



**PATRIOTIC EFFUSIONS.**

(Continued.)

Let them (the higher ranks) raise themselves, in their own estimation, only so far as they are of real value and importance to society;—let them act at all times, especially in such a crisis as the present, as if conscious of this dignity and importance. Do any among these classes know their rights? Let them instruct others. Are they ignorant? Let them inquire. It is their duty to examine, to know, to understand their rights and importance in Society. Why is ignorance contemned in the lower orders, yet an unremitted application to labour, fitted only to produce this ignorance, recommended as a cardinal duty?—Why is any inquiry into politics so much discountenanced, so much deprecated?—Why, in every country, has so little progress been made in a science, which involves so much of human happiness, which enters so deeply into human duty?—Why—but that the interests of the governors and of the governed, have been (too much for the happiness of both) separated from one another? Why has it become almost a crime even to talk of the principles which produced, and which justify the revolution of 1688? It was once the pride of the British government to acknowledge the sovereignty of the people; why has it now become the most ungracious doctrine they can hear? Why, instead of that liberty, once so proudly called “the birth-right of Britons,” do we now hear from the venal scribblers of the British Press, only about the divine right of kings, and the liberties of Europe, (meaning an emancipation from the more generous, liberal, and of Napoleon) as if “sovereigns possessed a right divine to govern mankind wrong?”—It is painful to answer these questions; but let these writers consider, that if the principles, which they so warmly espouse, were carried into practice, they would find themselves ill paid indeed for their very obsequiously meritorious services.

On our part, my fellow country, let us instruct our children in their rights; let us inspire them with a sacred love of liberty; let us teach them that all privilege is founded on exclusion; that government originates from the people, and in its nature ought to be subservient to their welfare and happiness; that as citizens and subjects, we are all deeply concerned in its actions, and have all, not only a right, but also an interest, a moral obligation, to enquire into their nature and tendency. We do not undertake to defend the conduct of a man who habitually neglects the discharge of other duties, in the performance of this; let every thing have its due regard proportion to its weight and importance; but surely it is not too much for us to spare from labour, two or three hours, once in a year, for the purpose of discussing in public, the nature and limits of our legitimate and constitutional rights. This appears the more necessary, if we look round us and observe where the man is to be found, who will take care of our interest, our rights, our property, if we neglect to take care of them ourselves. Is it not in the pursuit of the little interest and profits of self, to the total neglect of every patriotic or public consideration, that the liberties of nations are lost?

Man is assuredly the greatest enemy, as well as the greatest friend of man. Has he not in every age and country, trampled upon the rights and liberties, the property and happiness of nations and individuals, when they stood in the way of his inordinate avarice and desire of domination? and has he not too often found accomplices to second his aims, who for their own immediate interests, have basely sacrificed the liberty of their country—the rights of their community, with their own character and dignity to boot?—It is needless to enumerate instances to illustrate this truth. The slave trade, carried on by merchants of this country and its colonies; the cruel tyranny of our West India planters;—the successive usurpations of Bonaparte and Louis in France, and the attempt lately made in this town to sell its municipal privileges, are sufficient. It is necessary, therefore, that we have something more than reason and justice on our side. It is necessary to inform our oppressors that we are not ignorant of the extent of our wrongs. It is necessary that we constitutionally declare our determination not only to enjoy our civil and legitimate rights, but also to transmit them to posterity.

Among the most important of our constitutional rights, is that of petitioning; and surely there never was a greater call for the exercise of this right, than in the present juncture, when every industrious class of society is suffering so much distress. We are told that “government neither produced, nor can relieve this distress.” I will not contend that they did, or can do either. But why, I would ask, are they so impotent now, seeing that they were so powerfully capable of doing good, while contending against the powerfully mischievous Bonaparte?—If they took the credit of what belonged to fortune or accident, when it produced prosperity; they ought in justice to do the same when it produces distress. But I will not anticipate what will be more fully expressed in our resolutions: Before concluding, I shall only glance at that lukewarmness to the situation of their industrious countrymen,—that deficiency of patriotic principle and public spirit,—that sneaking servility, which characterize the nobility and gentry of Scotland; men whom we should suppose to have a deep interest in the welfare of the country. Are they all placemen?—all pensioners? Have they all an immediate interest in the continuance of the present oppressively expensive system? Is it, that being exempt themselves from the general distress, they are incapable of sympathizing with others? Or are they convinced that the present system is the best that can be devised, and the happiest in the world? Why do they not step forward and tell us so? Surely it must be the easiest thing imaginable to convince men of the reality of plain facts and circumstances, of which they have previously acquired an experiential knowledge. Is the reverse the truth? Are the sufferings of all the industrious classes great, and those of the working classes without a precedent? Why then, in the name of justice and humanity, has nothing been done by those who have the power, (if not capable of affording effectual relief) at least to mitigate the severity of the common misery? They certainly might do something; nevertheless your commit-

