

WASHINGTON WHIG.

1847
297
298
299
300
301
302
303
304
305
306
307
308
309
310
311
312
313
314
315
316
317
318
319
320
321
322
323
324
325
326
327
328
329
330
331
332
333
334
335
336
337
338
339
340
341
342
343
344
345
346
347
348
349
350
351
352
353
354
355
356
357
358
359
360
361
362
363
364
365
366
367
368
369
370
371
372
373
374
375
376
377
378
379
380
381
382
383
384
385
386
387
388
389
390
391
392
393
394
395
396
397
398
399
400
401
402
403
404
405
406
407
408
409
410
411
412
413
414
415
416
417
418
419
420
421
422
423
424
425
426
427
428
429
430
431
432
433
434
435
436
437
438
439
440
441
442
443
444
445
446
447
448
449
450
451
452
453
454
455
456
457
458
459
460
461
462
463
464
465
466
467
468
469
470
471
472
473
474
475
476
477
478
479
480
481
482
483
484
485
486
487
488
489
490
491
492
493
494
495
496
497
498
499
500

VOL. II.

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

No. 98.

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

TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1847.

PER ANNUM.

THE WASHINGTON WHIG
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY,
AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM,
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual price.

Last Notice.

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

Peter Hay.

Sheriff's Sale.

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

A tract of Land,

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

A tract of Land,

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

Sheriff's Sale,

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the third day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgetown.

A Tract of Land,

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

Sheriff's Sale,

By virtue of Several Writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the tenth day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgetown.

A tract of Land,

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

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 settlement, (he having the principal management of the business,) threatened to prosecute, which induced the subscriber to go forward himself on the 7th day of February, 1845, and give them several notes of hand in his own name, payable on 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 settling of 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 receiving the notes, as they should have done, endorsed their names on the back of them; they were then taken possession of by Watson, who, taking advantage of the endorsement, and not yet being sufficiently hardened in villainy as to call on the subscriber 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 them again unless compelled by due course of law.

James Lodar.

Millville, Cumberland Co. N. J.
May 15th, 1847.—19, 3t.

100,000 ACRES OF LAND, FOR SALE.

Situate in the Counties of McKean 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 inconveniences 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 Chataque 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 advantages. 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 Allegheny, 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:—the 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 York, 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 Allegheny for shingles and boards, this timber is becoming very valuable.

To a person whose wealth would enable him to wait the progress of population, and the consequent rise in the price of land, or to 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 Cherry, Cucumber, Hickory, Beach, White Pine, Hemlock, &c.

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

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

At Coudersport 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 situation.

Land in New-Jersey at a fair valuation will be taken in exchange. For further information, apply to the Subscriber, residing at Burlington, New-Jersey.

Joseph Millvaine.

May 26-3t

EPHRAIM BUCK has commenced the Practice of Medicine in Bridgetown. Bridgetown, April 21, 1847.—4t

FOR SALE,

A Large Dragon SABRE, with Steel Scabbard. Enquire at this Office. May 12, 1847.—4t

SALT MEADOW FOR SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale on Tuesday, the 3d day of June next, at the Inn 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 Cobansey creek, opposite Richard Wood's Landing, and is very convenient for getting Hay 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

THIRD INSTALMENT.

At a meeting of the President and Trustees of the Gloucester and Greenwich Point Ferry Company, held on the 12th inst. it was

Resolved: That the Subscribers be forthwith called upon to pay within twenty days from the 15th inst. to the Treasurer of this Company, the third instalment 04 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 after the time so appointed, such stockholder shall pay a fine of one dollar on each and every share of stock—for every twenty days the same shall 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 previous 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, 1847.—26, 4t

LAW OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT

Authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to remit the duties therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if any person to whom a license shall have been granted before the first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, for a term extending beyond the said first day of July, according to the provision of the act, entitled "an act laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors," shall prove, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, that he has discontinued, at any time since the said first of July, the use of any still or stills for the use of which the said license was granted; and not afterwards used the same, then and in such case, it may be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to remit such proportion of the said duties as may have accrued for the time during which the use of the said still or stills was so discontinued; and if such duties have been paid, then to repay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, that proportion of such duties which accrued during the discontinuance of the use of said still or stills as above mentioned.

