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

Subscriptions, Communications, Advertisements ac will receive the most prompt attention.

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1819.

PER ANNUM.

TWORDDILARS & FIFTY CENTS

Every Monday, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum,

Payable in Advance.

No subscription will derreceived for a shorter seriod than sex sinonths, and unless orders are given, at that time, to discontinue, an intention το continue will be implied.

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual

Antiobject to Farmers,

Who are disposed to settle in the inte-

Pennsylvania,

A place most auspiciously located, is now presented, which seldom occurs. The Subscriber has a valuable tract of

LAND,

In Somerset County, Shade Township State of Pennsylvania, about 20 miles west of Bedford, 7 miles north of the great Turnfike road to Pittsburgh, 3 miles west of the city of Germany at miles west of Schellsburg, 7 miles north east from Stoys-town, 18 miles north east from Somer-set, (the County town)—the same distance from Berlin, and from 6 to 8 miles south from John's Town, a place of depot, which is situated at the junction of Stony Creek, and the little Conemaugh River, from which the manufactures and other productions of that country, are transported by water, about 70 miles from this place to Pittsburg.

This property is situated on the powerful and well known waters of Shade Creek and highly calculated to remunerate the Farmer, by its productiveness of grain, of grass, &c. &c. and the great price and constant demand for every thing he can raise. There is now a Furnace in full operation, and a Forge on the premises, and a number of other settlements.

The population of the County is from 15000 to 16000. This land is as well watered and timbered, as any district in the States the timber is oak, bickory, walnut, chesnut, sugar maple, poplar, & white ask, and as there is little or no underwood, it can be cleared with great facility, and at little expense. The district particularly abounds with Stone Coal, and a good proanounds with Stone Coal, and a glood pro-portion of Lime Stone, and the land is ve-ry rich and productive. The average yield of oats, &c. is from 50 to 60 bushels per acre; and as an additional proof of the strength and fertility of the soil, the tim-bergrows very lofty, and laxurant, and the Collegeon Consequence of the rich the Collensonia Canadensis, or the rich weed, grows from 5 to 6 feet in height, and its leaf hearly as large as the Catalpa

and its leaf nearly aslarge as the Catalpa leaf; and the Nettles and Hazle Bushes are to be seen integreat abundance.

The immension travelling on the great Western Turinike Road, and daily increasing, requires a large supply of Grain, Hay, &c. together with the Iron Works and other Factories, daily rising up, will always give this district particular advantages, for the Furmer has it in his power amass considerable wealth, with very little labour, as he can obtain the highest get the cash, on delivery— And to Where he continues carrying on the SHOE MA-make this fact more clear, the Subscriber Thankful for the past favours he has received, the informs his friends and customers that he will prices for his Grain, &c. &c. and always whole of the crops of grain, deliverable at his Iron Works, or on some designated part of the Turnpike Road at the following prices, viz:-

50 cents per bushel,
75 do. Oats,

Corn, 75 do.
Rye, 31 00 do.
Wheat, 1 25 do.
The Subscriber has a Saw Mill at the
Furnace and a Grist Mill near it, and in the neighbourhood, there are nearly, all the requisite mechanics, which render its convenient for all those who incline to set convenient for all those who incline to set the latter, and improve their fortunes. Actual Settlers are invited to view the latter there offered for sale, which will be laid off in arms of suitable sizes, to accommodate the purchasec.

Terms to Actual Settlers, will be as the purchaser.

Terms to Actual Settlers, will be as

It will be divided into Farms of suitable sizes from 100, 200, or more acres, a may be wished, at \$10 per acre, payable as follows-viz:

\$1 per acre cash, when the title is given do in 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6 years,
with interest, in cash or
gran, delivered at the
Eurnace, Forge, or, the **B10**-Turnpike road (as may be directed) at the prices above stated.

Further particulars will be given on ap plication to Anthony S. Earl, Esq. at, Shade Euronace, on the premises, or to the Subscriber, and every facility will be given to the settler. Titles indisputable.

Mark Richards. Philadelphia. Sheriff's Sales.

Public Vendue, on Tuesday the affreenth 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 Son. On Thursday, the 3d day of June next, at the inn of Philip Son. der, in Bridgeton;
A Lot of Land,

With the improvements thereon, situate in the township of Greenwich, lot contains eighteen acres more or less, joins lands of Levin Bond, and others, together with all the lands of the defendants. Seized as the property of Stephen Balley, and Henry Parker, and them in execution at the suit of Enuch Boon, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

Adjourned Sales.

Sheriff's Sale.

Py virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me di-rected, issued out of the Court of Chancery of the state of New Jersey, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the 20th day of April next, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, all that

Piece of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, in the county of Cumberland, and state of New Jersey, bounded as follows:—Beginning at a stone in the middle of the public road from Millville to Malaga and in the road from Maul's Bridge; which crosses the same corner of Jonathan Coney's land, thence along said road north five degrees, east ninety two perches to a stone; there south evolutive five degrees to a stone; there south evolutive five degrees. perches to a stone, thence south eighty five de-grees, east mnety two rods, thence south five de-grees, west one hundred and eighty four rods, grees, west one hundred and eighty four rods, thence north eighty five degrees, west ninety two rods to the middle of the said public road, thence north five degrees, east ninety two perches, to the beginning, containing one hundred acres, more or less. Seized as the property of Jeremiah J. Foster and Jonathan Coney, defendants, and taken in execution at the suit of Marmaduke Wood, James B Caldwell, Nathan Cooper, complainants, and to be sold by

plainants, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. February 16, 1819-2m

The Sales of the Lands of Jere-man J. Foster and J. Coney, are adjourn-ed until Tuesday, the 18th of May, at the Inn of Philip Souder, between the hours of 12 and 5 P. M.

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. May 3, 1819—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

P Y Virrue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me Prected, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Fuesday, the thirtieth day of March next, between the hours of 13 and 5 o'clock in periand, arthe run of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, said to contain one hundred and fifty acres more or less; joins lans of John Adkinson, and others, together with all the lands of the defendant—seized as the property of Uriah Garrion, and taken in execution at the suit of Jeremiah tratton, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

March 2d, 1819:

THE cale of the above property is adjourned

THE sale of the above property is adjourned intil Thursday the 29th day of April.

THE sale of the lands of Uriah Garrion, is further adjourned until Saturday, the 29th of May, at the same time and place. May 10th, 1819.

SAMUEL CARMAN,

FROM NEW YORK,

ESPECTFULLY informs, his friends and the inhiabitants of Bridgeton, that he has RE-MOVED from his former place to

MARKET STREET,

Next door to Mr. Sibley's Shoe Shop,

he informs his friends and customers that he will take in exchange, for any articles in his line; Country Produce of various kinds, particularly. Hides and Skins—also Flax and Shoe Thread, and CASH will not be refused if offered.

Domestic Attachment.

OTICE is hereby given, that a writ of at tachment, issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, holden at Bridgeton, in and for the county of Cumberland, at the suit of Jacob Miller, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Zachariah Nichols, an abscending Jakhor, in a rilea of treather on the case for one

Cumberland Orphan's Court,

SPECIAL TERM, APRIL 28th, 1819.

U PON application of Lewis Shelhorn, guar-dian of Jonathan Morris, and John Morris, setting forth to this Court, that said minors

setting forth to this Court, that said minors have no personal estate, and praying a decree, authorising him to sell-the whole of their real estates, situate in the county of Gumberland aforesaid, for their support and maintenance. It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, and real estates of said minors, do appear before the judges of this court, on Monday the States of May, 1819, at 10 o'clock & M. and show cause; if any they have, why the whole of the real estates of said minors, should not be sold for their support and maintenance, &c. minors, should maintenance, &c.
By the Court,
T. Elmer, Clk.

May 10th, 1819--3tr 22 re-

PUBLIC SALES

the Buck Tavern, man Woodbury, in the County of Gloucester, WILL BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue.

The following property, lately owned by John M. White, Est. viz.

THE BUCK TAVERN, with 40 acres of Upland and Meadow.
The Saw-Mill near the Buck Favern, and 20 acres on more of land besides the mill pond.

acres or more of land besides the mill pond.

3. Twenty Buildings Lots near the Tavern, between Woodbury and Bee roads.

4. A FARM on Timber Creek, a hort distance above the Buck Tavern, containing 231 acres, besides 25 acres of meadow; a bonsiderable part of this tract is Woodland.

The situation of the above propert, on a large navigable creek, affording an easy formunication with the city of Philadelphia—The excellent quality of the land, especially the Bank Meadow; and the prospect of its being sold very cleap, should indice persons wishing to purcheap, should induce persons wishing to pur-chase to view it. The Maps and Drafts showing the manner it is laid off for sale, will be found at the Buck Tavern, from which it will le easy to

The Saw Mill is within 100 yards of the creek, and cuts from 150 to 200,000 feet/yearly, and with a trifling alteration may be made to cut a

much greater quantity.

The Buck Tavern is well sittated for business, and with attention may be mad a very valuable establishment. establishment.

establishment.

The junction of several very public roads at the Buck Tavern, at which all the travelling from the counties of Cape May, lalem, Cumberland, and a great part of Gloucster is concentrated; in connection with the alvantages to be derived from Timber Creck, has bugsinee given rise to an opinion that the lotshow offered for sale; and some officers which may be bought on very reasonable terms, afford a valuable soite for a town. A Store and Carriage Maker's Shop, it is believed would succeed well three at this time, without even further improvements.

A clear title will be given. The conditions of

A clear title will be given. The conditions of sale will be published at the opening of the ven-due, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon!

Charles Ellis, Joseph MIlvaine. Bridgeton, May 3, 1819--ts

Sheriff's Sale.

PY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me direct ed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the subth day of June next ternoon 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, lot contains four acres more or less, joins lands of Stephen Bailey, and Henry Parker, with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Levin Bond and taken in execution at the suit of Enocl

Both, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. May 10th, 1819--4t

Sheriff's Sales.

PY Virtue of sundry Writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the eighth 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 Lot of Land.

Situate in the township of Maurice River, said to contain one hundred acres more or less: joins to contain one nundred acres, more or less; jons-lands of Samuel Combs, one hundred acres joins. Abraham Reeve, ten acres of Meadow Land, joins lands of James Hankins, twelve acres of arable land, joins lands of James Hankins, one equal un-divided fourth part of a saw mill, and the lands attached therets, with all the lands of the deten-dent. Seized as the property of Elisha Smith, and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper, assignee, &c and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. May 10, 1819.--3t

At the same time and place, A House and Lot.

Situate in the township of Downe, lot contains ten acres more or less, joins lands of Norton O. Lawrence, and others, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Ethan Lore, J.or. and taken in execution at the suit of Edmand Sheppard, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

> At the same time and place, A Small Farm,

Situate in the township of Downe, said to con tain thirty acres more or less, joins lands of Ethen Lore, Jun. also a Lot said to contain two acres more or less, joins lands of Nathan Hen-derson and others, together with all the lands of the defendant Seized as the property of Benja-min Williams and taken in execution at the suit of Isaac Garrison, and Butler Newcomb, and to

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At, the same time and place, A Small Farm,

Situate in the township of Deerfield, said to con tain seventy-five acres more or less. A better de-scription will be given at the sale. Seized as the property of Jacob Deal, and taken in execution of the suit of Joseph Cook, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

ing.

May 10th, 1819---3t

Cumberland Poor House.

