

WASHINGTON WHIG.

Vol. III.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM SCHULTZ, AT BRIDGETON, WEST NEW-JERSEY.

No. 144.

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

TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1818.

PER ANNUM.

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.

THE UNION.

AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT to establish the flag of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be twenty stars, white in a blue field.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, on the admission of every new state into the union, one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July then next succeeding such admission.

April 4, 1818.—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT altering the time for holding a session of the district court in the district of Maine.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, the district court heretofore by law holden on the last day of May, in each year, at Portland, within and for the district of Maine, shall hereafter be holden at the same place on the first Tuesday in June in each year.

April 3, 1818.—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

STRATTON & BUCK

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

LOOKING GLASSES,

Andirons, Bras and Common,

SHOVEL AND TONGS do. do.

WATERS,

KNIFE AND FORKS,

DESERT DO.

Bridgeton, April 13, 1818.

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 Ruben 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 Daniel 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,

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 Alder, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

April 13th, 1818.—4w

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 Miller, deceased.—Conditions at sale.

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

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 21, 1818.—2m

WINDOW-GLASS,
BY THE BOX,

FOR SALE BY

Stratton & Buck.

March 16, 1818.

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 & Bateman, Aaron Brokaw, Obad Bowen, Mary Buck, Mabel Bishop, Sarah S. Bacon, Ann Burt, Patience Bishop.
- C. Dennis Clark, John Compton, 2.
- D. John Dare, Lewis Darfuzimbaker, Philip Dare, Sarah Drayton, John Dudley.
- E. Joel Fishian, William R. Fishian, 3.
- G. David Garton, Joseph P. Goff, William Gentry, Elizabeth Golden, Ruth Garrison.
- H. John Hogerberts, 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 Mailhard, Isaac Martin, Elijah More, Samuel Miller, Jeremiah Moslander, Boyer More, Andrew Marsh.
- N. Massey Noblet.
- O. Hannah Ocedree, 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 Woodrias.
- W. Adrian Woodruff, 2, John Waithman, John Wood, William Wetherby, John Ware, Charles R. White, James White, James Westcott, James White, Mary Winam, Sarah Waithman.
- Y. Joseph Young.

CURTIS OGDEN, P. M.
Bridgeton, April 4, 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.

Sale of Real Estate.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Orphan's 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 WOODLAND, containing about 4 acres, adjoining lands of Powell Garrison and others.—Attendance will be given and conditions made known on the day of sale by

Patience Newcomb, } Executors
Henry Howel. }

March 18, 1818.—4t

Cumberland Orphan's Court.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1818.

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

Also at the Term aforesaid, John Wishart, Guardian of Patrick McCormack, a Lunatic, and 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.

3000 CEDAR RAILS.

ALSO,
A quantity of Ground Plaister.

BY THE BUSHEL,
For Sale, by

Jeremiah Buck.

March 15, 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.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL FARM,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Enoch Boon.

March 23d, 1818.—4t

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.

BLANKS

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig.

Original Miscellany.

PATRIOTIC EFFUSIONS.

(Continued.)

The first speaker that addressed the chair was Mr. JOHN MACNAUGHT, who proceeded as follows:

SIR,

That the effects of the system, which has been pursued for the last twenty-five years, are now severely felt, and that they have come home to the domestic concerns of every family, is a fact which is universally acknowledged. The causes and character of the war, unjustly entered into against the republicans of France, are now clearly understood; and it received its finishing touch, when, in conjunction with this country, the allied princes re-placed the Bourbon family upon the throne. Their complaints against the celebrated Napoleon for interfering in the concerns of other states, were unweariedly re-iterated; but when they became the conquerors, like him, they lost sight of all moderation, and made it plainly evident, that their most solemn declarations are entitled to no more credit than a "gamester's oath."

However painful it may be to reflect upon this conduct, the friends of liberty have no occasion to despair; on the contrary, though numbers are ready to conclude, that liberty has received its final blow, we may be prepared to expect the happiest results. The legitimates have developed their principles so fully in restoring the "social edifice," that every person of ordinary penetration has become alarmed, now that a cessation from the din of war, allows him to contemplate the specimens which the allied compact has already afforded. The spectacle of a king seated upon a throne by the aid of foreign bayonets, in defiance of the sense of upward of twenty millions of people, is an object which excites the strongest indignation in the mind of every true friend of freedom.

The persecutions, which, upon the accomplishment of this event, burst forth upon the devoted protestants, in the south of France, and the apathy shown by the government, on that occasion, are condemning proofs of the nature and spirit of that re-established tyranny; and awakes the melancholy reflection, that it is only one instance among a thousand, of the dreadful effects, which result from men's surrendering their reason to the guidance of base, bigotted, and mercenary priests. Posterity will hardly credit, that while this bloody tragedy was acting, Paris was in the hands of a Protestant General; [Lord Wellington,] nay, that this same general had the effrontery to write to the Protestant Society in London, who were humanely exerting themselves in behalf of their persecuted brethren, "that no blame ought to be attached to the French Government, it having made every exertion to put a stop to the persecution."

