

# WASHINGTON WHIG.

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## THE WASHINGTON WHIG

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY,

AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM,  
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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.

## PUBLIC VENDUE.

Will be exposed to Public Sale, On WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May next, at the late residence of Lorenzo Lawrence, at Cedarville, in the county of Cumberland, New Jersey, all the Real and Moveable Estate, late of the said Lorenzo Lawrence, viz:

### Household Furniture.

One marble framed mantle Clock, one mahogany Desk, one large mahogany Dining Table, one Breakfast Table, one large gilt framed Mirror, two mahogany framed do. China and Queens-Ware, Carpeting, Beds, Bedding and Bedsteads, Chairs, Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, and Kitchen Furniture generally.

### Store Goods.

Bedticking, Cloths, Coating, cambric shirting, and fancy Muslins, Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Checks, plate and chintz Calicoes, Velvets, Hosiery, Bombazettes, fur and wool Hats, Carpenters' Hatchets, Gimblets, Scythes, Knives and Forks, Tea and Table Spoons, Scissors, Razors and Penknives, Bridles, Tin and Copper Ware, Feathers, Dried Apples and Peaches, Baskets, Liverpool and Lustre Ware, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Pitchers, Bowls, Glass Ware, and a quantity of Earthen Ware, Coarse and Fine Salt, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, large and small Scales and Weights, Measures, Funnels, Scoops, Rum, Jack and Jamaica Spirits, Holland Gin, French Brandy, Wine, Vinegar, Empty Casks, Pickled Pork and Hams.

### Farming Utensils.

Ploughs, Harrows, Hoes and Rakes, one Horse Wagon, one Ox Wagon, a quantity of good Salt Hay, two good working Horses, one Mare with foal, one Gig and Harness, Sleighs, Sleds, Grain in the ground, Potatoes, one pair large working Oxen, thirty head of Cattle, consisting of Cows and Calves, Cows with Calf, milch Cows and young Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c.—A quantity of Cordwood on the Landing and in the Woods, Cedar Rails, Boards, White Oak and Cedar Posts, Slat Stuff and Scantling.

### Lands.

One LOT, situate at Cedarville, on which is a good two story House, with a Cellar under it, and a good stand for store-keeping business. The Lot contains about twenty-six acres of Meadow and Upland. Also, several tracts Marsh and Woodland, in the township of Fairfield and Downs. The Sales will begin at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day until all the property is sold. Conditions made known on the day of sale.

MOSES BATEMAN, } Assignees.  
AMOS FITHIAN. }  
Bridgetown, April 28, 1817

## DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

Additional Accountant's Office. }  
September 27, 1816. }

It having been made the duty of this office by law, to adjust and settle all accounts in the War Department, which remained unsettled at the conclusion of the late war and are now unsettled—It is hereby made known to the officers of the late army, who have public accounts to settle, and to such non-commissioned officers and privates discharged, who have arrearages of pay due them, that, by forwarding their papers to this office by mail, their accounts will be settled, and the balances remitted, without incurring any expense by the appointment of an agent to transact their business for them. The heirs and representatives of deceased officers and soldiers of the late army are also informed that, by forwarding their papers to this office for any arrears of pay due the deceased, the accounts will be adjusted, and the balances be remitted free of expense.

The duties heretofore confided to the Additional Accountant having been assigned to this office, applications relative to the above notification will be addressed accordingly.

Treasury Department, }  
Third Auditor's Office. }  
PETER HAGNER, Auditor.  
April 28—3t

To the widows and heirs of the officers, seamen and marines of the late U. S. brig of war *Epervier*.

AN ACT for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen and marines who were lost in the United States' brig *Epervier*.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the widows, if any such there be, and in case there be no widow, the child or children, if there be no child, then the parents or parent, and if there be no parent, then the brothers and sisters of the officers, seamen and marines who were in the service of the United States, and lost in the brig *Epervier*, shall be entitled to, and receive, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum equal to six months pay of their respective deceased relatives aforesaid, in addition to the pay due to the said deceased on the 14th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, to which day the arrears of pay due the deceased be allowed and paid by the accounting officers of the Navy Department.

[Passed 3d of March, 1817.]

The amount of six months extra pay authorized by the above act of Congress, will be paid to the legal claimants, upon application to the Navy Department, Washington, when they shall severally transmit a certificate of marriage duly authenticated in behalf of a widow; a certificate of baptism and of the parish record in behalf of orphan children, a certificate of the relationship of brother or sister duly attested by a magistrate of the county, proving incontestably the kindred and just claim under the said act—As no intermediate agency is necessary in the case, claimants are requested to send their vouchers and papers direct to the Navy Department, and the money will be paid by checks upon the banks, in the neighborhood of their residence, without expense or deduction. Those who constitute attorneys will have to prove their identity, and affinity to the officer, seaman or marine, and no letters of administration will be required or admitted in favor of a claim. The payment being specifically applied to the relations aforesaid, none other need to apply, and the strictest scrutiny will be observed when the application is not direct from the person designated in the law.

By order of the Secretary of the Navy.

BENJAMIN HOMANS.

Navy Department, 10th April, 1817.

N. B. The same proofs and vouchers will be sufficient for the arrears of pay due on the 14th July, 1815, which will be paid by the fourth auditor of the Treasury Department.

The Printers of the Laws of the United States are requested to publish the above three successive weeks.

EPHRAIM BUCK has commenced the Practice of Medicine in Bridgetown: Bridgetown, April 21, 1817—tf

## LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

### AN ACT

For the relief of Joseph Summers, and John Allen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Joseph Summers and John Allen be and they are hereby authorized to withdraw their respective erroneous entries made in the district of Vincennes, and the monies paid by them on their said entries shall be placed to their credit on any purchase of public land they may have made or shall make.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT,

For the relief of certain Creek Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War, be and he is hereby authorized to cause the sum of eighty five thousand dollars to be paid to the friendly Creek Indians whose property was destroyed by the late war in fair and just proportions to the losses which they have severally sustained from such Indians, which amount shall be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT

To continue in force an act entitled "an act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "an act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes," passed on the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and which was continued in force for a limited time by an act passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, shall be and the same is hereby further continued in force until the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and no longer.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT,

For the relief of the legal representatives of Francis Cazeau, late merchant at Montreal.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of forty two thousand seven hundred and thirty seven dollars and ninety three cents, be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the legal representatives of Francis Cazeau, late merchant at Montreal, or to his or their assignee or attorney, or other person lawfully entitled to receive the same, in full compensation for all claims against the United States.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT,

Repealing the act entitled "an act for the safe keeping and accommodation of prisoners of war" passed July the sixth, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act entitled an act for the safe keeping and accommodation of prisoners of war, passed on the sixth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required to cause an account to be rendered of the fund appropriated by the act hereby repealed, and report the same to Congress, at their next session.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT,

Authorizing the payment of a sum of money to Nathaniel Seavey and others.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and required to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three hundred dollars in equal proportions to Nathaniel Seavey, Richworth Mason, and Daniel Tobey, of the state of Massachusetts, their agent or legal representatives; which sum of three hundred dollars is paid to them, as an evidence entertained by Congress of their valour and good conduct in having recaptured the schooner *Pink* in the late war with Great Britain, and made prisoners of the prize crew of said schooner consisting of three British seamen; which prisoners were delivered to the collector of Wiscasset, in the District of Maine: and also as Compensation for the prisoners so taken.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT

To authorise the Secretary of the Treasury to cause repayments to be made of certain alien duties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby directed to cause to be repaid or remitted all alien or discriminating duties, either upon tonnage or merchandise imported, in respect to all British vessels which have been entered in ports of the United States at any time between the seventeenth of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and the twenty second of December, in the same year, excepting only such duties as may have been paid or secured on the tonnage of ships, or upon the merchandise imported therein, which ships have been entered in the United States from a colony or district, into or with which vessels of the United States are not ordinarily permitted to enter and trade.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

FROM THE NASHVILLE, (TENNESSEE) CLARION.