tee are as deeply impressed with the conviction, as they have reason to believe the wealthy and great of this town and neighbourhood themselves are, that all that can be expected from their exertions will be like a drop in a bucket towards relieving the present distress of the country. They consider that no immediate relief can be expected even from this, or similar meetings, and indeed that no relief adequate to the sum of wretchedness, under which the country groans, will be found; but in a system of administration directly the reverse of that which has occasioned them. Under this conviction your committee have acted; and they are bold to state their further conviction, that were the country unanimous in reprobating the present system of prodigality and mal-administration, and in calling for retrenchment and reform, it would be found that the voice of the people cannot be long resisted, and must and would finally prevail. The country may still be extricated from those alarming evils, in which it is involved, and saved from those evils, still more alarming, with which it is threatened.

The committee further consider that unless the people have the appointment of their representatives; unless they have a constitutional control over them in electing them annually,—the present system of expense—of standing armies—leaguings with, and seconding the views of tyrants—of contempt for the people—of place and sinecure hunting,—fraught with all its dismal and alarming train of consequences, will go on progressively, till its very enormity and extravagance bind its deluded votaries and admirers, in the indissoluble fetters of pecuniary embarrassments, and along with itself, involve our beloved country, in one common ruin.

In endeavouring to prevent consequences so awfully alarming, the committee felt it to be their duty to call their Townsmen together; and they beg leave to state, that they consider it to be the duty of every man, especially of every conscientious man and of every sincere lover of his country, to enter his decided and solemn protest against the continuance of the present corrupt administration. They have only now to add, that as the eyes of the whole Town, especially of the authorities, will be upon your conduct this day, they hope every individual composing this meeting will act with a decorum and gravity becoming the importance of the subjects which will claim his attention, and of the cause which he has embraced, and thus evince to the world a consciousness of his own dignity, and his power to appreciate the sweets of liberty, and the magnitude of her sacred cause.

MR. ANCHIBALD HASTIE was then called to the chair; upon which he addressed the meeting to the following effect:

GENTLEMEN, the situation, to which I am called by your suffrage, would be most difficult and embarrassing indeed, were it not that I am persuaded, that I am to preside over an assembly, as well acquainted with the rules of decorum as men, as they are with their rights and privileges as citizens; and therefore equally capable and desirous of conducting themselves in an orderly manner. It is not from the smallest fear that any thing will occur among us, of an indecorous or disorderly nature, that I make these remarks; but with a view to contract the malicious aspersions of our enemies, who misrepresent us as incendiaries, busybodies, and abettors of confusion and discontent.

It would give me inexpressible satisfaction, if every part of the British Empire would concur in the sentiments contained in the resolutions, which, this day, will be submitted to your consideration: because I would then expect soon to see the House of Commons in reality, what it is now only in name. Twenty-five years have elapsed since I first embarked in this good cause. But the ministers of that day took the alarm, “they found that their craft was in danger,” and they loaded the friends of Parliamentary Reform with every species of reproach that foul-mouthed calumny could invent. They maliciously accused them of entertaining principles hostile to the British constitution, and of being levellers. But I will leave it to the good sense of the meeting to decide, who, in reality, have been the actual levellers,—and whether the ministry have not brought such principles into practice, as have reduced and are now reducing, so many of the middling classes to pauperism. I trust, however, that these days of delusion are now past, and that I will yet have the satisfaction to see that measure adopted, for which I have so long contended, namely, a constitutional reform in the Commons’ House of Parliament.

(To be continued.)

**FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG. LINES**

To the Memory of a much loved, much lamented young Friend.

I have seen the gay flow’ret, luxuriant in bloom,  
While I gaz’d,—lo! its beauties fell pale on the plain!  
I have seen the red flash gild the night’s sullen gloom,  
And ere I could look, all was darkness again—  
So man’s giddy moment makes haste to be gone;  
But now, we behold him gay, rich, young, and brave;  
We look,—and his place among men is unknown;  
We enquire,—and behold,—his abode is the grave!  
  
