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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

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

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and are hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For compensation granted by law to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives their officers and attendants, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the expenses of fire wood, stationary, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, thirty-seven thousand dollars.

For the expenses of the library of Congress, including the librarian's allowance, for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

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

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

For rent and repairs of a house occupied by the President of the United States, eight hundred and ninety dollars.

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

For compensation of the clerks employed in the Department of State, thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said Department, and for the Patent office, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For the contingent and incidental expenses of the said Department, including the expenses of printing and distributing copies of the Laws of the first session of the Fifteenth Congress and printing the laws and newspapers and to provide for deficiency in the appropriation for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, nineteen thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars.

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

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, ten thousand four hundred thirty-three dollars.

For compensation to the messenger and assistant messenger, in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, seven hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, fifteen thousand five hundred and sixteen dollars.

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

For compensation to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, eight thousand eight hundred dollars.

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

For compensation to the First Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the First Auditor's office, fifteen thousand dollars.

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

For compensation to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the Second Auditor's office, sixteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.

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

For compensation to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the Third Auditor's office, twenty thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

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

For compensation to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the Fourth Auditor's office, fourteen thousand seven hundred dollars.

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

For compensation of the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the Fifth Auditor's office, nine thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, including a provision for his services in one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, for which no appropriation was made, seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and fifty cents.

For compensation to the Treasurer of the United States, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the Treasurer's office, five thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

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

For compensation to the Commissioner of the General Land office three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of said Commissioner, eleven thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to additional clerks employed in that office, during the last quarter of one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, one thousand dollars.

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

For compensation to the Commissioner of the General Land office three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of said Commissioner, eleven thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to additional clerks employed in that office, during the last quarter of one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, one thousand dollars.

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

For compensation to the Commissioner of the Revenue, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the said Commissioner, nine thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in office of said register, seventeen thousand and twenty-eight dollars.

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

For stationing and printing the public accounts for the years one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For the expense of translating foreign languages, allowed to the person employed, in transmitting passports and sea-letters, for stationary, printing, fuel, and other contingent expenses, in the said department, and in the several offices therein, thirty three thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

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

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

For compensation to the Secretary of War, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the Secretary of War, fifteen thousand two hundred and thirty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger and his assistant in said office, seven hundred and ten dollars.

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

For compensation to the Paymaster General of the Army, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the Paymaster General of the Army, ten thousand dollars.

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

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

For compensation to the Commissary General of Purchases, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the Commissary General of Purchases, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, three hundred and sixty dollars.

For expense of fuel, stationary, printing, office rent, and other contingent expenses in said office, nine hundred and thirty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to clerks employed in the Ordnance Office, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of Navy, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, seven thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars.

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

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

For compensation to the Commissioner of the Navy Board, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For completing the surveys of certain ports, and harbors for the purpose of selecting two stations for the establishment of arsenals, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For discharging the sum to be paid to the Creek nation of Indians during the present year, pursuant to the treaty with them of the twenty second January, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of printing done pursuant to the resolution directing the publication and distribution of the journal and proceedings of the convention which formed the Constitution of United States, ten thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of digesting and printing certain laws and regulations relative to the navigation and trade of the United States in foreign countries pursuant to a resolution of the Senate of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy Board, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the Navy Board, three thousand three hundred dollars.

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

For compensation to a superintendent and two watchmen, and for other expenses incurred for the security of the buildings occupied by the State, War and Navy Department, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Post Master General three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Assistant Post Master General, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the second Assistant Post Master General, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to clerks employed in the General Post Office, nineteen thousand three hundred and five dollars.

For compensation to the messenger and his assistants in said office, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the General Post Office, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor General and his clerks, four thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor south of Tennessee, his clerks, and for the contingent expenses of his office, three thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor in the Illinois and Missouri territories, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor in the northern part of the Alabama territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the commissioner of the public buildings in Washington, two thousand dollars.

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

For wages of persons employed in the different operations of the Mint, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

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

For allowance for wastage in the gold and silver coin, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Illinois territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For stationary, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Missouri territory, seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For stationary, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Michigan territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For stationary, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to governor, judges, and secretary of the Alabama territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For stationary, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the chief justice, the associate judges, and district judges of the United States, including the chief justice and associate judges of the District of Columbia, sixty three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Attorney general of the United States, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of sundry district attorneys and marshals, as granted by law, including those in the several territories, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation to the reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of the United States, for the years eighteen hundred and seventeen and eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late and present governments, sixteen hundred and forty dollars.

For the payment of the annual allowance to the pensioners of the U. States, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of War three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For the maintenance and support of light houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, stages of channels, bars and shoals, including the purchase and transportation of oil, keepers salaries, repairs and improvements, and contingent expenses, six thousand two hundred and thirty six dollars.

For discharging the claims of the inhabitants of the late province of West Florida, for advances made for the use of the United States, prior to, and since, the taking possession of the said territory, as liquidated by the department of State, including principal and interest, forty one thousand three hundred and fifty six dollars and seventy cents.

For compensation to the commissioner for settling claims for property lost, five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerk employed in the office of said commissioner, two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For stationary, fuel, printing and other contingent expenses in said office, including a deficiency in the appropriation of last year, six hundred and sixty five dollars.

For the salary of additional clerks, from first January one thousand eight hundred and seven to ninth April one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fourteen hundred and thirty nine dollars.

For the hire of a messenger for the same period, four hundred and eighty four dollars.

For defraying the expense of surveying the public lands within the several states and territories of the United States one hundred and sixty thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For salaries of the ministers of the United States to London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Rio Janeiro, Stockholm, Madrid, and the Hague, and their several secretaries of legation, seventy seven thousand dollars.

For outfit of Ministers of the United States at London and St. Petersburg, eighteen thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the missions aforesaid, ten thousand dollars.

To provide for a deficiency in the appropriation of one thousand eight hundred and seventeen for intercourse with foreign nations, twenty thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, eighty thousand dollars.

For the expense of intercourse with the Barbary powers, forty-two thousand dollars.

For the expenses necessary during the present year for carrying into effect the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh articles of the treaty of peace, concluded with his Britannic majesty on the twenty fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, including the compensation of the commissioners, agents and surveyor, and to make good a deficiency in the preceding year, seventy four thousand eight hundred and thirty-six dollars.

For the salaries of the agents for claims on account of spoils, and for seamen, at London and Paris, four thousand dollars.

For nine months' salary of the agent at Copenhagen, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the relief of distressed American seamen for the present year and to make good a deficiency in the preceding year, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

To provide for the payment of the sums directed to be paid by an act of the twenty-ninth April eighteen hundred and sixteen, entitled "An act for settling the compensation of the commissioners, clerk and translator of the board for land claims in the eastern and western district of the territory of Orleans now state of Louisiana," six thousand four hundred and eighty one dollars.

