate medals, for their gallantry and good conduct in capturing the British army in Upper Canada under general Proctor.—This resolution has also been sanctioned by the House, without debate.

Washington, March 31, 1818.

"A bill which passed the House of Representatives, authorizing the people of the Michigan Territory to send a delegate to Congress, has been in the Senate, on motion of Mr. Morrow, postponed to the first of July next, that is rejected.

The same fate has befallen a bill which also passed the House, authorizing one Vaccme agent, in each state, to be appointed by the states respectively) to frank letters on the subject of vaccination.

The general appropriation bill has passed the House of Representatives.

Internal Improvement.

A considerable discussion has again been witnessed on this subject to day, in committee of the whole, on the bill making further appropriations for completing the great Cumberland Road.—This road is spoken of by those acquainted with it, as a master-piece of workmanship, Mr. Clay declared that he had seen many turnpike roads in Europe and America, none of which any thing like equalled this. The road commences at Fort Cumberland, on the Potomac, and terminates at Wheeling, on the Ohio, a distance of about 130 miles; of this distance, it is said 104 are contracted for, and it is calculated that with the requisite means, the remnant may be made in two, or at least, three years.

On this subject, the Constitutional difficulty is again brought in, and the question asked, whether the president will sign the bill if passed by Congress.—In the compact entered into by the United States, with the state of Ohio, two per cent of the sales of public lands in that state, were pledged for the purpose of making this road.—The expenditures have, however, considerably exceeded the proceeds of those sales.

From this statement, you will be enabled to judge how far the question involved in this bill is at variance with the opinion of the president, on the general power of making roads and canals, which were made public in his message.—Mr. Madison took a distinction last winter, and justified to himself the course (apparently contradictory, if not really so) which he pursued in relation to the two subjects.

The bill was finally ordered to a third reading to-morrow, by a small majority.

The House then refused to go into a committee of the whole, on the subject of the organization of the militia, which decision renders it pretty certain, that it will not be acted on this Session.

From Buenos Ayres.—We have seen a letter from Buenos Ayres, written in Spanish, to a gentleman in this city, dated Jan. 13, which states, that a Spanish cruiser had taken an English brig bound to London, carried her into the bay of All Saints, unloaded her, and detained all that part of her cargo which was American. Such property as belonged to British subjects was released, the brig suffered to proceed on her voyage. This looks very much like hostility on the part of Spain. *N. Y. E. Post.*

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Great activity prevails at Cadiz; in equipping the South American expedition. It is said, that three ships of the line and two frigates of 40 guns each, are ready to take troops on board.

Intelligence from the Ionian Isles, states, that the long pending negotiations with the Pacha of Janina were drawing to a conclusion. His highness expresses his willingness to enter in the proposed arrangements, provided Pargabe is ceded to him agreeably to a solemn promise to that effect.

Letters from Austria, state that the Prince of Peace is shortly expected in that quarter from Italy and wherein he will be constrained to reside the remainder of his life. The Court of Madrid is said to be well pleased with this arrangement.

SALEM, (Mas.) March 10.

Drowned, during the late freshet, in Shawheen river, Andover, as they were attempting to pass the causeway in a chaise, Mr. Hebert Richardson, junr. of Lynnfield, and Miss Charlotte Palmer of Londonderry. These lovers were in the bloom of youth, and were on the point of marriage. Their bodies have since been found, conveyed to Lynnfield, and both interred in one grave.

RUNAWAY PATRONS.

The Bath paper gives notice to his patrons that he will publish the names of all such as run away without paying the Printer; and will procure the publication of cautionary notices in all other newspapers, to guard Printers from imposition. This plan was once recommended by the editor of the "Gleaner," and we believe acted on by him.—We approve highly of it, and should rejoice to see the practice generally adopted.—*Albany Gaz.*

MARRIED.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Benjamin Fister, Mr. JAMES DIAMOND, jun. of Fairfield, to the amiable Miss MARY WELCH, of Port Elizabeth.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Bridgeton, New-Jersey, April 1, 1818.