## Major General Jackson.

To perpetuate information, which has any relation to those who have entitled themselves to the gratitude of posterity, would seem to be a duty no less sacred, than to preserve from oblivion the memory of those who have merited the detestation of mankind; especially when it is considered, that society is as competent to derive advantage from examples which are worthy of being followed, as from those which deserve to be shunned. Unfortunately, however, most of the productions which are even intended to embrace with fidelity, the characters of those who have arrested universal attention, are not to be implicitly relied on. Men of the most upright intentions, are liable to the influence of prejudices, of which they are unconscious. The descriptions, for instance, which have been given of *Napoleon*, are almost as various as they are numerous. By some writers, he is considered a *Demon*; by others a *Demigod*; and how shall the causes of such discrepancy of opinion be accounted for, but by referring them to the prejudices of ignorance, the partialities of friendship, the malice of enmity—and perhaps in some instances, but it is hoped for the honor of human nature they are few, to the *deceptive views of the interested*.

That no man is wholly virtuous or wholly vicious, the slightest observations of mankind will conclusively prove. That no being, entitled to be called rational, is wholly wise or entirely foolish, might be as easily demonstrated. In truth human nature seems to be compounded of wisdom and folly, virtue and vice, weakness and strength. Mr. Barlow, in a work entitled "THE CONSPIRACY OF KINGS," has characterized Mr. Burke; by remarking, that he was "the great sublime of weakness and of force"—and, it is highly probable; that were all the descriptions of famous as well as infamous men, equally bold, correct and candid, society would find much less to admire in the former, and much more to respect in the latter than is usual. The most abandoned highwayman, against whom his county had declared war, might be found on an intimate acquaintance, to possess qualities which would arrest some friendship! attract some sympathy, merit some consideration—and, the most admired and extolled of mankind, might on an equally perfect acquaintance, forfeit numerous claims to the unqualified eulogiums of society. Indeed, were we always to judge, with temperance and impartiality, of both the most degraded and exalted of mankind, many beneficial consequences would result to individuals and nations. As respects individuals, many a villain of the first magnitude might be reclaimed; and as regards nations—blind, senseless, and inordinate devotion to the fortunes of highly gifted individuals, would not, so frequently, assist AMBITION\* to jeopardise the FREEDOM and PROSPERITY of NATIONS.

But some of the injurious effects of unqualified censure, as well as of the unqualified applause of individuals who have secured to themselves celebrity; may be traced to private life. As every student of the science of humanity, will compare himself with the hero of the production he reads, he must feel so far inferior to perfection as to abandon the hope of equality—or, so far superior to absolute imperfection as, to conceive amendment to be useless.

With these preliminary remarks, the liberty is taken, of presenting a description of the person, manners, and qualifications, of MAJOR GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON—knowing that justice will be done to the *History of his life*,† by abler pens. Perhaps it may be considered indelicate, as it certainly is unfashionable, to give publicity to such a production as this, until its object shall have passed the gates of eternity. But, perhaps it would be difficult to distinguish, either the utility or justice, of suffering any man to leave the stage, without affording him on the one hand an opportunity of contemplating an exhibition of his faults—and on the other, without enabling him to receive from his contemporaries, those proofs of consideration, which his virtues and qualifications may merit. Who are so competent to repel unmerited charges, as those who are attacked? Who so richly deserve to become conscious of the respect of society, as those who deserve it?

\*The French people not long since, dignified Bonaparte, with the appellation of "NAPOLEON THE GREAT"—and probably, the Romans were enslaved by Cæsar.

† This work is now in the press.

General Jackson is about six feet in stature, his person is slender, and very delicate. That he is capable notwithstanding of encountering extreme fatigue, and great privations, has been repeatedly manifested since the commencement of the late war with England. He is so unusually spare, as to have the appearance of much debility of health and physical constitution. His hair is light colored, coarse, and partly gray—his eyes blue—his visage long, lean and swarthy—and his whole countenance characteristic of acuteness of feeling, quick perception, firmness and resolution. When at rest, his aspect is serious and thoughtful, but without either dejection or melancholy, and his attitudes rather retiring and reflective than otherwise—and it is not until roused that the vigour, originality, and purpose of his mind, announce themselves in his countenance. Endowed by nature with excessive sensibility; he is a man of an irritable temper—a temper which when excited displays the prevalence of passions which the appearance of no danger, however great can quell. He is constitutionally brave, and in the pursuit of objects worthy of exertion, and in causes which he considers just, his determination are so invincible as to partake of the nature of obstinacy—he can, however, listen with apparent deference, to the opinions of others; but in no case is he swayed by mere authority; the reasons must accompany and support such opinions, or they pass for nothing. Among those for whom he entertains sentiments of respect, his address is unaffectedly polite, deferential, and open—and his conversation interesting and attractive. But among those for whom no great regard is entertained, he is either reserved or silent—and it is next to impossible to conquer antipathies which he considers well founded. Their desire to deserve and sustain an irreproachable character renders him extremely tenacious of reputation—so much so, that sentiments of indignation and vengeance are sometimes suffered to be excited, by causes which can have no influence on the opinions which will be formed of his merits by posterity—by causes, which like meteors, will expire in the atmosphere which produce them, and be known no more.

It may however be alleged, on the subject of the latter characteristic, that there few men who have become totally regardless of the good opinion of society, who have not ceased to deserve it; on the other hand, this man shrinks from no responsibilities, incidental to the execution of his duties, either personally or as to character—either in private or public life; and hence arises, that towering independence of sentiment and conduct, which characterized him as the citizen and the soldier. The indications of this independence were formerly conceived to be proofs of disqualification for the chief command of armies in time of war. They were considered to be proofs of obstinate rashness, and incaution, which might not only unnecessarily jeopardise the lives of those consigned to his command, but which might risk the fortunes of his country upon hopeless events. How far these conceptions of his military character were correct, his conduct towards the individuals who composed his armies during the late war will evince—and how far the fortunes of his country have been risked upon the achievements of impossibilities, the conquest of the Creek Nation, and the victory of New Orleans will demonstrate. Age, observation and experience, have taught him human nature, such as it really is—and he is consequently, capable of inspiring his troops with confidence and ardor. Cool circumspection, and self-possession, in the most imminent danger, enable him to direct the storm of battle, against the most vulnerable points, and at the decisive moment of time.