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

For the purchase of erection of custom houses and public warehouses, two hundred thousand dollars.

For discharging the judgment obtained by Gould Hoyt against David Gelston and Peter Schenck, in an action of trespass for seizing the ship American Eagle, under instructions from the Treasury Department, a sum not exceeding one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For indemnifying the owners of the British ship Vents, taken by the Peacock after the conclusion of the peace with Great Britain, a sum not exceeding seven thousand six hundred and seventy-eight dollars.

April 9, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT, extending the time for obtaining military land warrants in certain cases.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provision of the

second section of the acts entitled "An act to provide for designating, surveying, and granting, the military bounty land," passed on the sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, which limits the time within which persons entitled to military bounty lands shall make their application for a land warrant to five years, from and after such person shall become thereto, shall not be construed to apply to, affect or bar any application for a military land warrant which may be made by the heirs and representatives of a deceased person who was entitled thereto, by services performed in the late war, on application by the heirs and representatives of any non-commissioned officer or soldier, killed in action, or who died in the actual service of the United States, and entitled by existing laws to a bounty in lands, but the heirs and representatives of such persons shall be allowed to make their applications therefor at any time before the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty; any act to the contrary notwithstanding. March 27, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT, in addition to "An act making appropriation for repairing certain roads therein described."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, payable out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of repairing, and keeping in repair the road between Fort Hawkins, in the state of Georgia, and Fort Stoddard, in the Alabama territory.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated and payable out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of repairing, and keeping in repair, that part of the road leading from Columbia, in the state of Tennessee, by the Choctaw agency, to Madisonville, in the state of Louisiana which lies between the southern boundary of the state of Tennessee, and the Indian boundary line near Zadock Brashear's, in the state of Mississippi, which sums shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary for the Department of War. March 27, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION directing the publication and distribution of the journal and proceedings of the convention, which formed the present constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the journal of the convention which formed the present constitution of the United States, now remaining in the office of the Secretary of State, and all acts and proceedings of that convention, which are in the possession of the government of the United States, be published under the direction of the President of the United States, together with the secret journals of the acts and proceedings, and the foreign correspondence, of the Congress of the U. States, from the first meeting thereof down to the date of ratification of the definitive treaty of peace, between Great Britain and the United States in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-three, except such parts of the said foreign correspondence as the President of the United States may deem it improper at this time to publish. And that one thousand copies thereof be printed, of which one copy shall be furnished to each member of the present Congress, and the residue shall remain subject to the future disposition of Congress. March 27, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION directing the distribution of the laws of the Fourteenth Congress among the members of the Fifteenth Congress.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives be directed to procure from the Secretary of the State as many copies of the laws of the Fourteenth Congress as shall be necessary, and to distribute one copy thereof to each Senator, Representative and Delegate from the territories of the Fifteenth Congress, who have not been supplied therewith. March 27, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

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 WOOD LAND, 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.—At

Cumberland Orphan's Court.

February Term, 1818.

ELIZABETH TAYLOR and Edmund Shepard, Executors of Wm. Chard, esq. late of the County of Cumberland, dec'd. having exhibited to this Court, duly attested, a just and true account of the personal Estate of said dec'd. and also an account of the debts and credits, by which it appears that the personal Estate of said dec'd. is insufficient to pay said debts, and the said Executors having set forth to this Court, that said dec'd. 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 same aforesaid, John Wishart, Guardian of Patrick M'Comrack, 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'd. 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 show cause if any they have why so much of the Real Estate of said dec'd. 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.

WIN HOW-GLASS,
BY THE BOX,

FOR SALE BY
Stratton & Buck.

March 16, 1818.

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 authorized 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—ocl.

STRATTON & BUCK

From the American Centinel.

SINE QUA NON

The statesman first enters the scene of commotion,
'Tis war and destruction he thunders upon,
The Freedom's theme, his tongue's chief devotion,
Compensation's too often his "sine qua non."

Mrs. W., walking on one of the wharves in New York, jocosely asked a sailor why a ship was always called she?

A countryman being requested to help a member of congress out of a ditch replied that he had no hand in state affairs.

Early in the late war, a thundering proclamation arrived from Great Britain. Mr. M. asked a lady, if she did not tremble at the roaring of the British lion?

A monk preaching to the populace, made a most enormous and uncouth noise, by which a good woman one of his auditors, was so much affected that she burst into a flood of tears.

On a certain occasion, at a tea table, a young coxcomb wishing to appear vastly polite to his charmer, who then sat at the table, the candle thereon wanting snuffing, thus addressed himself to her—

Dr. Robertson observed, that the jokes of Dr. Johnson were not the stabs of malevolence, but the rebukes of the righteous, which are like excellent oil and break not the axle.

The great art of pleasing in conversation consists in making the company pleased with themselves.

[FROM THE HULLS GAZETTE.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

Whereas my husband Benjamin has advertised me as having left his bed and board—but as he has no bed nor board, (he having made over his property to his children with a view of starving me,) has now left me, to shift for myself the second time.

To all good people who want him described, To running away he has long been addicted, He deserted his country, being scared at a ball, And ran home the greatest hero of all.

SUSANNA CARSON,
Carrfield county, Jan. 18. 1818.

AN EPITOME.

Miseries of newspaper printers.—We can scarcely take up a newspaper now-a-days, especially one printed in a country place, without noticing the complaints of the printers, of the delinquency of their patrons. Some threaten, some coax, and one man absolutely hanged himself, because his subscribers did not pay—Now, it is clear to us that all these aforesaid grumblers are fools, and that the man who hanged himself was the greatest fool.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.

There are letters in town from Venezuela, from which we expect to give extracts in a day or two. By these it appears that the report of an action, which took place at Hogassa, in August, last year, in which the royal force claimed a victory over the patriot general Zaraza, was in fact a victory gained by the patriots, in which Morillo was compelled to escape by flight, after the loss of one third, of his whole force in the field; a loss which disabled him from making any movements for three months.

Two vessels with volunteers from Europe had arrived Angostura, the officers of two corps of cavalry, the colonel of which is represented as of fifty years of age, a veteran, and the major of thirty six years, the whole commissioned officers, experienced in war, was on board; they have brought complete accoutrements for a great body of cavalry, saddles, bridles, pistols, sabres, and lances.

Two vessels had arrived at St. Bartholomews, on board of which was a complete field park of artillery, and the officers and non-commissioned officers of a large corps artillery. Those vessels were ordered to remain at St. Bartholomews till they received directions for their destination from the head quarters of the patriot army. An advice boat, arrived at St. Bartholomews, directs them to repair to Angostura—it is by this advice boat the intelligence has been received.

By the same channel, it appears, that lord Cochrane was expected with 2 ships carrying fifty guns each, and three corvettes, carrying 10,000 stand of arms; that officer having accepted a naval command from several of the new states.

