

TWO DOLLARS

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PER ANNUM.

THE WHIG

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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 to increase the duties on certain manufactured articles imported into the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the duties now in force upon the articles hereinafter enumerated and described, at their importation into the United States, shall cease; and that, in lieu thereof, there shall be thereon laid, levied, and collected, upon the said articles, at their importation, the several and respective rates or duties following, that is to say, on articles manufactured from copper, or of which copper is the material or chief value, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem; on silver-plated saddlery, coach and harness furniture, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem; on cut glass, thirty-three per cent. ad valorem; on tacks, brails, and springs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents on every thousand thereof; and on tacks, brails and springs, exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, the same duty as on nails; brown Russia sheetings, not exceeding fifty-two arches in each piece, two dollars and fifty cents in the piece.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties above specified and imposed, in respect to all such goods, wares, and merchandise, which after the said thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States: Provided, That this additional duty shall not apply to goods, wares and merchandise, imported in ships or vessels not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by any act or acts of Congress, to be entered in the ports of the United States, on the payment of the same duties as are paid on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed a drawback of the duties, by this act imposed, on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, upon the exportation thereof within the time, and in the manner prescribed in the fourth section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed on the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force for, the collection of the duties imposed by this act on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of all fines, penalties and forfeitures, and for the allowance of the drawbacks by this act authorized, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, forfeiture, provision and clause, matter and thing, in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in, and re-enacted by this act. And that all acts, and parts of acts, which are contrary to this act, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

April 20, 1818—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Narcissus Broutin and others.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, Narcissus Broutin, George Brewer, the legal representatives of John Baker the legal representatives of Louis Durret and of Chastang, be, and they are hereby, confirmed in their respective claims, founded on Spanish warrants of surveys to land lying on the east side of the Tombigbee river; Provided, That not more than six hundred and forty acres be allowed to any one claim.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the register of the land office within whose district the said lands may be and he is hereby required to make out for the surveyor of the land south of the state of Tennessee, an order of survey for each tract of land confirmed by this act, to be located on the tracts so claimed; Provided, That the said lands have not been sold by the United States, but in case the lands shall have been sold, the location of the claims aforesaid, may be laid on any lands of the U. States, lying on the east side of said river of Tombigbee within the same district and which shall have been offered at public sale; and on the return of the plat of survey made and executed pursuant to the said order, directed to the commissioner of the General Land Office, patents shall be granted in like manner as provided by law for other lands of the United States.

April 9, 1818—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office; and for designating the western boundary line of the Virginia military tract.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line, on continental establishment, their heirs, and assigns, entitled to bounty lands within the Virginia military tract, between the Little Miami and the Sciota rivers, shall be allowed a further term of two years, from the ra-

tification of any treaty, extinguishing the Indian title to land, within the said boundaries not heretofore extinguished, to obtain warrants and complete their locations, and a further term of three years, from the ratification of any treaty extinguishing the Indian title to lands within the said boundaries, not heretofore extinguished, as aforesaid, to return their surveys and warrants or certified copies of warrants to the General Land Office; any thing in any former act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the provision of the act, entitled "An act authorizing patents to issue for lands located & surveyed by virtue of Virginia resolution warrants," passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, shall be received and in force with all instructions, except that the respective times allowed for making locations and returning surveys, thereon, shall be limited to the term prescribed in the first section of this act, for the location and return surveys on the office, warrant and that the surveys shall be returned to the General Land Office; Provided, That no location, as aforesaid, in virtue of this or the preceding section of this act, shall be made on tracts of lands for which patents had previously been issued, or which had been previously surveyed; and any patent which may, nevertheless, be obtained for land located contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be considered null and void: Provided Also, That no locations or surveys shall be made within that part or surveys shall be made off the said military tract to which the Indian title remained heretofore unextinguished, until after six months shall have elapsed from the date of the proclamation of the President of the United States, declaring a treaty or treaties to have been concluded and ratified, providing for the extinguishment of the Indian title to such lands, nor shall any patent be granted for any location, survey or entry, that has been, or shall be, made prior to the expiration of six months from and after the ratification of such treaty.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That from the source of the Little Miami River, to the Indian boundary line established by the treaty of Greenville, in one thousand seven hundred ninety five, the line designated as the westerly boundary line of the Virginia tract, by an act of Congress, passed on the twenty third day of March one thousand eight hundred and four, entitled "An act to ascertain the boundary of the lands reserved by the state of Virginia, northwest of the River Ohio, for the satisfaction of her officers and soldiers on continental establishment, and to limit the period for locating of the said lands," shall be considered and held to be such; until otherwise directed by law; and from aforesaid Indian boundary line to the source of the Sciota river, the line run by Charles Roberts, in one thousand eight hundred and twelve; in pursuance of instructions from the commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, to establish the western boundary of the said military tract, shall be considered; and held to be the westerly boundary line thereof; and that no patent shall be granted on any location and survey that has, or may be made: west of the aforesaid respective lines.

April 3, 1818—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to provide for paying to the state of Indiana three per cent of the net proceeds arising from the sales of the United States' lands within the same.

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 shall from time to time, and whenever the quarterly accounts of Public moneys, of the several land offices shall be settled, pay three per cent. of the net proceeds of the lands of the United States, lying within the state of Indiana which, since the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, have been, or hereafter, may be, sold by the United States; after reducing all expenses incidental to the same to such person or persons as may be authorized by the legislature of the said state to receive the same; which sums, thus paid, shall be applied to making public roads and canals within the said state, in conformity to the provision on this subject contained in the act entitled "An act to enable the people of the Indiana territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union, on an equal footing with the original states and no other purpose whatever; and an annual account of the application of the same, shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, by such officer of the state as the legislature thereof shall direct; and in default of such return being made, the secretary of the Treasury is hereby required to withhold the pay of any sum that may then be due, until a return shall be made as herein required.

April 11, 1818—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to regulate and fix the compensation of the clerks in the different offices.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary for the Department of State be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed two thousand dollars per annum; two clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand six hundred dollars each; four clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars each; one clerk whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars; two clerks whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars each; one superintendent of the patent office, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand five hundred dollars; and one clerk in said patent office, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury Department be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ, for the office of the Treasury Department, one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed two thousand dollars per annum; two clerks whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand six hundred dollars each; three clerks whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars each; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars. For the office of the first comptroller, one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; four clerks whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars each; five clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars each; four clerks whose compensation shall not exceed one