The ability which has uniformly been displayed, in disciplining the armies which have successively been placed under his command—the order which he has invariably drawn out of the chaos of character which composed those armies and the fidelity with which his orders have uniformly been executed, evince a correct knowledge of the human character. Had he commanded slaves, whose lives and fortunes were devoted for pecuniary recompense to the military ambition of a despotic government—and had that government been competent to place at his entire disposal for any lapse of time, the individuals who composed his armies, no interference could have been drawn from success complimentary to his knowledge of human nature. But he commanded men, many of whom had volunteered in the service of their country—men whose anxieties and affections, during his campaigns, were divided between their country, and their families—men, who could not be detained in the field, even by the most rigorous enforcement of our military code, longer than the period for which they had entered the service, and who were his equals in private life. Yet under all these circumstances he was invariably successful. But this enigma is not inexplicable.

On the one hand, his veterans were mostly real patriots, citizen soldiers; on the other his eloquence was competent to the persuasion of those who could be actuated by reason, and his strength of resolution equally effective, in awing those who were disposed to be refractory. In greater exigencies, depends more on the powers of his genius than on the depth of his erudition, and it is only in those circumstances which damp the ardor and appal the resolution of common minds, that the vigour and originality of that genius become manifest. To conclude, his qualifications seem to reach the two extremes of human nature. They unite the tenderness of acute sensibility with austere inflexibility of a determined and masculine mind. He has one of the vices of mental strength, an insatiable love of glory. To say he is not ambitious, is to assert that the God of nature, has invested man with faculties which were never to be exercised—to assume as a principle, that ambition is not commensurate with the consciousness of ability.

New York, April 24.

### Very Late from England.

Last evening arrived at this port, the ships Ann Maria, Waite, and Juno, Rathbone; both in 40 days from Liverpool, having sailed from the outer harbour on the 14th of March, in company with many other vessels for the U. S.

By these arrivals the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Liverpool papers to the 14th and London to the 12th ult. The most interesting articles they contain are extracted for this day's paper.

The above vessels brought about 6,000 letters.

American stocks were at par in England. Flour and cotton had advanced a little.

The prince regent approved and signed on the 4th of March, the bill suspending the habeas corpus act. Immediately after several persons who had been engaged in the late riots, were arrested, and a Mr. Cashman executed.

At Manchester, Birmingham, and in several of the manufacturing towns of Scotland, as late as the 10th and 11th of March, large bodies of the people had assembled and manifested a riotous disposition.

The weather in England, during the month of February, and the first 12 days in March, had been unusually severe and tempestuous; and we are sorry to learn that several American vessels have been lost on the European coast.

The Liverpool Mercury of the 14th March, states, that there were then in that port 600 sail of vessels, out of which from a moderate calculation, there were upwards of 300 ready for sea.

LONDON, March 12.

About twelve o'clock last night intelligence was received at Lord Sidmouth's office, that several hundred persons were collected in Skinner street, determined to rescue Cashman as soon as he should be brought out in the morning—Orders were immediately given in consequence from Lord Sidmouth's office that the troops should be at their stations this morning as early as five o'clock. It is probable that the peace of the town was very much owing to this arrangement.

LIVERPOOL, March 14.

Manchester.—The Times of Wednesday says, that last Friday evening an express was received at the home secretary of state's office, the purport of which was of such a nature, as immediately to induce government to despatch one of the police magistrates and a king's messenger to Manchester, for the apprehension of persons suspected of high treason—four persons were taken and a search instituted after others.

The fall of stock is ascribed to the disorders and arrests at Manchester.

WHITEHAVEN, March 11.

The weather since our last has been much the same in this quarter, as for many weeks past—frequent squalls of wind, with showers of rain, hail, &c.; and generally a greater degree of cold than was experienced in that month of December.

There was considerable fall of snow last week at Carlisle and the neighbourhood. The Glasgow mail was stopped for some time on Thursday last, about 23 miles on the other side of Moffat.

It is said that a criminal information has been filed against Cobbett, for a libel in one of his recent publications. Indeed, it appears from Lord Sidmouth's speech, in the house of Lords, that the greater law officers have directions to prosecute all libellers, were there is a possibility of bringing them to conviction.

We are sorry to state, that there were some riotous proceedings at Maryport, on Saturday se'nnight, originating in the exportation of provisions. A tumultuous assembly emptied a small vessel loaded with potatoes which were carried off; and on Tuesday the rioters proceeded to Allonby, and carried off a considerable quantity of flour, and about 11 tons of oatmeal; the road between Allonby and Maryport was

much strewn with the meal. Wednesday an alarm was given that they were on their road to Skinburness where there was a considerable quantity of grain Thursday morning a party of the cavalry lying at Maryport went off to the disturbed places; a number of special constables were also appointed; and every precaution was adopted to protect property.

Thursday se'nnight a violent thunder storm was experienced in Liverpool; the thunder was uncommonly loud, and the lightning remarkably vivid. The wind at the same time was very cold, and blew a perfect hurricane.

Letters lately received from Trieste state, that a very brisk trade is carried on in that port, in consequence of large exportations of fire arms and sabres from thence to South America.

### Important from Manchester.

We announced yesterday that four persons had been taken into custody at Manchester on suspicion of treasonable practices, and that others were expected to be apprehended. This morning we have further and most important information which we subjoin. It appears that a meeting was held at Manchester on Monday, previous to which it was intimated that the numbers collected on that day would proceed to London to present a petition to the Prince Regent in person, for the purpose of "undeceiving him." Placards were stuck up, and hand-bills distributed. The people of Stockport were invited to join those of Manchester, on Lancashire Hill. Several Emisaries were at work during the week, making every effort to inflame the public mind, and to engage a large mass to assemble on the day appointed. It was insinuated that 25,000 stand of arms at Birmingham might be secured. Information of these proceedings was sent to the Secretary of State's Office, and reached town on Friday night. Immediate measures were adopted. A Magistrate and King's Messenger were dispatched with warrants, and as we stated yesterday, four were apprehended on Sunday.

Meanwhile the active commander of the district, Sir John Byng, and the Magistrates, had taken precautions. The Stockport troop had orders to meet; two troops from Macclesfield, and three from Knutsford, were also directed to be at Sale Moor (the usual spot for reviews near Manchester,) so as to be in readiness to act, in case of emergency.