Expenditures from June 18th,	1817, t
June 17th, 1818.	77
Flour, 1081 cwt. cost, -	% 701 25
Rye, 9 bushels,	11 00
Corn, 383 bushels, Veal, 401 lbs.	23 80
Pork, 6177 lbs Beef, 1684 lbs	684 54
Mutton, 13 lb.	106 61 80
Herring, 3000;	, 16 50
Slice bill, Weaving, 447% vards,	67 19 75 344
Cabinet Maker,	52 00
Two Cows, Flax, 144 lbs.	39 75 20 18
Two hogs,	20 18 13 00
Printer's bill,	2,00
Cooper's do. Carder's do.	3 75 5 35
Oil, 1 gallon,	1 25
3 hogsheads, Moving paupers to house,	2 62½, 26 99
Coffee, 268 lbs.	66 21
Sugar 268 lbs	37 30
Pipes, 102, Chocolate 4 lbs.	1 02 1 00
Earthen ware, 85 articles,	13 05
Tea, 1½ lbs. Tobacco, 222½ lbs.	1 621
Molasses, 105 gallons,	77 85± 72 50
Salt, 25 bushels,	24 121
Candles, 91 lbs. Soap, 214 lbs.	2 711
Muslin, 5 pieces, and 521 yards,	38 491
Knives and forks, 1 set, Combs, 14,	1 75 1 811
Took 61 mellone	6 25
Check, 11 yards, Rice 12 lbs.	1 87± 96
Chilger, 7 ID.	6
Nutmeg,	8
Tin cups, 6, Cheese, 2½ lbs	60 314
Needles, 78, Snuff, 2 lbs.	48 1
Snuff, 2 lbs. Pepper, 21 lbs.	93½ 1 00
Wine, 3 callons	5 75
Scissors, 1 pair, Allum 11 lbs.	50 15]
Pins, 11 papers,	1 60
Copperas, 7:1-2 lbs.	451
Buttons, 8 1-2 dozen, Allspice, 2 lb	90 37 <u>}</u>
Sewing cotton, 19 skeins,	1 66}
Ink-powder, 1 paper, Spirits, 3 gallons,	12] 3 00
Indigo, 1 oz.	25
Brushes, 10.	4 421
Calico, 103 yards, - Plates, 10	3 43† 68
Pail,	62 1
Chalk, I-2 lb. Handkerchiefs, 8,	03 1 98‡
Papers of tobacco, 36,	2 25
Flannel, 6 I-2 yards,	2 701
Nails, 7 lbs. Coffee pots, 2,	75 I 50
Lines, 2 pair,	38
Coffee pots, 2, Lines, 2 pair, Onions, 24 quarts.	I 50 I 123

Cloth, 16 I-2 yards, Barn shovel, Tea kettle, 2 00 Cups and saucers, 2 dozen, Rakes, 4, Vinegar, 10 gallons, Iron traces, Do. square, Chairs, 1.2 dozen, Potatoes, Hay, 4 tons, Work, With an apprentice, 41 00

15 00 Shaving soap 4 cakes and box, Two razors, Steward's salary, Physician's do. 100 00

Moving paupers out of State, and 3 16 25 good behaviour, **S2,875 81**

Paupers from 40 to 66. Number of paupers supported 9, out of House, expense, \$242 491 Bridgeton, May 10, 1819--3t

[From the New York Gazette.] related from the Ministerial Gazette of Chili of the 23d of January 1819.

The U. S. frigate Ontario, Capt. Biddle, having left Valparaiso suddenly on the 31st ultimo, which, having excited va-rious rumors, we now publish, for the satisfaction of all the literal correspondence between the Vice Admiral of the naval forces of Chili (Lord Cochrane,) and Capt. Biddle.

[No. 1.] Copy of a Letter from Lord Cochrane to Captain Biddle, dated Valparaiso, Dec.

27, 1818. Sin-I have been much flattered with the visit with which you have honored me, and which I consider as an honor done of Chili. I cannot forget the respect due to you, and will call to see you the first

opportunity.
The fulfilling my duty to the government I have the honor to serve, is superior to all personal considerations, and I there-fore beg permission to remind you, that from the length of time you have been in diately. Instead of saluting, the Essex or a less number of glassic,

left the port; but, on the arrival of Com. Truxtun, he not only salured the wessel which bore the Admiral? flag, but, by the order of the same Commodore, the Essex left Algeziras for Gibraltar, and was ordered to fulfil the compliment, not only for his former omission, but for his anterior vetuen.

rior vetuen.

For my part, I have no personal sentiments on this subject; but allow me to as-sure you of my profound respect for your government and your person a have the horor, &c.

[No. 2.]
Capt. Biddle to Lord Cochranes dated on board the Ontario, before Valgaraiso, Dec. 28, 1818.

Sin-In answer to your letter of yes Sin—In answer to your letter of yesterday, I have the honor to state, that the visit which I made to your Lordship on my arrival was in the capacity of an officer of the U.S. Marine, and as a mark of my respect for the commanding officer of the naval forces of the Chillian government.

I know well that when a vessel of war arrives in a foreign ports it is clistomary to fire a public salute, and my knowledge of this circumstance was what induced me, when I entered this port in January to give formal advice of my arrival to the governor, and notify him, that I would here the customary salute, if it would be answered by an equal number of guns.—

My offer to calute was not accepted, and consequently, your Lordship will ease with how much propriety I excuse myself from not doing it. not doing it.

I have the honor to be, &c.

[No. S.]
From Lord Cochrane to Captain Biddle,
dated Valparaiso, Dec. 28, 1818.
Sir—I have received the letter with which you favored me in answer to mine of vesterday, and beg permission to observe, that being ignorant of the rules of the American Government as respects the number of guns with which its commanders are authorised to fire, in answering the salutes of foreign vessels of war who en-ter their ports, if you will give me your word of honor that the American commanders uniformly, without considering the comparative rank or the locality, to answer with an equal number of guns the salutes of all foreign men of war. I will give new orders that your salute shall be answered in the same way. Moreover, as in all other services with which I have had communications, it is customary that the Admiral's vessel should answer with two guns tess, the salute of the foreign vessels of war, which do not bear the insignia of a corresponding rank, my instructions, un-til this moment, have been conformably

The alteration of the usual mode of procedure, in similar circumstances; (as respects the United States) must be regulated by the communication which you made me upon this subject.
I have the honor, &c.

[No. 4;]
Capt. Biddle to Lord Cophrane, dated on board the Ontario, Bec. 28, 1818.
Sin-L have had the honor to receive

the communication with which your lord-ship honored me this morning. The object of my fomer letter was to excuse myself entirely from making the salute, and consequently it is not necessary to know whether the salute of the Ontario shall be and swered with an equal of a less number of guns. When a squar of a tess number of guns. When a government vessel cutters a foreign port, the salute is a mere matter of courtesy, and entirely arbitrary—it is sometimes practised, and at others it is actived.

With respect to what your lordship in-forms me relative to the U. S. frigate Es-sex, I beg leave to inform your lordship, that your statement is erroneous; for Com. Truxtun never commanded a squadron in the Mediterranean; and I am persuaded that my friend, Capt: Bainbridge, who commanded the Essex in 1802, would not have suffered himself to be ordered to leave the port in the manner you state.

I have the honor, &c.

[No. 5.] Lord Cochrane to Captain Biddle, dated Valparuise, same date. Sin—The letter with which you favored

me this morning, and in which you inform me that your visit was "in your capacity of officer of the U.S. Marine, and as a me, in consequence of the station I hold mark of your respect for the officer who as commander in chief of the naval forces commands the naval forces of the Chilian government, you leave me to understand, that in omitting the salute, you could have no intention of failing in the respect you owe the Chilian flag; the more stywnen in the sentence which follows, you plately confess that you knew, " that when a yes-sel of war entered a foreign port it is cus-tomary to fire a safute; and that the knowfrom the length of time you have been in public service, you cannot have been left ignorant of the fact, that when vessels of war of a foreign nation enter friendly ports, it has also been the custom to give a public salute to that flag. I know of but one exception, which was, when the American frigate Essex arrived at Gibraltar in the year 1802, which vessel omitted to salute the flag of Lord Keith, who was then the English Admiral on command at that station. The latter was of opinion that it was the duty of the commander of the Essex to fire the customary salute, or, if he refused, he should leave the port immediately. Instead of saluting, the Essex or a less number of gus. AND THE STATE OF T

particular feelings, when I compare your last communication with one of your forlast communication, with one of your formerones, in which you state, that "When began to reflect on two circumstances which had not before occurred to him, and neither of which a vessel arrives una foreign, port, it was customary to fire a salute." When I compare this with the offer you made to the fowernor on your arrival in January, to make the customary salute if it would be an wered with an equal number of guns—when I compare this with the knowledge I have, (and which is incontrovertible) that in more part of a civilized nation, the power which is saluted, never answers to gin second that the immense stone in the mouth of the shaft might slip down and close the passage for ever. On looking about the bottom, he found a rope ladder, which it had lain there sixteen years, was as fresh and strong as if perfectly new. It had been the power which is saluted, never answers to aid his descent; but he had stopped short at the grotto. When Mr Davison, on his return, a vessel arrives in a foreign port, it was customary to:fire a salute." When I comwith an equal number of guns.

As respects the affair at Gibraltar, which

I mentioned in my letter, I have not erred in fact, although Lmay, perhaps, have been mistaken as to particulars of no impor

I plainly perceive the very unfavorable predicament in which you are placed; and you cannot feel it more sensibly than I do. But this will deprive me of doing that, which before the receipt of your letter, would have given me great satisfaction, and that is, of returning your visit, which I cannot now do consistently with my feelings, suntil an explanation conciliates the apparent contradictions which exist in your public letters. Yours, &c.

[No. 6.] Lord Cochrane to Capt. Biddle, dated De-

cember 30. In consequence of the respect and conin consequence of the respect and consideration, which, in your first letter, you thankested for the Chilian government, and the anniable intercourse which substants, and which I kept will long contidue the tween the United States and this country. I have to request of you, in the event of your fine thankested for the respectance of your interctions on the great royal Cadiz expedition, her most public men of your fine thankested and while the most active measures are allowed at one port to aid the Patriots, at another all is bustle to assist the king of Spain. The government of England treat the revolutions, and insurrections in South America as mere means of Mercantile Speculation. While the most active measures are alloyed at one port to aid the Patriots, at another all is bustle to assist the king of Spain. The government of England treat the revolutions, and insurrections in South America as mere means of Mercantile Speculation. While the most active measures are alloyed at one port to aid the Patriots, at another all is bustle to assist the king of Spain. The government of England treat the revolutions, and insurrections in South America as mere means of Mercantile Speculation. While the most active measures are alloyed at one port to aid the Patriots, at another all to be a substantial to assist the king of Spain. The government of England treat the revolutions, and insurrections in South America as mere means of Mercantile Speculation. While the most active measures are alloyed at one port to aid the Patriots, at another all to be alloyed at one port to aid the Patriots, at another all to be a substantial to assist the king of Spain the alloyed at one port to aid the Patriots, at another all to be alloyed at one port to aid the Patriots, at another all to be alloyed at one port to aid the patriots, at another all to be alloyed at one alloyed at one and the patriots, and the patriots are alloyed at one of your intention soon to leave the port, to be pleased to postpone your departure unships of war and depart the land, to take contil after the sailing of the squadron, which is on the point of going to sea. Yours, &c. No.7.