thousand dollars each; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars. For the office of the Second Comptroller, one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; two clerks whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars; three clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars each; one clerk whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars. For the office of the First Auditor, one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; two clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars each; six clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars each; five clerks whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars each; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars. For the office of the second Auditor, one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; two clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars each; six clerks whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars each; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars. For the office of the third Auditor, one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; five clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars each; ten clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars each; six clerks whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars each. For the office of the fourth Auditor, one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; two clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars each; four clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars each; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars. For the office of the fifth Auditor, one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; one clerk whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars; four clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand and fifty dollars each; two clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars each; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; one clerk whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars; four clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand and fifty dollars each; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; one clerk whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars; and seven clerks whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars each. To the office of the Commissioner of the Land Office, one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; two clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars each; three clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars each; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars. For the office of the Register, one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; four clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars each; three clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars each; six clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars each; and seven clerks whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars each. To the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; two clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars each; three clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars each; five clerks whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars each; and two clerks whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars each.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the War Department be, and he is hereby authorized to employ for the office of the War Department, one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed two thousand dollars per annum; three clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand six hundred dollars; five clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars; eight clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars each; and five clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars each. For the office of the Paymaster-General, one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; one clerk whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars; two clerks whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars each; two clerks whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars each; two clerks whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars each; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars. For the office of the Superintendent of Indian Trade, one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars per annum; one clerk whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy Department be, and he is hereby authorized to employ one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand six hundred dollars per annum; one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars. For the office of the Superintendent of the Navy, one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars per annum; one clerk whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy Department be, and he is hereby authorized to employ one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand six hundred dollars per annum; one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars. For the office of the Superintendent of the Navy, one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars per annum; one clerk whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Attorney General be allowed to employ one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; two clerks whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand two hundred dollars each; nine clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars each.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ, in the office of the Third Auditor, until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, six additional clerks, at a compensation not exceeding one thousand dollars each per annum; and three additional clerks at a compensation not exceeding eight hundred dollars each; and in the office of the Second Comptroller, for the same period, two additional clerks, at a compensation not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum each; and one additional clerk, at a compensation not exceeding eight hundred dollars.

tion shall not exceed one thousand dollars each; and four clerks; whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars each.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ, in the office of the Third Auditor, until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, six additional clerks, at a compensation not exceeding one thousand dollars each per annum; and three additional clerks at a compensation not exceeding eight hundred dollars each; and in the office of the Second Comptroller, for the same period, two additional clerks, at a compensation not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum each; and one additional clerk, at a compensation not exceeding eight hundred dollars.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the compensation allowed by this act to clerks, shall commence from and after the thirty-first day of March last. And it shall be the duty of the Secretaries for the Departments of State, Treasury, War, and Navy, of the Commissioners of the Navy, and the Postmaster General, to report to Congress, at the beginning of each year, the names of the clerks they have employed respectively in the preceding year, together with the time each clerk was actually employed during the year, and the sums paid to each, and no higher or other allowance shall be made to any clerk in the said departments and offices than is authorized by this act: And all acts, and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

April 20, 1818.—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

Cumberland Orphan's Court.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1818.

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

Also at the Term aforesaid, John Wishart, Guardian of Patrick McCormack, a Lunatic, and David Shull, Guardian of Jonathan Shull and Rachel Shull, having severally set forth to this Court, that said Lunatic, and said Minors, have no personal Estates, and praying a decree of this Court to sell the whole of their Real Estates.

It is therefore ordered, That all persons interested in the Lands, Tenements, and Real Estate of said dec. and of the said Lunatic, and said Minor, do appear before the Judges of this Court, on the first MONDAY of June next, at 2 o'clock P. M. and show cause if any they have, why so much of the Real Estate of said dec. should not be sold, as will be sufficient to satisfy the debts and expenses which remain unpaid, and why the whole of the Real Estates of said Lunatic, and said Minor, situate in the County of Cumberland aforesaid, should not be sold for their support and maintenance, &c.

BY THE COURT, T. Elmer, Clerk. March, 30, 1818.

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—oc1.

STRATTON & BUCK

Have received, and offer for sale at very reduced prices, an elegant assortment of LOOKING-GLASSES, Andirons, Brass and Common, SHOVEL AND TONGS do. do. WAITERS, KNIVES AND FORKS, DESERT Do.

Bridgeton, April 13, 1818.

MASONIC ALMANACKS

For 1818, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

April 27th, 1818. Notice is hereby given, that the several acts of limitation, heretofore passed, and which barred the allowance and settlement of certain evidences of public debt, have been suspended for two years, by an act passed the 18th of April, 1818; of which the following is a copy.

WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury.

AN ACT to authorise the payment of certain certificates.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act, entitled, "an act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five; and so much of the act entitled "an act respecting loan office and final settlement certificates, indentures of interest, be, and the same is hereby, suspended for the term of two years, from and after the passing of this act, a notification of which temporary suspension of the act of limitation shall be published by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the information of the holders of the said certificates, in one or more of the public papers in each of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all certificates, commonly called loan office certificates countersigned by the loan officers of the states respectively, final settlements certificates, and indentures of interest, which at the time of passing this act, shall be outstanding, may be presented at the Treasury, and upon the same being liquidated and adjusted, shall be paid to the respective holders of the same, with interest, at six per cent. from the date of the last payment of interest, as endorsed on said certificates.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That for carrying this act into effect, the sum of eighty thousand dollars, be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

April 13, 1818—Approved, JAMES MONROE.



WHICH ARE CELEBRATED FOR THE CURE OF MOST DISEASES TO WHICH THE HUMAN BODY IS LIABLE.

Prepared only by the Sole Proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M.D.

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON WHIG, BRIDGETOWN, N.J.

DR. ROBERTSON'S Vegetable Nervous Cordial. Price One Dollar Fifty Cents

DR. ROBERTSON'S CELEBRATED Gout and Rheumatic Drops. PRICE TWO DOLLARS

DR. ROBERTSON'S INFALLIBLE Worm Destroying Lozenges. A Medicine highly necessary in all Pains. Price 50 Cents.

DR. ROBERTSON'S Patent Stomachic Bitters. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

DR. DYOTT'S Anti-Bilious Pills. For the Prevention and Cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers. Large boxes, 50 Cents—Small do. 25 Cts.

DR. DYOTT'S Patent Itch Ointment. Price 50 Cents.

DR. DYOTT'S Infallible Tooth-Ache Drops. Price Fifty Cents per Bottle, with full Directions for Using.

The Circassian Eye Water. Price Fifty Cents per Bottle, with full Directions for Using.

DR. TISSOTT'S Gout and Rheumatic Drop. Price Two Dollars.

MAHY'S Renowned Plaster Cloth, Approved and recommended by all the most eminent Physicians of the city of Philadelphia.

ALSO, Lee's (New-London) Anti-Bilious Pills. Turlington's Balsam. Godfrey's Cordial. Bateman's Drops. Anderson's Pills. Hooper's do. Essence of Peppermint. Haarlem and British Oil. Well's Patent Compressed Blacking. Bayley's Patent Blacking Cakes. Walkden's best British INK POWDER, &c.

May 11, 1818.

PATRIOTIC EFFUSIONS.

I will not now take any notice of particular instances of distress, in order to excite the sympathy of the benevolent, or to rouse the indignation of the patriotic; but being aware that the universality of the evil, which has brought the meeting together this day, cannot but furnish every individual with numerous instances of suffering, too shocking to be contemplated without the most painful emotion. Perhaps even some now present can no longer indulge the proud reflection that they owe no man any thing, and are distracted with the fearful forebodings of the horrors of an approaching winter. Concerning the causes of these miseries, with their probable remedies, we have met this day to examine and deliberate; which forms an enquiry of no ordinary importance to every individual who lives by the fruit of his own industry, and which, if happily it might be discussed throughout the kingdom generally, and decided upon constitutionally, may also become of equal importance to them that live upon the labour of others. The country is, at present, critically situated; her existence, as an independent state, has been frequently menaced by powerful nations, rendered hostile through the crooked policy of her rulers, and she has as frequently, by her gold, and the valour of her sons, turned the battle from her gates; but the internal enemies which are at present, with the most insatiable voracity, preying upon her vitals, threaten her with inevitable ruin. To counteract, (if it be yet possible,) the dire effects of these ravagers upon the constitution "to snatch the prey from the mighty," and to secure those reliques of our substance and liberty, which are not yet engulfed in the devouring vortex of public delinquency, as well as to recover the rights, of which we have been unjustly deprived, ought to be the steady aim of every friend of his country. And if the circumstances, in which we are placed, appear ominous of some mighty change, ought we not to congregate for the purpose of investigating our situation, and expressing our opinions as to what change ought to be, whether vassalage and poverty, or liberty and competence? But to do this, we are told by a certain class of men, we have neither the right nor the capacity. That as men we have the right, no argument worth notice can be adduced to disprove; and the very circumstance of our meeting this day, under the protection of the laws of our country for this purpose, sufficiently demonstrates that we also enjoy this right as Britons.