On Monday the Meeting was held, and the Manchester paper says that the arrivals in the course of the day could not be less than from 60 to 70,000. At the Meeting there was 20,000, and a great many persons, in consequence of the intimation that the Meeting would proceed in a body to London, had provided themselves with knapsacks containing such articles as they might want on the road. A temporary stage was erected upon a cart, and the instigators of Meeting appeared upon it at 9 o'clock. Their harangues are said to have been of the most inflammatory kind. The numbers poured in, in shoals every minute, and it was deemed necessary to call in the civil and military power. A party of the 1st Dragoons, with the Magistrates, by a quick movement, surrounded the cart, and conveyed all who were on the stage to prison. About 200 have been apprehended.

The following is the important account given by the Manchester Paper:—

Manchester, Tuesday, March 11.

"We find it was among the notifications at the meeting on the 3d inst. near St. Peter's Church, corroborated in the course of the last week, by the declarations of individuals who have been actually engaged in promoting the late seditious meetings, that the espousers of their doctrines should collect at the same place on Monday following (yesterday,) and proceed to the Metropolis at nine o'clock, to present a petition to the Prince Regent, that they might be enabled 'to undeceive him.' Aware of these intentions and of the dangers which an immense influx of strangers, irritated by the inflammatory appeals of their factious leaders, (who, under the pretence of promoting parliamentary reform have been for a length of time past agitating the minds of the labouring classes of society) portended, the conservators of the public tranquillity took every precaution adequate to the occasion. "Yesterday morning, according to the expectations entertained, crowds of people flocked into town from all directions, as early as 8 o'clock, and about nine, the instigator appeared on their temporary stage in a cart, and continued to harangue the multitude till their vast increasing numbers suggested the expedience of putting into practice the well-formed arrangements of the civil and military. Accordingly, a part of the 1st regiment of dragoons, under Colonel Teesdale, accompanied by the magistrates of the district appeared amongst them, and with an adroitness and decision almost electrical, surrounded the erection, and immediately conveyed the entire group upon it to the New Baily Pri-

son; their attention was next directed to the concourse of auditors, who were forthwith dispersed, without the infliction of any severity.

An arrest had taken place nearly on Sunday morning of Johnston and Ogden, who had previously figured at this place and they were secured in the new Bailey. Others were seized by the soldiers on their way to deliver their charge in Salford. The following are the names of prisoners.

"Drummond, Bagnley (the two orators) Handring, Grimshaw, Lingard, Quincy, Shaw, Wood, Hargraves, Lever, Shawcross, two Williamses, Tucker, Whitworth, Oddey, Bousfield, Key, Lefgar, Blackshaw, Simms, Thomason, Barlow, Cuthbird, Lees, Hudson and Higginbottom, the owner of the cart on which the stage was fixed.

"A considerable number of people set out on their mission to London, taking the route of stockport, but about 40 of them were reconducted to Manchester, and added to their other unfortunate companions, others were furnished to secure accommodations in stockport. Most of them were provided with knapsacks, &c. containing blankets and other articles. Upon the examination of some of these travelling equipments, two unusually large knives were discovered.

"Johnston, Ogden, &c. will be despatched, without loss of time, under escort, to the secretary of state, in London.

"We shall desist from entering further, at present, into the cases of these characters, as they will probably, hereafter, be the subject of high judicial inquiry.

"The military preparations were under the direction of Sir John Byng, the commander of the district, who arrived in Manchester on Sunday. A party of the 54th regiment of foot were present to render their assistance.

"We may fairly presume that at one period there was an assemblage of at least thirty thousand at the meetings; and we believe we do not over-rate the arrivals in the course of the day at from sixty to seventy thousand individuals.

"No particular act, outrage or intemperance has yet reached our ears, and we cannot help feeling highly indebted to the judicious and salutary interposition of the respective authorities for the satisfactory result of this day's transactions.

"As we are closing this account we have authority to state, that the apprehensions are nothing short of two hundred persons.

Manchester Mer.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Further particulars of the Revolution in Brazil.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Seebourm, for the following interesting letters; to whose civility we are also indebted for several proclamations and other papers, promulgated by the provisional government of Pernambuco; completely developing the rise of the revolution and the progress of the present government since its establishment. These highly important documents are in the hands of a translator, and will speedily be ready for publication.

Extract of a letter dated Pernambuco March 9, to a gentleman in this city.

On the 6th instant, Heaven designed to liberate this province from the chains of monarchy, with the trifling loss of eleven lives on the part of the Royalist. On the 7th, all was quiet, and nothing to be feared from the populace, except a few inebriated soldiers, who did no mischief. On the 8th all was perfectly tranquil, and so continues. My old friend, Senbor Domingos Joze Martins, was the chief mover of this revolution, and is now at the head of the government. The former governor and his son, retreated to Fort Broom, where he was delivered up by his own soldiers, without any defence; so unanimous are they in favor of independence. He, with some officers who resided with him, were this day embarked for Rio on board a sumaca.

Extract of a letter dated Pernambuco, March 13, to a commercial house in Baltimore.

On the 6th instant, a revolution commenced in this place, and the people have declared themselves independent. There was but little opposition, and few lives lost; order and regularity now prevail, and the Americans are hailed as brothers.

By request of this government, now forward despatches from it to the president of the United States, and a few documents for publication, with which you are requested to do the needful without delay.

Extract of another letter dated Pernambuco, March 13.

The revolution commenced on the 6th, inst. about 2 o'clock, P. M. in the barracks just by our house, and at 5 o'clock all was quiet.

This thing has been in contemplation a number of years, and was so organized as to have taken place throughout the Brazil, about 3 months hence, on the birth day of

one of the princes of Portugal, when all the troops would be under arms for the celebration, but accidentally it leaked out in this place, and about 60 of the head patriots were proscribed by the government here, and they had actually seized Domingos Joze Martins (whom you all know) and put him in prison. The other conspirators, who were not taken, did not know that their names were on the proscribed list. When on the 6th instant, the governor ordered the adjutant of orders to read to the regiment on duty the names of those persons.—The adjutant, while in the act of his duty, read the name of an officer who was standing close by him, and who immediately drew his sword and run it through the adjutant.

Thus commenced the revolution of the Brazils, nothing but liberty was the word, and it vibrated from bosom to bosom—immediately on the officer being killed, a part of the officers and soldiers erected their standards of liberty, and the word was passed—to which party do you belong, but almost all answering we are patriots, little blood was shed. The confusion, however, was very great at first, as the bulk of the people did not know the cause of the fighting. You will recollect the younger brother of Martins. When this gentleman heard that hostilities had commenced, he immediately went alone to the prison where his brother was confined, and presenting his pistol, ordered him to be liberated, which the jailor complied with. Martins then seized a sword, ordered his friend to follow him, and he would give their country liberty. The cannon planted on the bridge were fired but a few times. The governor made his escape to fort Broon, but his soldiers immediately delivered him and the fort up to the patriots. They embarked him in a schooner for Rio de Janeiro, with the new flag flying at the main, which is at present white, but probably will be altered. The next day the congress assembled at the old palace, and all embraced as brethren. Messengers were immediately despatched to Babia and other places. We have heard from Paraibe. The fort was taken, and the white flag hoisted within three hours from the time of receiving the news from this place, but I am sorry to say, with the loss of a number of lives. Two days after the news went into the country, 20,000 men were marching for Pernambuco, to support the sacred cause, but were met on the road and requested to return to their homes, as their services were not wanted.

## WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, MAY 5, 1817.

### GLEANINGS AND LUCUBRATIONS.

No. XXXIII.

#### On Education.

"Exercise their little bodies with a gentle motion, talking to them at the same time cheerfully. Neither keep them within doors always, but carry them into the open air, while the air is clear, while the sky is serene, and the zephyrs play around; and the little ones rejoicing at the sight of Heaven, and the various objects around them, may be accustomed to the light of day, and struck with admiration, learn even from their infancy to venerate, in some degree, the Almighty Maker."

From the Latin Poem of SAMMARTHANUS On the Art of Nursing.

So far as respects the health and growth of the body in infancy, the chief care of the nurse should be directed to keeping the body perfectly clean, and to suitable and frequent exercise in the open air. But as soon as a child begins to talk, and understand in any degree what is said to him, an awful responsibility rests upon the conduct of the parents. Then it is instruction in the precepts of the Lord commences, and should be unceasingly pursued until the period of maturity.

The great object, after subjecting the will of the children to discipline and subordination, is to train them to virtue, usefulness and happiness; remembering always that moral virtue is essential to the happiness of an individual or society. The man of virtue will be a wise man, he will acquire extended views, and a vigorous comprehension of men and things; if therefore you would have your children wise, and virtuous, and useful, they must from the onset be eminently instructed.

We cannot join with Mr. Locke, and some other Philosophers, in comparing the mind of a child to a sheet of blank paper, susceptible equally of receiving good or bad impressions. We feel too sensibly the corruption of our nature; and we know that the offspring must partake of the taint of the parent. But we subscribe with full faith to the observation of Solomon—"Foolishness is bound in the heart of a child, but the rod of correction shall drive it far from him." And woe unto that parent, who, from mistaken tenderness and

sympathetic feelings, instead of correcting, by proper discipline, the evil propensities of nature in their children, foster the same by improper indulgences, unsteady and indiscreet management, and by neglecting to afford them all necessary instruction.

We come into the world in a more helpless state than any other animal, and ignorant of every thing around us; but with the germ of intellectual and moral faculties capable of cultivation and improvement to an indefinite extent. Now the proper business of education is to improve the one by literature and science, and the other by associating virtue, religion and moral excellence, with every thing that is desirable and praiseworthy.

Man is a social and imitative being.—Formed to live in connection with his fellow men, and to enjoy the benefit arising from the example of his superiors; it is of infinite importance that the instruction which he receives, and the examples set before him in early life, should be correct, and with a direct tendency to his improvement in knowledge, in virtue, and in propriety of conduct. And these great objects should be constantly had in view by all parents and masters from the first opening of the mind to receive instruction. The more inexperienced and immature the mind of the infant is, the greater is its pliability. No person of any observation need be told how early habits, pernicious or otherwise, are acquired. It may be, that different children bring into the world with them, some qualities, favourable or adverse to cultivation. But let it be remarked, that they very soon acquire other qualities than these, which are of far greater moment.—Reasoning from just views of the human mind, it would be a gross mistake to suppose, that the sole object to be attended to in the first part of education, is to provide for the present ease and happiness of the individual. An awakened mind, to the charms of virtue and science, is one of the most important purposes of education, and it is a purpose that cannot too soon enter into the views of the preceptor.

It is a common practice to send a child as soon as he has obtained strength to walk securely, and can articulate sounds, to some public school to receive instruction in letters, merely for the purpose of getting him out of the way at home. This is a most pernicious error. No healthy child, if properly disciplined, of four or five years of age, will be any hindrance in family affairs, if kept at home. Besides, being associated in the school with older, and frequently vicious children, they generally acquire evil habits, but seldom useful improvement. The knowledge of letters, and of Orthography, should in all cases, when practicable, be taught under the roof of the parents. Every mother may and ought to be capable of instructing her children in the first lessons of literature, and by adding suitable discipline to her instructions, prepare them in a short time for entering a school to advantage. At this period of life the acquirement of knowledge is not so important to a child, as establishing him in habits of decorum and intellectual activity. His mind is to be engaged in learning, not only for the direct consideration of what he learns, but also because it weakens the powers to suffer them to lie idle. The springs of the mind, like the joints of the body, are apt to grow stiff for want of employment. They must be exercised in various directions and with unabating perseverance. The first lesson of a judicious education is, to learn to think, to enquire, to remember and to discriminate; and it ought to be the first and last object in view of every parent and tutor.

The greatest and most impenetrable obstacle to a proper education of children, is formed by the fascinating influence of corrupt society. They require amusement and frequent exercise in the open air.—This leads them to associate together, hence the follies and vices of one are frequently communicated to many. The only remedy for this evil is a reform, of discipline and instruction in every family. If the parents of a whole neighbourhood would carefully watch over the morals of their own children, and those of their neighbours, and make education the subject of frequent conversation in their convivial meetings, the morals of the rising generation would soon be surprisingly altered for the better. It is presumed that every pious parent prays for the temporal and spiritual welfare of his children; but they have no right to expect an answer to their prayers, however fervent they may appear, unless they exercise that authority committed to them by God, to restrain their vices, and to store their minds with useful, virtuous and religious sentiments. Eli advised his sons to forsake their evil doings, and no doubt prayed for them, but he did not use his authority to restrain them; for which neglect the Lord was displeased, and cut off his family; from the Priesthood, and from off the earth.

As we of this country are favoured by God, with a free government, and the light

of revelation, no person, male or female, should be suffered to grow up without being able to read the word of God understandingly, nor a single male, without being able to keep accounts, and do business in a proper manner. Every person who has the means and opportunity, is under obligation to God and his country to educate his children thus far, whatever station they may occupy in future life; and for children whose parents are unable, the public ought to provide ample means of instruction.

The neglect of providing the means of education for the lower and more indigent class of citizens, is one of our crying national sins. Sufficient, and perhaps more than suitable attention for a republican people, is paid to provide the means of educating a favoured few, in the higher branches of literature and science. All classes of citizens are frequently called upon to contribute to the funds of Colleges and Universities; whilst the establishment of schools, and providing and supporting proper teachers for the children of every neighbourhood, are almost totally neglected. This is reverting the natural order of things, and counteracting the salutary institutions of republicanism. We should first provide the means of instruction, in all useful and necessary knowledge, to the family of every citizen; and then we may with some propriety extend our views to the education of persons of the higher grades of learning, for a variety of stations in life, and for the practice of the learned professions with dignity, and for the benefit of the community.