The vessels arrived in the Oronoco and St. Bartholomews, are from four hundred to five hundred tons burthen, and have each on board a portion of experienced soldiers.

Those vessels took on board their armament and troops in the Thames. Lord Cochrane's squadron rendezvous is at the Isle of Wight.—[Aurora.

MILLEDGEVILLE, April 14.

Army News.—We have intelligence from the army to the 30th last month. The Georgia militia and regulars, about 2000 strong, marched on the 16th from the Fort recently established on the Apalachicola, 65 miles below Fort Scott, against the Micksakee tribe of Indians, whose town is situated on the head waters of the river St. Marks, about 80 miles to the east of Fort Scott, and perhaps more than 100 from where the army set out. Col. Milton, who had been detained at Fort Early by sickness, arrived at Fort Scott with McIntosh and his warriors, on the day the army marched. They intended to follow on, and join their companions in arms as speedily as possible. We are much gratified to learn that General Jackson has magnanimously given Gen. Gaines the actual command of the army. If the Indians mean to make a stand against us, a battle has no doubt been already fought.

The Indian Murders.—Mr. Laprade, from Fort Jackson, has informed us that 12 persons have been recently murdered near the Poplar Spring, in the Alabama Territory, three of whom, Wm. Butler, Esq. Capt. Wm. Lee, and Mr. Gardner, were from Jones county, in this state. The two first having represented their county in the legislature, are well known. They were all excellent men, and deservedly rank among our most estimable citizens. Journal.

INDIAN BATTLE.

MILLEDGEVILLE, April 17.

Captain Callis, who has just arrived in this place from Fort Hawkins, has politely furnished us with the following highly important intelligence:

About the 6th inst. General Jackson attacked and burnt the Micksakee town, with considerable loss on his part. The loss of the Indians is not stated. Previous to and after the action, a number of the enemy surrendered themselves prisoners. All their resources (among which were 1000 head of cattle) were taken or destroyed. The celebrated prophet Francis, and one of the principal chieftains, were hanged.

General Jackson afterwards proceeded to St. Marks, and took possession of the fortress without opposition. It is the impression, that this blow has been of decisive effect, that the war with the Indians is now at an end, and the Georgia militia will soon return to their homes.

Milledgeville, April 18.

Latest from the Army.

A letter from Gen. Glascock to the editors of the Journal, dated Fort St. Marks, 7th April, states, that on the 1st inst. a skirmish took place between the advance of the army and a portion of the Micksakee Indians, (most of them having fled on the approach of our troops.) The Tennessee detachment, being mounted, rushed forward and participated slightly in the action; they had one man killed and four wounded—seven of the enemy were slain; their number of wounded is not known. Col. Henderson, of Wilkes county, is stated to have killed, during the combat, an Indian Chief, the same who is understood to have headed the party that murdered Lee and Lofters while crossing Cedar creek. The day after the skirmish, Gen. Gaines was ordered with 1000 men to scour and lay waste the adjacent country. He did so, but the enemy had disappeared—five negroes were taken by him.

Fowl-Town, Micksakee, and some others have been destroyed—1000 head of beef cattle, and several thousand bushels of corn, have fallen into our hands. Gen. Jackson has taken possession of St. Marks, a Spanish post on the river of that name—

the commander protested against this measure, but did not think proper to oppose its execution with force. The army has marched against the town of Suwaney, distant about 30 miles, and it is expected reached there on Thursday last; but it was not believed the Indians would stand at that, or any other place. Some have surrendered themselves prisoners, and the rest have been dispersed—so that the war with them may be considered at an end. The militia from this state, we understand, will be marched to Trader's Hill, and discharged in a few days. Capt. Arbutnot, a British officer, was captured at St. Marks. If we mistake not, he was engaged during the late contest with Great Britain, in stirring up the Indians to hostility against us, and commanded for some time the negro fort erected on the Apalachicola, which was subsequently demolished by our troops.

By hoisting the British flag, several Indians were deceived on board of some gun boats that ascended the St. Marks river the 31st ult.—among them was a Chief and the Prophet Francis, both of whom were hanged—the rest were liberated. St. Marks, when taken was strongly fortified, had 20 pieces of heavy ordnance mounted, and was garrisoned by about 50 men, who have since embarked for Pensacola. McIntosh, whose vigilance and enterprize merits commendation, has captured about 100 more prisoners.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

The following is an extract of a letter to a gentleman of Richmond, from an officer, dated

FORT SCOTT, MARCH 28,

"I suspect Gen. Gaines's wreck will form the most striking circumstance of this campaign. Though there has been no scanty share of privation, of danger, and of hardship, we shall have little to make a Gazette of—especially from the present force employed. There are now on the march to the Micksakee town (about 60 miles from this post just below the Spanish line) about 3600 whites and 1400 Indians, besides a thousand mounted Tennessee troops, which we every moment expect. On our crossing the line, which the hostile party had been led to believe we would not do, the Indians scattered very much; indeed, I am inclined to believe, that most of those who have committed no actual hostility against us have dispersed themselves to avoid the impending storm. The Micksakees, who are the most powerful town which was considered hostile, (rated at 500 warriors) are said to have returned to their homes; and it is supposed by many, will yield without a stroke. The same terms which were formerly offered, "the giving up the murderers," will be now adhered to on our part. I do not believe there are now 500 Indians in arms against us. The old Negro Fort has been made tenable merely; I believe, as a place of deposit."—Enquirer.

NEW YORK, April 27

We are informed by captain Dominick, that the affairs on the Main were in a very unsettled state, the Royalists being still in alarm at the expected return of general Bolivar, reinforced—Bolivar, is stated to be wounded, as is also Gen. Morillo, at the sanguinary battle of Cabrera, near Caracas. The Royal journal, admits that a regiment of blacks, called Morillo's guides, supposed to be his best troops, about 450 strong, were entirely destroyed, fighting to the last man. They state the loss of the Patriots to be from 6 to 700 hors de combat, and 500 horses. It is a fact they brought into Caracas 14 female Patriots, with the captured horses who were taken fighting in the ranks. Bolivar is however still in possession of San Ferdinand, the key to the province of Caracas, and will no doubt annoy them much from that situation.

Gen. Morillo has retired in person to Valencia, in consequence of a lance wound in the breast, and the command of the troops devolved on gen. Morales. On the first of March a squadron of royal ships left la Guayra for the purpose of blockading the Oronoco, consisting of one one frigate, two brigs and five schooners, with two felucca gun boats.—Gaz.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Boston, dated

Rio Janeiro, Feb. 8.

On the 6th inst. I witnessed the splendid ceremony of the coronation of the king of Portugal and the Brazils. It took place in the presence of all the grandees and 15,000 troops under the title of John VI. An Austrian frigate has arrived from Trieste, with an ambassador extraordinary: The Congress frigate is now here, after a passage of 55 days from Norfolk. The sloop of war Ontario left here about the 1st of November for Valparaiso.