In reference to our capacity, it is asserted that the subject, we attempt to investigate, involves too many questions in the abstract science of political economy for the discussion and decision of popular assemblies; and that therefore it is the highest presumption, for any such, to endeavour to unfold the sublime mysteries, that regulate the destinies of mankind, and hide from vulgar eyes the causes of their misery. Considering the interest which these worthies, who propagate this doctrine, have in the continuance of this delusion, we need be little surprised at the arts which they employ to extend and perpetuate it: but to hear the same cry vociferated by silly dupes; equally the sport of their rapacity with ourselves, renders it not a little difficult to stifle the indignation, which one feels rising in his breast against such servility; whither perhaps it ought to excite his pity for their weakness. These, perhaps well-meaning, but credulous men, accustomed to view things as mystified by the labours of a press, corrupted by their own money to deceive them; and therefore measuring the capacities of men by the number of their acres, or some such other adventitious circumstance equally remote from the real test of intellectual endowment, cannot see how they, whose hands have to minister to their own necessities, can have any knowledge of the fitness of things. The absurdity of this opinion having been exposed by the gentleman, who first addressed the meeting, it is unnecessary for me to recapitulate the same, or produce similar arguments in illustration of the same truth. It may be observed, however, that the prevalence of this opinion has brought upon the country incalculable evils. It has terrified the timid, and deterred even the more resolute, from asserting their rights, and thereby averting the calamities, which at present threaten our existence as a free people. That the people should have acted, or rather have desisted from action, as if this opinion were correct, is deeply to be regretted; but adversity is a successful teacher, and under his fostering they have at last begun to bestir themselves. They, whose burdens have not yet deprived them of sensation, are beginning to feel the fatal consequences of their own supineness, and to understand something of their own importance in the scale of society; to know that "man hath no property in man," and to perceive that cheap bread is not the inseparable concomitant of dear corn, or happiness, of grinding taxation. From these appearances, may we not augur the happiest results; and hail them as the harbingers of better times, when the sophistry of designing knavery will recoil its plagues upon its vendors, and the people enjoy that share in the government of the country, which the constitution assigns them? Then, it will not be necessary that their names be preceded by a long list of unmeaning epithets to qualify them for understanding the simple art of government; neither will they have the disagreeable task of delivering their opinions upon the enemies of court parasites, and public peculators, a band of state harpies, which have too long been allowed a

place among the "troublers of the earth," and who, with a little variation, may be well described in the language of the Poet in his apostrophe to Death—

"O great tax-eaters! Whose every day is carnival, not sated yet? Unheard of epicures! The voracious gluttons do not always cram; Some abstinence is sought to edge the appetite; But they seek none!" and like the grave, can never have enough! But for them and their supporters, the distresses, which are now stalking frightfully before us, had never been—but for them, the ingenuity, the enterprise, the industry of Britons, would never have contributed to the restoration of those tyrannies, which are at present wasting the liberal part of the inhabitants of France, Italy, and Spain;—but for them, it would not be necessary to levy, annually, the sum of seventy millions sterling (or about £57 to each man, woman, and child, in the united kingdom,) to satisfy the demands of the borough-faction's creditors, and the rapacity of meritless pensioners;—but for them, the people of England would never have been reduced to the necessity of becoming paupers upon Bourbon generosity, or of selling their labour by auction, under the superintendance of parish officers;—and but for them, (always including their supporters,) the dreadful experiment of subsisting a wife and family upon from four to seven or eight shillings a week [from 88 to 170 cents] would never have been made among ourselves, in Scotland;—an experiment which hath already proved, beyond all contradiction, that if patience be a virtue, the people of this part of the country may vie with any stoic of antiquity in this department of moral excellence. This patience surely bears honourable testimony to the soundness of their understanding; because to have acted otherwise—to have made war upon their fellow-citizens,—to have taken up arms against improvements in machinery, would have shown them to be wholly ignorant of the causes of their miseries, and besides exposing them to certain punishment, would greatly retard those measures, which alone can procure them relief;—and as this relief can only be obtained by a rational, firm, and persevering conduct, regulated by the constitution, I am persuaded that such will be the conduct of the inhabitants of Paisley, and I hope I shall see this practically illustrated in this behaviour and discussions this day. To conclude; as the true cause of the present calamities can only be found in the iniquitous system of profligate, profusion, which so long, and so deeply marked the reign of the borough faction so the remedies to be applied, obviously consist in adopting the most rigid economy in every department of the public expenditure, and a constitutional reform in the Common's House of Parliament. These will go far in diffusing renovated health and activity through all the ramifications of the social system.

* Three hundred and ten million, eight hundred thousand dollars. † \$22 yearly to every human being in Great Britain and Ireland, in duties and direct taxes. This refers to a wonderful act of Louis the XVIII's bounty, while in England. I do not recollect the exact sum, but out of the munificent pension he enjoyed under the British Government, he gave one or two thousand for the relief of the inhabitants of London. He was then on the eve of being restored, and was therefore unusually generous. These patriotic supporters of Public Reform were uniformly the advocates of order, strenuously disapproving of every measure which the sternest virtue might condemn, or the law of their country disallow;—nevertheless, they have been misrepresented abroad as factious traitors, and unattractive incendiaries, and persecuted and imprisoned at home, as execrators of sedition, plotters of treason, destruction, and blood. Would to Heaven the defamers were but half as virtuous.

The Patriot's Farewell Tear. Upon a rugged rock, which jealous, Frowns proud defiance on the billows, See Caledonia sit bewailing Her freedom bed, her glory failing. A warm farewell,—a long farewell I take,—and 'tis a sad farewell! And must I see the Land, which brav'ry So long held free, doom'd now to slavery?— Ah! no—since help I cannot give thee, Dear Caledonia! farewell wd' thee! A warm farewell,—a long farewell And 'tis, perhaps, a last farewell! Where now thy homes, fam'd in story, Who liv'd in Freedom, died in glory? The arms are weak that would defend thee: The hands are dust that could defend thee: A warm farewell,—a long farewell! And, O! I fear, a last farewell! Once fear'd by foes, by friends respected; Now poor, defenceless, and neglected, They, who should aid thee, now distress thee— Who should protect thee, now oppress thee: A warm farewell,—a long farewell, My bosom bleeds to say "farewell!" Upon thy fields, where freedom flourish'd, A useless, tyrant band isouri'd; Thy wealth by lavish fools is wasted; Thy hopes by blind ambition blasted. O then farewell,—a warm farewell; 'Tis all I can, to bid farewell! But could my arm, or blood, relieve thee, From all the reckless ill that grieves thee; Never would I weeping leave thee; Never take this farewell wd' thee! O then farewell,—a warm farewell, 'Tis all I can,—to bid farewell! I see the dungeon-cell preparing, And lawless rage his dagger bring;— A hapless exile I must leave thee; Farewell!—forever, farewell wd' thee! A sad farewell, a last farewell, One other look, and then—farewell! Farewell, my love! yes!—farewell wd' thee! My heart—my soul will never leave thee! Farewell my friends—I weep to sever— But part we must, perhaps, forever! Sweet love, farewell—kind friends farewell, My home—my country—all—farewell!