The liberty of the press has been abolished, and it is compelled (even after all that has taken place) to publish for the thousandth time, "that Louis is loved and adored by all Frenchmen." But while speaking of the affection of their sovereign to his people, they may well use the words of the Poet, "Accursed was the force he us'd, Accursed was the love he bore."

The fate of Spain cannot fail to rouse up the feelings of every friend of the human race, groaning, as it now does, under a tyrannical despot, an aristocracy debased below human nature, a banditti of inquisitors—monks—priests—and jugglers, which the darkest friends of history cannot parallel. The ingratitude of the tyrant to the persons to whom he is indebted for his throne, a seat which he fills so unworthily, can scarcely be credited. Death, or the vilest degradation, has been the fate of every Spaniard, who has been known to utter one liberal sentiment in behalf of the civil or religious liberties of mankind. The restoration of his holiness the Pope, the Inquisition, and the Jesuits; and the suppression of every institution of a liberal description, confirms the opinion, that the diabolical idea is entertained, and now acted upon, that the human mind is to be brought back to the state of darkness and degradation, in which it was held prior to the French Revolution. The extinction of the liberty of the press in every corner of the continent, plainly shows that they (the allies) despair of establishing the present system of oppression but by keeping their subjects in the grossest ignorance.

Such are a few only of the effects of that system, which you have hitherto supported so liberally, and for which your pockets have been emptied, even to the last shilling. Where are the promised benefits, which you were told a thousand times, would result from the destruction of Napoleon? It will seem difficult to mention one; yet one there is, and one, too, of no common magnitude; namely, that universal conviction, which now pervades the whole country, that the miseries, under which it groans, have arisen from the profligate and enormous expenditure of government, for purposes, which, as it now plainly appears, were eminently hostile to the best principles of the British Constitution, and without which, the name of liberty is only mockery and insult; further, that the concerns of the nation have been managed by a corrupted borough-faction, who have contrived, while they were goading on the nation in support of their own measures, and wasting its resources, to pit into their pockets annually two hundred thousand pounds (\$888,000) of the public money.

The nation seems, at last, to be convinced, that the only remedy for these evils is a reform in the representation of the people in Parlia-

"We were led to expect that the proclamation of the king, and the measures taken in pursuance of that proclamation, would have restored tranquillity to the distracted city of Nismes. But if we examine with attention, that proclamation, one would really suppose, by the language, that the law had not been offended by any act of violence, before the assassination of Gen. Le Gard mentioned therein. And yet hundreds of innocent Protestants had been butchered by our dissent friends of the king; and almost all the country-houses around the city, to the number of 140, had been completely destroyed; the few that escaped belonging to the most biggoted of the Catholics."

Letter from the Uzes to the London Protestant Society.

ment; and that those rights and privileges, which have been basely stolen from them, be restored, so that they may enjoy the benefits of that constitution, for which their forefathers so earnestly contended, and to preserve which, they brought one king to a scaffold, and compelled another into everlasting exile. With such examples as these before us, for our instruction, and edification, shall we not, in a constitutional manner, demand justice from that faction, who, by their corrupt measures, have brought the country to the verge of bankruptcy? When it is considered, too, that we live in a time, when the civil and religious liberties of mankind, are better known and appreciated, than at any former period; it ought to be a farther stimulus to use every exertion to put down the present system of corruption, and in its place, pure and effectual representation, the natural birth-right of Britons.

The accounts from all quarters of England concurring in describing the agricultural distress to be such as would stagger belief, were they not derived from the most unquestionable sources. In many parishes, the demands for poor rates have become so high, as to absorb all the means of those in better circumstances; consequently, the farms have been abandoned, no person being found that will keep possession of them, even without rent. In some parishes, the poor are let out to work, at the rate of from two pence to eight pence (i. e. from 3 cents 7 mills to 14 cents 8 mills) per day; and painful to relate, this method has been refined upon to such a degree, in other parishes, that the overseers dispose of their services weekly, by auction! O it is shocking to human sensibility even to imagine that such scenes should be witnessed in England!—in that very country that cradled the patriot spirits of a Hampden, a Russel, and a Sydney, and nursed the mighty minds of a Newton, and a Locke; a country famous for its glorious exertions in the cause of freedom,—the air of which has been declared too pure to be contaminated by the breath of a slave,—no wonder, my friends, that your eyes sparkle indignation, and that your voice are raised to execrate that faction, which has reduced your once happy country to its present deplorable state of wretchedness and degradation. It is but lately, that Jack Fuller, one of our blustering, nominal representatives, told us, as he held forth in the House of Commons "that if we did not like the country, to leave it, and be damned to us!" All they, who objected to the measures, which have enshrouded us in misery, were desired by this vain boaster to leave the country, and for doing so, he was applauded by the state-locusts around him. This sentiment, too, has always been received with a burst of applause, and "three times three," at those meetings, where the knaves and shallow-headed worshippers of the self-term'd friends of truth, assemble once a year to curse the Jacobins, (as they call them) and applaud the measures, which, as the hated Jacobins foretold, have brought ruin on the country. Ah! little did these deluded beef-eaters dream, that the time was fast approaching when by the intolerable load of tax on occasioned by his measures, and in the support of his ruinous system, thousands, even of "last-drop-of-blood and last-shilling-men," would fly the land of their birth, and the scene of their bravades, to avoid the everlasting demands of the tax-gatherers, and retire to that very country, which they endeavoured to persuade us, Napoleon had rendered miserable.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG. ADDRESS TO POVERTY.