The stern frown of winter has blasted the wood  
Where erst the blythe warbler saluted the morn;  
The genius of Ruin sits thrond on his cloud,  
And the moan of the tempest is heard in the thorn;  
  
From the deep’s troubled bosom the dark winds arise;  
The sea-mew’s wild scream is the scream of dismay;  
The mountains are hid from our languishing eyes,  
And night’s cheerless gloom blots the fair face of day.  
  
It comes! Ah! what woes the lone traveller await!  
Fly! fly!—the loud storm hurries over the heath!  
But say, who can fly from the swift bolt of fate?  
O who can elude the stern angel of death?

The wanderer may shun the assault of the storm,  
And shelter’d, may smile at the voice of its rage:  
But death, whom nor treaties, nor force can disarm,  
Neither spares youthful bloom, nor the grey locks of age.

I have seen the gay season, to joy set apart,  
By adversity, changed to a season of gloom:  
So I joy’d in the promis’d esteem of a heart,  
Which fate soon laid cold in the grave’s narrow womb.

O tell us, dear spirit! to what distant star,  
Thou, (dearising our earth) hast directed thy flight!  
And thy pleasures,—can language describe what they are,  
Where joy fears no end, and the day knows no night?

Or dost thou, dear shade! fondly lingering near,  
Thy watch o’er thy Jane’s broken slumbers still keep,  
Dost thou smile on the friends to whom still thou art dear,  
And with pity immortal, forbid us to weep?

And dost thou forbid? Then let sorrow depart,  
Since to grieve for thy loss is to sorrow in vain;  
And let Hope, sweet consoler! breathe peace in each heart;  
For beyond death’s dark vale we shall meet thee again:

Yes,—soon shall we meet, thee, on that hallow’d shore,  
Where the bright sun of joy ever cloudless remains:  
Yes,—soon shall we meet thee, to lose thee no more,  
While eternity rolls, and OMNIPOTENCE reigns!

**From the National Intelligencer, April 1. Missouri Salines.**

Very interesting account of them.  
The Grand Saline is situated about 280 miles south-west of Fort Osage, between the forks of a small branch of the Arkansas, one of which washes its southern extremity, and the other, the principal one, runs nearly parallel with, and within a mile of its opposite side. It is a hard level plain, of reddish colored sand, of an irregular or mixed figure—its greatest length is from north-west to south-east and its circumference full thirty miles. This plane is entirely covered, in dry hot weather, from two to six inches deep with a crust of clear white salt, of a quality rather superior, I think, to the imported blower salt. In this state the Saline bears a striking resemblance to a field of brilliant white snow with a frozen crust on it after a rain.

The Grand Saline is environed with ridges of sand hills; some of which are perfectly naked; some thin clothed with vegetation, and others afford on their declivities thickets of dwarf plum trees, not more than thirty inches high, which yielded us (June 23) a great abundance of ripe plums, the largest and finest I ever tasted. I think the salt may easily be waggoned from this place to the Arkansas, where keel boats may receive it at certain seasons. The road is through an open prairie all the way, and the distance not more than eighty or ninety miles.

The Rock Saline lies about 75 miles north-west of the Grand Saline, surrounded by naked mountains of red clay and gypsum—it is a level flat of hard red sand, of about 500 acres, through which passes a small stream dividing it into two unequal parts, one-fifth or about 100 acres, being on the south west side, close under a tremendous hill, from the base of which issue several springs of salt water, which gradually covers the plain, and by the action of the sun in dry or hot seasons, converted into a solid mass of salt, several inches in thickness. There are also within this plain four springs of salt water perfectly saturated, around which are formed hollow cones of rock salt, from 12 to 20 inches in thickness. When I visited this Saline it had just been inundated by excessive rains, and all the salt was swept off, except that around the four springs—I found an immense quantity there, and actually blocked out with my tomahawk a very clear piece full 16 inches thick. From what my faithful Indian guides told me on the spot, and had often told me before, I have not the least doubt but there are times when this whole section, next the hills, is covered completely with a solid rock of salt from 5 to 12 inches thick, and immediately around four springs, 12 to 20 inches thick, resembling a field of ice in large flakes. The other section produces salt exactly like that of the Grand Saline. The country around the Rock Saline is very mountainous, and the Saline can be approached only on foot, or (with some difficulty) on horseback.