Mr. SCHULTZ, The first of May has been for many ages, devoted to innocent mirth, and rural festivity, and hailed as the eldest daughter of Springs the promise of the blushing luxuriance of Summer, and the smiling plenty of Autumn; the emblem of beauty's bloom, and all the sacred delights of love. Many a fond, enamoured, rustic bard has chaunted his simple roundelay in its celebration, and even the more dignified worshippers of Apollo have deemed its festive delights a subject worthy of their muse. At the head of these, stands the elegant, persecuted, and immortal Buchanan, the Scottish Placcus, in whose inspired strains, the subject attains an elevation as unusual as unexpected. In other hands it might have been beautiful; in his it becomes sublime. To those who are acquainted with the language in which he wrote, I do not present the following lines as worthy of their notice. To those, who have not access to the original, I would say, that the following attempt at translating Buchanan's ode to the first of May, is done according to the best ability of the writer, and may serve to give them some faint idea of what a light subject may become in the hands of Genihs.

THE FIRST OF MAY. From the Latin of Buchanan. Hail first of May! auspicious day! Delight and joy are thine: Thine gubbe and jest and sprightly play, And graceful dance of the young and gay. And the flow of mirth and wine And hail young beauty's bright return, With dew-tipt flow'rs at early morn; Restoring, with the changeful year, The bloom of youth, and risksome cheer; Reviving, in his course sublime, The drooping age of hastening Time. When Time was young, and Earth was new And golden were the hours, Gay Spring, 'er all, her mantle threw, And sweet to all, the west wind blew, Through an aranthine bow'rs, The fostering breezes warm'd the earth, And cherish'd her ambrosial birth; And such as now, an order mild Preval'd o'er all, and Nature smil'd Amid her rich spontaneous store, Which wav'd its bloom on every shore.

And, such as now the cloudless sky, And gently circling airs, Which brooded o'er the blissful isles; And plains, still ignorant of toils, Weak age, disease and cares. And, such as now, the light-wing'd breeze, Which kiss'd the breast of lakes and seas; Or, whispering through the peaceful grove, Off, sportive, stole the sigh of love; Or, shady Lethe! o'er thee, It shook the mournful cypress tree. When Heaven's latest fires shall cease To rage, and hush'd, the winds Of desolation rest in peace, Perhaps a breeze so pure as this, Will cheer ethereal minds. Then, hail auspicious, noted day, Pride of the age which rolls away! Hail! image of departed times, Unting'd with woes, unstan'd with crime; Hail! specimen of promiss'd peace,— Eternity's full orb of bliss! Newport, May 1st. 1818.

A Tar, after returning from a voyage for log-wood, having made rather too free with a plank belonging to the owners of the vessel to which he belonged, was taken before a justice and accused of the theft. On his being asked what he had to say in his defence, replied, "That, after having assisted to steal a whole ship-load from the Spaniards, it was a hard case if he could not have a plank for his own use, without so much palaver!"

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THE WHIG. BRIDGETON, MAY 11, 1818.

The following Circular of the Hon. E. Bateman to his constituents, is inserted at the request of a number of gentlemen, who are solicitous that the subjects therein contained should be more generally known and understood; that the inhabitants of Cumberland may be induced to turn their attention more to the subject of Agriculture; to cultivate their farms, in preference to occupying their time in forming schemes of speculation, and in cutting and carting of wood. It is a lamentable fact, that a great portion of the inhabitants of this, and the adjoining counties, who have large farms, neglect them, and confine themselves exclusively to cutting wood;—an employment which scarcely yields them sufficient to meet the current expenses of their families and cattle. This arises, in a great measure, from the erroneous idea entertained by them, that the soil is unfit for cultivation; that it would not yield a sufficiency to repay them for their labor. Under this impression individuals possessing extensive tracts of land, have gone on cutting and carting a load of wood to market one day, to meet the expenses of the next. In consequence of this they remain in a state of actual poverty; whereas by a due attention to their farms, they would soon render themselves independent. In various parts of the eastern states, the soil is by no means superior to that of Cumberland, in many places it is inferior; yet, notwithstanding this, the farmers there, by industry and a strict attention to their farms, have realised large fortunes from land, of a quality very inferior to that of Cumberland. In future, we shall devote a portion of our paper to the subject of Agriculture—giving the latest improvements in the art, &c. for the benefit of those who are disposed to try its effect, in preference to carting wood.

(Circular.) Washington, April 4th, 1818. I am not about to write to you on the subject of politics, or to give a history of Congressional proceedings, or spin out a metaphysical essay. I acknowledge that the political interests and prosperity of our country are matters of high importance; to which I am far from being indifferent; these considerations I propose, however, for the present to lay aside, for the purpose of addressing you on subjects, of a pecuniary character, which I deem of vast consequence to the comfort, welfare, and prosperity of the people in the southern part of New-Jersey. You will not accuse me of presumption or imprudence if I bring into view, and impart my sentiments on matters with which I am, practically, but little acquainted; the remarks that I shall make are the result of strong convictions, drawn from observation and notorious existing facts, and though they may not apply in their full force to you, and notwithstanding you may differ from me in some particulars, yet I am sure I shall have your assent to the following proposition, that in our section of the country too little attention is paid to the cultivation of the soil. The business part of the community you know are commonly divided into three classes: viz. The Agricultural, or cultivators of the land; The Manufacturing or mechanical; and The Commercial, or trading class. Each of these occupations are necessary in a well-regulated community, but they ought to exist in due proportion to each other; if we have too much of one, and too little of the others, the harmony and perfection of the community is impaired. Such I consider our situation—we have too much speculation and trade, but vastly too little good farming. The lamentable effects of this state of things have long been apprehended, and are daily disclosing themselves. To what other cause can be ascribed the numerous insolvencies, scarcity of money; neglected plantations, and the heavy drain on our population by emigrations to the west? These are circumstances with which all are acquainted, and for which a remedy ought to be speedily applied. In order to excel, or even tolerably succeed, in any branch of business, it is necessary that the attention should be devoted to it: no man can be a good Lawyer, Physician, or Mechanic, without application and industry. This remark is equally applicable to the Farmer—his is an art that must be learned. This granted, permit me to inquire, is there not a want of enterprise in this calling? is not the ingenuity of those who follow it, too often reserved for other objects? The consequence is little profit, discouragement, and often abandonment of the farm, for some other employment, very probably less profitable, if not ultimately ruinous. It is certain that at this time the Agricultural interest of the United States is doing better than any other; while every thing else languishes, the products of the soil command a ready market, and high price. With the advantages of navigation with which the counties of Salem, Cumberland, and Cape May are favoured, and the many convenient sites for manufacturing establishments which exist, I am convinced if proper attention was bestowed on