O Poverty! shut out from heav'n Aid shun'd by a' on earth! Before whose wither'd visage driven Flee peace, content, and mirth; I name you not to ca' you fair; Nor yet wi' flatterin' sang to treat you; Nor to avert your hungry stare— But just to let you ken—I hate you!

When frae the hills the wintry storm Descends wi' deaf'ning roar, How dare you fling your meagre form Withlin my lathless door? Whene'er ye shew your wizen'd snout, The vera wa's turn bare and dreary; My fire, and friends, and a' gae out, And lea' me lanely, cauld, and eiry.

What sorrow hae ye,—spectre dire! Heap'd on my luckless head! You check'd the glow o' fancy's fire, And no wi' its joys are dead; And when young Love first warm'd my heart, And sweetly smil'd Hope's ap'rin' blossom, You saw—and made its bloom depart, And tore it frae my bleeding bosom.

I left the vale, where first my e'e Had sipp'd the sunny glare;— Since yours the land,—I rush'd to sea, And lo!—I found you there! From sea to sea, and shore to shore, Your victim still you view'd me; Thro' calm's suspense, and tempest's roar, Your hollow stare pursued me:

Pursued—and found me, when again I trod my native soil; There, pleas'd you hear me sigh in vain, Pleas'd see my fruitless toil; For tho' I rise wi' rising morn, And, but for you, wad toil fu' cheery,— The bum-clock tunes his e'eruin' horn, Before I drap, tho' e'er sae weary.

And when I've fought, and toil'd, and fought, And hope ye'll come nae mair,— Misfortune spoils the whole I've wrought, And shows you scowlin' there! In vain ye court me, beldame pale! And wi' your boasted freedom treat me: I always hat'd,—hate you still,— And ever will sincerely hate ye.

Oxford, N. Y. March 25.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Miss Esther Frink, was killed on the 15th inst. at Brookfield, in Madison county, by being thrown from a horse, and her foot catching in the stirrup. The horse ran with her in this situation for nearly half a mile. She was taken up dead, and her head was mangled in the most shocking manner.

[FROM THE AMERICAN CENTINEL.]

Essay on Broths and Soups.

These are very healthful, and if properly made will serve both for food and drink. Though broth is a diet of the greatest antiquity, and may be considered as extremely delicious, yet it is not a favourite in this country. Here the people are fond of what they call solids; yet those very solids they make into broth, by swallowing great quantities of drink immediately afterwards. The only difference is, the one has his broth made in a pot and the other makes his in his stomach. But the former is by far the most wholesome.

A very sensible modern writer observes, that a pound of meat, in some countries, makes simply a pound of food; whereas in other countries, the same quantity when stewed with vegetables, and a gill of rice or Scotch barley, will produce an ample meal for half a dozen people. Hence, he justly infers, that among the variety of schemes, which may have been devised by the humane for relieving the distress of the poor, a better and more extensive charity cannot be devised, than introducing broths and soups among them and instructing them how to make each, to the most advantage.

The same author adds, that the result of his experiments on this subject had exceeded his most sanguine expectations, and that each day gave him fresh proofs of the excellency of his plan for teaching the poor and needy to find themselves in a wholesome and palatable diet, at the cheapest rate, in which little or no bread was required. He concludes by asserting, that there is scarcely a place, where twenty persons may not be served with a wholesome, hearty and palatable for about half a dollar.

The writer who has paid most attention to the improvement of cookery for the benefit of the poor, is Count Rumford. In his economical and philosophical Essays, he has given such a variety of forms for making wholesome, cheap and nourishing soups, stews, and other dishes for common use, that little more seems necessary to be said on the subject. I shall only observe, that the mode of living on broth, soups, hasty-pudding, or mush, and such like, so warmly and justly recommended by the count, has been practised in the northern parts of England from time immemorial. There the food of common people is mush or hasty pudding, with milk, for breakfast and supper, and broth or soup, made with a great variety of vegetables and a very little meat, for dinner. The poorer sort often make broth without any meat; but they all use vegetables in great abundance, and sometimes they supply the place of meat with a small piece of butter. Those people are among the most healthy in the world. As mush and milk make a complete meal, no bread is necessary either at supper or breakfast, nor is mush required at dinner, as the broth is made thick with rice or barley, together with cabbage potatoes, carrots, turnips, and other vegetables, and pot-herbs. Cabbage is a favorite and excellent ingredient in the Scotchman's broth.—It is seldom made without this wholesome article. It is a very productive, wholesome and cheap vegetable. This the Germans well know, and make it into soup-crot, which is one of the best antidotes against the scurvy, with which we are acquainted.

This kind of diet not only saves bread, but drink. The labourer, who lives on mush and soups, enjoys good health, and seldom has occasion for drink; while he, who is burnt up with bread, butter, cheese and meat, has a continual thirst, and drinks a great deal of liquor, which, acting as a powerful stimulus, may make him do more work for a time, but it generally cuts him off in the middle of his days. The laborer who drinks hard, very seldom lives long, and is an old man, when he should be in his prime.