SAVANNAH, April 15.

Accounts were received in town yesterday evening from Barien, that the hostile Indians has entered Wayne county, where they committed a great deal of destruction by the burning of houses, &c. In consequence of which the inhabitants were forced to flee to the adjacent counties for refuge.—Chron.

FROM LAGUIRA.

Capt. Dominick informs that the late repulse of Bolivar, at Cabrera was by no means decisive.—In that action Morillo was wounded, and lost one whole regiment of black troops, called his guides, about 450 strong. Bolivar was still in possession of San Ferdinand, the key to the province of Carraccas, and the royalists were in continual fear of further attacks. Capt. D. with 30 other vessels, was embarked 20 days for the purpose of conveying the royal troops to Porto Cabello, in case Bolivar had been successful.

By the Maria Caroline, we reached the New Orleans Gazette of the 3d inst. from which we have copied the following reply of Gen. Lallemand, to the publications which have recently appeared in the papers of that place, relating to certain designs of the French emigrants.

Reply to the letter from Natchitoches, published in the Louisiana Gazette, of the 31st of March.

The French colonists, who have gone to settle on the river Trinity, have no other object than the choice of productive lands, where they might procure labourers and cattle at low prices, and from which they might derive a prompt and productive revenue. They look for those advantages which are to be derived from a rich soil, by active laborious men; they have no other wish than to cultivate them and to enjoy the tranquillity necessary to such an establishment. They have no connection with any assemblage that has heretofore taken place in those parts, and will never engage either in privateering or smuggling, nor in any other occupation that might render them a subject of disquiet to any people.

Signed H. LALLEMAND.
New-Orleans, April 1, 1818.

[FROM THE INDIANA HERALD.]

General Thomas Posey

Is no more! He died suddenly at Shawneetown, a few days since, at the residence of his son. Among the number of revolutionary heroes who have passed the inexorable barriere, none were more deserving of the tear of regret than our late governor: As a patriot he was warmly devoted to his country; as a soldier, brave, and enterprising, as a christian pious and resigned. It is not uncommon, that bravery, like "charity, covereth a multitude of sins." The character of the veteran Posey required not the friendly protection of its mantle, like the adamant, it was firm and lucid, and reflected from every side the pure unclouded ray of light. General Posey served during the revolutionary war in the armies of his country, and distinguished himself particularly at the assault of Stoney Point, under the command of the gallant Wayne, being the first man who mounted the walls. He has since held a number of honorable and important appointments in the civil list of the United States. He was a senator in congress for some time from the state of Louisiana and afterwards the territorial governor of Indiana. At the time of his death he held the office of Indian agent. Few men have passed so useful and blameless a life.

NATCHEZ, (M. T.) March 5.

Passed this place on Sunday last, 120 soldiers of col. Lindlay's regiment of United States' artillery; they are destined for Apalachicola, to act with gen. Jackson in the Seminolian war: they were accompanied by several lieutenants, among whom were lieuts. Taylor and Snyder—the former from Kentucky; the latter from Pennsylvania; both distinguished for their conduct in the late war, under the command of capt. Peter, of the same regiment, passed here 12 or 15 days ago for the same destination.

A proclamation was issued on the 23d inst. by the president of the United States, declaring that the restrictions imposed by the act of congress, passed on the 3d March, 1817, relative to the importation of plaster into the United States, from the province of Nova Scotia, do cease and are discontinued in relation to his Britannic majesty's said provinces of Nova Scotia.

ACCOUNT OF THE BURYING PLACE AT ZUG.

Translated for the Washington City Gazette.

"All the tombs in this burying place are exactly similar; they are made of a greyish polished square stone, three feet high, containing the epitaph; and surrounded by a brilliant gilt cross of good workmanship. Each grave is surrounded with the most beautiful garden flowers. It may be truly said that they are watered with tears,—for maternal tenderness, filial piety, love and friendship, cultivate and cherish them.

These graves are separated by small trenches, so that the flowers which are planted and taken care of by the relations may not be mixed together. The cemetery is very large, only surrounded by pallisades sufficiently high to lean upon, above which are seen the majestic mountains, which form an admirable perspective. This place is the public walk, the air is quite perfumed and I have never seen such a profusion of odoriferous flowers in any parterre. Wo to the profane hand that should dare to rifle these sweets! It would be considered as sacrilege. On holy days this cemetery presents an enchanting coup d'oeil; besides shrubs which surround the tomb, the golden crosses are ornamented with crowns and garlands of flowers, and even the grave stones are covered with them.

On Sundays the scene exhibited remind one of the Greek customs. Young girls and old men bring offerings and deposit them with affection on the tombs. They are silent—but this melancholy and affecting worship does not require hymns or words. The action alone says so much! It expresses tenderness, regret and fidelity.—The picturesque costume of the Swiss adds still more interest to this impressive scene.

Zug, a considerable town of Switzerland, capital of a canton: on a beautiful lake, in a fertile valley, abounding with corn, pasture and wood. In 1534 the street which was on the side of a lake was swallowed up, and another was built on an eminence. There are several handsome churches, and a good town house.—Zug is 13 miles N. E. Lucern, 43 S. E. Basle.

Distressing Fire at Paris.

On the 20th of March, the Odeon, the principal theatre in Paris, took fire, and in two hours from its being discovered, was totally destroyed. The Odeon was situated on an insulated eminence, with spacious avenues leading to it which together with the circumstances of a light wind and rain, occurring at the time, happily prevented a more extensive devastation. The walls of Salle des Spectacles, successfully resisted the immense heat, and the apartments contiguous to the theatre were preserved.

Five dead bodies were found in the ruins, and several of the firemen were badly wounded. A thief with some valuable articles, being discovered and pursued by the guard, threw himself from the upper galleries into the flames.

The principal part of the wardrobe of the actors, which was of great value, was consumed. Numerous subscriptions were making for the actors and for rebuilding the theatre. It is not understood in what way the fire was communicated.

The old theatre l'Odeon, was burnt down the 18th March, 1799.

London, March 23.

Army of Occupation.—A letter from Valenciennes, dated March 15, says, "It is at length decided that the army of Occupation will soon quit France:—(The Danish, Hanoverian and Saxon contingents, which form part of the right wing, will commence their march to return home in May.—The Russian and English corps will remain till September. At that time the English troops will go to Calais to embark, and the Russians to Dunkirk. All the Russian horses are to be ceded to France. Such are the reports at Cambridge, from a respectable source.

Letters from Constantinople of the 6th Feb. announce the disposition of the Grand Visier and several other ministers. The Mufti has been dispossessed of his title by a decree of the Grand Seignior.

Londonderry, March.