You have a specimen of the salt which I got at this Saline from one of the springs; therefore I not describe it  
G. SIBLEY.  
Col. RECTOR. July 29, 1814.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the United States Army, to his friend in Mobile, dated APALACHICOLA BAY, Jan. 14.

Our difficulties are just commencing, the Indians are more hostile than ever, and have assembled in larger numbers than heretofore, lining the whole distance of the river; we shall have consequently to fight our way up to fort Scott; the last vessels that ascended lost several killed and wounded. A guard has this evening joined, commanded by capt. Cummings, and we shall move immediately on up the river. He left fort Scott on the 10th inst. There has been no engagement since the last accounts you have received. He informs me that all communication by the land side with the fort is cut off, being completely surrounded with Indians; our only access to it is by the way of the river, and that very precarious. The two last expresses were cut off, and their papers all destroyed. The militia have not yet joined. What adds to the unpleasantness of our situation, is, that they are short of provisions, and the two vessels we expected to have met have not been heard of. There is some reason to fear that they have attempted to pass up the river and have been cut off.

Yesterday morning, we had rather a curious and singular spectacle in the streets of this city. A man, dressed in a hunter’s shirt, accompanied by a woman leading a horse, appeared before us. On the horse, was a sack bag, thrown over—and in each end of the bag, peeped out the heads of two children.—The little creatures were so arranged, that the two in each end were placed back to back, so that two looked towards the head of the horse, and two towards the tail! One of them was an infant, for while the mother held the rein, she presented her bosom and gave suck to the little archin, as it nestled in the sack. The heads of the children nosedunk almost out of sight, and then, popped up, like young robins in a nest.—The whole cavalcade was singularly amusing to those who saw it. We have often seen a horse carry double—but never before this occasion, have we seen one carry quadruple. It was rather a singular mode of riding, and certainly somewhat inconvenient to the riders—but I defy any one to have seen a more summary or cheaper mode of travelling.  
No DEALER IN THE MARVELLOUS!

Melancholy Accident.—We are informed that a driver of one of the stages, which runs upon the great road through this state, by the name of WILLIAM ALLEN, was killed on the 1st inst. in or near Princeton. He was thrown from his seat to the ground by a sudden jolt of the carriage he was driving the wheels of which passed over his head, and put a period to his life.

From the Georgia Journal, March 24.  
THE ARMY—Our advices from the army are to the 6th of this month. At that time the Georgia militia were within twenty miles of Fort Scott. Their march had been much impeded by bad roads, some parts of the route being almost impassable. We understand the troops generally enjoy good health; and, notwithstanding their privations and sufferings, are in fine spirits.

No additional particulars have reached us respecting the disaster which befel general Gaines and his little party, in descending Flint River.—An official report of all the circumstances connected therewith, will no doubt be made. An affray, of a very serious nature, occurred last week at Hartford, between some citizens of that place and waggoners in the public service on the one side, and a portion of the Tennessee troops stationed near there, on the other. Capt. Chrisolm of the latter, was killed; and several of the combatants severely wounded. With the merits of this quarrel, which led to the shedding of blood, we are uninformd—perhaps both parties were to blame. We regret to state, however, that the conduct of many of the Tennessee troops since they came among us, has not been such as it should have been. Instead of cultivating our good will, they have sought, it is believed, every opportunity to wound and inflame the feelings of our inhabitants, by bestowing on them various opprobrious epithets.

We have also noticed in a late Tennessee paper, invidious comparisons between the martial prowess of the people of that state, and of this, and in a work, purporting to be the “Life of General Jackson,” injurious reflections are made on the character and military ardor of the Georgia and South Carolina militia, while engaged in the former contest with the Creek Indians. Even general Jackson himself, it is feared, has given currency, perhaps without intending it, to these opinions. If report be true, he said, while on his way to the seat of war, “were the Indians to commit as many murders in Tennessee as they had upon the frontiers of Georgia, the women and children of that state would turn out and fight them.” Such a remark, if made, was an unmerited reproach on our patriotism and bravery. The Georgians may not be as boastful and vain glorious as some, but they are as highminded and spirited as any people.

The present has been aptly styled the “era of good feelings.” May it long continue so.—Friendly sentiments, we hope, will be reciprocally cherished by the people of Georgia and Tennessee, and particularly by that portion of them in service. Conduct in either, calculated to irritate, should be discountenanced and punished. To soothe and harmonize them—to hush their bickerings and allay their asperities, should be the object and endeavor of all.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, April 3.