Captain Biddle to Lord Cochrane, dated December 30.

In answer to your Lordship's letter, I have the honor to inform you, that although I am anxious to put to sea without delay, and notwithstanding I had it in confemplation to sail this morning; yet, as the desirons to accede to whatever may be agreeable to the Chilian government as fur as it is in my power. I have determined to remain in port during this day; but the control of the my indispensible duty to sail to it will be my indispensible duty to sail to immediate service. The colonel has been parficularly careful in providing those articles conductive to the health and confort of the troops, and to the health and confort of the troops, and the control of the troops. L'am desirous to accede to whatever may

Antiquities of Egypt.

in the neighborhood. His papers, which have lately been collected and published by Mr. Walpole, contain much curious information respecting those monuments of antiquity. The following extract from the Quarterly Review, for December, 1818, is an account of his descent in the Well in Grenadas. the great pyramid :--

"In a short but comprehensive letter addressed to M. Varsy, the author observes that, as he conceived the supposed well to be of vast depth, he provided himself with a vast quantity of rope, which turned out to be no useless precaution—for though he found a sort of steps, or holes in the rock, yet the dower part of them were so worm away, as to risk a fall and consequent destruction by trusting to them alone. To avoid so calamittous an event Mr. Davison tied a rope round his middle; and previously to his descent. round his middle; and previously to his descent, let down a lantern attached to the end of a small cord, which, on finding it soon to stop, he prepared to follow. With much persuasion he pre-valled on two of his servants and three Arabs to hold the rope; the Arabs assured him there were ghosts below, and that he never could hope to return: Mr. Davison laughed at their timidity, and taking with him a few sheets of paper, a compass, a measure, and another lighted candle; commenced the descent, and soon reached the bottom of the first well or shaft. Here he found, on the south side, at a distance of about eight and that he never could hope to on the south side, at a distance of about eight feet from the first shart, a second opening which descended perpendicularly, to the depth of five feet only, and at four feet ten inches from the bottom of this, a third shaft, the mouth of which was nearly choaked up with large stone, leaving only o small opening, barely sufficient to allow a man to pass. Here he dought it prudent to let down his lantern, not only to discover to what depth he was about to proceed, but also to ascertain if the air was pernicious. The shaft, however, was so to tunes that the randle soon however, was so tortuous that the candle soon became invisible, but Mr. Davison was not to be discouraged—nothing less than a journey to the bottom would satisfy his eager curiosity: the difficulty was how to prevail on the Arabs to come down and hold the rope. To all his entreaties they only answered, that a few years before, a Frunk having got to the place where he then Frank having got to the place where he then was let down a rope to discover the depth, when the devil caught holf of it and pulled it out of his hands. It was well aware, says Mr. Davison, to whom they were indebted for this story—the Dutch consul swore that the thing thappened to himself. After many prayers and threats, and promises of money, and of all the threats, and promises of money, and of all the freesure that might be discovered at the bottom boat for New York. Said M?Dowel is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of delicate man being. "Our enterprising adventurer now has ened

"Our enterprising adventurer now has ened on his journey, with the rope round his body punishment, this statement is made. and the slight of the lartern, which he had let down, educated him that this well was some what deeper than the first. Having acceded a little farther than half way down to the spot where the conderee of the state wards, appeared, he can be to a group about 15 feet long, 4 or 5 wide, and about the height of a man, from this place the third shaft or well was sloping.

This is a public affair, but imagine air what were my personal feelings, when I to be of much greater depth than the others; what were my personal feelings, when I to be of much greater depth than the others; what were my personal feelings, when I to be of much greater depth than the others; when a government vessel enters a formula feeling the lantern a little before him, he set affesh on his journey; and calling to the Arab to loosen the rope gently, with the help of the reign port, it is entirely arbitrary—that it is at times practised, and at others omitted?

Conceive, sir, I the saturation of the perpendicular feelings, when I compare your particular feelings, when I compare your by sand and rubbish.

the grotto. When Mr Davison, on his return, had reached the bottom of the first shaft, the tandles fell and went out, 'then,' says he, 'the poor Arab thought himself lost. He laid hold of the rope as I was about to ascend, declaring that he would rather have his brains blown our than be left there alone with the devil. I therefore permitted him to go before, and though it was much more difficult to ascend than to descend, not how it was, but he scrambled up a fundred times more quickly than he had come

"The depth of the first shaft was 22 feet, of the second 29; and of the third 99; if the five feet between the first and second shaft be added the whole depth will be found to be 115 feet."

The two following articles are of value, as they shew the policy of the British government in relation to Spain and South America. Not withstanding the proclamations of neutrality which have been put forth by the government, it is clear that the people are allowed to be openly enlisted, and while the most active measures are articles will shew, the enlistment of men for th articles will snew, the enlistment of men for the Spanish patriots is not only public and unmolested, but has all the facilities which could be given to the most favored ally. The second of the following articles we copy from a large handbill, thousands of which were posted up in the city of Dublin and other parts of Ireland.

[Dem. Press.

From the Belfast News Letter, January 22.

South America.

day will be sufficient to accomplish the cularly careful in providing those articles conducive to the health and comfort of the troops, and views of the Chilian government; and, to spicale the fruth, as my object is to double we consider this regiment to be a valuable accurate cannot be in any way prejudicial for the views of the squadron.

Thave the honor, etc.

Antiquities of Ecrypt

cularly careful in providing those articles conducive to the health and comfort of the troops, and experience, we consider this regiment to be a valuable acquisition to the independent cause. A house of the parture cannot be in any way prejudicial first respectability, who has extensive dealings with South America, has made the colonel of few of existance to the agount of 100,000/few the purpose of carrying the objects of the expedition into effect. Four hundred disbanded soldiers, from the German legion, sailed lately soldiers, from the German legion, sailed lately from Hamburgh and Guxhaven, with arms and ammunition, bound for the coast of Venezuela, resided eighteen months at Cairo, and made frequent excursions to the pyramids in the neighborhood. His made a visit to Egypt, and will form part of the Cavalry to be commanded by Col. Urslar. From the strenuous of forts wich have been made by the friends are in the neighborhood. His mass are strongly and will form part of the Cavalry to be commanded by Col. Urslar. From the strenuous of forts with have been made by the friends are dom in this country, it is fully expected there will be a force 10,000 men landed on the shores

> 1st Rifle Regiment, South America, army o Venezuela and New Grenada, commanded by Gen. Bolivar, supreme chief of Venexuela and

> The most flattering encouragement will be given to such young men, of good characatr, as shall be found qualified for Gen. Deverenuxe's mond Quay.

Every volunteer will receive, viz. Ist. Four pence in the shilling more than the British army, from the day of enrolling their names. 2d A passage to head quarters, with 60 dollars on arriving. 3d 1 pound of beef or pork, 1 pound of bread, 1-1-2 pounds of potatoes, 1 naggin (a gill) quired, after five years service. A corporal to have 250 acres, and a serjeant 300; colour do 350 and to on in proportion. Every coryoral well recommended, will be made sergeant every seageant a colour serjeant, with the strongest as surance of promotion according to their gallant and soldier-like conduct.

To sail on the 18th of April next, from Dub-

From the New Brunswick Times.

Swindler .- A man calling himself Ber nard M'Dowell, an Irishman by birth, call ed on the editor of this paper a few weeks since, for the purpose of having bills advertising the dying business, printed. He treasure that might be discovered at the notion of the well, the avarice of one, man got the best ter, in some degree of his terrors, and he ventured to descend, on reaching the bottom, says person, red or sandy hair, and a shrill effective bling, spearing more like a spectre than a trembling, appearing more like a spectre than a things Reine? ble, to detect and bring him to exemplary

THE WHIC

BRIDGETON, MAY 17, 1819.*

For the Washington Whig. :

Mn. Schultz, Ir is an important privilege, peculiar to the favored land, that every person is free to ex and to make public his sentiments, whether of a religious, or colitical nature, without the danger of fine or imprisodment. Teagree with "A Looker. On," that a newspaper is not an improper place, even for Theological discussion. Your paper of late has been the vehicle of much ontroversy, upon a subject, novel, in this section of the country; and has excited no small degree of attention. I do not intend this as a reply to any particular communication which has appeared in your paper; I shall give a brief sketch of the Biography of Mr. Swedenborg, together with a view of some of his Theological notions so far as they have come under my observation and make a few remarks on the same.

Emanuel Swedenborg, whose system has be come the theme of controversy, was born at Stockholm, in the year 1688. He appears to have had an excellent education. He was well acquainted with mineralogy and astronomy, besides considerable talent for poetry. He was a great favorite with Charles XII, who took him with him to the eige of Frederickshall, and appears to have been eminently serviceable in that cam

From the pursuit of philosophical subjects, he at last windrew himself to the contemplation of heavenly hings. In the moments of his mystical reveries, le supposed that he conversed not only with angels, but with the Supreme Being, pretended that whatever happens in the world has already happened in the world of spirits, which is situated between heaven and hell. According to his decaration, the final judgment took place in 1756, in this invisible world of spirits, and the result of it was communicated to him by the Redeemer himself. This singular character died in London in the yer 1772.

I would observe in this place, that the Bible s acknowledges by all the christian world, to be a revelation for God. And further; it is acknowledged by nearly all to be a complete revelation; that is, that the will and purposes of the Deity are as ar revealed as is consistent with the present stale of man. And St. John, in closing the canon of scripture pronounces an awful curse upon the man who should add to, or take from the prophecy of that book. But it seems Mr. Swedenborg discovered the Bible to be de ficient, and was favored with what may be called a supplementary revelation. But I ask, what proof s there of this? Nothing but his bare assertion. Christ and his Apostles did not require their hearers to believe that their doctrines were the word of God, nerely because they said so; but if we do not the works of Him that sent us, beinspiration can produce. The Prophet of Mecca could make his ignorant and detuded ionowers believe, that he received that from heaven which in fact he borrowed from a Jew and Christian Monk; but, I trust that Emanuel Swe denborg nor his followers will never convince the world, that the vagaries of his heated imagination were divine illumination.

Speaking of the state of infants after death, he says, they still remain infants, and are put under the care of female angels, who act in the capacity of nurses. Now then, here are two revelations diametrically opposed to each other. Sweden borg says the sexual distinction remains in a future state. And Jesus Christ says "they shall be neither male nor female." Readers, take your

The doctrine of the Trinity has in all ages of the church been a fruitful source of dissension But I think it may safely be affirmed, that a very large majority of Christendom, have always been what are now called. Trinitarians. Various sect have arisen at different times, differing from these, and from each other; and their names and their creeds would have been consigned to oblivion long ago, "had they not been preserved, like insects in amber, in those books which con tain their refutation."

Godhead are briefly these: "That Jehovah God is one in essence and in person, in whom is a divided that the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ active the most probable as the probability of them in a short time, but, above all, act with the most probable screey and circumstants." s that God. That Jehovah God himself came down from heaven as divine truth which is the word, and took upon him human nature, for the purpose of removing hell from man, of restoring the heavens to order, &c. which was effected solely by the omnipotence of the Lord's divine humanity."

But upon these principles, how can such passages as these be reconciled. In Gen. 1. xxvi, the Creator says, let us make man in our image, after our likeness. And again in chap. 3. xxiî, And the Lord God said, behold the man is become as one of us I would ask, why is the plural number used here? Further, Jesus Christ, on earth is represented as praying to his Father in heaven. And again, "Touch me not, for have not yet and again, "louen me not, for nave not yet long, while to my fairs, and being a little reserved and giving him God and your God." These are a few of the many the impudence to order me to quit the house, passages of Holy Writ, that I think it would be which I did, which is the last time I heard from impossible rationally to explain on the above principles.

