No. 97

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

TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, MAY 26, 1817.

PER ANNUM.

THE WASHINGTON WHIG

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY,

AT TWO DCLLARS PER ANNUM,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months, and unless orders are given, at that time, to discontinue, an intention to continue will be implied.

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual

Last Notice.

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

Peter Hay.

May 19, 1817-4t

TO PUT OUT ON GROUND RENT, 230,000 Acres of Land,

IN THE COUNTIES OF M'Kean and Jefferson, Pennsylvania,

About Two Hundred and Thirty miles North-west of Philadelphia.

SITUATE on and between the head waters of Allegheny and Susquehannah, which will afford a cheap and expeditious transportation to Harrisburgh by the Susquehannah, and by the Allegheny and Western waters to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, New-Orleans, and other Towns on the Allegheny, Ohio, and Mississippi. Also, a communication with the Lakes by way of French-Greek, Connewongo and Chetauck Lake. The Soil of this Tract is well adapted to the

raising of grain and grass. The Timber consists of Sugar-beach, Cherry, White-wood, Cucumber-ash and White-pine; with a variety of other

The abundance of Mill-seats, and the ease with which Lumber can be taken to Harrisburgh, Co-fumbia and Baltimore by the Susquehannah, or to Pittsburgh and Towns on the Ohio and Mis sissippi by the Western waters, insure a hand-some reward to the purchaser.

The Land will be conveyed to the Settler, his heirs and assigns, under a general Warrantee Deed; subject, however, to a ground rent of twenty cents per acre annually: the first of which is to become payable the first of January, eighteen hundred and twenty; and annually, on the first day of January, forever thereafter—said twenty cents per acre, shall, at the option of the Settler, (if within the year for which a rent accrued, there be delivered to the Subscriber, his heirs or assigns, good merchantable Wheat at the rate of one dollar a bushel, at such place as shall be provided for the purpose of reception,) be in full discharge of said annuity, which place of reception shall not in any instance exceed twenty miles from the premises paying said rent. The Subscriber binds himself, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, to release all claim of annuity to the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, on application at any time previous to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty, at the rate of three dollars per acreprovided all arrearages of rent are paid up.

The aforesaid Land has in part been laid off

into Farms of one hundred acres each, and will be completed at the expense of the Subscriber; and conveyed to the purchaser as aforesaid, f ee of all expense of surveying, conveyancing or taxes, to the first of January, eighteen hundred and eighteen.

The above described Tract was formerly property of the Holland Company—The title free from all incumbrance, are known by those con-yersant with them to be the earliest surveys, and comprise the largest body of good Land in the State; and on which land, roads have been opened, and mills erected. From its situation, goodness, value, and terms of payment, no man, however poor, if industrious, but can secure to him-self and posterity, a fortune without money or friends, in a country of delightful soil and climate; from which Cattle can be driven to Philadelphia or New York at one dellar and fifty cents a head. And Wheat, taken in payment for Land at one dollar a bushel, that on two acres producing but twenty bushels the acreannually, will [in addition to Ohio prices of fifty cents a bushel) forever pay the rent of a farm of one hundred acres-leaving the Settler ninety-eight acres out of every hundred, free of expense, or better than the purchase of Ohio land.

For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, near Cooper's Ferry, New Jersey, or to JOEL BISHOP, esq. instanter, on the land.

Benjamin B. Cooper. May 19, 1817—3t

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Levis Collins and Da-1 niel Woodruff, trading under the firm of SOLIANS & WOODRUFF, is this day dissolved

The business, in future, will be conduct-Ad at the same stand by LEWIS COLLINS.

Laurel Bill, May 17th, 1817.—3t

DEPARTMENT OF WAB. Additional Accountant's Office? September 27, 1816.

"It having been made the duty of this office by law, to adjust and settle all accounts in the War Department, which remained unsettled at the conclusion of the late war and are now unsettled-It is hereby made known to the officers of the late army, who have public accounts to settle. and to such non-commissioned officers and privates discharged, who have arrearages of pay due them, that, by forwarding their papers to this office by mail, their accounts will be settled, and the balances remitted, without incurring any expense by the appointment of an agent to transact their business for them. The heirs and representatives of deceased officers and soldiers of the late army are also informed that, by forwarding their papers to this office for any arrears of pay due the deceased, the accounts will be adjusted, and the balances be remitted free of expense:"2

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

Treasury Department, Third Auditor's Office.

"PETER HAGNER, Auditor. April 28-3t

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

For the relief of the widow and children of Arnold Henry Dohrman, deceased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States & America, in-Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, ranted to Rachel Dohrman widow of Arnold Henry Dohrman, late of Steubenville, in the state of Ohio, deceased, the sum of three hundred collars, **annually** during her life; payable quar erly, rom and after the thirty-first day of December;

one thousand eight hundred and sisteen. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there e, and hereby is, granted to each of the minor children of the said Dohrman, until they shall respectively arrive at thenge of twenty one years, the sum of one hundred dollars, payable quar terly, from and after the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen the said grants to the said minor children shall be received and applied for their support and education, and shall be accounted for in conformity to the laws that now are, or hereafter may be, in force in the state of Ohio, providing for the management of the estates of orphans.

Sec. 3. And Be tt further enacted, That' the grants herein made, shall be paid out-of*any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropri-

- H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore, March 3, 1817—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT For the relief of Asa Wells.

Be it enacted by the Senate sand House & Re. presentatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Asa Wells, the sum of four hundered and eighty-eight dollars and ninety-five cents, on account of the costs incurred by him in the defence of suits brought against him for acts done in the dis. charge of his duty as an officer of the United States, and that the same be paid to the said Ass. Wells, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore... March 3, 1817.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT,

For, the relief of Caleb Nicholls.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Department of War be, and they are hereby authorized to adjust and settle the claim of Caleb Nicholls, for the damage done to his house and store, under the orders of General M'Comb, in the month of September, eighteen hundred and fourteen, at Plattsburgh, in the state of New-York.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount of such damage, when ascertained, shall be paid to the said Caleb Nicholls, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropri-

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March S, 1817.—Approved, JAMES MADISON. Authorizing the payment of a sum of money to Teakle Savage and others.