We have received Halifax papers to the 21st of March. Some extracts will be found below.—The British Packet Grace, Captain Vivian, arrived at Halifax on the 16th, in 5 days from New York, and was to sail for England on the morning of the 21st. The brig Commerce and schooner Concord, had arrived from Boston.

The Chronicle of the 20th states, the Governor had given his assent to “an act to amend and continue the several acts imposing a duty on articles to be imported from the United States of America.”

HALIFAX, March 20.

During the last three or four days, two petitions, one for, and the other against, the extensions of the trade, between this province and the American States, have been handed about this town for signature; which have been signed, of course, as interest or opinion dictated. We know, that there are many well informed persons who think that trade in general should be laid under as few restraints as possible; and who would rather sign a Memorial or petition to Government, for granting to Halifax all the advantages of a FREE PORT. The flourishing cities of Quebec and Montreal boast already of the great advantages of their inland trade with America; and although this province is not quite so eligibly situated in that respect; yet, if it were once so, that the overplus of our importations from the W. Indies or elsewhere, might be shipped to advantage, and form a counterbalance to the heavy demand for flour and other articles from the American States, we should soon feel the great benefit of such a course of trade.—And even our farmers and graziers would soon perceive vast advantages resulting from the increased population and affluence of the Capital.—The Commercial Treaty or Convention between Great Britain and America, will expire in little more than a year from this time. In the interim, the Ameri-

can Government will endeavour by every means in their power to lay restrictions on the trade of these Provinces, and those persons who think that any thing can be done to promote the interest of the Colony, have no time to lose.

**THE ARTS.**

SALEM, NEW JERSEY, April 1.

Last week, a polite hoax was attempted to be played off on the merchants of this place by a young lady from the country. She pretended to have verbal orders from some of our most worthy citizens, to procure goods on their accounts, and did actually get a considerable quantity from a store, before suspicions were entertained of her honesty.—We are happy to say, she was detected, and the articles restored to the owners.

**THE WHIG.**

BRIDGETON, APRIL 13, 1818.

**Lord Cochrane's Expedition.**—The report of Lord Cochrane's sailing for South America, is said to be amply confirmed. It is announced that he arrived at St. Bartholemeh, with a frigate and three transports, having one thousand men on board, from whence he had sailed.

**Twin Sisters.**—Under this head one of the Richmond papers of the 27th of March, contains a long communication on the subject of two young twin ladies, to whom is attributed the remarkable faculty of knowing each other's thoughts and feelings. The editors observe, that however strange it may appear, they have no doubt being a perfect transcript of the author's opinions, who is well known, and his veracity impeached. The writer states that when introduced into their company, in order to ascertain the correctness of the reports relative to them, they showed some aversion to afford him the satisfaction he wished, but at length complied. They were accordingly placed in the room where he sat, and there could not have been the least chance for any sign to have been given. One would seem to fix her mind on a subject, quite immaterial what, and would communicate in a whisper what she was thinking about, and immediately he would ask the one above stairs what she was thinking about, and the answer would be the same. This was tried no less than twenty times, without failing once instance, the word however, that was frequently used to convey the idea was not always the same. The writer, in order to satisfy his mind more fully, that the subjects they had been thinking on, so precisely alike had not been previously arranged, so to follow each other as for them to understand them, he, with others of the company in the room, put to them several questions on various subjects, to which answers were given them as readily, and as correctly as had been done on the previous questions, &c.

**CONGRESSIONAL.**

Extracts of letters to the editor, dated Washington, April 4, 1818.

"A sword and the thanks of Congress have been voted to Col. Richard M. Johnson, for his gallantry and good conduct, at the capture of General Proctor's army in Upper Canada during the late war.—Of the bravery, patriotism, and generous minded disposition of Col. Johnson, I have an excellent opinion.—Through the whole course of our difficulties with Great Britain, and the war which resulted from them, he was a bold asserter of the rights and honor of his country.—A more indefatigable man is scarcely to be found, his industry and unremitting attention to the interests of his constituents, and of soldiers, are acknowledged by all, who knew him.—The ardor of his national feelings, and the natural warmth and generosity of his disposition, have however, led him to propose, advocate in some instances, measures, naturally springing from such a mind, but which it became necessary for the prudence of Congress, to check and control.—The doubtful policy which such would suggest, is sufficiently counterbalanced, by perhaps an equal number of timid, and over-zealous members, leaving the decision on most questions to the great body of intermediate characters, whose province it is to restrain the ardor of the one, and invigorate the apathy of the other class of which I have taken notice.