The fact is, there are too many in this enlightened age who think they are not bound to believe what they cannot comprehend. But on this principle they would believe very little. Many of the common operations of nature are utterly incomprehensible, such as the blowing of the wind, attraction and gravitation, &c. Yet that they do exist, none will deny. The union of soul and body is as inexplicable to human reason, as no degradation to acknowledge the inability of a daily dry rubs himself. English puper.

finite being, to comprehend that which is infinite; and most willingly give my assent to the truth contained in the words of the poet, that,
"Nothing but a God can comprehend a God."
"SPECTATOR.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser, May 4.
Police Office, City of New York, May 3, 1819.
The following letter was placed some weeks since in possession of the police magistrates of this city. They immediately acted, as far forth as their means admitted, on the information it contains. A duplicate has been transmitted to the Magistrates in Cincinnati, In consequence of the total want of pecuniary resources to develope a conspiracy of such magnitude, the magistin this office have concluded to place it, for the purpose of precaution, before the public. The writer is known to them, but at present, is not within their power. It is believed, that J. L. P. has exaggerated—yet their is no doubt of the has exaggerated—yet their is no doubt of the process of a forgery extensive beyond precedent.

Editors throughout the United States may serve the public interest, by publishing the letter and this introduction.

er and this introduction. "GINCINNATI, (Ohio) Sept. 1, 1818.

Sin—I have succeeded beyond my most sanguing expectations in getting plates engraved I have employed Mr. "I W." to engrave plates for the list you last forwarded me. He is a most for the list you askido warded the like a moss superior engraver; but as he will not be able to execute the whole as soon as I could wish, he has employed a Mr. "L. R." and Mr. "N. P." to assist him. Mr. "N. P." is an excellent en-Since I left New York, I have had employed

no less than seven engravers, all of them pretty good workmen—but you must be sensible that to world require a great many to perform the work I have had done. They have all of them except "Mr. N. P." engaged to take the bills we shall have struck from the plates of their own engravings in pay for the work. Mr. "N. P." is such an infernal coward, he will not consent to take any part of his pay in his own notes, so that I wish you would forward me a hundred dollars in good money, as soon as you receive this. We shall feel the loss of Mr. Emmons very much You have doubtless heard the particulars of his apprehension and confinement, for being con-cerned in robbing the Farmers' and Mechanics bank of Pittsburg, I cautioned him against hav-ing any concern in it, but he would not hear me. I would not have believed him such a cursed fool as to have disclosed the whole transaction, and where the money was concealed. You have doubtless heard the particulars of this affair from some of our associates, as it occurred last spring. A Pittsburg paper of the 5th of June, mentions the circumstances. I must confess I have had some fears that the poor pentient sin-ner would disclose something that would send our plans all to the devil, if not us with them. However, the time has passed on so, long, that I think we may consider ourselves pretty secure If you have as good success in precuring paper for the bills as I have had in getting the plates we shall be able to inundate the whole United States and Canada. If we undertake to despatch business on the scale we have commenced, we shall require at least three printing presses. The xpense of erecting these you know will be no bject—I should think well of having one in

one at this place, which I will take the charge As the bills of the banks in your state are generally more current in the different sections of the union, you will perceive by the following I have had more plates made for them than any "if we do not the works of Him that sent us, be others. To give you an idea of the unprecedent-lieve us not." In short, Miracles are the only ed success I have had, I will give you a list of sufficient testimony, that a pretender to Divine the plates I have got under way, proceeding inspiration can produce. The Prophet of Mecca alphabetical order, viz.—Albany Bank, Aqueduct Association Auburn Bank, Boston do. Bridge-bort, Baltimore, Chester, Catskill, Columbia at port, Baltimore, Chester, Catsoni, Columbia at Hudson, do. at Washington city, Cape Fear, Derby, Delaware County, Delaware Bridge company, Eagle Bank of New Haven, Farmers & Mechanics Bank, Albany, Farmers Bank of Buck's county, Pennsylvania Farmers Bank of Virginia, Geneva bank, Germantown do. Hudson do. Hartford do. Jefferson county do. Lausin-burch do. Moreitang do Middletown do. Middletown ourgh do. Morristown do. Middletown do. Middle district do Mount Holly do Newburgh do Newark do Newhaven do New York state do Newark do. New London do. New York State do. Niagara do. New London do. Newbern do Onta-rio do. Providence do. Philadelphia banks geur-rally; Phonix do. Hartford, Plattsburg do. Salem do. of Massachusetts Silver Lake do. State Banks of N. Jersey, Troy bank, Utica do. United States do - (Though by the by, I had forgot to tell you, I almost despaired of finding an engra-ver, who would undertake to copy Uncle Sam's plate, being much more difficult than the others, but Mr. "I. W." has done it to a tittle: on comparing it with a genuine bill you can perceive no difference at all, except it may be the engrav-ing may be a little more bold, but this differnce may be owing to our trying on paper that was whiter than the genuine bills are done on to proceed Virginia Bank, Washington and Warren do. Washington do. of the district of Columbia, all the banks in the city of New-York. On most of the above banks I have plates for a

New York, under your immediate inspection; one in Boston, under that of Mr. "L. S. B." and

number of different sized bills.

Please to write me, and tell me whether you have lately heard from Mr. "W. L. and R. G." in their refutation."

Who were in Canada when you wrote me last;
The opinions of Swedenborg respecting the and what success they have had. I think it would spection, but you know how to act as well as can tell you. If all goes on as well as the lass six month, in six months more we shall be able to astonish the whole world, though we shall to atonish the whole world, though we shall, doubtless, receive their execration, yet no matter for that, "we are all honest enough till we are all found out." If ever men under heaven got rich we must; that is if five millions of dollars divided among us can make us so—dollars I say, for Bank, bills are called dollars and the devil himself could not distinguish ours from genuing. These is no dollar we shall.

ne. There is no doubt we shall ruin ever Banking establishment in the United States; bu every tub must stand upon its own bottom, as the saying is. I must not forget to tell you I had a narrow escape from getting married since I have been here, to a Miss —, a most bewitching little urchin, possessed of a handsome fortune; but an old uncle of hers, a cunning old dog, wished to make some inquiry about my af-

them.
I write by Mr. H***, whom I directed to call on you in person, he can give you further parti-culars respecting our operations. You will per-ceive I neither inserted number or street on the envelope enclosing this, not knowing whose hands it might fall, into, Yours obsequiously, L. J. P****
N. B. You need not be cautioned to burn this

A gentleman now resides near Exeter, who has not washed his face or hands for and body is as inexplicable to human reason, as 40 years, and speaks of the circumstance the union of the Persons in the Trinity, yet the with pleasure. He is about four years

s soon as read.

New York, May 13. Justice Evaded.

A curious instances, escape from the fangs of the law occurred at one of the wharves in this city yesterday. In conse-quence of a brangle between sailor and a blacksman, the latter baving sustained some injury, procured a write against the sailor, and put it into an officer's hands for the purpose of having him arrested, Jack being upon the wharf when the sheriff drew near, immediately mounted the shrouds of/a fishing smack to the mast head, and there took his seat, lit his segar and very composedly began to smoke. The officer, after having in vain attempted to coax him cown within the reach of process, at length concluded to have him brought dow.) by force. The messenger approaching rather too near Jack took a small spar, used for a top-mast and kept him at a reasonable distance. Finding it impossible, to surmount this obstacle, he after awhile retreated back to the deck. After Jack had maintained his position at the mast head for nearly two hours, occasionally relieving his apprehensions by a bottle of grog which his messmates below had fastened to a rope for him to draw up, a sloop laying alongside being about get-ting under weigh by the aid of his brother. tars, the two vessels were rocked in such a manner as to bring the rigging into con-tact when he stepped from his roost in the mast-head of the smack over to that of the sloop, and sailed securely off, amidst the cheers of a great number of persons who had collected on the docks and witnessed the diverting scene, and left the minister of justice to return his writ non est inventus:

His B. M. Sloop of War Lee, Captain Blacker 6 days from Havana, anchored in the Roads on Saturday. She was despatched in pursuit of the piratical ship Louisa, Capt. Clark. We understand that application was made to his Excellency Gov. Geddes, for the delivery of such prisoners as were confined in Gaol, under charge of Piracy, who were attached to said vessel. To which application the Executive replied, that the prisoners being committed un-der the authority of the United States, he could not interfere respecting them.

Columbia, (S. C.) May 4. A hail storm, perhaps the most destructive ever known in this state, passed through Fairfield districts on Sundayevening the 25th ult. destroying the crops of corn, cotton and wheat, in its progress, and in some places throwing down and unroofing houses and tearing up abundance of the stoutest trees of the forest by the roots; the hails were very large, and fell in such quntities that when our informant, who was one of the sufferers, left home on Thursday last, the fourth day after the storm, the hail still lay on the ground in many places, six or eight inches thick; the fruit and leaves were entirely beaten, off the trees, and the limbs of the trees in many places almost literally pealed with the violence of the hail. In short, it is said that whatever it passed in its great; est violence, not a vestage of the growing crop of corn and cotton remains.

Since writing the above, we have been informed that the same cloud passed through that part of Richland district which joins Kershew district, between Columbia and Camden, where its distruct tive effects exceeded what is above de-scribed; that incredible as it may appear, it actually killed pigs of considerable size. and a number of fowls and turkeys; the hail being as large as hens eggs; and that on Friday last, waggon loads of them were still lying on the ground—that the rain also fell in such torrents, that it swept away all the loose soil, where the land was not per-fectly, level; the gentleman from whom we derived our information, had a heautiful field of wheat, not a stalk of which could be seen after the storm.

The New-York Gazette states, that General Brown is now dangercusly ill.

The Virginia Agricultural Society of which Mr. Madison is the President, have eclipsed the whole, and exceed all other examples in any a it is said, promulgated to pay, four years hence, 10,000 dollars, for the best farm in that state, not less than five hundred acres; 5,000 dollars for the next; two thousand dollars for the third best, the latter not less than 200 and 100 acres.

New Haven, May 1.

Works of Darkness -- On Sunday last, about 12 o'clock, whilst two men were walking across the Cedar-Hills, near Bail-Springs, (so called) they discovered a little hollow at the foot of a small cedar, that the earth had been disturbed. A few cedar brush had been thrown over the spot, which being removed, presented to view a human foot stick out through the loose earth. An alarm was soon given in town that a murder had been committed, and at the close of public worship in the afternoon a jury of inquest was called, who proceeded immediately to the place. The remains of a female, with dark black hair, had been previously dug up for their examination.

The remains were found in a box not more than three feet long, 12 inches wide, and perhaps 18 in thes deep. There was no top to the box, and it was but poorly covered with earth, having been done probably when the weather was cold and the earth somewhat frozen. The flesh on the remains (being covered with lime) had mostly decayed. The body had been crowded into the box in some way, although it seems one foot was not forced in. We do not learn whether there was any disjointing of limbs. We understand and body is as inexplicable to human reason, as the union of the Persons in the Trinity, yet the with pleasure. He is about four score years the death of the person so found. It is not fact is undeniable. For my own part I think it of age, strong, and in good health. He generally believed this was the remains of a murdered person.-Cot. Reg.