Whereas, during the late war, captain Teakle avage did volun eer his services and tile use of his boat to the officers commanding at Hampton in Virginia and did with the assistance of some of the malitia stationed at that place, and in company with the revenue cutter commanded by cap tain Haw, capture one launch and two barges be-longing to the enemy, and niake prisoners of one itenant, one midshipman, one boatswain, and fifty-two privates and marines; which boats were valued, by officers appointed by General Wade Hampton, commander at Norfolk, at the sum of two thousand six liundred and forty-five dollars which hoats and prisoners were deliverd to the proper authority of the United States:

Be it, therefore, enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and re quired, out of any money in the treasury not other wise appropriated, to pay to the said Teakle Savage, the officers and men of the militia who served with him, and to the officers and crew of the revenue cutter aforesaid, or to the agent of such persons, or their legal representative, where any 'of them should be dead, the sum of four thousand and twenty dollars, to be divided among the said officers and men, conformably to the principles of the laws relating to the division of

Sec. 2. And Be it further enacted. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to appoint an agent to distribute the money aforesaid, in the manner herein directed, to the several persons authorized to receive the same, upon their producing to the said agent satisfactory evidence that they are entitled thereto.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.—Approved AMES MADISON.

AN ACT,

Granting a pension to commodore Richard Taylor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, a pension of three hundred dollars per annum he allowed to commodore Richard Taylor inconsequence of a total disability arising from a wound received in a conflict with the enemy in the revolutionary war, while in the command of a flotilla in the waters of the Chesa reake, under a commission of captain in the navy from the state of Virginia, to be paid to him, the said Taylor, half yearly, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated by law.
H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. March 3, 1817.—Approven,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT For the relief of the legal representatives of John

J. Yarnall, deceased. Be it enacted by the Senate' and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby requirted to adjust and settle the accounts of John J. Yarnall, deceased, late a lieutenant in the navy of the United States, upon principles of equity and justice, and to make such allowances therein as, under the circumstances of the case, shall appear reasonable.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN-GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore. March 3d 1817.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorising vessels departing from the to\& of Bayou St. John and basin of the Canal de Carondelet, for foreign ports, to clear out at the Custom-House in the city of New Orleans,

Beit enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all ships or vessels about to depart for foreign ports or places, from the town of Bayou St. John, or basin of the Canal de Corondelet, shal! be permitted io clear out, with their cargoes, at the Custom House, in the city of New-Orleans, and depart, under the same rules, regulations and restrictions, and in every respect in the same manner as vessels clearing out and departing, for foreign ports, from the said city of New-Orleans, by the way of the Mississippi River. ' ?I. CLAY.

Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.—APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON:

AN ACT

Making reservation of certain public lands to supply timber for naval purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the navy he authorized, and it shall be his duty under the direction of the President of the United States, to cause such vacant and unappropriated

lands of the United States as produce the live oak and red cedar timbers to be explored, and selection to be made of such tracts or portions thereof, where the principal growth is of either of the said timbers, as in his judgment-may be accessary to furnish for the navy a sufficient supply of the said timbers. The said Secretary shall have power to employ such agent or agents and surveyor as he may deem necessary for the aforesaid purpose, who shall report to him the tracts by them selected, with the boundaries ascertained and accurately designated by actual survey or wrater courses, which report shall be laid before the President, which he may approve or reject, in whole or in part; and the tracts of land thus' selected with the approbation of the President, shall be reserved, unless otherwise directed by law, from any further sale of the public lands, and be appropriated to the sole purpose of supplying timber for the navy of the United States: Provided, That nothing in this section contained shalls be construed to prejudice the rights of any person or persons claiming lands which may be reserved. as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it fiv ther enacted, That if any sec. 2. And be it jutther enacted, I hat it any person or persons shall cut any timber on the lands reserved as afo esaid, or shall remove, or be employed in removing timber from the same, unless duly authorised so to do, by order of a competent officer; and for the use of the Navy of the United States; or if any person or persons the live on the case or red codes timber on or shall cut any live-oak or red cedar timber on, or remove, or be employed in removing from any other public lands of the United States, with intent to dispose of the same for transportation to any port or place within the United States, or for exportation to any foreign, country, such person or persons so offending and being ,thereof duly' convicted before any court having, competent jurisdiction, sliall pap a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and be imprisoned not exceeding sis months.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That if the master, owner or consignee, of any ship or vessel, shall knowingly take on board any timber cut on lands reserved as aforesaid, without proper authority and for the use of the navy, or shall take on board any live-oak or red ce lar timber, cut on any other lands of the United states, with intent to transport the same to any port or place within the United States, or to export the same to any foreign country, the ship or vessel on board of which the same shall be seized, shall, with tier tackle, apparel, and furniture be wholly forfeited'

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if any timber as aforesaid shall, contrary to the prohibi-tions of this act, be exported to any foreign country, the ship or vessel in which the same shall have been exported shall he liable to forfeiture, and the captain or master of such ship or vessel shall forefeit and pay a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

dec. 5, And be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures incurred for taking on board, transporting, or exporting timber by force of this act, shall be sued for, recovered and distributed, and accounted for in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tomage:) and shall be stitled to the content of the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tomage:) and shall be mitigated or remitted in the manner prescrib-ed by the act, entitled "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore. March 3, 1817-APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

Sheriff's Sales.

Y Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will, be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday, the 28th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said clay, in Bridgetown, in the county of Cumberland, at the der, A Tract of Lan € Philip Sou-

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

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Land,

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

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.
Bridgetown, April 21, 1817.—4t

ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attach-ment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Cumberland, State of New. Jersey, at the suit of Abraham Sayre, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John S. Soulard, an absconding debtor, in a plea of trespass on the case, for two hundred and fifty dollars, re-turnable to February Term, 1817—that the same-was returned, "duly served, as per inventory an-nexed," by the Sheriff of said county.

EBEN. SEELEY, CIk.

Daniel Elmer, Atty. March 17—218

WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, MAY 26, 1817.

The publication of the Albany Register, a semi-weeekly paper, has been discontinued, for want of encouragement.

The Portico, a periodical work published in Baltimore, is said to be in a languishing state. We regret to see so many instances of the failure of works of this kind in the United States. A is a reproach to the nation. The above is reputed to be a work of considerable merit; it does not 'consist merely in a selection from foreign magazines, but is made up wholly of original matter' It is humbling to our feelings to see the efforts of American genius, in this department, so often rendered fruitless. We trust, however, the work will be revived. The editor is an American, and therefore has an additional claim on the people for support. On this subject, the Baltimore Ame.

rican makes the following correct observations: 66 For ourselves, we must say, that we feel humbled to see the struggles of American genius to burst the shackles of foreign despotism over taste and letters, rendered nerveless;—her generous as-pirations to equal, by patient assiduity, the fame of the Eastern Magi, repressed and stifled;-and her efforts to run with honor the race of literary glory, palsied and withered by the cold and heartless neglect of Americans themselves;when Parkinson and Mellish and Ash, et id genus omne of foreign travellers, may be seen pocketing their fees for vilifying every thing American that is peculiar to us as Americans—even when those peculiarities may be displays of republican simplicity, rustic but honest hospitality, and unso-phisticated moral virtues, to which these doughty travellers had been, at home, entirely strangers. Moore may lampoon us in his melodious doggerel, and be caressed and courted, and edition 'after edition of his harmonious scandal of ourselves be sold and sung among us-while a man who is an American indeed, whose talents 'andvirtue's we know and respect, who is inde-pendent enough to tell the truth, and intrepid enough to say that his fellow citizens are neither faols nor knaves—who devotes himself-almost exclusively to an enterprise, which does honor to us all, and mho asks no other compensation than to have a just estimate set upon his labors—no other reward than to satisfy his paper maker and printer—must either involve himself in pecuniary embarrassments, which he cannot justify to his family, α abandon an enterprise of which we all have reason to be proud.