the best means of improving and cultivating the land, that our condition would be greatly improved—we should then be prosperous. I know that some of the land is light, and scarcely worth tilling; let it alone, and give that of a better quality the whole benefit of your exertions. It is obvious that the first consideration must be to increase its fertility, by the application of those means within reach, and I am aware the difficulty rests very much here; many shrink from the attempt for fear of expense, and length of time that would be necessary to effect the purpose. But is not the difficulty overrated? Persevering application, and determined industry, will overcome every obstacle; and if I can only succeed in fixing attention to the object and enlisting the ingenuity and industry of our farmers in the undertaking, I shall consider the business half done. There are several means by which land may be enriched and rendered more productive. The plaster of Paris, it is probable, might be advantageously used, to a greater extent than at present, especially in neighbourhoods remote from salt water. From what I have been informed of the situation and appearance of the country in Burlington, Monmouth, and other places where marl has, within a few years, been discovered, it is reasonable to believe there are beds of it in our district, probably in abundance equal to all the wants. Such is represented to be the invaluable effects of good marl, that lands, near where it is discovered, are very soon enhanced in value from 20 to 50 per cent. Without these aids, however, which cannot be applied in all places, I ask the question, Whether it is not practicable, and without much additional expense, for most farmers to increase the quantity of manure heretofore annually made, by carefully collecting, combining, and preserving the various articles from which it may be produced? Even the simple mixture of different earths often has a beneficial effect. My intention is not to go into details; but, respectfully, to suggest considerations which your judgment will enable you to apply with better effect than I am capable of prescribing. I cannot, however, withhold the opinion, that the cultivation of upland grasses is of primary importance, a branch of husbandry which has, hitherto, been miserably neglected; by this single mean, taking care to adapt the kind of grass to the quality of the soil, and not sparing the seed, I am sure much advantage might be derived. I have not the smallest doubt, but that much of our land is well calculated for clover, timothy, and other grasses, now generally esteemed preferable to the herd grass. Let experiments be undertaken; great improvements have, in our recollection, been made in the mechanic arts and in commerce, why, then, should we be content to plod on the beaten and unproductive track of our ancestors, in tilling the earth? agriculture is an ancient, an honourable, and indispensable calling. Again I advise experiments: try this—try that; one or the other will succeed, and crown your labours with pecuniary rewards. The kind of crops which ought to be cultivated, and the best time and manner of doing it, must be left to your better judgment; I will only remark, that such is the facility of intercourse with Philadelphia, a great market town, by means of water communication, to a large portion of our citizens, that, with a proper regard to the foregoing hints, we might be enabled to supply that city with many articles much to our advantage. Instead of relying on the drudgery of the precarious lumber business for support, or launching out into ill-advised and often disastrous trade and speculation, we have it in our power to draw from mother Earth, by means of agricultural enterprise and industry, a much more certain and comfortable subsistence. The limits which I assigned myself are already more than occupied, ye I cannot refrain from recommending more attention to the culture of fruit trees, as a sure means of future profit. Let not our views be confined to the narrow circle of the present time; we are naturally solicitous to make provision for our children; and though we may not live to witness the avails, yet there is, perhaps, no way in which moderate sums of money can be vested with more certain profit, than in planting and cultivating well chosen fruit trees. The foregoing sentiments have been strengthened by an association, for several months past, with several intelligent practical farmers. I am, myself, impressed with the importance of the suggestions I have brought to your view, and under that impulse, with the hope of at least doing some good, I determined to address you in this manner. Reject what may be esteemed fanciful or erroneous, but give me credit for laudable motives; believe me influenced by an ardent desire of bettering the condition and prospects of my friends and fellow-citizens, remembering that if I have been mistaken in the value you will be disposed to place on the this epistle, that it comes to you untaxed—gratis. EPHRAIM BATEMAN. UNIFORM. By the late Militia Law, all commissioned officers hereafter appointed, are required to appear in the uniform prescribed for the regular army, of the United States, and officers already in commission, may adopt it if they think proper. The following extracts from the regulations of the War Office, are published for the information of our patrons. The Uniform of the Army of the United States. The coat of the infantry and artillery shall be uniformly blue, no red collars or

...and no lace shall be worn by any grade, excepting in epaulets and sword knots.

The rank and file will wear coats, the button holes of these will be trimmed with tape on the collar only. Leather caps will be substituted for felt, and worsted or cotton pompons for feathers.

General officers, and all others of the general staff, not otherwise directed, shall wear cocked hats without feathers, yellow gilt bullet buttons, and buttonholes in the herring bone form.

The epaulets of major generals will have the gold ground of each strap, two silver stars.

The epaulets of brigadiers will have on each strap one star.

The uniform of the hospital surgeons and mates, shall be black, the coats with binding collars; and on each side of the collar a star of embroidery, within half an inch of the front edge.

Of the General Staff.

The Coat—Single breasted, with ten buttons, and button holes worked with blue twist, in front, five inches long at the top, and three at the bottom. Standing collar to be united in front to the edge of the breast of the coat, not to rise higher than the tip of the ear, and always as high as front as the chin will permit, in turning the head. The cuffs not less than three and a half, nor more than four, inches wide. The skirts faced with blue, the bottom of each not more than seven, nor less than three and a half inches wide; the length to reach the bend of the knee. The bottom of the breast and two hip buttons to range.

On the collar one blind hole, five inches long, with a button on each side.

The blind holes on each side of the front, in the herring bone form, to be in the same direction with the collar, from the top to the bottom.

Blind holes (in the like form) to proceed from four buttons, placed lengthwise, on each skirt. A gilt star, on the centre of the bottom, two inches from the edge.

The cuffs to be indented within one and a half inch of the edge, with four buttons lengthwise on each sleeve, and holes to the three upper buttons, corresponding with the indentation of the cuff, on the centre of which is to be inserted the lower button.

All general officers will be permitted to embroider the button holes.

The adjutants general, inspectors general, quartermasters general, and their assistants and deputies, will be permitted to embroider the button holes of the collar and cuffs only.

Vests, breeches, and pantaloons.—White, (or buff for general officers.) Vests, single breasted, without pocket flaps—Blue pantaloons may be worn in the winter, and nankeen in the summer. Breeches, with four buttons on the knees, and gilt knee buckles—on pantaloons.

High military boots and gilt spurs.

Black stock.—of leather or silk.

Chapeaus.—of the following form: the hat not less than six and a half, nor more than nine inches high in the rear, nor less than fifteen nor more than seventeen and a half inches from point to point, bound round the edge with black binding, an half inch wide.

Button and loop, black. Cockade, the same, four and a half inches diameter, with a gold eagle in the centre.

Swords.—Yellow mounted, with a black or yellow gripe. For the officers of the adjutant, inspector, and quartermaster general's department, sabres; for all others, straight swords.

Waist belts.—of black leather. No sashes.

Epaulets.—of gold; according to rank.

Of the Artillery.

Coat—of the same length and general description with that of the staff.

Pocket flaps, cross indented below, not less than two and a half, nor more than three, inches wide, with four buttons and blind holes; two buttons at the opening of the pocket of each skirt; and a diamond of blue cloth, ornamented one and a quarter inch on each side, the centre two inches from the bottom of the coat.

The blind holes on either side of the front, with the coat buttoned close to the collar, accurately to form lines with the corresponding ones opposite, from the top to the bottom, i. e. not to represent herring bone.

The cuffs with four blind holes, extending from four buttons placed across on each.

One blind hole on the collar, five inches long, with one button on each side.

Gilt buttons, of the size and insignia furnished the commissary general of purchases from the war department.

Vests, breeches, and pantaloons.—for the field and staff, the same as those described for the general staff; and **vests and pantaloons**, for the officers of the line, the same, except the first and second particular articles.

Boots to reach to the calf of the leg.

Stocks and chapeaus.—of the same general description with those of the general staff.

Button and loop of the chapeau, yellow. Black cockade of leather, four and a half inches diameter, with a gold eagle in the centre. A white feather to rise eight inches.