After the decision on Col. Johnson's case, Mr. Abbot, of Tennessee, brought forward a resolution proposing to confer similar honors on General Carroll and Coffee, for the bravery and zeal they manifested in the public service of the Creek war, and at New Orleans; a debatory conversation ensued, during the course of which, General Harrison moved to insert the name of Major General Desha. After consideration, however, being spent on the subject, the House discovering the door that had been opened by the adoption of the preceding votes, the necessity of ordering Mr. C.'s resolution be laid on the table.

This disposition, if it was not the effect of any distrust of the merit of the officers, whose names embraced by it, as every gentleman who spoke favoured being under any such influence.—In as well as many other cases, that might be named, the tendency and extensiveness of the operation of precedents will readily be noticed; circumstance which ought to produce much attention in producing them.

Vincente Pazos of Peru, in South America, in half of himself and others in their private capacity, has preferred a petition to Congress, praying compensation for their private property, which was taken possession of, at Amelia Islands, the troops of the United States.—You will recollect, that this same Mr. Pazos presented the same claim in his capacity of Agent for the Patriot Government, and the result of its rejection by the House.—The latter motion has been referred to the committee of Enquiry.

The motion of Mr. Cobb, the committee on military affairs, were instructed to enquire into the expediency of increasing the pay of the militia in the service, or may hereafter be called into the service of the United States, in the now persecuting against the Seminole Indians, and to afford additional pay to

those who have been in said service in said war, and have been discharged.—Pursuantly thereto a bill has been reported, twice read and committed, allowing those embraced by the resolution the highest rate of pay, (\$8,00) which was allowed to the militia of the U. States, during the late war with Great Britain.

**Trade with the Indian Tribes.**

A bill passed the Senate some time since, proposing to continue for a longer period, the present system of trading houses, &c. with the Indian Tribes within the territorial limits of the United States, with some trifling alterations.—The committee of the House on that subject, of which Mr. Southard was chairman, also reported a bill, providing for the enlargement of the system, by establishing an additional number of trading posts, excluding foreigners altogether from the trade, and also, instituting schools within the tribes, for the purpose of educating their children. These two bills were referred to the same committee of the whole, and upon taking up the subject, a day or two ago, a preference was given to the Senate's bill, and the other passed by. In the course of the remarks that were made on the subject, Mr. Clay and others, expressed doubts of the policy of any governmental regulation of the trade, and intimated a desire to see the whole system, which has for years been in operation abolished.

This is a subject of no little importance, and will again be brought before Congress at their next session, as the House have since passed a resolution, requiring the secretary of war to collect facts, and make report thereon at the next meeting.

The subject of the better organization of the militia, as perhaps I have before informed you, has also been passed by, and will form another interesting topic for the next session.

**Internal Improvement.**

The following resolutions have been adopted in the House, by a vote of 76 to 67.

The Committee on Roads, Canals, and Seminaries of Learning, beg leave to report the following resolutions:

Resolved, that the Secretary of War be requested to lay before this House, at the ensuing session of Congress, and report a plan for the application of such means as are within the power of Congress, to the purpose of opening and constructing such roads and canals as may deserve and require the aid of the government, with a view to military operations in time of war, the transportation of munitions of war, and the more complete defence of the United States. And also, a statement of the works of the nature above mentioned, which have been commenced, the progress which has been made, and the means and prospect of their completion, and together with such information, as in the opinion of the Secretary, shall be material in relation to the objects of this resolution.

Resolved, that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to prepare and report to this House, at their next session, a plan for the application of such means as are within the power of Congress, to the purpose of opening and improving roads and making canals, together with a statement of the undertakings of that nature, which, as objects of public improvement, may require and deserve the aid of the government; and also, a statement of works of the nature above mentioned which have been commenced, the progress which has been made in them, the means and prospect of their being completed, the public improvements carried on by states or by companies or incorporations, which have been associated for such purposes, to which it may be deemed expedient to subscribe or afford assistance, the terms and conditions of such associations, and the state of their funds; and such information in the opinion of the Secretary, shall be material in relation to the objects of this resolution.