The U. S. brig Prometheus, Capt. Wadsworth, and the Lynx, Capt. Storer, arrived at Philadelphia on Monday last from Boston, with seamen for the Franklin, 74.

The ice in the St. Lawrence is stated to have been firm on the 1st of May: several May-poles were planted on the river, and horses, carriages and horned cattle, crossed it to the day of its breaking up; which was on the 3d inst. Another instance of the river being covered with fixed ice opposite Quebec at this late period, is not recollected by the oldest inhabitant.

. The schooner Peacock, arrived at Providence, was boarded on the 1st instant, by the U.S. brig Boxer, Capt- Porter, 5 days from New-York, baving run 700 miles in three days.

GLEANINGS AND LUCUBRATIONS.

On Education.

"Surely no one will deny that the two principal objects in a well conducted education, are to cultivate a good heart, and to give the understanding such additional strength and information as may safely direct the heart in the various events of life, and teach the possessor of it to act up to the comparative dignity of a rational creature. But attainments merely ornamental have little tendency to accomplish either of these purposes. On the contrary, as they add a lustre with out solidity, they induce idleness to content itself with the appearances of merita hich are easily assumed, and to neglect the reality, as attainable only by a painful and unostentatious application They inspire confidence, without worth to sup-port it; they give an air of insolent superiority, which often defeats even the purpose of pleasing: and however they may cause admiration in the dissipated and superficial, they are little esteemed by those whose applause is valuable, men of approved virtue and dispassionate reflection -They are then only useful and truly graceful, when they tend to render good characters more conspicuously amiable."

"When we observe how ineffectually, throughout **all** ages, wisdom has laboured, by her instructive lessons, tu restrain the passions which in infancy might, hare been subdued; to awaken the affections which in infancy might have been cherished; and to invigorate those intellectual energies, which ought in infancy to have been exercised, it will not seem hyperbolical to assert, that if mothers were universally qualified for the performance of these important duties, it would do more towards the progressive improvement of the human race, than all the discoveries of science, and researches of philosophy." Mrs. Hamilton.

When' a child has learned to rea? his own language with facility, and acquired some knowledge of its Grammar and Syntax, he is prepared to exercise his memory by spelling, and by rehearsing moral and religious essays' and sentences. We un-happily have no spelling book in our schools free of errors, and injurious faults. Webster is doubtless a man of considerable genius, and has been the means of some improvement in the English language; but he appears to want that judg- guage generally.

ment, and discrimination of mind, which are necessary to the compilation of a complete spelling book and grammar. We have seen a late spelling book announced by an experienced teacher in New York, but have not had an opportunity of examining it. If the character given it be just, it ought to be substituted for those now generally used in our schools.

When children begin to read fluently they should be furnished with books within the reach of their comprehension, that will excite in them an avidity for reading, and implant in their tender minds the love of virtue and science. We cannot coincide with those philosophers who object to the Holy Scriptures as unsuitable books for children. In our opinion, they ought to be used among the first and the last in every seminary of learning. The sublimity of the ideas, the beauty of the figures, and the captivating description of that refined morality with which they are crowded, make them peculiarly calculated to infuse, into the susceptible minds of children, the first lessons of wisdom.

A variety of books have been published for the use of the rising generation, and in making the selection we should have regard principally to those which may afford them present amusement, invigorate their mental powers, and confirm, while they direct their taste for reading. Some of the books printed solely for the use of children, are of too trifling a nature to afford a child either pleasure or improvement. -The books which will most captivate their Fancy, ancl' at the same time! impart the most useful instruction of which they are yet capable, will be those which describe the more common actions' and characters of men, the scenes of external nature, the properties of material objects, the forma and tempers of animals, and whatever either at present exercises their active powers, or can open up to them a new sphere of employment. The Fables of Esop, and Fables generally, are too unnatural to instruct children, and should, together with all the multiplied, puerile and nonsensical books extant, be banished from

Having thus far disciplined and instructed your pupils, the diffidulty attend ing a proper education will diminish 'by every advance in life, and knowledge; especially if the scholar begins to exhibit a love of letters, and of books. The learner should now be taught to write, let his future destiny he what it may,

At this period, by careful observation of the bent of the child's mind, and its habits and propensities, some estimation may be made of its future progress in virtue and literature. The first indications of genius are discovered by an anxious curiosity, and a spirit of prying observation. Genius, so Far as it depends upon a peculiar state of nervous sensibility, is no doubt the off spring of nature; but like the cartilages of the body, acquires solidity from the neces sity of exercise. Whatever may be the difference with respect to capacity that children bring into the world with them, we need not despair of any who discover an ardent desire for improvement. Having made sume discovery of the capacity of the child, it is at this period proper for the pareqt to direct his future studies with re-

ference to his destined profession. If a parent'is desirous of educating his son for one of the learned professions, he should at this period commence the study of the Latin language. It must be admitted, that classical literature is highly important in a liberal education. We are sensible that many-valuable. and useful men in the respective profession of law, physic and divinity, are destitute of classical erudition; but we know very well, that every one of them, who are truly respectable, feel and lament their deficiency as a serious injury. It is therefore that we recommend the commencement of the study if Latin for all who are destined to a llearned profession, as soon' as they-hegin to llearn Penmanship. The Latin'language is, in many accounts, a very desirable attainment. There are authors in that language of very distinguished excellence, particularly in the exquisite, skill which they discover in the selection and structure of words, Besides, the Latin language recommends itself to our attention as a praxis or example of investigation and analysis, and on-account of the words undergoing an uncommon number of varia-tions and inflections; and these inflections are more philosophically appropriated, and more distinct in their meaning, perhaps, than those of any other language. Further, as the words in composition are nut arranged in a natural ordes, the mind is obliged to exert itself, to disentangle the chaos, and is compelled to yield an unintermitted attention to the inflectiods. And let it be carefully remembered,' that .to teach youth tu think with precision, and to excite in thein an ardent temper of mind, are absolutely necessary for, the improvement of their understanding. The study of Latin is also highly beneficial in order