It is with much pleasure we find the Legislature of this, and our sister states, are turning their attention to the establishment of primary schools, throughout the country; and we hope they will not relax in the business until the object is accomplished. We cannot, however, expect the completion of our wishes, until the inhabitants of every township, and smaller district of country, unite to support and carry the plan into effect. Persons should be educated for tutors in schools, as well as for the professions of law and physic, and as liberally supported. Their calling should be considered as dignified, as important, and as authoritative, as the clerical; for it is necessary that they should be as learned, as good, as wise, and as prudent men. Sunday Schools are attended to in some places to great advantage, and they should be held in every school house. In these religious exercises should be performed, and the students taught to read with propriety the Holy Scriptures, to exercise their memories by committing pleasing and useful passages, and reciting them frequently.

We are sorry to have to announce the death of THOMAS P. GROSVENOR, esq. lately a representative in Congress from New York. He died at the seat of Judge Hanson, in Maryland, on Friday last, in the 38th year of his age. He had for some years been a prominent member of the Opposition party in the House of Representatives of the United States, and was distinguished by a manly eloquence, and a quick discernment, which rendered him an able debater and a formidable opponent. His death is a serious loss to his party; for he was one of the first among them. By his personal friends he is much and we believe justly lamented on account of his private qualities. *Nat. Intel.*

#### Sheriff's Sales:

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday, the 28th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Bridgetown, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder,

#### A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Downs, adjoining land of John Souder and others, said to contain seventy-five acres, more or less; together with all other lands of the defendant in said county.—Seized as the property of Joseph Whitacar, and taken in execution at the suit of Abijah Davis, and to be sold by:

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

#### A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining land of Harman Kruse and others, said to contain ten acres, more or less; together with all other lands of the defendant in said county. Seized as the property of Daniel Chambers, and taken in execution at the suit of Joshua Brick & Thomas Lee, and to be sold by:

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

Bridgetown, April 21, 1817.—4t

#### ADJOURNED SALE.

THE Sale of Eden M. Seeley's HOUSE and LOT is adjourned until the third day of June next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock, at the Inn of Philip Souder.

DAVID LUPTON, }  
DAN SIMKINS, } Auditors.  
JOHN BUCK, }  
Bridgetown, May 5, 1817.—ts

## WOODLAND FOR SALE.

ON TUESDAY, the 27th day of May, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold by Public Sale, at the house of Mrs. Esther Hand, at the Court-house in Cape May,

### THE TIMBER

OF a TRACT OF WOODLAND, containing about 800 acres; situated on the head of Fishing Creek, between the Bay and Seaside: roads in the Middle Township in the county of Cape May. The above Tract is heavily timbered, with all kinds of Oaks, Hickory, Poplar, Ash, Maple, Beech, &c. and is exceeded in quality by no tract of the same extent in the county, contain: very large Ship Timber. Two Roads run through it, across the Cape, and the centre of the tract is about 2 miles and an half from a good landing on the Bay shore. It will be sold in Lots of not less than fifty acres each. Terms and conditions will be made known by the Subscriber, on the day of Sale.

Any Person wishing to view the above previously, may call on Jonathan Nottingham, living near it.

J. Fisher Leaming.

May 5, 1817.—4t.

### NOTICE.

WE, the Subscribers, do intend to make application to the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Cumberland, on Wednesday, the fourth day of June next, for the benefit of the several Acts for the Relief of Persons imprisoned for debt.

Asa Douglas,  
Joseph Fithian,  
William H. Compton,  
Adrian Woodruff,  
his  
Eli Sharp,  
mark.  
Ogden Daniels,  
William E. Maul,  
James Loper, jr.  
George Tice,  
Edmund Drayton,

Bridgetown, May 25, 1817.—4t.

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, 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 Bridgetown,

#### A tract of Land,

With the Improvements thereon, situate in the township of Millville, said to contain two hundred acres, more or less, with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Israel Garrison, and taken in execution at the suit of several plaintiffs, and to be sold by:

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

#### A tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, said to contain forty-five acres, more or less; joins Lands of John Ogden, and others; with all the Lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Andrew Layton, and taken in execution at the suit of David Clark, and John Trenchard, junr. And to be sold by:

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

May 5, 1817.—4t

### Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, 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 Bridgetown,

#### A Tract of Land,

With the improvements thereon,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, said to contain forty acres more or less; with all the Lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of John Johnson, of Fairfield, and taken in execution at the suit of Joseph Miller, and to be sold by:

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

May 5, 1817.—4t

### Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of Several Writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the tenth 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 Bridgetown,

#### A tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice Rivet, said to contain forty acres, more or less; joins Lands of Benjamin Ackley, Jonas Shaw, and others with all the Lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Nehemiah Cogel, and taken in execution at the suit of Several Plaintiffs, and to be sold by:

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

May 5, 1817.—4t

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of several 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, at the Inn of Joseph Clark in the county of Cumberland, and the township of Downs, the following described Lots of Land and Marsh, situate in the township aforesaid: No. 1, a Lot of Timbered Land, containing seventeen acres more or less; joins Land of Ephraim Smith. No. 2, Lot of Timbered Land, sixty-seven acres, joins Willam Chard; No. 3 Lot of Bush Land, ten acres. No. 4 Lot of Marsh 55 acres, joins the fast Landing; No. 5 Lot of Marsh two hundred acres, joins Richard Whitick; and No. 6 three hundred acres of marsh. Seized as the property of Henry Sockwell, and taken in execution at the suit of several plaintiffs, and to be sold by:

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

April 21—1m

**VALUABLE PROPERTY.**

THE following property, situate in Millville township, Cumberland county, New Jersey, is offered for sale on reasonable terms.

**No. 1. A Tract of Land, containing 900 acres, situate on the west side of Maurice River, and bounded thereby on the east two miles and a half, and on the west by the Bridgetown and Beaver Dam roads. It lies opposite the iron works of Smith and Weed, and possesses the advantage of a water power equal to any in West Jersey. About fifty acres of it are cleared and improved—the residue is woodland.**

**No. 2. The "Herring Hole Landing," wharf, house, and seven acres of ground, lying between the Millville furnace and Glass Works.**

**No. 3. The equal undivided moiety of 15 acres of town lots, situated between No. 2, and the Glass Works, fronting on the river.**

**No. 4. A Tract of 3000 acres of Woodland, extending from half a mile to five miles from the town of Millville.**

To accommodate purchasers, Nos. 1. and 4 will be sold entire or in smaller tracts.

**No. 5. A Tract of 200 Acres of Woodland of the best quality, situate in the township of Alloway's Creek, Salem county, within four miles of a good landing.**

**No. 6. 100,000 Acres of Land in McKean county, Pennsylvania, which will be exchanged for land in New Jersey.—The quality of this land may be ascertained from Ezekiel Foster or Thomas Smith, of Millville, who have seen it.**

A clear and indisputable title will be given.  
**Joseph M. Ivaine.**  
Burlington, Feb. 22d, 1816—M. 4. f

**FURMAN LEAMING,**

AT NO. 27, MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA, HAS FOR SALE, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. &c. &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

ANVILS and VICES, American and English SHOVELS and SPADES, Curry Combs, Edge Tools generally, Hinges, Bolts, Screws, Locks of all kinds, Nails, Sprigs, Tacks, &c. Tetania and Iron Spoons, Penknives, Knives and Forks, Flints, Buttons, Needles, Candlesticks, Frying Pans, Coffee Mills, the best English Blister Steel, Crowley do. Mill Saws, Cross Cut do. Hand Saws, Waggon Boxes, Files of all kinds, and almost every article in his line, which he offers at the usual credit, or for Cash, at the lowest prices.