In the house of commons on Monday the 2d inst. lord Palmerton, submitted the army estimates for the current year. It appears from his estimate, that the reduction in the expense of the army, comparing the present with the past year, would amount to 188,000l, while the total reduction of the charge in all the departments connected with our military establishment, would be no less than 448,000l. The diminution in the effective number of men that was to be maintained, was estimated at 22,000l. On the other hand, there were some augmentation of our military expenditure. An increase of 17,000l would take place in the charge of the volunteer corps, principally arising from additional allowance to that description of force. But the most material increase arose from extended claims upon Chelsea and Kilmannham hospitals, which would create an excess of 101,000l.

Rumors are in circulation of disturbances broken out in Sweden, in consequence of Bernadotte having succeeded to the throne of that kingdom.

It is announced, as official, in the political circles of Paris, that the emperors of Austria and Russia, with the king of Prussia, and duke de Richelieu, and lord Castlereagh, are to meet at Dusseldorf, in the course of next autumn, for what object is unknown.

London, March 4.

By letters from Paris, it appears, that a confident belief is entertained there, of a treaty having been actually concluded between the allied sovereigns of France, for the evacuation of the French territory by the army of occupation in the approaching summer, and for the arrangements of the debts due to the allies. The sum fixed is said to be 30 millions of annuities (or six hundred millions of francs) between 24 and 25 millions sterling.

Hugh McCahe, John Kierman, and James Campbell, were tried on the 3d of March, for the murder of the Lynch family. They were found guilty and sentenced to be hung.

Count Platoff the celebrated Heteman of the Cossacks, died a short time since at Novotscher Rask.

[FROM THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE.]

It was reported in London on the 5th of March that the Spanish minister had offered to give up the Floridas to the United States, for six millions of dollars; but the proposition was rejected, only three millions were offered.

A Paris paper of the 22d of March, says, "A foreign journal, that an embargo has been laid in the ports of Spain, on all American vessels."

One of the late Paris papers mentions, that Mr. Pinkney, our late Minister to Russia, arrived at Berlin, on his return from St. Petersburg, on the 19th March.

A letter from Algiers of the 3d of March states, that the Deoy died of the plague after an illness of 24 hours, and that his successor was his former minister Coja de Cavali.

From the Liverpool Mercury of Feb. 25.

Projected Voyages to the North Pole.—The four ships now fitting out at Deptford, for a voyage to the north pole, for the discovery of a north-west passage, are actively preparing for their destination. From the superior nautical knowledge, tried gallantry, and unshaken resolution of the crews so judiciously selected for this dangerous and greatest

timate success. Greener and Captains, that great quantities of ice were seen in the bay.

Greenland, and one ship made her way last year to 83 degrees.—It is doubtful if the northern parts of Baffin's Bay have ever been visited. Baffin gives names to several inlets situated there, but in his original manuscript journal and charts, now in the possession of the Lords of the Admiralty, no mention or notice is taken of his ever having passed the straits. In fact, all beyond degrees on the Greenland coast is still unknown. It is supposed that the ice breaks away from the pole during the summer months, and currents to the south till it Phillips, and

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, MAY 4, 1815.

This week our paper appears in an enlarged form. By the present arrangement we are enabled to give weekly eight columns more matter than formerly. We trust our patrons will reciprocate the favour by an immediate settlement of their accounts, and enable us to meet the additional expense attending the publication without enhancing the price. It will depend wholly on them; a prompt attention to the terms of the paper will supercede the necessity of this; otherwise it will be absolutely necessary to add Fifty Cents at the commencement of another year—due notice, of which, however, will be given. In future we are determined not to offend the ears of our patrons with a public dun; in lieu thereof, our bills will be presented half yearly for payment, when we shall expect their immediate discharge. Those persons who conceive their circumstances sufficiently good to warrant them in subscribing for a paper, cannot object to pay a bill of one or two dollars at sight, if they are disposed to pay at all.

We presume our readers will see the necessity of a prompt compliance with the terms, when we state, that the expense attending the publication in future, (in addition to the great expense attending the alteration) will be nearly double what it has heretofore been. We would also jog the memories of our patrons on another point. Notice was given before the expiration of the last year, and now forms one of the conditions of the paper—that an additional charge of Fifty Cents will be made on all bills remaining unpaid at the expiration of the year, on the 24th of July next. The time is close at hand, and we hope due attention will be paid to it.

Duke of Wellington.—The London Courier states, that the person who attempted to take the life of the Duke of Wellington has been arrested; Cantillon is said to be his name. He had been in the army, and it is supposed was chosen by the authors of the plot on account of his daring intrepidity, and of his enmity to the present government.

Frigate Congress.—The Congress, Captain Morris, arrived on the 29th January, at Rio Janeiro. She was to leave there the following day for the River of Plate, which would be as far south as the frigate would proceed. A letter from an officer on board her, mentions, that she would probably return in June next—and also states, that on the 6th January, the King was proclaimed at Rio, King of Portugal, Algarve, and Brazil.

Boispartie.—The ship Canton, at Boston on the 21st April from Canton, stopped at St. Helena, Feb. 25th, and reports, that Boispartie enjoyed good health, heard nothing of his being afflicted with the liver complaint.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

THE BIBLE.

WHILE the general mass of books vary, in their sentiments and character, with the varying habits, opinions, and increasing knowledge of successive ages, and are, one after another, lost in the revolutions of manners, and the flux of time; the Bible seems destined to hold the same language, and present the same aspect to the human mind, till the veil of mortality be rent by the hand of Omnipotence, and the stupendous wonders of eternity laid open to our view. Did not the blindness of our understanding, and the depraved propensities of our nature, render it necessary, it would be un pardonable presumption, in one weak and sinful creature, to recommend the revealed will of the ETERNAL, to the attention of another. But considering the negligence, and often times contempt, with which the sacred volume is treated, I hope it may be permitted me to offer a few cursory remarks; the limits to which I must confine myself, at present, not allowing me to treat the subject in a manner, and at an extent, suitable to its importance.