to the attainment of the philosophy of lan-

For these and other reasons that might shameful and culpable remissness of many be adduced, it is evident that the study of Latin is valuable, though it should never be applied to any practical purpose, but merely introduced as a matter of intellectual discipline. The study of Latin, and of Geometry, are recommended in Education, not only on account of their direct, but also of their indirect uses. They cultivate the powers of the mind, invigorate the intellectual, stamina, and generate use. ful habits, by subjecting every thing to inflexible laws. The mind that has become accustomed to these studies; acquires habits of order, and of comprehending subjects with clearness, arrangement and discrimination. And to attain such a clearness of apprehension, is of inestimable vah e to every citizen. It is for want of acquiring the habit of close investigation, and nice discrimination, that a great part of mankind are constantly deluded, imposed upon, and decgived by quacks, impostors, arid knaves, in all the arts and sciences, in the practice of law and physic, and by the pretended Ambassadors of Christ; many of whom, instead of being teachers themselves, 'f Have need that one teach them again which be the first principles of the Oracles of God.'

Notwithstanding the great importance we attach to the study of the classics, in a liberal education, we would not have a boy confined all day in coining over his lessons in Grammar and Syntax. A boy of ,ordinary capacity will advance as rapidly with devoting three or four hours daily to that study, as by being obliged to pour over his book for a longer period. And although it would be improper to distract his mind with too great a-variety of objects, yet by choosing-the subject, his mind would be relieved, and his spirits invigorated; therefore, part of his time should be employed in writing, and in acquiring the first elements) of Arithmetic, at the same time that he is engaged in learning Latin.

To such as are designed for the labours of husbandry, or the mechanic arts, time cannot be spared for learning Latin. The English grammar, penmanship and arithmetic, should at this period of life employ their attention. An early and accurate acquaintance with arithmetical notation and enumeration, are well calculated to impart habits of precision, arrangement and classification, and should therefore he peculiarly attended to in a common education. By this means, .children, before they are capable of manual usefulness, may have their minds awakened, to progressive improvement in knowledge, in after periods

We understand, says the Georgetown Messenger of May 9, that a ship load of Stocking Looms, and Swiss weavers, arrived at Washington a few days since, where they propose to form an establishment which has for its object the manufactu-ring of cotton and woollen hosiery, kuit pantaloons, petticoats, under waistcoats, and Berlin lace, and tulle for ladies

We learn with pleasure, that the banks have been liberal in their promises of support to this industrious and valuable little

AN ILLUSTRIOUS TRIO.

On the 5th of this month, three men were seen together at Charlottesville, county of Albermale, each of whom alone is calculated to attract the eager gaze of their Fellow Gitizens—We mean Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and James Monroe, two of them ex-presidents and the last the present President of the U. States. They have der to divide, for convenience, the time of been friends for years, and are as sincere the harvest coming in as the Lawler wheat son and Monroe had attended Mr. J. on horseback, from Monticello to Charlottes-ville, to assist in fixing a scite for a Cen-tral College?—under the Act of the Gene-ral Assembly. The appearance of three such men together at a village where the citizens of the county had met to attend their court, is an event, which for its singularity, deserves the notice of a passing pamick Enq.

Niles' Register .- Heever there was a periodical paper worth the sum at which it was published, this certainly is. Its worth as a newspaper, though it collects and gondenses every interesting article of intelligence, is the least part of its. value. As a record of important documents it is above all price to the present generation; and will, four successive years after its introduction. be a rich legacy to posterity, to whom it made of its efficacy, with the most satisfactivill furnish the best history of the present, tory success. I will only mention one—Mr. times. To render it thus useful. Mr. NILES has applied all his capital, employed all his time, exerted all his talents, sacrificed repose, and dispensed with recreation, until his intense application has reduced a robust body to a mere skeleton, and his pecuniaryadvances have involved him in extreme embarrassment. His paper is universally approved; and if he could feed on applauses, he might grow fat. His subscription having subsided; from the favorableness of llist is well filled; and if names were money, the last season. At some other time it may he would soon be rich. But, we are sorry to be proper to assign the reasons of this extraearn by the last Register, that such is the lordinary exemption, if indeed they can be

of his subscribers, that he entertains thoughts of transferring his establishment to some one who is "better fitted to attend to the main chance, the collection of its dues," than he is. We hope that this step may not be necessary; and that a returning sense of justice will prompt his delinquent subscribers to pay up their arrearages, and by that means induce and enable him to pursue his present avocation with renewed pleasure to himself, and increased usefulness to the public. For ourselves, we cannot conceive how a man of any feeling can take a paper from year to year, read it week after week with delight and improvement, and all the while neglect to furnish even a dollar to asist in defraying the vast expense of its publication, or in rewarding the labor which renders it entertaining and in-structive. We would suppose that every time he took the paper in hand his memory would remind him of his delinquency, and his conscience reproach him with his Tren. True Am. injustice.

> From the National Intelligencer. IMPORTANT TO FARMERS. BUCKLAND, VA. MAY 10, 1817.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: The ravages of the Hessian Fly, of which.

we have so general accounts this season, are certainly a subject of melancholy concern. As far as I have been able to learn, in all the counties of Virginia where the growth of wheat is sufficiently advanced to produce the discovery of the visitation of this insect, it has invariably appeared, and I now very much lament that some of my neighbors, or myself, did not, last year, give publicity to the facts on the subject, which for several years have been known to us, and of which the present year affords additional evidence.

About five years ago, a kind of wheat was introduced into this neighborhood, which has been found, by invariable experience, to resist the fly. It was brought here by James Lawler, in a small quantity, in his saddle bags, from Chester ounty, Pennsylvania, where he had been on a visit to his friends. He stated, that it was there called Jones' White Wheat, and had never been infected with the fly. From this circumstance considerable attention was paid to the propagation of it. The second year atter it had been cultivated in this neighborbood, I was so fortunate as to get five bushels of it; I sowed it on one side of a field of about 120 acres, the balance of the field in the golden beard; there was no difference in the soil, and the Lawler wheat produced eleven for one, while the other did not exceed three for one. The fly that year was very fatal, and the golden beard, which was sowed much more thick than the other, became, after the commencement of spring, thin and scattering, and continued to decline in prospect; much of that which had survived falling till it was harvested, while the Lawler wheat grew to a fine height, and was without any fly in it.