The roasting, broiling or frying of meat is a wasteful mode of cooking, which ought to be avoided by all classes of people, as a great deal of the substance, and most of the nutritive parts are lost by the scorching and flying off by evaporation.

Should it be said, that I recommend slops, instead of solid food, I would reply, they are such slops, as the greatest heroes of antiquity lived upon; and though I have visited most parts of Europe, I know of no better men than those who live in the manner above described nor are the people any where more healthy, happy, or longer lived.

Broths and soups are dishes of great antiquity and can be made in a great variety of ways. They each receive into their composition, animal and vegetable substances of every kind that are used in diet, and they may be seasoned so as to suit every palate. Indeed, people early accustomed to eat broths and soups properly made, are generally fond of them for their whole lives.

If an alteration in diet is to be introduced with effect, it must begin with children. Whatever people are accustomed to eat when young, they generally prefer for the rest of their lives. Were the children of America taught to eat mush, with milk, or molasses, or sugar, for breakfast and supper; and broth and soup for dinner; they would relish these dishes as long as they lived, would find little occasion for bread, and still less for drink, and would thrive better than on their present, or any other food.

What parents love themselves, they generally give to their children, without regard to its being proper for them or not. I have known a father who was fond of strong beer, and other stimulating liquors, make his son who was not six years old, drink with him at every meal, until he was nearly intoxicated; and too often it is the case, that the fond mother, who delights in strong tea, gives it to her daughter whenever she takes it herself. By this conduct the son becomes a tippler, and the daughter sips tea until she is eaten up with vapors and other nervous disorders. The German on his polenta; the American on his mush, and North Briton on his hasty pudding, can make a hearty breakfast for a quarter part of what tea and toast breakfast would cost while it is infinitely more wholesome.

I wish I could prevail on the middling, and poorer classes of the people, to live more upon vegetables of various kinds, and to give up, in a great measure, the wasteful practice of roasting and baking meats, and to make soups, broth, and stews, with but little meat, and a plenty of vegetables. Under this change they would soon find their health and strength rapidly improved, besides living at less than half the expense they formerly did, while consuming four times the meat necessary for the support of the family.

AMICUS.

Further from Amelia Island.

The following message was received from the President, by Mr. J. J. Monroe his secretary: To the House of Representatives of the U. States. I transmit to the house of representatives, in compliance with their resolution of March the 20th, such information not heretofore communicated, as in the possession of the executive, relating to the occupation of Amelia Island. It is not to be doubted that before existed the improper conduct of the persons who authorized, and of those who were engaged in the invasion, and the subsequent occupancy of that island, of the unfriendly spirit towards the United States, with which it was commenced and prosecuted, and of its injurious effects on their highest interests, particularly by its tendency to compromise them with foreign powers in all the unwarrantable acts of the adventurers, it is presumed that these documents would remove it. It appears by the letter of Mr. Puzos, agent of Commodore Aury, that the project of seizing the Floridas was formed and executed at a time when it was understood that Spain had resolved to cede them to the United States, and to prevent such cession from taking effect. The whole proceeding, in every stage, and in all its circumstances, was unlawful. The commission to Gen. Mac Gregor was granted at Philadelphia in direct violation of a positive law, and all the measures pursued under it, by him, in collecting his force, and directing its movements, were equally unlawful. With the conduct of these persons, I have always been unwilling to connect any colonial governments; because I never could believe that they had given the sanction thereto, the project in its origin, or to the measures which were pursued in the execution of it. These documents confirm the opinion, which I have invariably entertained, that they were in their favor.

Washington, March 26, 1818.

Latest from the Army.

The following is an extract from a letter of a friend, conveying parts of a letter he had received from an officer in the suite of Gen. Gaines. It is by several days the latest account we have from the Southern Army:

"I had not time to give me any of the details (of Gaines' late adventure.) Four Wright and four men were lost.—His letter (the officer with Gen. G.) is dated "Camp Apollichicola, East Florida, 13th March, 1818. He says we entered the Spanish province on the 10th, and from the want of supplies, have been driven to this direction; where we had the good fortune to find a boat-load of provisions from the Bay, sufficient for — day; rations for the army. We have suffered as much as ever men did."

Our correspondent also encloses us the following extract of a letter he had received from St Stephens, in the Mississippi State, dated the 22d February.

"The Choctaw Indians are to rendezvous here for the purpose of acting against the Seminoles. A considerable party has already assembled. They entertain a deadly animosity against the Creeks."

Rich. Eng.

MILLENBURY, March 31.

We have no very recent information from the army under Gen. Jackson. It is understood, however, that they have left Fort Scott and descended the Appalachicola to meet provisions, a large quantity of which had arrived from New Orleans.

Intelligence from the army of Friendly Creek Warriors under McIntosh, has been received, down to the 16th. In descending the Chatahochee McIntosh with a large party of his warriors, kept the west side until he finally took and dispersed the hostile Indians of the Hitchcaw tribe, who were in arms under their chief the Red Ground King.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, APRIL 20, 1818.