[From the Wilmington, N. C. Recorder.] THE TABLES TURNED:

Or a new way of obtaining credit.

10 Bank of Superior Caurt of Law

Versus Son the County of

This suit originated at the county court. upon a promissory note, drawn in the usual way, for the sum of 62 dollars. The execution, protest, &c. was proven in due bank form. The defendant failing to establish his pleas, of course, as usual, the bank obtained judgment. The defendant, much to the astonishment of the gentlemen learned in the law, craved an appeal to the Superior Court, for which, the sum being small, he easily obtained the necessary security. He was told by the attorney for all who pass, that, for the honor of the the bank that it was ridiculous to appeal; country, no one be permitted to leave it, that the action was brought upon a plain note of hand; that the bank must recover; and that it would certainly demand the damages that the law gave, as well as the interest. However, the defendant said he was the best judge of his own business and that, if he must follow the advice of a lawyer, he preferred one that was not em-the post office, by some villains, who suctory pretended to be in great distress, for ployed against him. So the appeal was ceeded in forcing the window-shutter, but which purpose they made the vessel very regularly, brought up; and, as the banks desisted on discovering that the window leaky by boring a hole in her bottom. The always have their own notary and wit- was secured, leaving a barrel and other vessel was then admitted at Omoa, withnesses, of course the plaintiff was ready; means by which they reached the height out opposition, but the government wish and as the defendant could make no de- of the window. On the following night ing to ascertain to the real cause of their fence to a plain role of hand, payable and they succeeded in breaking into the store negotiable at bank, he could have no legal of Mr. P. T. Mesick; but as no goods are excuse to continue the cause—so both par- missed, it is supposed that their object the meantine the supposed capt. L. load-

pay, and discharge; and that the bank was compelled to bring three separate suits on this small note, (holding it up to the jury) the efforts of the police, will lead to the one against himself, and one against each detection and punishment of the rogues.

The steward, and on landing on the seach, the supposed captain, had a dispute with one of the sailors, who immediately discussed this horrid deed. The Spanish commanding officer near the landing, immediately ordered the supposed captain, had a dispute with one of the sailors, who immediately discussed this horrid deed. The Spanish commanding officer near the landing, immediately ordered the supposed captain, had a dispute with one of the sailors, who immediately discussed this horrid deed. The Spanish commanding officer near the landing, immediately ordered the supposed captain, had a dispute with one of the sailors, who immediately discussed this horrid deed. The Spanish commanding officer near the landing, immediately ordered the supposed captain, had a dispute with one of the sailors, who immediately discussed this horrid deed. The Spanish commanding officer near the landing, immediately ordered the supposed captain, had a dispute with one of the sailors, who immediately discussed the supposed captain had a dispute with one of the sailors, who immediately discussed the supposed captain had a dispute with one of the sailors, who immediately discussed the supposed captain had a dispute with one of the sailors, who immediately discussed the supposed captain had a dispute with one of the sailors, who immediately discussed the supposed captain had a dispute with supposed captain had a dispute with one of the sailors, who immediately discussed the sailors and the were brought in the county court, and judgment trained; and the defendant was fool enough to appeal to this court, where he must inevitably be cast; and the costs in the three suits will amount to more than the debt: but, gentlemen, it is not the bank's fault—the defendant has brought it upon himself. The note was proved, in due form, by one of the clerks of the bank, who swore to the defendant's hand writing; and the jury was informed by Mr. Attorney that it was unnecessary to prove the protest and notice to the endorsers, as the action was brought against the maker. The calculation was made, and the jury told that the bank expected their verdict for \$62 principal, \$2 for protest, and \$5 89 interest—making the aggregate sum of sixty-nine dollars and eighty-nine cents.

The defendant stated, with a mournful

countenance, that it was true the bank had accommodated him by lending him the money; that the times were hard; that he thanked the bank for their kindness; yet he did not think it a very great accommodation to be subjected to the costs of three suits, when the act of assembly authorises both the drawer and endorsers to be included in one writ; and he hoped to make it appear, that, in this case, the bankers have not even accommodated their ownselves. He admitted that it was a plain note of hand; that he justly owed the bank \$69.89—but that the bank was indebted to him in a larger sum; and that, as he had it were a trumpet in the skies. It is so like entered the plea of set off, he asked the the war music of Joshua, or the Macabees. jury to find the issues in his lavor. He then took out of his breeches pocket an old leathern bag, and proceeded deliberately to until the string. The eyes of all the audience were upon him. At length he hauled out two small pieces of paper—first brench and country, is from Baltimore, which place opened one, and then the other. Here gentlemen, is the bank's note for fifty dollars—Lemonade! We should translate in country dokars—Lemonade! We should translate in country do jifty dollars and twenty dollars make se venty dollars—and as seventy dollars is more than sixty-nine dollars and eighty-nine cents, it will follow, of course, that the bank owes me eleven cents.

It was objected, on behalf of the bank. that the defendant ought not to be allowed this off sets and not, at any rate, unless he himself. The grand expedition destined children. There can scarcely be any adequate proved that he had the identical notes in for Buenos Ayres will be composed of 14 punishment devised for the wretches guilty of it.

The unfeeling monster, who, from sordid motives mencement of the suit. That if defendants could, at any time, offset the notes of banks again t suits brought by the hanks that any defendant, after putting off a sui for twelve or eighteen months, might always, by procuring one dollar more than the debt, subject the bank to the costs of two distinct courts.

His honor, after inspecting the notes. observed to the jury, that it appeared from their dates, that the notes had been issued previous to the commencement of the suit and as they were made payable on demand consequently they must have been due at the time the action was brought; and as the hotes of the corporation must be viewed in the same light as the notes of individuals, that the defendant, upon proving the hand writing of the president and cashier, would be entitled to a set offand consequently the bank being indebted is hoped that the first day of May will eleven cents to the defendant, they must witness the departure from Cadiz of these find a verdict for him. The hand writing two formidable armaments. was proved; and the jury, without leaving the box, gave a verdict for the defendant, amidst the appliause of a crowded court.

N. B. The other two suits were dismissed; and the defendant marched out of court calculating the costs of the three suits in both courts.

Crim. Con. An interesting cause was tried at Oxford Circuit, Hereford, England, on the 20th March last. The damages were laid at 20,000l. The complainant was Thynne How Gwynne, Esq. and the defendant Sacville Frederic Gwynne, Esq.

(Mrs. G. is the sister of Lord Hereford, dence. The above reached us through the

At the Castle Bar Assizes, on the 22d of March, a similar cause was tried be tween Major Fitzgerald and capt. Carr. The jury being convinced of the criminal conversation between Carr and the wife of Fitzgerald, the jury found 1500l damages, and six pence costs.

A lady asked a very silly Scotch noble-man how it happened that the Scots who came out of their country, were, generally speaking, men of more abilities than those who remain at home. "Oh madam," said he, "the reason is obvious. "At every outlet there are persons stationed to examine who is not a man of understanding.— "Then," said she, "I suppose your lord-ship was smuggled."

CATSKILL, May 5.

Liberty! Independence! or Death

We have just received one or two of the papers (Haytian) to which this formi-dable motto is prefixed. There is nothing very momentous. She high dignitaries at, Sous Souci!—the palace of Henry's, aid—as well as could be expected, &c.

On the 4th of January, the birth day of their independence (the stordy brat is now in her seventh year) was celebrated with becoming solemnities; and then the fol-lowing oath was sworn by the multitude,

troops and the grandees:
"We swear to the whole universe—to posterity—to ourselves—to abandon France -to perish rather than breathe under her dominion; to battle till our last breath for

the Independence of our country!"

What a people? Say what we will of blacks, there is nothing like this in the history of Whites. A whole nation—at the same moment—renewing its vows with the most impassioned enthusiasmat the altar of liberty. It resembles the Russians battle anthem, with which their infantry used to give the charge. A whole still shout Alla! Alla! as the Spaniards use abominable features as to deter every hoto raise God! and St. Jago! Such music norable man from resorting oit-but who would be more terrible than all the horns, drums and trumpets in the world, unless

the war music of Joshua, or the Macabees.
The oath must have produced a prodi-gious effect. Who would not have joined it—unanimously—black or white, if he had been present?

A proclamation much in the manner of Punch.-Bal. Fed. Repub.

Translated for the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Madrin, March 16. The king intends to repair to Cadiz before the departure of the armament fitting out at that port, that he may inspect them the times and circumstances may require. He will carry with him a considerable number of officers of different ranks, who, without being attached to the army, may he employed on their arrival in America. as the wants of the service may demand.

The second expedition destined directly for Lima, instead of 2000 men-the number first intended, will consist of 4 or 5000 chosen troops.—The naval force to escort them will consist of many vessels of the line, frigates or corvettes in which part of the troops will be embarked .- It

From the Augusta Chronicle, of April 23. Important—If true.

We understand it is rumored in Savan nah that the Island of Cuba has been ceded to Great Britain. Our informant says that he saw in Savannah a gentleman re-cently from Cuba, who told him that in-telligence of the cession had reached that islant just before his leaving it; in consequence, great disapprobation was excited among the inhabitants, who with the constituted authorities generally, had remon-They were sons of brothers. The criminal strated in spirited terms, against the meaintercourse between the defendant and the sure—declaring that, rather than submit complainant's wife being satisfactorily to such a transfer, they would throw off proved; the jury found 10001. damages, their allegiance and assert their independent

and sister of the wife of Admiral Sir most respectable source; but the silence of the Savannah papers induces us to believe the report entirely unfounded.

> Murderous Transaction. Extract of a letter, dated at Havana 19th April.

"On the 16th inst. I wrote to you by the U. S. sloop of war John Adams, re-specting the schr. Retrieve, and what had happened to her, and that poor capt. Lew-

was no more.
"A few days after the Retrieve left Cadiz, and being very near the Madeiras, the mate, with the schooner's tiller, killed captain Lewis by a violent blow whilst he was resting himself on the companion way, or cabin door. — The murderer immediately called the crew, and with their assistance, threw captain Lewis overboard, while alive. The mate, assuming the command, proceeded to the port of Truxillo. (a port in the Bay of Honduras,) where Daring attempts at Burglary.—On Friday inght an attempt was made to enter Omoa, and to secure admittance there, missed, it is supposed that their object the meantime the supposed capt. L. load excuse to continue the cause—so both particles were, or compelled to be ready.

The bank's attorney informed the jury was made to enter the store of Mess. Station upon a plain note of Smith & Co. They forced off a clapboard hand, brought against the defendant, the between the window and front door, for maker and which the bank had discounted the purpose probably of opening them; the purpose probably of opening them; the cappen of the purpose probably of opening them; the crew, the only one remaining except the meantime the supposed capt. L. load—the man English coasting vessel in the night with brandy, saffron and oil, and the following night five of the crew made their between the window and front door, for maker and which the bank had discounted the purpose probably of opening them; the crew, the only one remaining except the meantime the supposed capt. L. load—the man English coasting vessel in the night with brandy, saffron and oil, and the following night five of the crew made their between the supposed capt. L. load—the time are the meantime the supposed capt. L. load—the first and them to suppose the meantime the supposed capt. L. load—the time are the meantime the supposed capt. L. load—the first and them to suppose the meantime the supposed capt. L. load—the first and them to suppose a capt. L. load—the first and them to suppose the meantime the supposed capt. L. load—the first and them to suppose the meantime the supposed capt. L. load—the first and them to suppose the first and the following night five of the crew made their between the supposed capt. L. load—the first and them to suppose the first and the supposed capt. L. load—the first and them to suppose the first and the supposed captain the and the following night five of the crew with branch the supposed captain the day of the first and the following night five of the crew with the supposed captain the day of the following night five of the captain the supposed captain the day of the crew with the supposed captain the supposed captain the day be arrested and seccured in a dungeon, and the sailor to the prison of the garrison, suffering the steward to remain on board under a guard of soldiers until the vessel was unloaded, and a correct ac-count taken of her cargo. The supposed captain Lewis had already engaged an English coasting vessel to make his escape

that very same night.
"On receiving this information, I im-mediately laid it before the commander of the U. S. sloop of war John Adams, who informed me that his orders did not go to authorise him to proceed to Omoa to claim this vessel; but on his arrival at Norfolk. he would immediately inform he government of this horrid transaction, and that no doubt the government of the U. States would despatch a vessel to go and fetch the prisoners and vessel home."