**NEW STATES.**

In the House the bill for erecting the territory of Illinois into an independent state, on a footing with the original ones, has been ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Scott from a select committee on the subject, has also reported a bill for converting the territory of Missouri into a state. This proposition will not succeed I think this session. The addition to the family of one year, seems to be a sufficiently rapid multiplication.

**OUR NAVIGATION.**

A bill has passed the senate by an almost unprecedented unanimity; (Mr. Epps only dissenting,) similar to the one before congress last winter, but not then finally acted upon.

The object of this bill is to countervail the British Colonial system, and provides, that after the 30th of September next, the ports of the United States shall remain closed against every vessel owned wholly, or in part by a subject or subjects of his Britannic Majesty; coming or arriving from any port or place in a colony or territory of his Britannic Majesty, that is or shall be by the ordinary laws of navigation and trade, closed against vessels owned by citizens of the United States.—inflicts a forfeiture of the vessel and cargo upon a violation of the law, and prescribe regulations for the enforcement of it. There can be little doubt, I think, but that this bill will also pass the house.

Washington, April, 7, 1818.

Several bills have been acted upon within the two last days, some passed, others are in different states of forwardness; and it is probable that the inclination to debate will, for the remainder of the session give place, to the necessity of acting with as much despatch as practicable, upon the mass of business on the files. I shall not attempt to notice particularly many of the subjects, that will claim the attention in their turn of Congress.

A bill from the Senate, relative to the staff of the army, and particularly introducing the commissarial, instead of the contract mode of supplying the army, has passed the House,—what will be the operation of this change, is yet to be

learned.—No opinion is perhaps more universal, than that the contractors are too much inclined to suffer the reproaches of the soldier, rather than forego a profit on his contract.—I do not very well understand how the business has been managed, but it is certain that very few of the contractors are popular in the army—and that several of them have made large sums of money at the business.—Whether the change will mend the matter I cannot tell.—I think it however, probable that the army will be better served, but that the expense will be greater.

Washington, April 8, 1818

**THE NIAGARA SUFFERERS.**

The principal part of the two last days have been spent in committee of the whole, on the bill for the relief of the sufferers on the Niagara Frontier.—Every body remembers, that during the late war, the enemy broke over the line, at a time when the American forces were unequal to the resistance, and burnt and laid waste upwards of 30 miles of Frontier. This was done in December an inclement season of the year, and the suffering inhabitants subjected to great privations, distress and ruin. The object of the bill is to grant them partial relief, by granting 50 per cent on the loss of real estate, and 30 per cent on the loss of personal property, excluding merchandize.—The basis of such allowance to be predicated in an appraisalment taken by three commissioners appointed by the government for the purpose during the last summer.—The committee of claims who reported the bill; believed the destruction to be unauthorised and wanton on the part of the enemy,—and therefore according to the principles by which the government have been guided, were not in justice bound to make remuneration,—but in consideration of the extreme hardship of the case, recommended the distribution of the percentage before stated, which it is supposed will amount to 150 or 160 thousand dollars, on the score of charity.

No decisive vote was taken before the house adjourned.

**DIED.**

On the 28th of March last, Mr. PAUL COBB, of the township of Downe, Cumberland county, in the 56th year of his age. His decease is lamented by his surviving relatives and friends; and his family is deprived of a kind Consort, and an affectionate father.

**Sheriff's Sales.**

By virtue of sundry Writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, at PUBLIC VENDUE on TUESDAY, the Twentieth day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

**A Lot of Land,**

with the improvements thereon, situate in the township of Greenwich, said to contain forty acres, more or less; joins lands of Howel Watson and others, also, a quantity of Salt Marsh and Fresh Meadow, with all the lands of the Defendant. Seized as the property of SAMUEL WATSON, and taken in execution at the suit of Rueben Hunt, John R. Brick, David Fogg, Richard Wood, and George Bacon and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

**A Lot of Land,**

situate in the township of Deerfield, and in the village of Bridgeton,—lot contains one fourth of an acre, more or less; joins lands of John Woodruff and others, with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of EDWARD HADLEY, and taken in execution at the suit of John Buck and Daniel P. Stratton, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

**A House and Lot,**

situate in the township of Hopewell,—lot contains two acres more or less, joins lands of David Jones and others, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Burton Jacobs, and taken in execution at the suit of William N. Jeffers, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

An equal undivided two thirds of two thousand acres of

**Salt Marsh,**

situate in the township of Fairfield,—joins marsh of Smith Bowen; also, eight acres, joins Daniel Parvin and others, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of JAMES L. CRAWFORD, and taken in execution at the suit of Ebenezer Westcott, assignee of Isaac Alderman, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

April 13th, 1818—4w

**STRATTON & BUCK**

Have received, and offer for sale at very reduced prices, an elegant assortment of

**LOOKING-GLASSES,**

**Andirons, Brass and Common,**

**SHOVEL AND TONGS do. do.**

**WATERS,**

**KNIVES AND FORKS,**

**DESERT Do.**

Bridgeton, April 13, 1818.