To a serious, contemplative mind, no fact can appear more truly astonishing, than this: that a race of creatures, prone to every species of wickedness, and naturally hostile to all that is spiritual and holy, should through means which infinite wisdom hath planned, and boundless love enforced, become objects of compassion, of mercy, and of favour, to the God they have offended, to the power they have defied, and the goodness they have abused. This cheering truth which illumines the darkest hours of life, deprives death of its terror, and eternity of its gloom, was dictated by DIVINITY, and is recorded in the sacred archives of revelation. In the inspired volume, we often see infinite wisdom entering into our confined views, adopting our limited ideas, and clothing

The writer intends, at some future period, to resume the subject in a more particular manner. He has been led to conclude, from experience and observation, that the superior neglect of the Bible to most other books, (although it may be traced primarily to the corruption of our hearts,) arises, or at least, derives strength, from some particular errors in our education; and that, on the contrary, by proper management, an early reverence for the pages of inspiration may be implanted in the minds of the young. It is accordingly his intention, (*Deo volente*), to publish some separate selections from the Holy Writings, with familiar illustrations, suited to the capacities of children, and of youth in general, and calculated to allure their affections, and expand their minds, to an early and lasting partiality for the peaceful and salutary precepts of the gospel.

the most awful truths and sublime mysteries, in language at once majestic and adorned. The Being, that spoke the universe into existence, and who still continues to support it by his power, condescends, in this volume, to impart a portion of his eternal and immutable purposes to man, a worthless dependant on his bounty; yet, how often do we see this foolish creature, man, unmindful of the exalted nature of his Benefactor, and drawn up to a self-important magnitude in the erring standard of his own conceit, neglecting the dictates of the Supreme, because they are easy of access, and despising them, because they appear, dressed unostentatiously, in the humble guise of human language! That very simplicity, however, which veils their beauties, and conceals their excellence, from the idle, the dissipated, and the trifling, is a proof of their divine origin, a demonstration of their intrinsic value. By what other means, than through a medium suited to our nature and faculties, could He have communication with us, the glory of whose presence, no mortal can behold "and live"? Had every precept of revelation been displayed, in beams of light throughout the azure canopy of Heaven; had all the promises breathed melody in every passing breeze, and every threatening rolled around in ceaseless thunder; our minds might have been astonished, but not informed; our hearts perplexed, but not renewed; and our imagination captivated by the charm of endless novelty, but left insensible to the splendours of simple, and necessary truth. Our senses bewildered by the glare which perpetually surrounded them, would have allowed us no time to reduce, what we saw, to practice, or to consider, seriously, the import of what we heard. And these senses, having become the only medium of all known enjoyment, would be so necessary to our well-being, that to be deprived of them would be the depth of wretchedness. Hence we would live in perpetual amazement, and die in the anguish of horror. Occasional revelation, through the intervention of subordinate spirits, visions, or indeed, of any other means than those which unerring wisdom has adopted, would leave us to be the continual dupes of idle terrors, ridiculous fancies, and fatal deceptions.

Here, in the sacred volume, we have a complete and unaltered summary of revelation; humble in its appearance, but, through the spirit that inspired it, powerful in its operation. Open it, and you will perceive it to be simple;—read it, and you will find it possessed of sublimity;—study it, and you will find its energies to be divine.

Newport, 15th April.

SEA MONSTER.—Letters from Marseilles state, that a sea monster of enormous dimensions has been seen on the coast of Calabria. Some fishermen, perceiving a fire in the sea, and thinking it was a coasting vessel which was in need of assistance, approached the monster, whose motion caused a phosphoric light which was what they had mistaken for fire. They soon perceived a thick smoke, heard a hollow howling sound, and the agitation of the waves was such that the boats were obliged to return precipitately to shore. According to this account, the monster raised itself to a prodigious height, and then plunged into the waves, so that, though the night was very calm, they were covered with the spray.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Jonathan Freeman, Mr. JAMES B. POTTER of this place, to Miss JANE BARRON of Pennsylvania.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT we intend to make application to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Cumberland, on the 5th day of June next, to appoint a day to hear what can be alleged for or against or liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

Samuel Garrison,
William Painter,
Jeremiah Collock.

Bridgeton Jail, May 4th 1815.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of sundry Writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, at PUBLIC VENUE 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,

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,

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, 1815—47

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Venue, on MONDAY, the first day of June 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, the following Tracts of Land:

No. 1. A Tract of Land and Meadow, at Leesburg, containing 77 acres.

No. 2. A Farm in the township of Downe, commonly known by the name of the Dollas Farm, containing 427 acres.

No. 3. A Tract of Swamp in the same township, containing 60 acres.

No. 4. A Tract of Salt Marsh, in the township aforesaid, containing 100 acres.

No. 5. A Lot of Cedar Swamp in the township aforesaid, containing 10 acres.

No. 6. A Farm in the township aforesaid, containing 382 acres; to ether with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Joseph Jones, and taken in execution at the suit of Charles Holland, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot,

situate in the township of Stoe Creek, lot containing ten acres more or less; joins lands of Richard Wood and others, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Samson Ludlam, and taken in execution at the suit of Justice Bonham, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot,

situate in the township of Millville, lot contains one fourth of an acre more or less; joins lands formerly the property of John Wishart, together with all the land of the defendant. Seized as the property of Philip Luts, and taken in execution at the suit of Marmaduke Wood, and Nathan Cooper, assignees, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Bush Land,

Situate in the township of Deerfield, said to contain seventy-five acres more or less; joins lands of Jonathan Smith and others, also, four acres of CEDAR SWAMP. Seized as the property of William H. Falkner, and taken in execution at the suit of Preston Stratton, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

Bridgeton, April 27, 1815.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of two Writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed will be exposed to sale, at Public Venue, on WEDNESDAY the third day of June 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 Tract of Land,

With the improvements thereon, situate in the township of Maurice River, said to contain eleven or 1200 acres more or less; joins lands of Wesley Budd and others; together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Eli Budd, and taken in execution at the suit of William Elmer, and Benjamin Jones, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A tract of Meadow and Upland,

Situate in the township of Downe, said to contain fifty acres more or less; joins lands of George Harris and others, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Ezekiel Foster, and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Dares, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot,

Situate in the township of Deerfield, the lot contains one half acre more or less; joins lands of John Rose and others; also, a Tract of Land, situate in the township of Fairfield, said to contain one hundred and forty acres more or less, joins lands called Snyres land, also, a Lot of Cedar Swamp, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Jeremiah J. Foster, and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Dares, William McCormick, and Lewis M. James, assignees, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

Bridgeton, April 27, 1815

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Venue, on THURSDAY, the fourth day of June 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 Tract of Land,

with the improvements thereon, situate in the township of Deerfield, said to contain two hundred acres more or less; joins lands of the heirs of Joseph Brewster, deceased, with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Alexander Harris, and taken in execution at the suit of John Mayhem, Esq. and Smith Bowen; and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot,

Situate in the township of Downe, and village of Newport; lot contains four acres more or less; also, two Lots of Banked Meadow, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Henry Sockwell, and taken in execution at the suit of Daniel Parvin, Jacob Clement, and Andrew Jenkins, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, adjoining land of Benjamin B. Cooper and other, said to contain two thousand seven hundred acres more or less; together with all other land and rights to land of said defendant. In the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of John Sheldon, and taken in execution at the suit of Bernard McCredy and others, and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff. DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

April 27th, 1815—47

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 Boone Tavern, where she solicits a share of public patronage.

Has on hand,

A handsome assortment of

STRAW BONNETS;

Newest Fashion;

Also

A Fashionable assortment of

RIBBONS, LACES, &c.