Swords.—cut and thrust, yellow mounted, with a black or yellow gripe.

Waist belts.—of white leather two inches wide, yellow oval-plate of the same width.

Sashes.—to be worn only on a tour of duty, and round the waist; the knot tied a little within the left hip, the end to hang over the left thigh.

Epaulets.—of gold, (bullion and strap), according to rank. The adjutant, quartermaster, and paymaster, to wear a counter strap on the opposite shoulder.

Post surgeons will wear the same uniform, except the cape, which is of black velvet.

Of the Infantry.

The same as that pointed out for the officers of artillery, (surgeons and mates, same as post surgeons,) with the following exceptions.

[General order, March 13, 1817. The officers of the light companies will wear short coats with wings—when off duty, they are allowed to wear the regimental coat with epaulets.]

The sword of the sabre form, and with mounting silver or plated. For the medical staff, small swords.

Epaulets, wings, buttons, spurs, buckles and trimmings, silver or plated, and caps may be worn on duty.

The light infantry companies of regiments are allowed wings, of worsted or cotton.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract of a letter written by a gentleman in Buenos Ayres, to his friend in New York, dated Feb. 7, 1818.

As far as I can ascertain at present, Valparaiso is blockaded by a frigate and three small vessels and another vessel cruising between that port and Coquimbo. They had munitions of war and dry goods. You will ere this readies you, have heard of the capture of Mr. Astor's ship the *Beaver*, and of the *Canton*, and a *Salem* vessel, by the blockading squadron.

The last mails from Chili state, that from 3 to 4000 troops had embarked at Lima, and supposed to be destined to reinforce Talcahuano—that the Indians in the cause of the royalists had forced O'Higgins (whose force consisted of 2500 men) to retire, from before that place, and that St. Martin was near forming a junction with O'Higgins, with a force of 5000 men.

Talcahuano has always remained in possession of the Royalists, and is said to be a strong place, situated about six degrees to the southward of Valparaiso. It is conjectured that the Patriots will attack them, before they are relieved.

The Chilean government have recently made a communication to the government of Buenos Ayres, stating the danger that vessels will incur on the coast, and recommends to the consuls and merchants of this place, to send their merchandize over land to them, in which case they promised a reduction of duties.

The Royalists have been capturing some English vessels on the other side of the continent, and a British frigate sailed from here to Lima on that account; the captain of which, it is stated, was cavalierly treated by that government, and the prize not restored.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. Frigate Congress, to his friends in Norfolk dated.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 8.

On the 28th ult. at six in the morning, we had the satisfaction to see the entrance of Rio Janeiro, bearing N. W. by N. and the following day we anchored off the town. We found here several men of war of different nations. Upon entering the harbor two salutes of twenty, one gun each, were from this ship; the first which was returned, gun for gun, from one of the Forts, and the second was answered by the Portuguese Admiral's ship.

On the 6th inst. the Coronation of the Prince Regent was solemnized, when he was proclaimed King of Portugal, under the title of John VI. The morning of that day was ushered in by a discharge of cannon from the fortresses, and vessels of different nations lying in the harbor. The salutes were repeated at meridian and sunset of that day; for three days in succession the same ceremony was observed, and at night, the town, and many vessels in the harbor were splendidly illuminated. Three salutes were fired from our ship on the 6th but they were not repeated on the ensuing two days. Our whole ship's company have been uncommonly healthy, and continue so to this moment. We sail to-morrow, I believe, for St. Catharines."

WELMINGTON (Del.) May 2.

By a late arrival, several Gentlemen in this neighborhood have received letters from the frigate Congress at Buenos Ayres where she arrived the 28th Feb. One of them has been kindly put into our hands; from this we made the following extracts:

Buenos Ayres, March 4.

The Portuguese are still in possession of Monte Video. They have there 4 or 5000 men, Artigas who is in possession of the surrounding country, keeps them cooped within their lines, (extending about 3 miles from the city.) Without these they dare not venture unless in considerable bodies. The Portuguese and Buenos Ayrean governments are on good terms; Artigas is at war with both. The Buenos Ayreans sent lately several hundred men against him; these, it is said, he defeated. He carries on a sort of partizan warfare; his soldiers are little better than savages; generally mounted men, admirable riders, inured to hardship and danger. It is impossible for any army to operate successfully against them. They make an attack or an incursion, and are off in a moment.

We could not get our frigate higher up the river than Monte Video. We made our passage from this place in a small schooner.

Mr. M. received yesterday a letter from Chili, in which the arrival of the *Ontario* is mentioned; s/he went into Valparaiso, notwithstanding her having been forbidden by the blockading squadron. A large Spanish vessel lately arrived there, prize to the *Adelina* privateer. San Martin is in the neighborhood of Valparaiso.

Puerreydon is still in power here; and according to all accounts, is not a little despotic. The clergy have great influence—many of them are members of Congress—there is nothing like toleration or liberty of the press.

It is rumored that Puerreydon, the Director will shortly be displaced by the

Congress, by whom this officer (the chief magistrate) is elected.

The commissioners have not yet been presented: They are I believe, to wait upon the Secretary of state to-morrow. How long we shall remain here or what course we shall pursue I know not. I think it probable that our stay here will be limited to a month, or, at the extent, six weeks. I hope to be at home the latter part of June.

The weather is very warm. The climate, though a fine one, does not come up to what I expected. We have a profusion of fine fruit, particularly grapes. The heat and dust (the latter is particularly annoying) render walking so disagreeable, that I have not been much abroad."

We are verbally informed that another gives some account of the rescue of a Portuguese sailor belonging to the Congress, while on shore at Rio Janeiro. This circumstance, with some inadmissible requisitions from the authorities on shore, occasioned a correspondence, of considerable spirit on the part of Capt. Sinclair, which occasioned the King of Brazil, &c. who admitted the spirited department of Capt. Sinclair, to desire his attendance at Court, where he met with a flattering reception from the Portuguese monarch, who in the course of conversation, observed, that he wished to cultivate the good will of the Americans, among whose virtues, he said, that of sincerity was beyond any other nation.

It was signified by the municipal authority that Captain Sinclair must not depart without permission. This however was disregarded; and the frigate passed the fort with lighted matches, prepared to resist any attempt to interrupt her.

Important.

The editors of the New York Gazette have received per the *Adriana*, the following from their correspondent at Gibraltar, under the date of March 23.

"I have but little news to give you. Our squadron are at present at Messina, but are expected here about the 10th to the 15th April; and I suppose Corn. Chauncey will leave this for home about the 25th April. The Plague still rages at Algiers, and other parts in Barbary.—No communication is permitted between this and the Barbary shore.

"In Spain the greatest misery and distress prevail. The government have resorted to every expedient to raise money, but all to no purpose. A meeting was called in Cadiz, a short time since, under a penalty of \$50 for every absentee, and a demand made of \$120,000. No sum was granted; but the governor has undertaken to collect what each individual may be willing to give. It is not more than two months since the merchants of that city were squeezed out of \$15,000. It appears that Cadiz as well as many other ports in Spain have been made parts of deposit, and not free ports as called by some. The object is to relieve the merchants, and put them in a good humour, so that they may squeeze a little money out of them, neither of which objects I think will be attained.