I sowed the succeeding year my product of fifty-five bushels, and twenty more, which I obtained by giving four bushels for one. I sowed that year 270 bushels of different kinds, and made as much from the seventy-five of Lawler wheat as from all the rest, for that was also a fatal year to the general crops, from the ravages of the fly. I afterwards sowed my whole crop of the Lawler wheat; but the last fall, being lulled into a false security, from the circumstances of the fly not having made its appearance the preceding season, I sowed a portion again of the bearded wheat, in orlow bearded wheat generally in use some years ago, and is about as late as that. But this year has again most fatally testified to the value of the Lawler wheat. I have almost wholly lost my seeding of the golden beard, while the other has continued to season, and has a perfectly healthful appearance without the trace of any fly: while in that adjoining it, of a different kind, you may immediately see deposited in the stalk, 6, 8 or 10 of the embryo. Among my neigh-bors, as far as I have learned of the state of their crops, the same result has occurred The Lawler wheat is invariably exempt from fly, and every other kind as invaria-

bly destroyed. Experiments were, in the first three or John Brown, in the fall of 1814, sowed equal quantities of the purple straw and Lawler mixed; the fly commenced its depredations as usual in the spring, and at harvest scarcely a straw of the purple wheat was left, while the Lawler remained alone,

and apparently uninjured. Of this valuable wheat much was this year ground, the anxiety to get of the seed

doubt); if not, we must content ourwith the utility of knowing the fact. To those who cultivate it, my experience it thicker than usual, although it branes more than is common, and of plasterig it in broad cast early in the spring, in ference to any other mode, both as means sustaining its maturity, and enhancing increase, it being a late wheat and of all growth.

A SUBSCRIBER.

From the Western Press, Mercer, May 6, A melancholy circumstance took place in Springfield township, on the night of the slinst. A warrant had been issued by Benezer Magoffin, Esq. a justice of the jeace, directed to Nathan Patterson, Esq. ligh Sheriff of this county, to take a cermin Michael Burns, charged with having in mount Buths, charged with having broken; the stable of Thomas Graham of is borough; and stealing therefrom a lorse, saddle and bridle. In pursuance and execution of the warrant, the sheriff took he said Burns at his own house, in compawith James M'Cracken and Thomas ahain, who had been called on by him to sist in the execution of the warrant. On enring with Michael Burns, he proving ferr retractory and making repeated attempts to escape, it was found necessary or the security of his person, that his feet hould be tied under the belly of the horse which he rode, which was done in a hanner to do him no personal injury. In this situation he made another attempt to escape, by turning off the road, at a place where it passed through an open prarie, eset with stones and thick brush. In this attempt he turned on or with the saddle hich made the horse take fright, and all forts to overtake him, proved abortive, until he was found torn and mangled in such away that he was just able to breathe, and remained in this situation for about an hour, when he expired. All this was satisfactorily proved to the Coroners Inquest, composel of men of the first standing in society.

His Horness Pope Pius VII. addressed morder or decree to the chief bishop or primate of Poland against Bible Societies. it is dated in June 1816; and puts bibles, as circulated by protestants, on the list of pro-libited books, &c.

Boston, May 15.

LATEST FROM PERNAMBUCO.

Yesterday arrived here in the brig Gipsy His Excellency Antonio Gonzalve Da Crux, minister from the new Government of Pernambuco to the U. States. Every thing remained quiet at that place, and every exertion was making in case of an attack. The Gipsy hurried away, expecting the port would be blockaded.

Pernambuco.—The importance of the revolution in this province may be estimated from its population, position and fertility. It is the principal of the 8 captaincies, which compose the northern division of Brazil: the middle division containing 5 provinces, and the southern S. It lies on the E. coast commodiously situated for commerce; and extends from the Rio Grande to the river St. Francis 330 miles. It is one of the most fertile parts of Brazil, and has 3,000,000 of inhabitants. The captaincies of Rio Grand and Payraba are also in the northern division, of course near the equator in a burning climate.

The rivers in Brazil annually overflow their banks like the Nile, leaving a slimy deposit, which promotes the fertility of the soil. These inundations are caused by the periodical rains in March and September: tempests, often very destructive. The southern parts of Brazil enjoy a fine salubrious climate—cooled by the breezes from the ocean on the E. and the mountains to

Brazil extends from the equator to 35 degrees S. latitude, 2500 miles, from 35 to 60 degrees W. longitude. Bounded by the mouth of the Amazon on the N. and that of the La Plata on the S.

Should all Spanish and Portuguese America become independent, as we hope will be the case, 25,000,000 of souls will be thereby added to the list of freedom.

NEW YORK, May 10. From Laguira .- Captain Harris, who arrived at this port on Saturday informs us that Barcelona was retaken by the Royal-ists on t'a 7th of April. There were about 600 Patriot troops in the place at the time, 500 of whom, with a number of women and children retreated to the church, which they defended themselves for a considerable time, but were at last overpowered, and every soul put to the sword. Two of the Patriot officers, a major and commandant, were afterwards brought into Laguira and sent to Caraccas, where they were

The Patriot army under the command of General Bolivay, consisting of from 5,000 General Morilla was within a day's march

afactorily traced, (of which there is of Caraccas. A general engagement was privateers, a brig and a schooner, had re-cently appeared off Laguira. One of them was commanded by a Captain Thompson. They had captured a felucca, having on board 6,000 dollars in specie. The felucca was bound from Porto Cavello, to Laguira, and had on board a Mr. Spencer, of Baltimore, who was set at liberty. The priva-teers afterwards manned the felucca and proceeded to Maricaybo, where they had succeeded in cutting out several Spanish vessels. Flour at Laguira was 22 dollarsduty 4 dollar's.

London, April'19.

Earthquake and Phenomena,

The French papers which arrived yes-terday, supply the following particulars in addition to those which we have formerly

The earthquake which was felt at Bar-

published on this head:

celona on the 18th ult. at eleven o'clock in the morning, was likewise felt on the same day at Lerida, at Saragossa, and at Madrid. At Saragossa, it was experienced some minutes before, and at Madrid some-minutes after, the shock at Barcelona; bot in the two latter cities much more strongly than in the former. At Saragossa, the concussion was so violent as to throw down a painting in the chapel of the Virgin of the Pillar, during the performance of mass; the people were frightened, and fled the church. At Madrid the commotion was still more alarming, and was felt particularly at the royal manufactory of porcelain at the Retire, an edifice almost ruined during the ivar. There it, overthrew a wall that killed two men. A violent shock was likewise felt at the palace of Justice. The judges, who were sitting, deserted the hall, which trembled. It was believed to come from the west, and it is feared Lisbon has 'suffered by this convulsion. News from that town is therefore expected with impatience. The weather at Barcelona continued clear and erene, and the-air had recovered its usual temperature. The Journal of Barcelona, publishes an article, dated Alcocir, in the province of Guadalaxara, the 28th of February, which details the following circum stances: "We have just witnessed a phenomenon seldom experienced in regions distant from the coast. On the 20th of the month, the weather was rainy from the unorning downwards, and the war ath was greater than is usual at the season. At three o'clock in the evening, there was some lightning accompanied with thunder, which soon ceased; but at half past six o'clock, there suddenly arose a violent wind, like those which commonly precede in summer violent storms. 'There fell, at the same time hail and rain with the thunder and light. ning. The heaven was brightened, and there only remained a black cloud, which increased instantly, in an extraordinary manner; discharged from its skirts, about a quarter before 7 o'clock, such a flash of lightning, with such a clap of thunder, that the people who were in the streets, or in the country, fell to the earth, frightened with the terrible noise, with the glare which struck their sight, and with the sulphurous smell which extended to the most retired recesses of their dwellings.