Several Apprentices wanted immediately. Bridgeton, April 13, 1815.

Bridgeton Prices Current,

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

May 4, 1815.

ARTICLES.	Per	From	To
	\$	cts	cts
Butter,	lb	20	25
Candles, dipt.	do	18	22
do mould,	do	25	
Rhode-Island Cheese,	do	17	18
Chocolate,	do	25	
Cotton,	do	37	
Coffee,	do	27	28
Cider, best,	dbl	3	50
FISH, Shad,	do	9	12
Mackarel,	do	9	12
Flax,	lb	12	15
Flaxseed,	bush	1	25
FLOUR, Wheat super.	cwt	5	50
do Rye,	do	3	50
do Buckwheat,	do	3	50
GRAIN, Wheat,	bush	1	30
do Rye,	do	90	1
do Indian Corn,	do	62	75
do Oats,	do	37	42
Hams,	lb	18	20
Hog's Lard,	do	18	0
Madder,	do	37	
Molasses, West India,	gal	70	75
do Sugar-House,	do	1	00
Onions,	lb	50	75
Pork,	lb	16	18
Potatoes,	bush	37	50
Rice,	lb	8	
Salt, fine and coarse,	bush	1	00
Sugars,	lb	12	16
SPIRITS, Jamaica best,	ga	25	1
do Common Spirits,	do	1	00
do Gin, Holland,	do	50	
do Common,	do	90	1
Brandy, Cognac,	do	2	25
do Common,	do	1	25
do Peach,	do	1	50
Whiskey, Apple,	do	87	1
do Rye,	do	75	
do Lisbon,	do	1	50
do Port,	do	2	50
do Madeira,	do	4	00
WOOD, Oak,	cord	3	50
do Hickory,	do	5	00

Course of Exchange.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

Bank Notes at Par in Philadelphia.

The Notes in the city of New-York; the notes of the State Bank at New-Brunswick; of the Trenton Bank; of the State Bank at Trenton; of the Mount Holly, Camden, Cumberland, Germantown, Easton, Halmville, New-Hope, Delaware Company at Chester, Chester Company at West Chester, Harrisburg, Commercial Bank of Delaware, Bank of Delaware at Wilmington; the Notes of all the Banks in Baltimore; and of the principal Banks in the District of Columbia.

By a late arrangement, no notes below five dollars are taken by any of the Philadelphia Banks on deposit, except the notes of that description of their own issue.—Notes below five dollars therefore of the above banks, whose other notes are quoted at par, are in consequence at a small discount.

Bank Notes at a Discount.

Pennsylv. viz.—Reading, 1 1/2 per cent. Farmer's Bank at Lancaster; 2; Susquehanna; Bridge Company at Columbia; 2; Lancaster Trading Company; 2; Silver Lake; 2; Little York; Chambersburg; Gettysburg; and other Pennsylvania Notes, from 2 to 3 1/2 per cent.

Delaware.—Commercial Branch Bank of Delaware, Wilmington; and Brandywine, Farmers' Bank at Dover, with branches at Wilmington, New-Castle and Georgetown; and Laur Notes, from 4 to 5 per cent.

Treasury Department,

Washington, April 10th, 1815.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO THE Proprietors of the old six per cent. Stock, that the last payment on account of the Principal and interest of the said Stock, will become due on the first of October next, ensuing the date hereof, and that the same will be paid on that day, at the Treasury and at the Loan Offices, having such Stock standing on their books to the Stockholders or to their attorneys, upon the surrender of the original certificates of the said Stock.

It is further made known for the information of the Proprietors of said old six per cent. Stock residing in foreign parts, that in order to obviate as far as practicable any inconvenience which might result by reason of loss at sea or otherwise, it will be advisable to retain correct copies of their certificates authenticated by a Notary Public duly appointed.

Wm. H. Crawford,

April 16.—thlC Secretary of Treasury.

Bridgeton and Cape Island STAGE.

THE STAGE FARE from Philadelphia to Bridgeton, is reduced to TWO Dollars, and from Bridgeton to Cape Island to THREE;—making together the low rate of five Dollars from Philadelphia to Cape May.—The Stages between Philadelphia and Bridgeton, leave each place daily at sun-rise, and arrive about 2 o'clock. The Cape stage leaves Bridgeton at 4 o'clock, on Tuesday and Friday mornings, and returns in the afternoon of Mondays and Thursdays.

Smith Bowen.

April 27, 1815.—47

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

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on application to us, by Lucy Wheaton, of Hopewell township Cumberland county, who claims an undivided seventh part, and Jacob Wheaton, of Fairfield township, county aforesaid, who claims two undivided seventh parts of a certain Tract of Land or Cedar Swamp, situate on Mussee Creek, in the township of Maurice River, said to contain 16 acres, adjoining lands of Isaac Townsend, and others.—We have nominated George Elkinton, Thomas Lee, and Isaac Townsend, commissioners, to divide the said tract of land, into seven equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to us, at the Inn of Philip Souder in Bridgeton on the 30th day of June next, at 2 o'clock P. M. the said George Elkinton, Thomas Lee and Isaac Townsend, 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-fourth day of April eighteen hundred and eighteen,
James Clark,
Jacob Shull,
James D. Westcott.

April 27th, 1815—2m

ions in his voyage. That it shifts about is certain. The sun's rays, during the summer solstice, being necessarily on the pole, must naturally create great warmth; indeed, greater than a few degrees to the south, where the atmosphere is cooled during the night. The conjecture, that the pole is clear from ice during the summer, is founded on that hypothesis.—Sir Joseph Banks has given every assistance in his power to the success of this national undertaking.

The ships for the northern regions are nearly completed. The bed-places in the cabins, &c. are constructed as to be removed, and every requisite for the construction of barracks, will be completed in the ships, should it be necessary for the officers and crew to remain on those inhospitable shores. An astronomer also proceeds with them, with proper mathematical instruments, a dipping needle, &c. Provisions for two years consumption, and an unlimited quantity of coals are also embarked.

[FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.]

On Saturday the 18th, a motion was made in the House of Representatives, by General Harrison, of Ohio, that when the House adjourned it should adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock on the next day. Mr. Terry, of Connecticut, objected to this, and said, that, whatever might be the consequence to him, he would not obey the order of the House to meet, for the transaction of business, on the Sabbath, a procedure equally opposed by his habits and his principles. General Harrison replied, that, although he could not pretend to be as well acquainted with the Scriptures as the gentleman from Connecticut, he must have entirely misunderstood the principles of the Christian religion if the proposition he had made could not be defended upon that ground alone. It would be recollected, that he had suggested this course when the bill for the relief of the venerable revolutionary patriot Stark was under discussion this morning, and had proposed to devote the Sunday's session exclusively to business of that description. The bill, long since reported, for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers and soldiers who fell in the late war, was not acted upon; the pension bill had been suspended in the Senate, from the want of time to examine it; and, Mr. H. said, that a great number of individuals would suffer all the calamities of extreme poverty if these bills were not passed. Mr. H. said, he was not willing to constrain the conscience of any person; the gentleman from Connecticut might if he pleased, absent himself from the House; but, for my part, said Mr. H. I cannot conceive that a more acceptable sacrifice can be offered to Heaven on the Sabbath, than that which would dry up the tears of the widow and the orphan, and provide the means of comfort and support for the aged and maimed soldiers, who have spent their vigor and shed their blood in defence of the liberty of their country. This was his religion; and he hoped the motion would prevail.