A. Daniel R. Acklay.
B. Enoch Boon, 2, Wesley Budd, 3, David Bacon, Richard Burt, Elmer & Baeman, Aaron Brokaw, Obed Bowen, Mary Buck, Mabel Bishop, Sarah S. Bacon, Ann Burt, Patience Bishop.
C. Dennis Clark, John Compton, 2.
D. John Dare, Lewis Danu zinbaker, Philip Dare, Sarah Drayton, John Dudley.
F. Joel Fithian, William R. Fithian, 3.
G. David Garton, Joseph P. Goff, William Gentry, Elizabeth Golden, Ruth Garrison.
H. John Hogerbets, Ann B. Hall, Jane Hand.
I. Azariah Jarman, James Jones, John Ireland, Elizabeth Jarman.
K. William Keen.
L. Thomas Long, Joseph Linton, Jeremiah Lupton, Joseph Ludlow, Burrier Loper.
M. John M Killipe, Lewis Maillard, Isaac Martin, Elijah More, Samuel Miller, Jeremiah Moslander, Bowen More, Andrew Marsh.
N. Massey Noblet.
O. Hannah Oettree, Anthony Oliver, John Ogden, Ruth Ogden.
P. E. & R. Porch, 2, Rev. Holmes Parvin, Sarah Philips.
R. John Rose, Walter Robinson, Jonathan Riley, Rev. John Robertson, John Richards, James Riley, jun. 2, Adam Rocap, William Robinson, Lewis Reeves.
S. John Swing, Abraham Sayre, Bowie & Shanon, Benjamin Sloan, Edward Shotwell, John Shiner, Henry Shaw, John Shrouds, John Sayre, William Smith, 5, Elizabeth Soulard, Ann Shotwell, Phoebe Sheppard.
T. Samuel Thompson, William Thompson, James Tomlinson, Isaac Titsworth, Ann Thompson.
V. Cornelius Voorlias.
W. Adrian Woodruff, 2, John Waithman, John Wood, William Wetherby, John Ware, Charles R. Willis, James White, James Westcott, James White, Mary Winam, Sarah Waithman.
Y. Joseph Young.

CURTIS OGDEN, P. M.

Bridgeton, April 4, 1818.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

PENSION OFFICE, MARCH 26, 1818.

Rules and regulations for substantiating claims to pensions, to be observed under the Law of Congress of the 18th of March, 1818, viz:

The commissions of officers, and the discharges of the regular soldiers of the army of the Revolution, (if in existence) applying for pensions under the above act, will, in every instance, be furnished to the War Department; and the signatures of the respective Judges, certifying in these cases, must be attested by the seal of the Courts where such Judges preside. The person applying for pension to declare, under oath, before Judges, that from his reduced circumstances, he needs the assistance of his country for support.

Approved,

J. C. CALHOUN.

The publishers of the Laws will give the above an insertion in their respective papers for two months.

Sale of Real Estate.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland, will be sold at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 30th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the township of Fairfield,—on the premises, late the property of Bayse Newcomb, deceased.

No. 1. A PLANTATION, situate in said township, near the Presbyterian meeting house, adjoining lands of Elmer Ogden, Jason Ogden and others, containing fifty-four acres—on which there are two Dwelling Houses, under one of which there is a cellar—a crib or wagon-house, and one old barn and orchard.
No. 2. A LOT containing about 2 acres, situate on the public road leading from Bridgeton to Dividing Creek, adjoining the Grave Yard, on which there is a Dwelling House, Store-House and a number of good fruit trees, and a good well of water.
No. 3. A LOT of 2 and a quarter Acres, adjoining the foregoing.
No. 4. A Lot of WOOD LAND, containing about 4 acres, adjoining lands of Fowel Garrison and others.—Adjunction will be given and conditions made known on the day of sale by

Patience Newcomb, }
Henry Howel. } Executors
March 18, 1818.—4t

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. Ilvane.

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

Feb. 16th, 1818.—1f

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.

Table with columns: Names of Taxable persons, Amount payable, Names of persons, Amount payable.

BERGEN.

Table listing property owners and amounts in Bergen county.

MORRIS AND SUSSEX.

Table listing property owners and amounts in Morris and Sussex counties.

SOMERSET.

Table listing property owners and amounts in Somerset county.

Table listing property owners and amounts in Hunterdon county.

HUNTERDON.

Table listing property owners and amounts in Hunterdon county.

MIDDLESEX.

Table listing property owners and amounts in Middlesex county.

MONMOUTH.

Table listing property owners and amounts in Monmouth county.

BURLINGTON.

Table listing property owners and amounts in Burlington county.

GLOUCESTER.

Table listing property owners and amounts in Gloucester county.

SALEM.

Table listing property owners and amounts in Salem county.

CUMBERLAND.

Table listing property owners and amounts in Cumberland county.

CAPE-MAY.

Table listing property owners and amounts in Cape-May county.

Nathan Price, Collector.

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

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

NOTICE.

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

Daniel P. Stratton, Nathan L. Stratton.

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

STRATTON & BUCK,

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

Which they are selling at reduced prices, for Cash, Country Produce, or at the usual credit. Stratton & Buck. Bridgeton, March 6, 1818.

TO BE RENTED.

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—tf

BLANKS FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig.

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

Notice is hereby Given,

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

Elijah Townsend, Lavy Foster, John Dickenson.

Feb. 23, 181

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

Notice is hereby given,

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

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

James Clark, James D. Westcott, John Mulford.

March 2d, 1818—2m

GEORGE O. TRENCHARD HAS commenced the Practice of Medicine at Newport, Cumberland county. Newport, Mach 23d 1818.

WINDOW-GLASS, BY THE BOX,

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

ATTACHMENT.

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

EBENEZER SEELEY, Clk.

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

DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss. BEIT 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.