Some seconds afterwards there was another clap of thunder, not so strong as the former, and the cloud opening, discharged an immense globe of fire, which falling on the tower of the convent of Franciscans, overturned the iron cross on its summit, and set on fire the wood work, a portion of which, in a state of combustion, having entered the church, destroyed a part of it; periodical rains in March and September: while the rest' descending by the walls, ter the time so appointed, such stockholder shall which are ushered in with tornadoes and kindled the different daors and windows of pay a fine of one dollar on each and every share the convent, broke, tore up, and divided the cells, overturned and destroyed the furnitore which they contained, and excited such terror in the monks, who were in the choir that they fell to the earth, and would perhaps have been choaked by tlie sulphurous vapour which surrounded them, had they not immediately received assistance. This explosion was followed by a heavy fall of hail, which lasted more than a minute; after which the heavens recovered their serenity.

An event, of which we gave an account from a Pampeluna paper, was more disastrous than we then stated. By letters re-ceived we learn, that not only some viilages have suffered by the earthquake, but that the whole fown of Arnedillo, in Old Castile, has been buried under the fall of a neighboring mountain; that all the inhabitants have perished, and that nothing but the top of the belfry is seen above the

The intelligence that has arrived from the higher districts of the Grison excites the most lively fears. Never were the snows in greater quantity; the tops of the houses are no longer seen, and some of the roofs have fallen in from the weight of the snow. Some villages, particularly in the valley of Tavesch, are entirely abandoned. A frightful avalanche has destroyed the 6,000 troops, was in the interior; and village of Nueras, in this valley. By reports from Dissentis, a little distant from

that village, eleven houses and mills, along with the inhabitants and stables, have been swallowed up. On the 28th, the Rector and 24 other persons, wounded, were dug out of the rubbish alive. Many dead bodies were likewise found, and 28 persons are still missing. Avalanches have likewise caused frightful disasters in the valley of Dischmah. We learn likewise from the canton of Uri, that at Meyen an avalanche overwhelmed 2 men, and that mother threatened the village of Realp.-The passage of Mount St. Gothard is shut

On the 10th, an avalanche destroyed a house at Gadmenthrak, in the province of Barn. The news froin the Tyrol are equally afflicting: four avalanches succeeded each other in one place. At Nanders, the snow filled the whole valley to the height of a tower. At Ischgel, io the Pinzgau, 21 liouses were destroyed. At six leagues from Inspruck, 10 persons were killed.— The course of the Inn is interrupted.

MESSINA, March 15. After several days of cold and severe weather, the north wind ceased yesterday suddenly, and we began to enjoy the mild temperature of Spring. At ten minute's before six in the evening, the beanty of the day was disturbed by the violent shock of an earthquake. The phenomenon which recalls such'sad retnembrance amongst us.

though of short duration, was attended with a most tremendous uproar. The houses in this city, however, have not experienced the least damage.

VIENNA, April 2.

In the neighborhood of Haag, in the Haustricks Viertal, a district of several acres has sunk down.

CAUTION.

WILLIAM WATSON, late of Millville, and the Subscriber, while trading in Co-partnership, were indebted to Wishart and Youngs, who not being able to bring Watson to a settle ment, (he having the principal management of the business,) threatened to prosecute, which induced the subscriber to go forward himself on the 7th day of Fabruary, 1815, and give them seven notes of hand in his own name, payable an different dates, for fifty-five dollars each, being the balance due them from Watson and Lodar; three of the said notes were paid by the subscriber, who placing the greatest confidence in the integrity of his partner, entrusted him with settlingof the remaining four out of the consideration money of a Sloop which they had sold to Wishart and Youngs, who, either through ignorance or carelessness, instead of receipting the notes, as they should Live done, endorsed their names on the back of them; they were then taker possession of by Watson, who, taking advantage of the endorsement, and not yet being so suffi ciently hardened in villainy as to call on the sub-scriber himself, has transferred one of them, if not the whole, to other persons. The public are therefore cautioned not to take assignments on any of the said notes, as the subscriber will not pay thein again unless compelled by due course

Jaines Lodar

Millyille, Cumberland Cy. N. J. May 15th, 1817.—19, St.

THIRD INSTALMENT.

of the Gloucester and Greenwich Point Ferry Company, held on the 12th inst. it was Resolved, That the Subscribers Le forthwith T a meeting of the President QndTrustee called upon to pay within twenty days from the 15th inst. to the Treasurer of this Company, the third instalment of five dollars on each and every share of stock held by them, and that for their further information, the 10th article of the Constitution shall be hereunto annexed, viz.

"If any Stockholders, after twenty days notice given in at least three newspapers of the city of Philadelphia, and two of the State of N. Jersey, of the time and place appointed for the payment of any instalment of stock, shall neglect to pay such instalment for 13 days next affor every twenty days the same be withheld after the same ought to be paid, for the use of this company. And moreover, the President and Board of Trustees (a majority thereof agreeing thereto) shall have full power and authority to declare the share or shares of stock on which such default shall be made, and all pievious instalments paid thereon, forfeited for the benefit of this company, or to sue for and recover the instalment due thereon, with the fine accrued for delinquency, as a majority of the Board of Trustees may determine

In conformity with the above resolution, the Treasurer will attend at his Counting House, No. 1253, South Front Street, between Walnut and Dock streets, daily, (Sundays excepted,) where subscribers will please to call.

Anthony M. Buckley. Treasurer.

May 16, 1817.—26, 4t

SALT MEADOW FOR SALE.

WILL be esposed to Public Sale on Tuesday, the 3d day of June nest, at the 1m of Philip Souder, in Bridgetown,

A Tract of Salt Marsh,

Containing 54 acres, in Lots to suit purchasers The above-mentioned Marsh lies on the lower side of Cohanseycreek, opposite Richard Wood's Landing, and is very convenient for getting Hax to convey up the creek;. Sales will begin at two o'clock P. M. when conditions will be made known.

Rachel Reeve.

May 26-2t

100,000

ACRES OF LAND, FOR SALE.