New Flag.—It will be seen by a late law which we this day publish, that the Flag of the United States, after the 4th of July next, is to be altered to thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white, the Union to be twenty stars white in a blue field; and that on the addition of every new state into the union, one star to be added to the union of the flag; to take effect on the 4th of July next, succeeding such admission.

Gen. Aury.—Don Pedro Gaul, and Gen. Aury before leaving Amelia Island addressed letters to Com. Henley, and Col. Bankhead, expressed of a high sense of the polite and human treatment received at their hands, from the moment of the occupation of Amelia Island, by the forces of the United States.

Massachusetts Election.—On Monday the 6th inst the general election was held in the State of Massachusetts. The votes given for governor this year, in the towns of Boston, Charlester and Salem, compared with those of last year, shew that the zeal and exertion of the contending parties have greatly abated, while the majority for governor Brooks has increased.

Wonder.—A fresh Cod, (says the Albany Gazette) brought from New York a few days since and purchased by C. Dunn, was found to contain a living turtle of between 3 and 4 inches in diameter!

Extraordinary Sheriff's Sale.—It is stated in the Cooperstown Watch Tower, that a Meeting-House, with the appurtenances, the property of a Congregation in Middlefield, is seized by Sheriff of the county, and will be exposed to public sale on the 9th day of May next.

European Military Forces.—The peace establishment of Russia is estimated at 600,000 men; of Austria at 350,000; of Prussia at 250,000, and it is designed in France to support an army of 400,000.—The standing armies at Peace, amount to about 3,000,000 men!

Bank Robbery.—On the night of the 6th inst. the Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank of Pittsburg was robbed of about 90,000 dollars; hopes are entertained however of a speedy recovery, and the arrest and conviction of the robbers.

New State.—The bill for the admission of Illinois into the union, having passed the House of Representatives by a nearly unanimous vote, and been ordered to a third reading in the Senate by a large majority, its passage into a law may be regarded as morally certain.

British Naval Officers.—The following is a list of British Naval Officers, Jan. 1, 1818.— Admirals 191, in commission 12; Post Captains 868, in commission 60; Commanders 791, in commission 43; Lieutenants 3,591, in commission 298.

Defeat of the Patriots.—It is reported by Capt. Little of the schooner Tom, at Baltimore from La Guayra, that two days before sailing accounts were received of the defeat of the Patriots about thirty miles beyond the city of Caracas—the royalists represented a complete route, stating to have made 500 prisoners, who were all put to the sword, and had taken 800 horses with the principal part of the baggage, and Bolivar's private baggage—300 women, attached to the Patriot army were found next morning in the mountains, by the royalist army. The particulars have been published, but Capt. L. could not learn that any of the prisoners were among the prisoners—nor could he learn that any of the Patriots had been effected a *ruse de guerre* had been effected by abandoning Calabosa, that the Patriots into an ambush between two mountains—Morilla had been wounded in one of the actions preceding the last.

American Bible Society.—The Treasurer of the American Bible Society acknowledges the receipt of \$3,342 during the month of March.

Remarkable Expedition.—The Packet ship Pacific, capt. Williams, arrived at New York from Liverpool on the evening of the 25th of March, and commenced discharging the next day. She discharged her cargo, and re-loaded in the short space of six days.

Attempt at Suicide.—It is stated in the West Jersey Gazette of the 8th inst. that a few days since, a young man in Woodstown, attempted to put a period to his existence, by swallowing a pint of liquid laudumun, which he had obtained in an Apothecary's shop under pretence of taking it for a bowel complaint. But after having drunk it he declared his intention was to kill himself, and made a vigorous effort to obtain a larger quantity standing on the counter in a bottle, but was prevented by the person in the shop. In consequence of this a considerable alarm was created, and we are glad to say, by the indefatigable exertions of two physicians in administering emetic, for the space of 12 hours, the man was happily restored, and is now out of danger.

The editor of the Boston Centinel, in making translations from French papers to the 16th of February, gives the following:

“One Jacob Ham's, of Ghisteltes (Holland,) has claimed a premium, for the birth of his thirty-fourth child, by two marriages. He is now, he says, only 71, and expects to have further claims.”

Gen. Henry Lee, a soldier of the revolution, died, on the 25th inst. on Cumberland Island, (Geo.)

15,544 black slaves were introduced into Havana during five months of the last summer.

CONGRESSIONAL

Extracts of letters to the editor, dated Washington, April 11, 1818.

“Mr. Dana, of the Senate, who had his leg broke at Elizabethtown, in December last, when on his way to this place, has within the present week, arrived here, and taken his seat; he cannot yet walk without the aid of two crutches. Messrs. Ingham and Miller who had been long absent on account of sickness in their families, have returned and resumed their seats.”

THE NIAGARA SUFFERERS.

The bill for the relief of the sufferers on the Niagara Frontier, was, after being reported to the house, amended, so as to include the cases of burning and other destruction of property on the shores of the Chesapeake and elsewhere; on another words, to make the provisions of the bill general; and the bill, when so amended, was rejected on the question of engrossment, by a majority of 40 votes.

A bill appropriating money for the purpose of erecting additional executive buildings, (those now in occupancy not being sufficient to accommodate all the offices attached to the different departments) has passed the House, and will probably also go in the Senate.

CASE OF R. W. MEADE.