"About three weeks since, the officer who went to the proper department for the pay of his corps found an empty chest; and it is said began to damn his majesty, and all connected with him. Another went to the *Terrienti Rey*, and told him he would not be responsible for those under his command, if funds were not provided for them very soon. Another meeting of merchants has in consequence been called. If all this can happen after *Garay's* system of May last, and the moneys have been promptly paid into the treasury under that system, and after receiving the 400,000 sterling from Great Britain for abolishing the slave trade, what may be expected in a few months more? Nothing short of rebellion, notwithstanding the patience in these people.

"The fleet the Spaniards received from the Dutch, are laid up in *dry dock*, and will there rot. They have no money to fit them out—no seamen, and no provisions for the seamen; and of course no means to procure any.

The treaty between the Portuguese and Tunissians has expired, and as no treaty has been concluded upon, the Portuguese detained all Tunissians; at least they cruise off here and prevent vessels under that flag from going through the Straits. Two Portuguese frigates and some smaller vessels, are here watching the Tunissians. Two sloops of war and a schooner, under that flag are here, and are afraid to move.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

Extract of a letter, received by the brig General Jackson, from St. Barts, dated April 11th, 1818.

Admiral Brion, just arrived here from the Main, reports the capture of Carraccas and Laguiria, by the Independents, and an expected attack against Porto Cabello; the total defeat of Morillo and his army, and his death by a pike through his body. This may be premature.

He comes with proclamations of Bolivar, inviting the expedition of part of three regiments from England, (which are now here waiting for advice,) to join him, under very flattering prospects. I can procure none of those papers, or would forward them."

New-York, May 1.

Nothing can more fully shew the enterprise of our New-England brethren, than the following fact—A brig, of one hundred and ninety seven tons is now in this port, owned at the eastward by seventeen persons, of the following occupations, viz:—four merchants, two squires, three traders, one sail maker, one physician, one baker, one rope maker, one tailor, one cabinet maker, one mariner, and one farmer.—[*Evening Post*]

We understand that the brig Rambler, recently arrived at Providence, brought home from Canton, 90,000 Dollars in specie! Such has been her success in a trading voyage, that the above sum was over after the purchase of her cargo at Canton. The R. performed a voyage round the world in fifteen months and twenty days! Seven months and ten days of the time she lay in port.

CAUTION.

SAMUEL WHITTALL, styling himself agent for the assignees of Joseph Jones, late of the City of Philadelphia, having advertised that he will offer for sale at Public Vendue, on Friday the 22d of May next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Jarvis W. Brewster, innkeeper, at Bridgeton, Cumberland county and state of New-Jersey, 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, among other property, viz. A FARM in the township of Downe county of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey, purchased by Joseph Jones of William Griffith, Esq. being part of the Dolas property.

Now the said assignees and the Public generally are cautioned, that all the right, title and estate, which the said Joseph Jones ever had, or claimed to have, in the aforesaid property, has been vested by good and sufficient conveyances and assurances in the law, in the subscribers, who now are in possession of the premises; and will hold the same till evicted therefrom by sentence of the law.

R. W. Ogden,
John Roland,
Wm. F. Seeger.

May 11, 1818.

Just Published,
And for Sale at the Office of the *Whig*, and by the Authors at Port-Elizabeth,
THE
FARMERS & MECHANICS'
COMPLETE
INTEREST TABLES;
By
WILLIAM M. CURTISS, & JAMES B. LANE
Price 50 Cts. single, or \$4 50 per doz.

BY the help of these Tables persons of the most ordinary capacity may readily discover the interest on any sum, from one Dollar to Twelve thousand, for any time, from One-Day to Seven years;—the whole accurately calculated at 7 per cent.

The Authors feel no disposition to enlarge on the merits of this work, believing that every man's reflection and experience will convince him of its utility, and desiring that it should be judged by its own intrinsic value, without the aid of newspaper commendation.

All orders through the medium of the Post-Office, (post paid) will be promptly attended to, by
William M. Curtiss,
James B. Lane.
Port-Elizabeth, May 11, 1818.

BUCK & FITHIAN
Have Just Received,
And are now opening at the White Store-house, opposite Stratton & Buck's,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass & Dy-Stuffs,

Of every Description, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, either Wholesale or Retail.

N. B. Orders from Physicians, Manufacturers, and country-Merchants, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Bridgeton, May 11, 1818.

CAUTION
To Purchasers at Sheriff's Sale.

THE Sheriff of Cumberland County New Jersey, has advertised, that he will expose to sale on Monday, the first of June next, at the house of Philip Souder in Bridgeton, certain tracts of land, as the property of Joseph Jones, and among others, "a Farm in the township of Down, commonly known by the name of the Dolas Farm, containing 427 acres," in which description, it may be intended to include a certain tract now most generally known by the name of the Griffith Farm, containing 177 acres; therefore, all persons are cautioned, in case the last mentioned tract should be so exposed for sale, that all the right, title and interest, ever had or claimed by Joseph Jones therein, has been conveyed by good assurances, and now is legally vested in the undersigned, who are by their agents in possession of the same

R. W. Ogden,
John Roland,
Wm. F. Seeger.

May 11th, 1818—4t

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Orphans Court of the County of Cumberland, will be Exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, o said day, at the inn of Lewis Riggins, in the township of Maurice River,

A Lot of Woodland,
joining John Chance and Benoni Mun-ey, containing about forty acres.—Also, A LOT of MEADOW, joining John Brinton and Munsey, containing about forty acres. Conditions at sale by

Avis Cullen,
Guardian of Spencer Cullen

May 11th, 1818—4t

ON TUESDAY,
The 12th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.
WILL BE
Exposed to Sale, at Public Vendue, at the Store of the Subscriber in Bridgeton,
SUNDRY
Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber on book account, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment.

H. R. MERSEILLES.
May 11, 1818.

Bridgeton Prices Current,
(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)
May 11, 1818.

ARTICLES.	Per	From	To
	lb	cts	cts
Butter,	do	20	25
Candles, dipt,	do	18	22
mould,	do	25	
Rhode-Island Cheese,	do	17	18
Chocolate,	do	25	
Cotton,	do	37	
Coffee,	do	2	28
Cider, best,	bb	3	50
FISH, Shad,	do	9	00
Mackarel,	do	9	00
Flax,	lb	12	15
Flaxseed,	bu	1	25
FLOUR, Wheat super.	cw	5	50
Rye,	do	3	50
Buckwheat,	do	3	50
GRAIN, Wheat,	bush	1	80
Rye,	do	90	1
Indian Corn,	do	62	75
Oats,	do	37	40
Hams,	lb	18	20
Mog's Lard,	do	18	0
Madder,	do	37	3
Molasses, West India,	gal	70	75
Sugar-House,	do	1	00
Onions,	bush	50	75
Pork,	lb	16	18
Potatoes,	bush	3	50
Rice,	lb	8	8
Salt, fine and coarse,	bush	1	00
Sugars,	lb	12	16
SPIRITS, Jamaica best,	do	1	25
Common Spirits,	do	1	00
Gin, Holland,	do	50	
Common,	do	1	00
Brandy, Cognac,	do	2	25
Common,	do	1	25
Peach,	do	1	25
Whiskey, Apple,	do	87	1
Rye,	do	75	
WINES, Lisbon,	do	1	50
Port,	do	2	50
Madeira,	do	4	00
WOOD, Oak,	cord	3	50
Hickory,	do	5	00

Course of Exchange.
[COMPARED 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, Hulmville, 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.

Pennsylvania.—Reading, 13 per cent. Farmer's Bank at Lancaster 2; Susquehanna Bridge Company at Columbia, 2; Lancaster Trading Company, 2; Silver Lake, 2; Little York, Chambersburg, Gettysburgh, and other Pennsylvania Notes, from 2 to 3 1/2 per cent.