Situate in the Counties of M. Kean and Jefferson, State of Pennsylvania:

Distant in direct lines, 100 miles from Pittsburgh; 200 from Philadelphia; 210 from New York; 230 from Albany; and 420 from Portland in Maine.

TRACT No.1—Contains 60,000 acres, lying on the Allegheny river, and is the residue of 100,000 acres—40,000 having been sold to Emigrants, who, within the last two years, have made such improvements in roads, bridges, mills, and agriculture, as greatly to lessen the inconveniencies usually felt by first Settlers. The Allegheny being navigable from the interior of the tract; and the navigable waters of the Susquehanna being within convenient distance; the inhabitants of this country have a choice of the Baltimore or Pittsburgh market:—Besides, by descending the Allegheny, and ascending the Chatauque Lake; they may go by water within nine miles of Lake Erie, from which they may hereafter pass, by the N. York canal into the Hudson, and to the city of New York Few situations in the interior of the country present so many advan-tages. All who have viewed this tract have been pleased with it; and agree in declaring that it is well adapted to agriculture and in connection with the surrounding country, which is in general equally good, will in a few years become a most important section of the State of Pennsylvania.

TRACT No. 2—Contains 40,000 acres near No. 1, and is situated on Toby's creek, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania. Toby's creek is a branch of the Allegany, and is navigable as far up as Cooper's Port, which is near midway of the tract. Four of the principal branches of Toby's creek' run through it, presenting excellent Mill-seats; to wit, Great and Little Mill creeks; Furnace creek and Cooper's creek— The situation of this tract, when examined, will be admitted to be highly advantageous: tlie navigable waters of the Susquehanna and Toby's creek approach within 25 miles. With the exception of this distance of land carriage, (22 miles of which were opened, last summer) the trade of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and part of the State of New Pork, with the country on the Ohio and Mississippi, may be carried on by water.

This tract is in general excellent land for tillage, and capable of producing great crops of all the grains usually raised in the same latitude. Such parts as are not adapted to agriculture, are covered with the most valuable timber, especially White Pine, which is said to be abundant on the creeks, and to be of the very best quality. **As** the country on the Ohio depends on the Allegany for shingles 'and boards, this timber is becoming very va-

To a person whose wealth would enable him to wait the progress of population, and the con sequent rise in the price of land, orto a company of emigrants desirous of settling together, undisturbed by the claims or possessions of others, these tracts present all the advantages which could reasonably be desired.

Mineral coal and iron ore in great abundance, and of the best quality, have been found in many parts of these tracts. Iron works erected here would be extremely profitable, as they would immediately supply all the western parts of New York, and the Ohio country, by a water transportation, which at present is obtained at great expense from the interior of Pennsylvania.

The Timber on these tracts is various, but consists principally of Sugar Maple. Wild Cher-ry, Cucumber, Hickory, Beach, White Pine,

Emigrants from Maine are advised to travel to he above Tracts, by Albany, Troga point, on the Susquehanna river, Wellsborough, in Tyoga county. Pennsylvania, and Cowdersport on the Allegany river.

Emigrants from New-Jersey, eastward of Hunterdon county, are advised to go by Wilkesbarre, Williams-Port and Jersey shore, on the Susque hanna, and Cowdersport; those westward of Hunterdon county, by Sunbury, on the Susquehanna, Williamsport, &c. &c.

At Cowdersport they are requested to enquire for my agents, Mr. Jonathan Colegrove, who resides in the Northwich settlement, or for Ezekiel Foster, esq. at the Jersey settlement, who will show them the Land, and give them all the information they want, as to its quality and si-

Land in NewJersey at a fair valuation will be Land in NewJersey at a land variation, ap-taken in exchange. For further information, ap-ply to the Subscriber, residing at Burlington, NewJersey.

Joseph M'Ilvaine.

May 26-3t

CLOCKS & WATCHES, PLATE & JEWELLERY.

- CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inha-bitants of Bridgetown and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business on the East side of the Bridge, where he hopes, by paying a strict attention to business, to give general satisfaction to all those who please to favor him with their employ.

Having had many years practice in the city of London, in the manufacture of CLOCKS and WATCHES, tha Subscriber is perfectly acquainted with the Patent Lever, Horizontal and Duplex Scapements, and Repeating Watches of all descriptions.

S. O. Tazewell.

May 26-3t

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

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

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

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

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

No. 4. A Tract of 8000 acres of Wood land, extending from half a mile to five miles from the town of Millville.

To accommodate purchasers, No. 1. and 4 will be sold entire or in smaller tracts.

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

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

A clear and indisputable title will be given.

Joseph M Ilvaine. Burlington, Feb. 22d, 1816-M. 4. tf

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1817.

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

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

By the Court,

T. ELMER, Cik.

April 28—2m

NOTICE. The Accounts of

Hannah Watson, Enos Ewing,
Abigail Sheppard, }adm'rs of Sam'l Watson dec do. Isaac Sheppard, do. Henry Sheppard, Samuel Mulford, do. Noah Woodruff, do. David/O. Garrison, do. Josiah Parvin, do. Jedediah Davis, Samuel Davis, jr. do. Mahlon Davis, do. John Donally, do. Abr'm Prickett, do. Rhoda Davis, ex'rs of Broadaway Davis, do John Davis, Rhoda Williams,

Warren Thompson do Whitfield Williams, do Joseph Peck, { adm'rs of Labra Peck, do. Samuel Miller Nicholas Willitts, ex'rs of Thomas Borden, do

Joseph Golden, do. of Joanna Golden, do Will be severally reported to, the Orphans Court to be held at Bridgetown, on Monday, the 2d day of June next, at which time and place any person or persons interested in the settlement of said estates or either of them, may ap pear and shew-cause, if any they have, why said

accounts should not be severally allowed and con-

firmed. T. ELMER, Surrogate.
April 14—tJe2

Cumberland Orphans' Court. FEBRUARY TERN, 1817.

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

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

By the Court,

T. ELMER, Clk.

April 14-2m ADJOURNED SALE.

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

DAVID LUPTON, Auditors. JOHN BUCK, Bridgetown, May 5, 1817-ts

BLANKS FOR SALE At the Office of the Whig.

CREDITORS.

HIS is for NOTICE, That the subscribers, who are now in actual confinement for debt and damages, in the common jail of the county of Gloucester, intend to make application by petition to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Woodbury. in the county aforesaid, at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 17th day of June term next, for the benefit of the several laws passed for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt or damages, as the same are now in force in the state of New Jersey. Josiah F. Clement,

Joseph W. Bennett, John Wheaton; Hugh Calhoon, Richard Heritage; Nicholas Pidgeon, John A. Schaffer, Samuel W. Whitecar. William Petts, Samuel Wheaton William Brookfield. Andrew Steelman, Benjamin Comer,

Woodbury Prison, May 5th, 1817 .- 4t

Cumberland Orphans' Court. FEBRUARY TERM, 1817.