A memorial of Mrs. Meade and sundry inhabitants of Philadelphia, praying the decisive interference of the government for his discharge, was presented to the Senate in the fore part of the session. The committee to whom the memorial was referred, made a report which was concurred in, expressive of a high sense of the injustice and cruelty exercised towards Mr. Meade, and pledging a support in any measures which the executive might think proper to pursue for the attainment of his release from imprisonment.—This report being taken up for consideration in the House, Mr. Trimble of Kentucky moved a substitute, authorizing the President to retaliate by reprisal on a Spanish Consul. Mr. T. spoke at considerable length in support of his resolution; which was, however, after a debate of some length, negatived; and the original resolution of the senate agreed to.

NAVIGATION.

The bill from the senate concerning the Navigation of the United States, the features of which I gave in a former communication, has passed the House of Representatives, yeas 123, noes 16.

This bill was supported in the house by Messrs. Forsyth, Clay, Silsbee, and Pitkin, by the latter gentleman at length, in which he took an able and lucid view of the subject, in all its bearings.

What will be the effect of this measure, remains to be seen.—It may temporarily, in some small degree, lower the prices of some of our products, which we have been in the habit of sending to the West Indies, and likewise enhance the price in our market of colonial produce.—The ultimate effect on the British government, in my opinion, will be, and at no distant period, to produce a relaxation of their system of exclusion in respect to the United States, thereby admitting us to an equal participation in a trade, to which we are in every principle of reciprocity, equally entitled.

Recovery of Slaves, &c.

The bill providing more effectually for the recovery and return to their masters of runaway slaves, which passed the House of Representatives many weeks ago, underwent amendments in the senate, which made it necessary again for the house to act on it; but the friends of the measure have never been able to prevail upon the House to take it up.—On a motion yesterday, (being about the third of the same effect) that the House proceed to consider said amendment, Mr. Pindall required the yeas and noes which were as follows—for the motion 63, against 70, so that there is no probability of its passing this session.

Washington, April 15, 1818.

The proceedings and decisions in the House of Representatives this week have confirmed one important fact, viz that there is a greater interest in congress in favour of the manufacturing industry of the country than in the last.—The bill increasing the duty on iron, the bill, continuing for six years longer the present rate of charges on woollen and cotton goods; and the bill (consisting of upwards of twenty sections) providing more effectually for the due collection of the duties on imports and tonnage, have severally been decided on in the popular branch by large majorities in their favour.

It is hoped that this encouraging vote will have the effect of inspiring the drooping manufactures with a confidence that they will ultimately receive that support which may be necessary to enable them to operate without sacrifice. The spirit has gone forth and will be heard and obeyed. On the subject of protecting the iron, and woollen and cotton goods, Mr. Kinsey from New Jersey, did himself much credit, by his warm and animated support of the measure.

Senate have amended the bill, for fixing the time of the next meeting of congress, by substituting the third, for the first Monday in November next. The house agreed to this alteration; of course the 16th of November will be the day.”

Extract of a letter from Fort Hawkins, 18th March, 1818.

“The Upper Creeks have joined the army at Fort Scott with two thousand warriors, all anxious to take the field against their turbulent neighbors. They are under the command of Mlyrosh and Lovett, two of their most distinguished chiefs.

“The army will consist of from four to five thousand men, and, if the savages can be brought to action, we shall have no more complaints from that quarter of our country.”

The Cumberland Bible Society

MET AT FORT ELIZABETH, APRIL 7, 1818.

The Board of Managers of the Cumberland Bible Society

COMMENCE their 3d Report with a devout acknowledgment to the Father of lights, from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift, that they are once more permitted to assemble with a view to deliberate on the best means to diffuse, within their sphere of action, the word of life, and to collect funds for the aid of our National Bible Institution.

It is a blessing of prime importance to possess the word of God, which is the man of the believer's counsel, a lamp to his feet and light to his path—a savour of life unto life to his soul. And it is a distinguished privilege to be able to distribute to the needy the precious deposit of blessings invaluable.

At the last annual meeting of the Society, it was unanimously agreed to alter the 1st article of the Constitution, so as to declare this society Auxiliary to the American Bible Society. The national Bible Institution has become popular far beyond the most sanguine expectation of its warmest friends.

Since its commencement, less than two years ago, 152 Bible Societies have become its auxiliaries. It adds new lustre to our nation, and will diffuse abroad new blessings. It received from Doct. Bondnot of this state, the President, the handsome donation of \$10,000. In Jan. last its treasurer received \$2007; and in Feb. \$3346,55.

To this National Society, \$82 were transmitted since our last meeting, by the Treasurer.

At their last meeting, the Managers appointed 27 agents in the different towns of county, to obtain subscriptions, and collect monies for the use of the society.

Since the last meeting there have been distributed by

Mr. E. Budd, 3 Bibles.
Treasurer, 15 do.
Mr. Freeman, 3 do.

which he had on hand prior to the institu-

tion of Cumberland Bible Society. Total 21 Bibles.

The Managers have ordered 25 Bibles, printed on a large type, from the American Bible Society, which they expect shortly to receive.

The Secretary has forwarded the 2d annual Report to 12 Foreign Bible Societies.