**Hannah Steelling,**

TENDERS her thanks to the Ladies for their former custom.—She still keeps her BONNET STORE in Bridgeton, between the Hotel and Enoch Boon's Tavern, where she solicits a share of public patronage.

Has on hand,

A handsome assortment of

**STRAW BONNETS,**

**Newest Fashion;**

Also

Elegant Straw Plat, for sale by the peice or yard.

**A Fashionable assortment of**

**RIBBONS, LACES, &c.**

Several Apprentices wanted immediately.

**STRATTON & BUCK**

Having lately received, and are now offering for Sale, a complete and extensive assortment of

**GOODS,**

Among which are the following articles: **DRY GOODS.**

**SUPERFINE CLOTHS,** various colours, Double and Single Milled Cassimeres. An elegant assortment of Vestings, do. do. Bombazetts, Black Bombazeens, Scotch and 5-4 Ginghams, Elegant London Chintz, Calicoes assorted, Curtain Calico, Domestic Muslins, do. Plaids, do. Stripes, Apron and other Checks, Dimities, An elegant assortment of Cambric and Fancy British Book Scotch do. Silk Shawls assorted, do. do. Black, Ladies Silk and Kid Gloves, Black, Blue and White Crapes, Linen, Cambric, Irish Linen, Dowlas, Russia Sheeting, 7-4 Table Diaper, 5-4 Shirting Linen, Bafta Muslins, Bandanna and Madras Handkerchiefs, Stockings, assorted, Blue and Yellow Nankeens, Changeable and Black Florences, Levanteens, Satins and Mantuas, &c. &c. &c.

**GROCERIES.**

Cogniac and Common BRANDY, Holland and Country Gin, Jamaica Spirits, Common Rum, Apple Jack and Rye Whiskey, Madeira } **WINES.** Lisbon Anniseed and Anniseed Cordials, Peppermint Cordials, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, &c. &c. Mould Candles and White Soap, Best Spermaceti Lamp Oil, Paint Oil, Rhode Island Cheese, Cotton, Rice, &c.

**HARD-WARE.**

IRON Traces, Steelyards and Curry Combs, Butt Hinges, assorted, Screws, do. HL Hinges, House, Cupboard, Chest Door, } **LOCKS.** Desk, Trunk, Stock, Brass Knob, Norfolk Thumb } **LATCHES.** Carving Knives and Forks, Tea and Table Spoons, Andirons, Razor and Razor Straps, Bed Screws, Pod and Screw Augers, Chissells and Plain Irons, Hand and Pannell Saws, Files assorted, Scissors, do. Cut and Wrought Nails, Shingling Hatchets, Wood Saws, Gig and Chair Whips, American and English STEEL.

China, Glass, Queens-Ware, &c. &c. &c.

Bridgeton, April 13, 1818.

**NOTICE.**

THE Co-partnership of the Subscribers under the name of JOHN BUDD & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to call on William Tomlinson at the Store and settle their accounts without delay. Also, all those having demands against said firm, will please to hand forward the same for examination.

John Budd,

William Tomlinson,

William Davis.

N. B. the business in future will be carried on by John Budd. Dividing Creeks, April 3, 1818—St

**NOTICE.**

PURSUANT to a decree of the Orphan's Court of the county of Cumberland, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 20th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, on the premises,

Thirty-Seven acres of Land,

situate in the township of Hopewell, joining lands of Thomas & Abijah Harris and others, about thirty acres of which is in fence, and part of the residue Bush Land, late the property of Oliver Müller, deceased.—Conditions at sale.

RUTH MILLER, Administratrix. April 13th, 1818—4t

**VACCINATION.**

DR. E. BUCK will be at home from 2 till 3 o'clock on every Tuesday afternoon, at which time he will Vaccinate all children brought to him without making any charge.