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

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

T. 'ELMER, Clk.

April 14-2m

By the President of the U. States.

WHEREAS, by the first section of an Act of Congress, passed on the 21st day of March, 1808, entitled "An Act concerning the sale of lands of the United States and for other purposes," 'the President of the United States is authorised to cause certain public lands to be offered for sale:

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

Given under my hand the eighth day of March, one thousand eight hun-

dred and seventeen. JAMES MONROE.

By the .President, Josia's Meigs, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

March 31—wtJn1

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

Cordwainers Look Here!

TO RENT.

Convenient and established stand for tht A 'SHOE-MAKING business,' now occupied by the Subscriber, at Cedarville. The Dwelling House is situated almost directly opposite Ri chard Mulford's Inn, it is two stories high, pro vided with a good cellar, back kitchen, and gar den;-the Shop is but a few yards distant; and is convenient! with a **cellar** under it also. Like. Wise may be had of the subscriber **on** reasonable terms, a Stove, Desk, Seats, Boot Thees, Lasts.

and Tools of every description, necessary for carculars, enquire of the subscriber.

John Henderson.

Cedarville, April 28th, 1817-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to, 1 his customers for past favours, and informs them and the public ingeneral, that he has taken into Co-partnership HENRY SHEEFARD. The HAT-TING business in future will be carried on in all its branches, under the firm of JOHNSTON and SHEPPARD, at the old stand in Bridgetown.

John Johnston. Bridgetown, April 14.-2m

NOTICE.

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

Asa Douglas, Joseph Fithian, William H. Compton, Adrian Woodruff, Eli ⋈ Sharp, Ogden Daniels,

William E. Maul, James Loper, jr. George Tice, Edmund Drayton,

Bridgetown, May 5, 1817 4t.

WOODLAND

FOR SALE.

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

THE TIMBER

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

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

J. Fisher Leaning.

May 5, 1817.—4t,

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

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

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

[Passed 3d of March, 1817.]

The amount of six months extra pay au thorized by the above act of Congress, wil be paid to the legal claimants, upon appli cation to the Navy Department, Washing ton, when they shall severally transmit a certificate of marriage duly authenticated in behalf of a widow, a certificate of baptism and of the parish record in behalf of orphar children, a certificate of the relationship. brother or sister duly attested by a magistrate of the county; proving incontestibly the kindred and just claim under the shic act.—As no intermediate agency is necessay in the case, claimants are requested to send their vouchers and papers direct to the Navy Department, and the money will be paid by checks upon the banks, in the neighborhood of their residence, without expense or deductiok Those who constiite attorneys will, hav identity, and affinity to the officer, seaman or marine, and no letters of administration will be required or admitted in favor of a claim: The payment being specifically applied to the relations aforementioned, none other need to apply, and the strictest scrutiny will be observed when the application is not direct from the person designated in the law.

By order of the Secretary of 'the Navy,

BENJAMIN HOJIANS.

Navy Department, 10th April, 1817.

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

The Printers of the Lams of the United States are requested to publish the above thee successive weeks.

PHRAIM BUCK has commenced the Practice of Medicine in Print tice of Medicine in Bridgetown Bridgetown, April 21, 1817-tf

FOR SALE,,

A Large Dragoon SABRE, with Steel Scabbard. Enquire at this Office.

May 12, 1817.—tf

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the third day of Jude next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clocking the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridge

A tract of Land,

With the Improvements thereon, situate in the township of Millville, said to contain two the counsing of Mailville, said to contain two hundred acres, more or less, with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Israel Garrion, and taken in execution at the suit of several plantiffs, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A tract of Land.

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

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

May 5, 1817.—4t

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me di-rected, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the third day of June near between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumber-land, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgetown

A Tract of Land,

With the improvements thereon, Situate in the township of Fairfield, said to con-tain forty acres more or less; with all the Lands of the defendant. - Seized as the property of John Johnson, of Fairfield, and taken in execution at the suit of Joseph Miller, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

May 5, 1817.—4t

Sheriff's Sale,

DY virtue of Several Writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the tenth day of June, next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the fternoon of said day, in the county of Char-berland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridge

A tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, seed to contain forty acres, more or less; joins Lands of Benjamin Ackley, Jonas Shaw, and others with all the Lands of the defendant. - Seized as the property of Nehemiah Cogel, and taken in execution at the suit of Several Plaintiffs, and to

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. May 5, 1817.—4t

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

The Manufacturing Establishment &

Cedarville

EING in full operation, and in complete detection, wool of all descriptions is manufactured. tured at the lowest prices. No expense or pains will be spared to render satisfaction to the owners of MERINO WOOL, which will be made up to Broad Cloth, Cassimeres and Sattinetts of section of the control of the contro perior quality, and the Colours warranted.

DOMESTIC CLOTHS Fulled, Dressed and Dyed, agreeably to order.

Also,-WOOL carded into Rolls.

WOOL for Manufacture, or CLOTH for Dress ng, will be received, during the summer, at the following places, and returned with all possible dispatch, viz.

At the inn of James Sherron, Salem. of John Kimsey, Port-Elizabeth:

of Eli Eldridge, Dennis' Creek. of Esther Hand, Court-House, C. M.

of Auley I.ore, Dividing Creeks. Atthe store of John Sheppard, Greenwich. The Cloth to be paid for when taken

The Proprietors espect to have constantly on hand, a complete Assortment of Coarse and Fine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and SATTINETTS change for WOOL, or Country Produce.

Retailers will be supplied on the most liberal terms * * All kinds of Country Produce taken at

the Factory in payment for work. Ephraim Bateman. Lucius Q. C. Elmer. John E. Jeffers.

May 12th, 1817.

FURMAN LEAMING,

AT NO. 27, MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA HAS FOR SALE.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

&c. &c. &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

ANVILS and VICES, American and Englishes SHOVELS and SPADES, Curry Combs, Edge Tools generally, Hinges, Bolts, Screws, Locks of all kinds, Nails, Sprigs, Tacks, &c. Tetania and fron Spoons, Penknives, Knives and Forks, Flints, Buttone, Medica, Cardinatials Buttons, Needles, Candlesticks, Frying Pans, Coffee Mills, the best English Blister Steel, Crowley do. Mill Saws, Cross Cut do. Hand Saws, Waggan Roses, Ellen et al. Waggon Boxes, Files of all kinds, and almost every article in his line, which he offers at the

usual credit, or for Cash, at the lowest prices.

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

March 24-2m