There are in the hands of the Treasurer, 5 Bibles, on balance of accounts, \$7 59½.

DANIEL P. STRATTON, Treasurer, in account with the Cumberland Bible Society.

Dr.

1817.	July 5,	To Cash received of Ebenezer Elmer, late treasurer,	\$35 07
	22,	To Cash received for 6 Bibles, sold Seven-Day Baptist Bible Society,	3 90
	Sep. 16,	To Donation, Mrs. Phebe Pier-son,	2 00
		To Cash of Amos Fithian, 1 Bible sold,	0 62
1818.	Mar. 20,	To Cash of two new Subscribers,	2 00
		To Cash of old subscribers at different times,	12 50
			\$36 09
	April 1,	Cash remaining in the hands of the Treasurer,	\$7 59

Cr.

1817.	July 14,	By Cash paid William Schultz, for printing 2d Report of the Cumberland Bible Society,	\$16 50
	Sep. 16,	By Cash paid the Rev. Jonathan Freeman, for the American Bible Society,	32 00
			\$48 50
			7 59
			\$56 09

Cr.

1817.	July 14,	By Cash paid William Schultz, for printing 2d Report of the Cumberland Bible Society,	\$16 50
	Sep. 16,	By Cash paid the Rev. Jonathan Freeman, for the American Bible Society,	32 00
			\$48 50
			7 59
			\$56 09

NEW-YORK, April 14.

Latest from England.

By the fast sailing brig Tom Hazard, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser received early yesterday morning Liverpool papers to the 1st, and Lloyd's Lists to the 37 Feb. all inclusive, which Cap. Holdridge politely sent up by a pilot boat. She left Liverpool on the 4th March.

Sir Richard Croft, the celebrated accoucher of the Princess Charlotte, put a period to his existence on the 13th Feb. by shooting himself.

An attempt has been made in Paris to assassinate the duke of Wellington. On the night of the 10th of Feb. as he was returning to his Hotel a pistol shot was fired which neither touched him nor the carriage. Search has been made in vain for the assassin. The Duke had received the congratulations of all the Foreign Ministers and French nobility.

A London paper of the 28d of February states that the Ex-Empress Napoleon, is very ill of a liver complaint.

The Gazette of Aix-la-Chapelle, repeats the report, that Maria Louisa, the Ex-Empress, may be expected in London in the course of the ensuing Spring.

The London Globe of 19th Feb. says a Ham-burgh mail to Feb 14, has just arrived, bringing intelligence of the death of the King of Sweden, Charles the 13th. He died on the 5th of Feb. at Stockholm. The Crown prince was immediately proclaimed King of Sweden, by the name of Charles John.

The King of Sweden is dead. Charles John (Bernadotte) the new king, was proclaimed the day after the demise of the old King. His Majesty immediately issued a proclamation lamenting, in the strongest terms, the death of his predecessor, and reciting the circumstances of his own unanimous election in 1818, to the dignified station of Crown Prince. On the 7th of Feb. the King having solemnly engaged to maintain the laws of the country, received the oaths of allegiance from the representatives of the people.

The London Globe observes, that accounts from Madrid asserts, that a new and considerable expedition is preparing against the South American Independents, and hopes are confidently expressed that the *crazy and ill-constructed* ships lately purchased from Russia will restore the supremacy of the Spanish flag on the seas now swarming with the Patriot cruisers. If the court of Madrid were as well apprized of the real efficacy of those ships as the workmen in Portsmouth dock-yard, its expectation might probably be not a little diminished.

It is rumored in the Madrid Gazette, that the King of Spain would repair to the expected Congress of Sovereigns.

The London Sun contradicts the rumors of intended changes in the ministry.

The same paper contains President Monroe's official communication to congress, respecting the occupation of Amelia Island, with very severe remarks, condemning the president for ambition and thirst for the extension of the territories of the U. States, and to practice this doctrine in seizing Amelia Island without due pretension.

The projected marriage of the duke of Clarence with the princess of Denmark would not take place; the duke was to be married to Miss Wykelham, (the rich heiress) having received the sanction of the prince regent. The duke had lost his son, [by Mrs. Jordan] captain Henry Fitzlawrence.

London, Feb. 13.

Previous to the commencement of the levee, after the usual forms of the prince regent entering his state apartment, Mr. Rush, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, was introduced to the prince regent by lord viscount Castlereagh, as principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, and conducted by Robert Chester, esq. the assistant-master of the ceremonies. His excellency had a closet audience, delivered his credentials and was most graciously received.

The health of Prince Leopold is stated to be on the decline.

The London Courier states that the walls of

both houses of Parliament echo nightly with the stimulated grievances of those who under the late suspension act, were deprived of their liberty. The petitions are said to come from one manufactory.

MARRIED.