From the Norfolk Herall.

Shocking Infatuation!!

We had hoped that the horid butchery of General Mason, at Bladepburg, from a savage sense of honor, would have had at least one salutary effect to console society army—at a brisk trot would be heard for the loss of so valuable a member—thundering out a psalm! It is a pity such a practice is discontinued. The Turks he fell a victim, with such disgusting and could have believed it possible that the murderous tragedy at Bladensburg bear-ing along it the abhorence and execuations of civilized society, would have been reacted within the short space of two months! Yet the following notice but too surely informs us that such is the fact:—The unhappy young man who has wontonly thrown away that life which he had devoted to his Amelia Island.

> From the N. Y. Evening Post, May 13. Kidnapping White Children.

In the catalogue of crimes, there is none at which human nature more revolts, none more productive of misery and anguish to those who are the sufferers, than the crime of kidnapping or 15,000 of the best troops in the world. The Count d'Abishal, (gen O'Donnels) is appointed commander in chief of all that part of America, with general instructions, and very ample powers, to act as the parents of four children who were decoyed the parents of the parents of four children who were decoyed the parents of the paren away from the Park yesterday forenon, by a wo away from the Fark yesterday from the tale. Three of the children of Mr. Daniel Ebbets, junthe oldest 6 and the youngest 2 years old. While at play in the Park they were approached by this female fiend, and coaxed to accompany her in a as the wants of the service may demand, walk out of town, under the promise to buy them takes officers served in the war of the cakes and plums. The poor children, unsuspicious of her designs, went with fier into a field received in the services on this occasion. left the three oldest girls under a tree, and took iett the three oldest girls inner a ree, and con-the youngest with her, under the pretence that she was going to buy some cakes for them. Af-ter remaining in the field some time, and finding that their sister did not return, they became alarmed, and, by their cries attracted the attention of two washer-women, who were passing near, with a basket of clothes, on their way to town, who took them under their protection and conducted them to their homes, late in the after noon. Search was immediately set on foot for the wretch, who made off with the youngest child, but no trace could be discovered, or a when the little girl was found in the street, man the Bear-market, stripped of her hat, beads and every thing she had that was valuable. The child was recognized by its grandfather, Mr. Daniel I. Ebbets, who resides in that neighborhood, and immediately restored to its distracted Mother, in Frankfort street. The description the children give of the woman is, that she had on a black hat and black bombazer gown, a speckled shawl and a black silk bag, with some cents in it which she showed them by way of temptation. It is much to be regretted that the children can not give such a description as would lead to the detection of this nefarious hag.

He who wants good sense, is unhappy in hav-ing learning; for he has thereby more ways of exposing himself.

Madame R , wife of an indivi-dual, who, in 1816, twas sentenced to transportation for offences of a civil kind and therby become politically dead; came before the Mayor of Melun in 1818, for the purpose of contracting a second mar-riage. On the Magistrates refusing to marry her again while her first husband was yet living, she cited him before the Tribunal of Molun, and pleaded the 227th Art of the Civil Code, which declares that marriage is dissolvable by civil death on either side. Notwithstanding this plead ing, the Judges at first rejected her suit on the objection that she was unable to prove the execution of the sentence on her husband.-When the affair came before the Royal Court, however, she succeeded in establishing the fact of her husband's having been conducted to Mount St. Michel, to be transported for life; in consequence of which the Royal Court superseded the decision of the Tribnal of Melun and directed the Mayor to proceed to the solemnization of the marriage. M. Jaubert, the Attorney General, in agreeing to the conclusions which now directed the judgment of the court, expressed his regret in witnessing an action so repugnant to the dictates of religion and the principles of

BIBLICAL QUESTIONS,

morality, although it was founded in legal

PROPOSED TO HIS SENIOR BIBLE CLASS,

BY THE

REV. J. FREEMAN,

UNDER ELEVEN HEADS, viz. Historical, Biographical, Doctrinal, Prophetical Critical, Promissory, Typical, Chronological Geographical, Preceptive, distinguishing be-tween positive and moral institutes, and Mi

> GEN. CHAP. VII. HISTORICAL.

Of how many persons were Noah's ed to enter the ark?

Who were they?

How many of each class of beasts were aken into the ark?

How many of each kind of fowls? How old was Noah when he entered the

How long did it rain upon the earth? What became of the ark during the flood?

How high did the waters rise above the tops of the highest mountain?
What became of the men and other

living creatures that were left out of the

How long did the waters prevail upor

CRITICAL

Are we to understand by the number seven so many individual beasts, or seven couples?

Were the fowls distinguished into clear

nd unclean? Why were more of the clean beasts and fowls brought into ark, than of unclean? In what season of the year did Noah

enter the ark? What is intended by the expression, the fountains of the great deep were broken up?

What is meant by the expression ' the vindows of heaven were opened? Was the flood universal?

What is meant by the expression, the waters prevailed an hundred and fifty

CHRONOLOGICAL. In what year of the world was the earth deluged?

TYPICAL.

Is there any thing typical in this chap-

CHAP. VIII.

What favour did God show Noah? By what means were the waters as-uaged, and finally dried up?

When did the waters begin to abate? Where did the ark rest?

In what month did the ark rest on the When were the tops of the mountains

What did Noah first send out to see if the waters were abated?

What did he send out next? How often did the dove return? How often did the dove return? When did Noah first discover that the

face of the ground was dry?
When did Noah and his family go ou of the ark? How long was he in the ark?
What did Noah do immediately after

he left the ark? What reception did the Lord give his offerings?

CRITICAL. What is inteded by the repeated men tion of seven days?

TYPICAL. What is there typical in this chapter? PROMISSORY.

What promises are here recorded? GEOGRAPHICAL

Where are the mountains of Ararat si tuated?

DEXTEROUS PUNNING.

The following anecdote was sent by a young lade to her lover whose name was "NOTT," a fer weeks before their marriage. The nuptial knows as fastened soon after the discerning lover de cyphered its import.

Why urge, dear Sir a bashful maid To change her single lot?
When well you know I've often said and truth I love you, NOTT.

For all your pain, I do NOTT, care, And trust me, on my life, Though you had millions, I declare, I would, NOTT, be your wife, [FOR THE WASHINGTON WEJG.]

TO E. H.

The banner of night from the skies was unfurld,

The banner of night from the skies was unfurl'd.
And Silence, her sceptife wide waving,
Quell'd the murmur of toil, hush'd, the hum of
the world.

And bid the wild winds cease from raying,
Enraptur'd. I gaz'd on the daughter of night
As she swam through the star-studed ocean,
So calm was her progress, so brilliant her light.
That it sunk on my heart, withis chasteld'dee. That it sunk on my heart, with a chasten'd de-light, A pure, an ecstatic emotion.

I'mus'd on the days that had melted away. Like the mists from the streamlet exhaling— When mingling, alarm don't the glances of day. The shadows of midnight are sailing.

I thought on the pleasures my childhood had known,

On the friends that kadgilded those hours, On the prospects and views that forever had flown, On the scenes that had given my temper its tone, And frozen my soul's genial powers.

thought on the friend that was wand'ring afar, Where Potomac's wide waters are swelling, Who perhaps at that moment was viewing the

star Where my one wrapt attention was dwelling: By the long pause of sorrow and pleasure's quick flight, Alternately shadow'd and brighten'd.

Oh! thus will it be in the twilight of life On thus will it be in the twilight of the vision of dim retrospection.

A tissue of vanity, falsehood, and strife,
Ungrateful to calm recollection.

But the thought of past friendship will rapture.

impart, Tis the pleasure which memory can borrow, Twilksoften the anguish of misery's smart

Twill warm the last pulses that play in the Pour a balm in the bosom of sorrow:

AMICUS. From the Masonic Chronicle.

LINES, Addressed to Miss Long, a little Lady.

Where any thing abounds we find That nobody will have it; But when there's little of the had,

Don't all the people crave it? The God of Love's a little wight, But beautiful as thought: Thou too are little-fair as light.

And every thing in short.

O! happy girl! I think thee so. For mark the poet's song-"Man wants but little here below. But wants that little LONG."

MARRIED, on the 3d inst. at the house of Benjamin Prescott, Esq. Cohoesville, near Waterford, (N. Y.) by the Rev. Mr. Butler, Mr. LAURENT CLERC, of La Balme, (France,) to Miss ELIZA G. BOARDMAN, of Whitesbrough, (N. Y.) bolh Deaf and Dumb! Mr. Clerc is one of the principal instructors in the asylum for the deaf and dumb at Hartford, (Con.) and Miss Boardman a pupil in that institution.

DIED, in Lancaster, (Pem.) on the 4th inst. "Dinah Mintire," (a coloured woman) but bet, ter known by the name of "old Dinah the fortune teller"—in the one languaged and starteenth. ter known by the name of the punal me, fortune teller"—in the one hambed and nurseenth,
year of her age. She was born in Princess Anne,
county, (Maryland) and was purchased about 60
years ago by the late col. Mathias Slough, of
Lancaster, and was then the mother of four children, none of, whom continued long, enough, in
this world to outlive their mother. She has left
her property to Mr. Jacob Getz, who had behaved
to her in her last days like the goodly Samaritan. Her property consisted of a house, 3 lots
and 70 or 80 dollars in specie. The house and
lots are on a pleasant and elevated situation
within the precincts of Lancaster. Dinah was
much of an oddity in all her dealings, more paiticularly in the vocation of fortune telling. Hor
six months past she was in the habit of paying
visits to old acquaintances in various parts of the
city, and retained her mental facilities until her city, and retained her mental facilities juntil her

Take Notice.

THE subscriber returns his singere thanks. To the public for their past favors, and hopes, by assiduity to business to merit a continuance of their patrouge. He also informs his customs ers that he constantly keeps on hand, an assort

Shoes,

of different descriptions, morocco as well as leather; he also has on hand a general assortment of soal-and upper leather skins, &c ber invites those who have accounts unsettled, to call and settle the same Robert Alderman:

Cedarville, May 17, 1819 .-- tf.

Sheriff's Sale.

Py Virtue of a writon, Egni Facias, to me di-prected, issued out of the Court of Chancery, of the state of New Jersey; will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue on Tuesday the twentieth day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afterneon of said day, in the coun-ty of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, All the following described.