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

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by an act of congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled "an act making provision for the establishment of additional Land Offices in the Territory of Missouri;" the president of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands which have been surveyed in the said territory, to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I JAMES MONROE, president of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Missouri territory, shall be held as follows, viz: At St. Louis, in the said territory, on the first Monday in August, October, December, February and April next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of St. Louis. Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale, commencing with the most eastern ranges west of the fifth principal meridian line, and proceeding westerly.

At the seat of justice for Howard County, in the said Territory, on the first Monday in September and November next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of Howard County. Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale: The first to be in a square form, and to include the seat of justice of said county; as nearly in the centre as the situation of the surveys will admit, and the second immediately east of the first, and in the same form; excepting from sale in each district, the lands which have been or may be reserved by law for other purposes.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:
JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner 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 April next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

A map of the above Lands may be had (previous to the sales) at the General Land Office, and at the Land Offices in the Missouri territory. The Map is now engraving for

JOHN GARDINER,
Chief Clerk in the General Land Office.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Supreme Court, Cumberland, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, 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 47 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; together 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 contains 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, 1818.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Supreme Court, Cumberland, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, 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 Dare, 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 Sayres' 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 Dare, William McCormick, and Lewis M. James, assignees, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

Bridgeton, April 27, 1818.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, 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 Mayhew, 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.

Bridgeton, April 27, 1818.

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 1819.

For Sale,

A Good HORSE, and Second Handed CHAIR. Apply to Azel Pierson. Bridgeton, April 27, 1818.

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, 1818.—2m.

Bridgeton and Cape Island STAGE.

THE STAGEFARE 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 sunrise, 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, 1818.—4f

Treasury Department, Washington, April 10th, 1818.

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, Secretary of Treasury.

April 16.—th1c

Sheriff's Sales.

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

A Lot of Land, with the improvements thereon, situate in the township of Greenwich, said to contain forty acres, more or less; joins lands of Howell Watson and others, also, a quantity of Salt Marsh and Fred 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 Bacooi and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

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

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

At the same time and place, An equal undivided two thirds of two thousand acres of Salt Marsh, situate in the township of Fairfield,—joins lands of Smith Bowen; also, eight acres, joins Daniel Parvin and others, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of JAMES L. CRAWFORD, and taken in execution at the suit of Ebenezer Westcott, assignee of Isaac Alderman, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

April 13th, 1818.—4w

HANNAH STEELLING,

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

Has on hand, A handsome assortment of STRAW BONNETS, Newest Fashion; Also Elegant Straw Hat, for sale by the piece or yard A Fashionable assortment of RIBBONS, LACES, &c.

Several Apprentices wanted immediately. Bridgeton, April 13, 1818.

NOTICE.

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

Daniel P. Stratton, Nathan L. Stratton. Bridgeton, March 6, 1818.

Sale of Real Estate.

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

No. 1. A PLANTATION, situate in said township, near the Presbyterian meeting house, adjoining lands of Elmer Ogden, Jason Ogden and others, containing fifty-four acres—on which there are two Dwelling Houses, under one of which there is a cellar—a crib or wagon-house, and one old barn and orchard.

No. 2. A LOT containing about 2 acres, situate on the public road leading from Bridgeton to Dividing Creek, adjoining the Grave Yard, on which there is a Dwelling House, Store-House and a number of good fruit trees, and a good well of water.

No. 3. A LOT of 2 and a quarter Acres, adjoining the foregoing.

No. 4. A Lot of WOOD LAND, containing about 4 acres, adjoining lands of Powell Garrison and others.—Attendance will be given and conditions made known on the day of sale by.

Patience Newcomb, } Executors
Henry Howel, }

March 18, 1818.—4t

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.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers having taken the large and commodious Distillery of John Wood, Esq. at his Grist Mill, near his residence, in Stoe Creek, on the main road leading from Salem to Bridgeton, inform their friends and the public, that they intend converting the same into a WOOLLEN MANUFACTORY, to be called,

Stoe Creek Factory.

The Machinery will be in complete operation on, or before the first day of May next, and the Subscribers ready to receive wool of all descriptions, which they will Manufacture into Broad and Narrow CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and SATINETS, of a superior quality, and at the lowest prices. COLOURS WARRANTED.

Fulling, Dyeing and Dressing of all descriptions of Wool, and Woolen CLOTH will be done with despatch, and in the best manner, agreeably to order. Wool for carding, or Manufacturing, or Cloth for Dressing, will be received at the Factory, and at the Inn of James Sherroff, Salem; at which place wool will be shelled for, and rolls returned every MONDAY.

As none but good and experienced workmen will be employed to execute any branch belonging to the Manufacturing of Woolen Cloth in the above Factory, the Subscribers flatter themselves that they will be able to give general satisfaction to those, who may think proper to employ them.

John S. Wood, John E. Jeffers.

N. B. THE Subscriber having been engaged in the Manufacturing business, for fifteen years past, principally in the State of New-York, and being particularly acquainted with the Woolen Manufacture, with the attention he intends to bestow to it together with the excellent workmanship of the Machinery to be employed, flatters himself he will be able to execute the work as well, if not superior to any done in this State.

JOHN E. JEFFERS.

Stoe Creek, March 30, 1818.

Patent double forcing Pump.

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

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

James Leslie, Jarvis Brewster.

Nov. 3, 1817.—4f

WINDOW-GLASS, BY THE ROY,

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

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, An elegant assortment of Vestings, An elegant assortment of Vestings, Bombazetts, Black Bombazetts, Scotch and 5-4 Gingham, Elegant London Chintz, Calicoes assorted, Curtain Calico, Domestic Muslins, Do. Plaids, Do. Stripes, An elegant assortment of Cambric and Fancy British Book Scotch do. Silk Shawls assorted, Do. do. Black, Ladies Silk and Kid Gloves, Black, Blue and White Crapes, Linen Cambric, Irish Linen, Dowlas, Russia Sheetings, 7-4 Table Diaper, 5-4 Shirting Linen, Bafta Muslins, Bandanna and Madras Handkerchiefs, Stockings, assorted, Blue and Yellow Nankeens, Changeable and Black Florences, Levanteens, Satins and Mantuas, &c. &c.

MUSLINS.

GROCERIES.

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

HARD-WARE.

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

LOCKS.

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

Bridgeton, April 13, 1818.

ATTACHMENT.

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

EBENEZER SEELEY, CLK. ELIAS P. SEELEY, ATTY. March 2d, 1818.—2m.

FOR SALE,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Enoch Boon.

March 23d, 1818.—4f

BLANKS FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig.

NOTICE,

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

John Budd, William Tomlinson, William Davis.

N. B. the business in future will be carried on by

John Budd, Dividing Creeks, April 3, 1818.—St.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Orphans' 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, the premises.

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

RUMI MILLER, Administratrix. April 13th, 1818.—4f

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, in 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 Dollas property.

No. 2. A FARM in the township of Downe aforesaid, purchased by the said Joseph Jones of David C. Wood—part of the Dollas 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 3d March 1805, entitled, "An Act supplementary to the act, entitled, an act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory," and an act passed on the 25th of April 1809, 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 laid district of Detroit to be offered for sale when surveyed; and whereas as 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:

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

Approved, J. C. CALHOUN.

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

3000 CEDAR RAILS.

ALSO, A quantity of Ground Plaster.

BY THE BUSHIEL, For Sale, by Jeremiah Buck.

March 15, 1818.

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