On the 8th day of April, by the Rev. John Walker, Mr. SAMUEL TOMLINSON of Cumberland county, to the amiable Miss RABECCA BRIDLE of Salem county.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, by an act of Congress, passed on the 26th of March 1804, entitled, “An act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory, and for other purposes,” and an Act passed the 3d March 1805, entitled, “An Act supplementary to the act, entitled, an act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory,” and an act passed on the 25th of April 1808, entitled, “An act supplemental to an act regulating the grants of lands in the Territory of Michigan,” the President of the United States is authorised to cause the lands in the land district of Detroit to be offered for sale when surveyed; and whereas a part of the said lands have been surveyed:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, in conformity with the said acts, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of the said lands, shall be held at Detroit, in Michigan Territory, viz:

On the first Monday in July next, for the lands contained in ranges 8, 10, 11, 12, and 13, south of the base line; on the first Monday of September next for the lands contained in ranges 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, north of the base line; and on the first Monday in November next, for the lands contained in ranges 9, 10, 11, and 12, north of the base line, excepting such lands as are, or may be reserved in said district, by law, for the support of Schools, and for other purposes. The sales shall continue open for two weeks and no longer, and shall commence with the first section of the lowest number of townships and ranges, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS, Commr of the General Land Office. Printers of newspapers, who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week till October next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment. April 20, 1818—oc1.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS by an act of Congress passed on the 3d March, 1815, entitled “An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians and for other purposes, the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered for sale when surveyed; and whereas part of the said lands have been surveyed:

Therefore I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal of certain lands south of the Tennessee river and in the district of Madison county, shall be held at Huntsville in said county in Alabama territory, viz:

On the first Monday in July next, for the sale of the lands in ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. On the first Monday in September next for the lands in ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, excepting such lands as are or shall be reserved according to law, for the support of schools and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue open for two weeks and no longer, shall commence with the section, township and range of the lowest number, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 31st day of March, 1818.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office. Printers who are authorised to publish the laws of the United States will publish the above once a week till October next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

Copperplate Maps of the above lands may be had at the office of the Surveyor General Land Office. April 20, 1818—oc1.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ON FRIDAY, the 22d day of May next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Jarvis W. Brewster, Innkeeper, at Bridgeton, county of Cumberland, and State of New-Jersey, will be offered for sale, at Public Vendue, all the Right, Title and Estate of the Assignee of JOSEPH JONES, late of the city of Philadelphia, under the insolvent law of the State of Pennsylvania, of and to the following property, to wit:

- No. 1. A FARM in the township of Downe, County of Cumberland, state of New-Jersey, purchased by Joseph Jones of William Griffith, Esq. being part of the Dolas property.
- No. 2. A FARM in the township of Downe aforesaid, purchased by the said Joseph Jones of David C. Wood—part of the Dolas tracts.
- No. 3. A FARM at Leesburg, in the township of Maurice River, county aforesaid, called the Swaine property.
- No. 4. A LOT OF MEADOW in the township of Downe aforesaid, called the Denny Jones Property.

And also all the right, title and estate of the said Assignees to any other property in the state of New Jersey.

Samuel Whittall,

For the Assignees of Joseph Jones.

April 20, 1818.

DIRECT TAX, 1816.

Notice is hereby Given,

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

BERGEN.

Table listing names and amounts for Bergen county, including Edward Blackford, Dr. Cooper, David Dunham, etc.

MORRIS AND SUSSEX.

Table listing names and amounts for Morris and Sussex counties, including Andrew Bell, Benjamin B. Cooper, Robert Morris, etc.

SOMERSET.

Table listing names and amounts for Somerset county, including John Bice, Major, Richard M. Buchelian, etc.

Table listing names and amounts for Gloucester county, including Abraham Smith, William Phillips, Daniel Vail, etc.

HUNTERDON.

Table listing names and amounts for Hunterdon county, including Gershom Craft's estate, Thomas Furmon, John Mount, etc.

MIDDLESEX.

Table listing names and amounts for Middlesex county, including Richard Addie, Moore Baker, Joseph Brocaw, etc.

MONMOUTH.

Table listing names and amounts for Monmouth county, including Samuel Anderson, John Vanderbeif, John Burtis, etc.

BURLINGTON.

Table listing names and amounts for Burlington county, including James Atkins, 1.50 J. Sunderland, Charles Beatty, etc.

GLOUCESTER.

Table listing names and amounts for Gloucester county, including Mary Church, Humphrey Day, Chas. Lippincot, etc.

CUMBERLAND.

Table listing names and amounts for Cumberland county, including Saml. Haines and Daniel Heister, Amos Butcher, etc.

CAPE-MAY.

Table listing names and amounts for Cape-May county, including Jos. Coates & Co., Reba. Leaming, etc.

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.

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.

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.'"

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, Bombezetts, etc.

MUSLINS. An elegant assortment of Muslins, Do. Plaids, Do. Stripes, Apron and other Checks, Dimples, 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, Dowls, Russia Sheetings, 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, LISBON WINES. Anniseed and Anniseed Cordials, Peppermint Cordials, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, &c. &c. Mould Candles and White Soap, Best Spermacein 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, Ho. se, Cupboard, Chest Door, Desk, Trunk, Stock, Brass Knob, Norfolk Thumb, Carving, Knives and Forks, Tea and Table Spoons, Andirons, Razor and Razor Straps, Bed Screws, Pod-and-Screw Augers, Chisels and Plan 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.

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, movables and effects, goods and chattels, 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, Clerk. ELIAS P. SEELEY, Atty. March 2d, 1818.

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 expense 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.