Lot of Land, -

situate in the village of Millville, township e Millville, county of Cumberland, and state of New-Jorsey, and bounded as follows: Viz. Begining at the south-west corner of James Lodey dwelling house, and on the north-side of Man street, thence binding on said street west forty six feet nine inches to a stone, thence south two perches to the middle of the street aloresail, the colours the middle thereof wests to the middle thereof wests the middle thereof wests to the middle thereof wests perches to the middle of the street aloresail, thence along the middle thereof west to the mat-dle or main channel of Maurice River, thence up the middle of said channel the several kourses thereof to the line of Daniel Richman's and Mat-thias Richman's lot on the north side of Sasafras street, thence bounding on the north side of Said street, east until it strikes Bernard M'Creedy's lot, or corner, thence binding on said Bernard M'Creedy's line, crossing said Sasafras street, south ten perches to the opner of said James Lodder's lot, thence hinding on the same west forty feet to a corner, thence still binding on said lot, south eight perches to the place of beginning.

seet to a corner, thence still pinding outsaid for south eight perches to the place of beginning containing acres more or less.

Seized as the property of John Young and Ellizabeth his wife, Charles Garrison and deremian Stratton, esq. defendants, and taken into execution at the suit of John Hoskins, and the sold uon arene suit of John Hoskins, and to be sold, by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. May 17, 1819.—2m

BEING ENGAGED IN THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW,

IN the City of Philadelphia, respectfully offer his professional services to his friends in his native state, with a hope of meriting by fidelity and attention the confidence they may place in

Dwolling and Office at No.74, South Street. Philiadelphia, Sep. 28th, 1818...tf

By the President of the United States.

WEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled stan act making provision for the estab-ishment of additional Land Offices in the territory of Missouth?? the President of the United States is authorised to direct the public lands which have been survey-ed in the said territory, to be offered for

Therefore, I. JAMES MONROE, Presi N.B. Persons wishing private conveyance, ca be accommodated at the shortest notice. dent of the United States, do hereby de clare and make known; that public sales, or the disposal (agreeably to law) of cer-tain lands in the territorry of Missouri, shall be held in Franklin, in said territo

On the first Monday in January next for the sale of-

Townships No. 46/to 52/in-clusfve and fract1 town-ship:53: 48/to 52 and 2 20

48 to 52 and 2 Fract?Liownship 53 48 to 52

On the first Monday in March next, for the sale of Townships 48 to 55 inclusive, in ranges 14 & 25 26 & 27

On the first Monday in May next, for the sale of

Townships 51 to 54 inclusive, in ranges 11 & 21 51 to 56 13 53 to 56 14 & 15

53.to 56 14 & 15
excepting the lands which have been, or
may be, reserved by law, for the support
of schools, and for other purposes.

Each sale shall continue open as long as
may be necessary to offer the lands for sale
and no longer, and the lands shall be offer-

ed in regular numerical order. Given under my hand, at the City of

Washington, this 17th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eight teen.

JAMES MONROE. By the President:

Josiah Meigs, Commissioner of the General Land Office

Printers who are authorised to publish the laws of the United States, will publish the above oncess week till the first of May next and send their bills to the Ge-beral Land Office for payment.

Loly 27, 1818—tM

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,

Sheriff's Sale.

They Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me dial reciped, issued out of Court of Chancery, of the state of New Jersey, will be exposed to sale, at Biblic Vendue, on Tuesday, the 18th day of Maynest, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberand, at the inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, all that

Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, county of Comberland, state of New Jersey, which by deed outpner unit, state of New Jersey, which by deed of partition between John Jarman and John Adcock, dated 21st March 1814, was allotted to said John Jarman, and is bounded by Cchansey creek, lands of David Clark, land late John Latneys, and by the tract of land allotted by said neys, and by the tract of land allotted by said deed of partition unto said George Adcock, as by said deed of partition recorded in the Clerk's Office of the county of Cumberland, in Book Y of ideeds; page 543, will more felly appear—to gether with all and singular the ways, water courses, rights, liberties, privileges, improvements, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, or so much thereof, asimay be necessary to pay and satisfy to the said complainants, the principal and interest in the said decree? in the said decree.

nn the said decree."
Seized as the property of John Jarman and Jeremiah Buck defendants; and taken into execution at the suit of Daniel L. Miller James Kinsey and John Cooper, complainants, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

PUBLIC NOTICE. NEW STORE

In Bridgeton.

THE Subscriber has commenced business on the West side of the Creek, near the Bridge. and offers for sale an extensive assortment of

Groceries, Dry Goods, Queens-Ware, Hard-Ware, &c. &c.

Which he will dispose of either at wholesale retail; on the most reasonble terms.

Daniel P. Stratton. December 22d, 1818... tf

* NOTICE.

Wood-Cutters and Carters WANTED,

> Apply to John Compton, Dividing Creek, or Ichabod Compton,

Maurice Town. November 30, 1818.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Dividing Creek, Newport, Cedarville, Fairton & Bridgeton

THE Subscribers have commenced running, a Stage from Dividing Creek to Bridgeton, Via: Newport, Cedarville and Fairton, to start from the Inn of Auly Lore Dividing Creek, every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock and arrive at the Hotel in Bridgeton, about, half part 10 Televis Heriotect at 2 and arrive at Dividing the stage of the sta

past 10, leave Bridgeton at 2 and arrive at Dividing Creek about half past 5 in the afternoon of

he same day.

Baggage will be carefully carried, and Busi-less entrusted to the Driver, executed with care

and punctuality.
The Subscribers have reduced the fare to the (almost unprecedented) low rate of 62½ cents the

whole route (18 miles) and to way passeenger

In proportion.

Those persons who may favor us with their custom, we trustwill find every thing agreeable and commodious, as no pains will be spared in fitting up the Stage Coach and procuring good

Auly Lore, Charles Brown.

and a careful Driver.

Dividing Creeks, April 5th, 1819--tf

PROPOSAL,

ANTHONY FINLEY,

North-East corner of Chesnut and Fourth streets

Philadelphia.

FOR PUBLISHIG

ESSAY

HISTORY OF CIVIL SOCIETY.

BY

ADAM FERGUSON, L. L. D.

Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh.

CONTENTS.

Of the General Characteristics of Human

Nature.

Section I. Of the question relating to the State of Nature. II. Of the principles of Self Preservation.—III. Of the principles of Union, among Mankind.—IV. Of the principles of War and Dissention.—V. Of Intellectual Powers.—VI. Of Moral Sentiment.—VII. Of Happiness.—VIII. The same subject continued.—IX. Of National Sentiment.—III. Of No.

VIII. The same subject continued.—IX. Of Na tional Felicity.—X. The same subject continued

PART II.

Of the History of Rude Nations.

which are derived from Antiquity...II. Of Rude Nations prior to the Establishment of Property ...III. Of rude Nations, under the impressions of Property, and Interest. Section I. Of the informations on this subject

PART III.

Of the History of Policy and Arts.

Section I. Of the Influences of Climate, and Situation.—II. The History of Political Establish

ments.—III. Of National Objects in general, and of Establishmen's and Manners relating to them

-IV. Of Population and Wealth .-- V. Of Nation

al Defence and Conquest. VI. Of Civil Liberty ...VII. Of the History of Arts. VIII. Of the His

Of Consequences that result from the Ad-

Section I. Of the Separation of Arts and Professions.—II. Of the Subordination consequent to the Separation of Arts & Professions.—III. Of the Manners of Polished and Commercial Nations.—

PART V.

Of the Decline of Nations.

PART VI.

Of Corruption and Political Slavery.

lished Nations ... IV. The same subject continued ... V. Of Corruption, as it tends to Political Sla

very....VI. Of the Progress and Termination of

Subscriptions to the above Work, will be eccived at the office of the Whic.

Treasury Department.

Whereas, by the act entitled "An ac

regulating the payments to invalid pension ers," passed the 3d of the present month

an affidavit of two surgeons or physicians

as to the continuance and rate of disability

of the several applicants must accompany

their respective applications for the first payment which shall fall due after the 4th

of March next, and at the end of every

two years thereafter: And whereas some

misunderstanding may arise as to the time

wnen the above mentioned act shall go in-

This is to notify all of whom it may con cern, that, by the construction given to the said act by the Second Comptroller of the

Treasury, the before mentioned affidavits (agreeably to the form published by the hon, the Secretary of War, under date of

23d inst.) will be required to accompany

the applications for all pessions to which they apply, falling due on the 4th day of

Printers authorised to publish the Laws of the United States will insert the above, once a week till the 1st of September next

RICHARD CUTTS,

Second Comptroller,

Second Comptroller's Office, ?

March 25th, 1819.

IV. The same subject continued.

Despotism:

Philadelphia, April 1, 1819.

to operation:

September next.

vancement of Civil and Commercial

PART IV.

tory of Literature.

Arts.

WANTED

A number of Wood Cutters, To cut a quantity of wood, for which libera wages will be given —Also, a number of STAGE COACH.

Wood Carters, To cart a quantity of wood. Enquire of the su scriber, at Leesburgh, near Port-Elizabeth: THOMAS MULFORD. Leesburgh, April 26, 1819.

Sheriff's Sales.

P. Virtue of sundry Writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Monday the thirty first 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. Souder, in Bridgeton

A Lot of Wood Land,

situate in the township of Millville, said to con tain two hundred and ten acres more or less joins lands of Joshua Combs, and others, also, joins fands of Joshua. Combis. and Order's, ass, a Lot of Wood Land, containing one hundred and five acres more of less; joins lands of Alfred Williams, together with all the lands of the defendants.—Seized as the property of John Wishart, and John Young, and taken in execution at the suit of George Coney and others, and to be said by

DAN SIMKING, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Land,

situate in the township of Downe, said to con tain one hundred and forty acres more or less; joins lands of John Sharp, and others, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Joseph Whiticar, jun. and taken in execution at the suit of Isaac Garrison, and o be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place, A Lot of Land,

situate in the township of Fairfield, said to cor tain lour acres more or less; joins lands of David Clark and others.—Seized as the property of Da-vid Westertt, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas R. Sheppard, and Mark M. Shep This Work will be comprised in one large 8v6 volume, and executed in a style suitable to its high reputation. It will be ready for delivery on the 12th of May-next. The price, hand somely bound, Three dollars, and Fifty Cents—in boards, Three Dollars.

pard, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. Bridgeton, April 26th, 1819—3t

CHAIR MAKING.

THE Substiber returns his sincere thanks to his frients and the public generally, for the encouragement he has received, and continues to receive, in the above business, and informs them that he has en hand, and intends keeping an a ortment of

Windsor Chairs,

Of various patterns and colours, of the best quality, which he will dispose of on the most easonable terms for cash or good Poplar Plank,

and Wood wil be taken in payment.

WANTED a few cords of best quality MAPLE, for which Chairs will be given in payment Richard Hand.

April 12: 1819. OLD CHAIRS neatly repaired and painted

PUBLIC NOTICE. Will be Sold,

On Tuesday, the 18th instant, at the late dwelling bouse of AMOS FITHIAN, deceased, (Cedarville,)

EVERAL handred bushels of Corn, a quanti-ty of Wheat, Rye, Oats and Buckwheat From ten to twenty tons of Salt and Fresh Hay Horses, Cows, Hogs, Sheep, Waggons, Grind-stones, one EIGHT DAYCLOCK, Beds, Bed. ding, Cupboards, Looking-Glasses, and a variet of other Household Furniture, two pair of Black smith's Bellows, with two complete setts of Blacksmith's Tools,—Oak plank, Scantling, Ce-dar Rails, and a quantity of good Oak Cord Wood, on the landing. Vendue to begin at 9 o'clock; conditions made known on the day of sale.