The Store-keepers of West Jersey, where he is generally acquainted, will find it to their interest to call on him.

March 24—2m

**Sheriff's Sales.**

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Bridgetown, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder;

**A Tract of Land,**

Situate in the township of Downs; adjoining land of John Souder and others, said to contain seven and a half acres, more or less; together with all other lands of the defendant in said county.—Seized as the property of Joseph Whitacar, and taken in execution at the suit of Abijah Davis, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

**A Lot of Land,**

Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining land of Harman Kruse and others, said to contain ten acres, more or less; together with all other lands of the defendant in said county. Seized as the property of Daniel Chambers, and taken in execution at the suit of Joshua Brick & Thomas Lee, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

Bridgetown, April 21, 1817—4t

**Sheriff's Sale.**

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the seventeenth day of May next, between the hours of 1 and 5 in the afternoon of said day, in Bridgetown, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder.

**A HOUSE AND LOT,**

Situate in the township of Hopewell, and in the vicinity of Bridgetown. The Lot contains three quarters of an acre, more or less; joins lands of Philip Souder and Jane Elmore. Seized as the property of Jacob Sicker, and taken in execution at the suit of Jonathan Fithian, assignee, &c. and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

Bridgetown, April 14, 1817.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

BY virtue of a writ 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, at Lore's tavern, at Dividing Creeks, in the County of Cumberland, the following LOTS of LAND, situate in the township of Downs:—Three LOTS at Dividing Creeks, containing half an acre each, with the improvements; one other LOT, containing about ten acres; one other LOT, containing seventeen acres, with the buildings and improvements; and one other LOT, containing about twenty acres WOODLAND. Seized as the property of Asa Douglas, and taken in execution at the suit of John McCalla, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

April 21—4t

**BLANKS**

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig

**War Department.**

**SECTION OF BOUNTY LANDS.**

ALL persons entitled to Military Bounty Lands for services rendered the United States during the late war, would do well to recollect the notice given from this ranch of the War Department, so long since as the 23d of August, 1815, and which has been repeated in the public newspapers many times since that date, viz.

"A Land Warrant will not be issued to an executor or to an administrator. The Government of the United States has not authorized any person to act as an agent, or the purpose of transacting any part of the business relative to the obtaining Military Land Warrants:—which will, as usual, be issued gratis at the War Department: nor does it recognise any pretended Land Office for such purposes, nor any other agency of that nature, in any State of the American Union.

"August 22, 1815."

In addition to the above, it may be proper to remind applicants of the classes above referred to, that their letters and documents need not be addressed to any individual at the seat of government, by name, but simply to "THE SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington City D. C."—Their communications should contain the address to which the reply ought to be transmitted.

April 21—3t

By the President of the U. States.

WHEREAS; by the first section of an Act of Congress, passed on the 21st day of March, 1805, entitled "An Act concerning the sale of lands of the United States and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause certain public lands to be offered for sale:

WHEREFORE, I JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, in conformity with the said act, and other acts of Congress, providing for the sale and disposal of the Lands of the United States south of Tennessee, do hereby declare and make known that public sales, for the disposal, agreeably to law, of the Public Lands in the district east of Pearl River, bounded on the east by the Chickesawhay river, on the south by the parallel of the 31st degree of north latitude, on the Mobile and Tombigbee river, and on the north by the Creeks Santabogue and Bogue Homo, (the one falling into the Tombigbee and the other into the Chickesawhay rivers) which have been surveyed and returned to the Register of the Land-Office at St. Stephens, and which have not been disposed of, or excepted from sale by law, shall be held at St. Stephens, on the river Tombigbee, on the first Monday of July next, and continue till the said lands have been offered for sale.

Given under my hand the eighth day of March: one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,  
JOSIAH MEIGS Commissioner of the General Land Office.  
March 31—wtJun1

Printers who publish the laws of the United States will insert the above once a week till the first of June, and forward their accounts (in duplicate) to the Receiver of public monies at St. Stephen's, for payment.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT.**

March 13th, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, that funds have been assigned for the payment of such Treasury Notes, and the interest thereon, as are now due at the Loan Office in Boston, in the State of Massachusetts.

And the said Treasury Notes will accordingly be paid, upon the application of the holders thereof respectively, at the said Loan Office in Boston, at any time prior to the 1st day of May, 1817, after which day interest will cease to be payable upon the said Treasury Notes.

The Commissioners of Loans in the several states are requested to make this notice generally known, by all the means in their power;—and the printers authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will be pleased to insert it once a week in their respective papers, until the first day of May next.

WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury.

**Notice is Hereby Given,**

THAT FRANCIS E. BREWSTER, of Quinton's Bridge, Salem County, New Jersey, did, on the fifth day of March, 1817, execute unto the subscribers an assignment of all his Estate and effects whatsoever, in trust for the benefit of such of his creditors who shall within sixty days execute unto the said Francis E. Brewster a full and entire release; and that we have appointed the said Francis E. Brewster to settle up and close the business of his late concern, under our direction. All persons who are indebted are particularly requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them to JOHN TUFT, No. 8, north Front street, Philadelphia, with whom a copy of the assignment and release are left for signatures.

John Tuft, } Assignees.  
Stacy Lloyd, }

March 10—2m

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for subscription to the *Washington Whig* up to the 24th of January 1st, for advertisements, or in any other account, are desired to pay the same to Mr. William Schultz, at Bridgetown, previous to the 1st of June.

Peter Hay.

April 21, 1817—4t

**SALE OF REAL ESTATE.**

BY virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of the County of Cumberland, of September Term, 1816, will be sold at public vendue, on Saturday, the 10th of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, on the premises, A LOT of Young Thrifty Growing

**WOODLAND,**

Situate near the Village of Dividing Creek, and bounding on said Creek, adjoining land of the heirs of Dollis Lore, deceased, and others, containing one hundred acres, more or less, within the half mile of a good landing; late the property of Charles Brown, deceased. Conditions at sale.

Ann Brown, Adm'r.

April 7—4t

**Cumberland Orphans' Court.**

FEBRUARY TERM, 1817.

ROBERT LAKE, Administrator of Reuben Pepper, dec. Ephraim Bonham, Administrator of Isaac Davis, dec. having severally exhibited to this Court duly attested a just and true account of the personal Estates of said decedents and also an account of the debts and credits, so far as they can be discovered, by which account it appears that the personal estates of said decedents are insufficient to pay said debts.—There fore, on application of said Administrators, setting forth that said decedents died severally seized of lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estates, in the County of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises.