Bank of The United States.

A situation for erecting a building for transacting the business of this institution, has at length, been fixed upon, and actually purchased. It consists of those handsome lots commencing with Mr. Joseph P. Norris' property, on the south side of Chesnut street, extending easterly and including Mr. Edward Thomson's house, and southerly to Library street. The beautiful and spacious plat, we understand has been purchased at about an average of 1000 dollars per foot.—Phila. Gaz.

From the seat of War.

Augusta, April 11.

In addition to our last advices, we have received the following particulars from an authentic source.

On the 10th ult the army arrived at fort Gadsden, and on the 23d had nearly completed a formidable fort of that name. It takes its name from the aid of Gen. Jackson, and is erected at the Negro Fort that was destroyed by Col. Clinch, which is within 60 miles of St. Marks, and in the very heart of the Spanish country. A movement will be made against Micklusuckee on the 25th, it is probable the army will visit Pensacola before its return, as it is supposed the Indians will flee to that place for protection.

Military Appointments.

The following appointments have been made by the President, with the consent of the senate under the act just passed for reducing the staff of the army.

Brigadier general William Cumming, quarter master general.

Colonel George Gibson, commissary general.

Joseph Lovell, surgeon general.

Thomas Watkins and J. C. Brynough, assistant surgeons general.

The other hospital surgeons and mates are made post surgeons.

S. A. Starvoov and R. H. Winder, judge advocates, and Dr. Cave Jones, chaplain and professor at the military academy. Nat. Int.

Eastern State Elections.

The annual elections in the Eastern states, are now nearly completed, and the result evinces the steady and certain progress of republican principles.

In New-Hampshire, Gov. PLUMER has been re-elected, and the whole Government of the State is republican.

In Vermont, Gov. GALUSHA has again been chosen, under the similar circumstance.

In Rhode-Island, Gov. KNIGHT has been re-elected with corresponding prospects.

Even in Connecticut, so recently the strong hold of Federalism, Gov. WOLCOTT comes in by an increased majority, and the papers inform us that all the other branches of the government are likewise republican.

In Massachusetts, although the republicans have not succeeded in the election of their candidates, yet when we take into consideration the many untoward circumstances which attended their nomination, we cannot but be surprised at the unbroken manner in which the votes are returned. This fact speaks volumes, and proves in an eminent degree, the strength and stamina of the republican cause. Boot. Pat.

A detachment of the 5th regiment, United States infantry, about 130, under the command of Captain James Pratt, left the Carlisle barracks on the 11th inst. for Detroit.

DIRECT TAX, 1816.

Notice is hereby Given,

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...

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

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

Table listing names of taxable persons and amounts payable in Essex County, including James Stansbury, Frederick Cadmus, David F. Randolph, etc.

Table listing names of taxable persons and amounts payable in Bergen County, including Edward Blackford, Dr. Cooper, David Dunham, etc.

Table listing names of taxable persons and amounts payable in Morris and Sussex Counties, including Andrew Bell, Benjamin B. Cooper, Robert Morris, etc.

Table listing names of taxable persons and amounts payable in Somerset County, including John Bice, Major Richard M. Bachelieu, Robert G. Crease, etc.

Table listing names of taxable persons and amounts payable in Hunterdon County, including Gerabom Cray, Thomas Fu. mon, John Mount, etc.

Table listing names of taxable persons and amounts payable in Middlesex County, including Richard Addie, Moore Baker, Joseph Brokaw, etc.

Table listing names of taxable persons and amounts payable in Monmouth County, including Samuel Anderson, John Burtes, David Decow, etc.

Table listing names of taxable persons and amounts payable in Burlington County, including James Aikins, Charles Beatty, Elizabeth Brearly, etc.

Table listing names of taxable persons and amounts payable in Gloucester County, including Mary Church, Humphrey Day, Chas. Lippincot, etc.

Table listing names of taxable persons and amounts payable in Cumberland County, including Saml. Haines and Daniel Heister, Amos Butcher, Jacob Clark, etc.

Table listing names of taxable persons and amounts payable in Camden County, including Simon Miller, John Stratton, (heir) 20 Wm. Smith, etc.

Table listing names of taxable persons and amounts payable in Atlantic County, including Jos. Coates & Co., Reba Leaming, John Kitteryes, etc.

NOTICE. THE Copartnership of DANIEL P. STRATTON, and NATHAN L. STRATTON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent...

VACCINATION. DR. E. BUCK will be at home from 2 till 3 o'clock on every Tuesday afternoon...

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...

WILLIAM PENNINGTON, Clerk of the District of New Jersey.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTORY. THE Subscribers having taken the large and commodious Distillery of John Wood, esq. at his Grist Mill, near his residence, in Stoe Creek...

Fulling, Dyeing and Dressing of all descriptions of Wool, and Woolen CLOTH will be done with despatch, and in the best manner...

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...

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...

STRATTON & BUCK. Having lately received, now offer 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, etc.

MUSLINS. 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, etc.

GROCERIES. Cogniac and Country BRANDY, Holland and Country Gin, Jamaica Spirits, Common Rum, Apple Jack and Rye Whiskey, Madeira, etc.

HARD-WARE. IRON Traces, Steelyards and Curry Combs, Butt Hinges, assorted, Screws, do. H. Hinges, etc.

LOCKES. Brass Knob, Norfolk Thumb, Carving Knives and Forks, Tea and Table Spoons, Sad Irons, Razor and Razor Straps, Bed Screens, etc.

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

ATTACHMENT. NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attachment issued out of the court of Common Pleas of the county of Cumberland, state of New Jersey, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and 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...

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.

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:

3000 CEDAR RAILS. ALSO, A quantity of Ground Plaster. BY THE BUSHEL, For Sale, by Jeremiah Buck.

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:

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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—31

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 Muller, deceased—Condition at sale. RUTH MILLER, Administratrix. April 15th, 1818—46

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 Assignees 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 Whitall, For the Assignees of Joseph Jones. April 20, 1818

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 2d March 1805, entitled, "An Act supplementary to the act, 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 authorized 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, Comm'r 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.

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:

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