Rachel Fithian, Adm'x. Daniel P. Stratton, Adm'r. May 10th, 1819-2t

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tresday, the eighteenth day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock Section I Of supposed National Eminence, and of the Vicissitudes of Human Affairs.—II. Of the Temporary Efforts and Relaxations of the National Spirit.—III. Of Relaxations in the National Spirit incident to Polished Nations.—IV. The same subject continued.—V. Of National Waster May next, between the hours of 12 and 30 counts in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the lim of Philip Souder, in Which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms for CASH or approved oredit. Their as-

A House and Lot,

Section I. Of corruption in general...II. Of Luxury...III. Of the Corruption incident to Po-Situate in the township of Fairfield, the lot contains one acre more or less; joins lands of James Clark, esq. and others. Also, all the defendant's right in all the lands which fell to him by the eath of his father, Nathan Bennett, deceased. Seized as the property of Nathan Bennett, jun and taken into execution at the suit of John Trenchard, James Clark, William R. Fithian and William L. Shappard, assignees, and to be sol by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

April 19:--4t

THE (12) FAMOUS HORSE KENTUCKY,

WILL be let to Mares this season, Which be let to mares this season, at the sub-ble of the Subscribers, at Dennis Creek, in the county of Cape May, at the rate of 5% dollars the season, 8 dollars to ensure a foal, and 2, dol lars the single leap.—If the money is paid by the lat day of August, 4 dollars will be accepted as pay for the season.

KENTUCKY, is a jet black rising 10 years old, full 15½ hands high, strong made, of great bone and sinew, moves elegantly, and comes well recommended as a sure foalgetter—The fulsome adulation which is commonly bestowed on the Pedigree of Horses, is here totally omitted, al-though we can boast of as noble a line of ances try as the best of them—we are willing to rest his merits, on his performance as a foolgetter and on the turf (total few shiners if it was lawful.) He will commence on the first day of April at the stable aforesaid, and be removed, to Cold Spring and Port Elizabeth, alternately as occasion ma require.

Seth Hand, James M. Clong. Dennis Creek, March 9, 1849.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, residing in the City of Philar delphia, will undertake any professional business entrusted to his care in the city and its vicinity.—Merchaffs and others who bage money to collect, &c. where a sut is or is not necessary, will find it their interest to employ him, as his charges will be mederate, and his attention assiduous. Letters, post paid, will be attended to, and the most respectable references given.

WHEELER, Altorney at Law, No. 82, south Fifth street, Philadelphia. April 5, 1819—6m. JACOB D. WHEELER,

French Burr Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 1 pair of French Burr Mill Stones, 4 feet 6 inches diameter. Likewise, 1 large master cog wheel, 41 inches pitch, 64 cogs, with a number of Bolting heads, they are good-and offered for sale on account of the subscriber making an alteration in his Mill.

Richard Seeley. Stoe-Creek, March 2d, 1819--tf

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the third of 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 authorised to

cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered, when surveyed.

Therefore I, JAMES MONROS, President of the United. States, 1d hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Alabama shall be held at Huntsville, in said territory, as follows:

On the first Monday in July next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 1 and 2, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 in range 1, east—9, 11, 12 and 14, in range 2, east—12 and 13, in range 3, east—11, 12 and 13 in range

On the first Monday in September, for the sale of townships 9 and 10, in range 3, west--9, 10 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in

11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 10, 17, 10, 15, 20 and 23, arranges 4 and 5; west.

On the first Monday in November, for the sale of townships 9, 10, and 11, in ranges. 6 and 7, west.—9 and 10, in range 8, west.—9, 10 and 11, in range 9, west.—9, 10, 11 and 12, in range 10, west.—9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, in range 11, west.—9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 12, west.

9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 12, west.
On the first Monday in January, 4820, for the sale of townships 9, 10; 11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 16, west.—12 and 13, in range 17, west.
And sales shall be held at Cababa, in the said territory, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in range 5.—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 16, in range 6.—11, in range 7.—10 and 11, in range 9.—8, 9, 10 and 11, in range 12. Excepting such lands as have been, or shall be, reserved according to law, for the use of schools and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue open for two weeks, and no longer, and shall commence with the lowest number of section; township, and range, and proceed in regular numerical order. regular numerical order.

Given under my hand at the City of Wash ington, this 20th day of Marci, 1819. JAMES MONROE.

By the President: JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers of newspapers who are authorised t publish the Laws of the United States, will in sert the above once a week till the 1st of January

April 12, 1819---t1stjan. -

PORTER & ALE.

BUCK & FITHIAN, HAVE OPENED

A BOTTLING CELLAR

Under their Drug Store, at the corner of East Water & Bridge-Streets,

AND intend keeping a constant supply of good PORTER and ALE, which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices. The inhabitants of Bidgeton may have it delivered at their liouses. It will be carefully put up for tavern keepers, or other persons at a distance.

April 175—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have just received an additional supply of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

sortment may now be said to be complete. But No. 3. sortment may now be said to be complete. But contrary to the usual custom, they forbear to swell the columns of a Newspaper with glossing capitals in particularising, on with splendid superlatives in describing their qualities and cheapness. They believe the enlightened people of Cumberland will not be deluded by newspaper puffs and discriptions: they wish the people to call and examine for themselves both as to quality and price, and they feel confident their goods will be found in general as Cheap as in the metropolis, where we are taught to believe they are considerable lower than the Philadelphia or New-York prices!

All kinds of country produce received in bar-ter for goods, and those who buy for CASH will find it their interest to call SEYMOUR & EARLS. Fainton, April, 19, 1819.—if

N. B. WOOD CUTTERS & CARTERS, w ed, for which a liberal price will be given:

Look out, Millers and Farmers.

7 NO RENT, and immediate possession given; a Valuable FARM, containing 256 Acres of and, situate in the township of Downe, county Land, situate in the township of Downe, county of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey, within one mite and a half of the navigation of Maurice River, on which is erected a Grist and Saw-Mill a two story Frame Dwelling-House and Barn, a young thriving Apple Orchard &c.—Any person inclining to rent, may be furnished with the implements of husbandry already on the place. Inquire of Joseph Whitacar, corner of Water, and Callownill streets, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber on the premises. scriber on the premises.

JOHN MATTHEWS. January 12, 1818—tf.

SHINGLES.

THE Subscribers have for sale about 20,000 two feet Shingles. STRATTON & BUCK

February 2d, 1819.

By the President of the Unit-

WHEREAS LY AN ACCOMP Congress, passed on the congress, entitled "An Accompany to the for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the Treaty with the Creek Indians and for other purposes," the Pre-sident of the United States is authorised to cause the lands acquired by the said. Treaty to be offered for sale when survey-

Therefore, I, James Monnor, President of the the United States, do hereb. declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreably to law) of certain lands in the Alabama territory, shall, be held as follows: viz.

At Cahaba, on the Sd Monday in March At Canaba, on the on attenday

next, for the sale of ...

Town'p num'd 12 in ranges 18 19 20

17 & 18 2 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

18 17 18 19

17 19 20

29 10 11 16 17 18

At St. Stephens, on the second Monday

In April next; for the sale of Town ps aum d 56-7-8 17-18-19-20 in range 4:
17-18-19-20 3
17-18 2-2

At Caliana on the first Monday in May next, for the sale of

Township numbered 12 intranges 9 10 7 8 9 10 LL 7 6 7 8 9 10 11 10 & 11

except such lands as have been or may be reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be offered for sale in regular and numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township and range, and conditione three weeks and no longer.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 24th of November. 1818.

JAMES MONROE. By the President. JOSIAH MEIGS.

> Commissioner of the General Land Office A Family Book.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, By A. FINLEY,

N. E. corner of Chesnut and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia, Price §1.

The Nurse's Guide;

Or Family Asistant, and companion for the Sick Chamber;

CONTAINING Friendly Cautions to those who are in Health; with ample directions to Nurses, and others, who attend she Sick, Women in Childbed, &c.—By Robert Wallace Johnson, M. D. Second improv-

ed edition. CONTENTS.

CONTENTS.

Chapter 1. Of our persons: 2d. of our Dress 3d of onr Diet in a State of Health. 4th. Directions to Nurses. 5th of Things to be oseserved relating to the Sick Chamber: 6th, concerning the Red, and Shifting the Patient. Ath copious directions for preparing the various Diet for the Sick. 8th. of Administering Medicine: Preparations for Clysters, and of the Treatment of Scalds and burns; Appendix—containing additional instructions for the Nurses of Fever Hospitals:

ALSO,

ALSO,

A series of Engravings, explaining the Course of the Nerves, with an address to Young Physicians on the Study of the Nervest-inne 4 to plates, with copious explanations, By Charles Bell, Surgeon Price bound \$6.50.

An Atlas Classica, folio, Coloured Maps, selected from Wilkinson's Classical Atlas for the use of Seminaries in the United States—bound \$25.

59. And, a third Improved Edition of Mayo's An. cient Geography sacred and profane 51.50.

Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1818. Either of the above Publications ay be had on application at the office of the Whig.

Bridgeton, Dcember 7, 181

For Sale, or Rent.

The following described property, viz. No. 1. A large and commodious Store House and Wharf, situate on Laurel Hill, an excel-lent stand for the Lumber business, draft of water at the wharf commonly 7 feet. No. 2. A LOT adjoining the Store Lot, on which are two dwelling. Houses, suited for small familles.

families

No. 3. A HOUSE and LOT now occupied by Smith Bacon, adjoining the lot where John Rose resides; the house is two stories high with an excellent well of water at the door.

No. 4. Seventy Acres of improved LAND, laying within the town plot of Bridgeton, all of which is an small fields and in good Cedar fence.

No. 5. Fifty acres of young growing BUSH LAND, laying on the Millville road, one and an half miles from Bridgeton, about 20 acres of which will do to cut off.

No. 6. A LOT of Timber Land of 24 acres, part of which is fit for cutting; the land bounds, on land of John Wood, and others, distant about 3 miles from Bridgeton.

No. 7. A LOT of 17 acres of very handsome Bush Land of 18 years growth, will cut from 8 to 10 cords per acre; joins lands of John Stories and the finds of John Stories and the finds of John Stories and John Stor

Budgeton

No. 8. A LOF of handsome growing Bush Land,
a part of which is fit for cutting, distant four
imiles from Briegeton, containing 45 acres,
boinding on lands of Jonathan Fithian and
Joel Smith.

No. 9. A LOT of 8 acres of Bush Land, in Bus-sel's Neck, with the saw timber standing

Ebenezer Seelev

od th

on it.

No. 10: A LOT of Bush' Land lying on the Bucksbutum road, distant from Bridgeton two miles, contains 5 acres.

No. 11: One hundred acres of Timber Land, situate in Broad Neck, will cut from 8 to 10 cords per acre, distant from market 8 miles.

No. 12: A 60 acre Lot of Pine and Oak Suw Timber, distance from market 7 miles.

No. 13: A Lot of Cedar Swamp, of 8 acres laying in a branch of Manumuskin, stands thick on the ground, and has been growing 20 merch distant from Bridgeton 17 miles.

A further description of the above property will be given by applying to & 🖫

Who is prepared to give an undisputed he payments made easy.

Bridgeton, Teb. 15, 1819,

deg Rav 31 blas Ded thes wes