It is ordered that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate of said decedents, do appear before the judges of this Court on the first day of June Term next and shew cause, if any they have, why the whole of the real estates of said decedents should not be sold for the payment of debts which remain unpaid.

By the Court,

T. ELMER, Clk.

April 14—2m

**Cumberland Orphans' Court.**

FEBRUARY TERM, 1817.

UPON application of Dan Simkins, Administrator of John Elwell, dec. Ann Merritt and William Anderson, Administrators of William Merritt, dec. Thomas Kimsey, Administrator of Joab Chard, dec. to limit a time within which the creditors of said decedents shall bring in their debts, claims and demands, or be forever barred from an action against said Administrators.

It is ordered by the Court that the said Administrators give public notice to the creditor of said decedents to bring in their claims within one year from the date hereof, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this County, for the space of two months and by publishing the same in one of the newspapers of this State for the like space of time—and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his demands within the time so limited, after such public notice given, shall be forever barred his action therefor against said Administrators.

By the Court,

T. ELMER, Clk.

April 14—2m

**NOTICE.**

*The Accounts of*

- |                    |                              |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Hannah Watson,     | } adm'rs of Sam'l Watson dec |
| Enos Ewing,        |                              |
| Abigail Sheppard,  | do. Isaac Sheppard, do.      |
| Henry Sheppard,    |                              |
| Nancy Woodruff,    | do. Noah Woodruff, do.       |
| Samuel Mulford,    |                              |
| David O. Garrison, | do. Josiah Parvin, do        |
| Jedediah Davis,    | do. Mahlon Davis, do         |
| Samuel Davis, jr.  |                              |
| John Donally,      | do. Abr'm Prickett, do       |
| Rhoda Davis,       |                              |
| John Davis,        | } of Broadway Davis, do      |
| Rhoda Williams,    |                              |
| Warren Thompson,   | do Whitfield Williams, do    |
| Joseph Peck,       |                              |
| Samuel Miller,     | } of Labra Peck, do          |
| Nicholas Willits,  |                              |
| John Mackey,       | } ex'rs of Thomas Rorden, do |
| Joseph Golden,     | do. Joanna Golden, do        |

Will be severally reported to the Orphans Court to be held at Bridgetown, on Monday, the 2d day of June next, at which time and place any person or persons interested in the settlement of said estates or either of them, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why said accounts should not be severally allowed and confirmed.

T. ELMER, Surrogate.

April 14—tJe2

**Cumberland Orphans' Court**

FEBRUARY TERM, 1817.

DANIEL ELMER, Esq. Guardian of Jane Thompson, having set forth to this Court, that said ward has no personal estate, and that the rents, issues, and profits of the real estate are insufficient for her support and maintenance, and praying a decree for the sale of the whole of the real estate of said minor.

It is ordered, that all persons interested in the real estate of said minor, do appear before the Judges of this Court on the first day of June Term next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be sold for her support and maintenance.

By the Court,

T. ELMER, Clk.

April 28—2m

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers for past favours, and informs them and the public in general, that he has taken into Co-partnership, BENJAMIN SHEPARD. The HATTING business in future will be carried on in all its branches, under the firm of JOHNSTON and SHEPARD, at the old stand in Bridgetown.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Bridgetown, April 14—2m

**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, at the suit of Abraham Sayre, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John S. Souder, an absconding debtor, in a plea of trespass on the case, for two hundred and fifty dollars, returnable to February Term, 1817—that the same was returned, "duly served, as per inventory annexed," by the Sheriff of said county.

EBEN. SEELEY, Clk.

DANIEL ELMER, Atty.

March 17—2m

**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, at the suit of Daniel L. Burt and Ephraim Westcott, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John Ireland, an absconding debtor, in a plea of debt, for two hundred dollars, returnable to February Term, 1817—that the same was returned, "duly served, as per inventory annexed," by the Sheriff of said county.

EBEN. SEELEY, Clk.

DANIEL ELMER, Atty.

March 17—2m

**Sheriff's Sale.**

**POSTPONEMENT.**

THE sale of the following property of M'Laughlin Jones, is adjourned until Tuesday, the 14th of May, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgetown.

**A House and Lot of Land,**

Situate in the vicinity of Port Elizabeth; lot contains half an acre, more or less, joins the upper Glass works. Also, one acre and a half of MEADOWLAND, with all the land of the defendant. Seized as the property of M'Laughlin Jones, and taken in execution at the suit of Ephraim Leck, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

April 21—4t

**Cordwainers Look Here!**

**TO RENT,**

A convenient and established stand for the SHOE-MAKING business, now occupied by the Subscriber, at Cedarville. The Dwelling-House is situated almost directly opposite Richard Mulford's Inn; it is two stories high, provided with a good cellar, back kitchen, and garden,—the Shop is but a few yards distant, and is convenient, with a cellar under it also. Likewise may be had of the subscriber on reasonable terms, a Stove, Desk, Seats, Boot Trees, Lasts, and Tools of every description, necessary for carrying on the above business. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber.

John Henderson,

Cedarville, April 28th, 1817—4t

**TO BE SOLD,**

A Handsome situated PLANTATION, on the Stage road from Cape May to Muncipia, and twelve miles from Cape Island, and one and a half miles from Cape May court house, containing 150 acres; about 70 acres of it WOODLAND, that will make 1000 cords of wood in about four miles of the landing, A NEW DWELLING HOUSE 40 feet by 17; a NEW BARN 30 by 20, and a good Orchard, and a never failing Stream of water for cattle, and it is very handy to clamming and oystering, fishing and gunning. Any person wishing to purchase, if they will apply soon they shall have it on good terms. Apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH LUDLAM.

Cape May, April 28, 1817.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

BY virtue of several writs of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Saturday the twentieth day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Inn of Joseph Clark in the county of Cumberland, and the township of Downs, the following described Lots of Land and Marsh, situate in the township aforesaid: No. 1, a Lot of Timbered Land, containing seventeen acres more or less; joins Land of Ephraim Smith. No. 2, Lot of Timbered Land, sixty-seven acres, joins William Chard. No. 3 Lot of Bush Land, ten acres. No. 4 Lot of Marsh 55 acres, joins the first Landing. No. 5 Lot of Marsh two hundred acres, joins Richard Whitick; and No. 6 three hundred acres of marsh. Seized as the property of Henry Sockwell, and taken in execution at the suit of several plaintiffs, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

April 21—1m

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber cautions all persons from receiving the following obligations, given on the 14th and 15th inst. as he is determined not to pay them.

One obligation given to Z. Joslin, for twenty-eight dollars and some cents, dated 15th April, 1817.

One do. given to Mr. Bevans, constable, for ninety dollars and upwards, same date.

One do. given to E. Lore, constable, for ninety dollars, and upwards, same date.

One do. to E. Lore, constable, for one hundred and nineteen dollars fourteen cents, same date.

ISAAC GARRISON.

April 21—3t