H. CLAY,

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

March 3, 1817.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

More effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled That if any person shall within the limits of the United States, fit out and arm, or attempt to fit out and arm, or procure to be fitted out and armed, or shall knowingly be concerned in the furnishing, fitting out or arming of any such ship or vessels with intent that such ship shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people, to cruise or commit hostilities, or to aid or co-operate in any warlike measure whatever against the subject, citizens or property of any prince or state, or of any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace, every such person, so offending shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be punished and imprisoned at the discretion of the court in which the conviction shall be had, so as the fine to be imposed, shall in no case, be more than ten thousand dollars, and the term of imprisonment shall not exceed ten years; and every such ship or vessel, with the tackle, apparel and furniture, together with all materials, arms, ammunition and stores, which may have been procured for the building and equipment thereof, shall be forfeited, one half to

the use of any person who shall give information, and the other half to the use of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the owners of all armed ships, sailing out of the ports of the United States, and owned wholly or in part by citizens thereof, shall enter into bond to the United States, with sufficient sureties, prior to clearing out the same, in double the amount of the value of the vessel and cargo on board, including her armament, that the said ship or vessel shall not be employed by such owners, in cruising or committing hostilities or in aiding or cooperating in any warlike measure against the subjects, citizens or property of any prince or state, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the collectors of the customs be, and they are hereby respectively authorised and required to detain any vessel manifestly built for warlike purposes and about to depart from the United States, of which the cargo shall principally consist of arms and munitions of war, when the number of men shipped on board, or other circumstances, shall render it probable that such vessel is intended to be

or commit hostilities upon the subjects, citizens or property of any prince or state, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace, until the decision of the President be had thereupon, or until the owner enters into bond; and sureties to the United States prior to clearing out the same, in double the amount of the value of the vessel and cargo on board, including her armament, that the said ship or vessel shall not be employed by the owner or owners, in cruising or committing hostilities, or in aiding or co-operating in any warlike measure against the subjects, citizens or property of any prince or state, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, increase or augment, or procure to be increased or augmented, or shall be knowingly concerned in increasing, or augmenting the force of any ship of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel; which at the time of her arrival within the United States, was a ship of war, cruiser or armed vessel, in the service of a foreign prince, or of any colony, district or people, or belonging to the subjects or citizens of any such prince, state, colony, district or people, the same being at war with any foreign prince or state, with whom the United States are at peace, by adding to the number or size of the guns of such vessels prepared for use, or by the addition thereto of any equipment, solely applicable to war, every such person, so offending, shall upon conviction be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined, and imprisoned at the discretion of the court in which the conviction shall be had, so as that such fines shall not exceed one thousand dollars, nor the term of imprisonment be more than one year.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force for the term of two years

H. CLAY,

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

March 3, 1817.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the state of Georgia fifteen per cent, upon the quota of Direct Tax, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, assumed and paid by that state.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorised to pay to the order of the Governor of Georgia, for the use of that state, the sum of fourteen thousand one hundred and eighty dollars and forty-seven cents, being an abatement of fifteen per cent. on the quota of direct tax, payable by that state, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, which quota was paid, but notice of an intention to assume it not given, in time to entitle the said state to the deduction of fifteen per cent. under the act of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen laying a direct tax upon the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the above sum of fourteen thousand one hundred and eighty dollars and forty-seven cents, shall be paid 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

Supplementary to "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in all cases wherein ad valorem duty shall be charged, it shall be calculated on the net cost of the article at the place whence imported, (exclusive of packages, commissions, charges of transportations, export duty and all other charges,) with the usual addition, established by law, of twenty per cent, on all merchandise imported from places beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and of ten per centum on articles imported from all other places.

H. CLAY,

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

March 3, 1817.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

Militia Muster.

The following is a description, to the life of most militia musters.

DEAR FUGEY,

I happened not long ago to be present at the muster of a captain's company, in a remote part of one of the counties, and as no general description could convey an adequate idea of the achievements of that day, I must be permitted to go a little into the detail, as well as my recollection will serve me. The men had been noticed to meet at nine o'clock, 'armed and equipped as the law directs,' that is to say, with a gun and cartridge-box at least, but as directed by the laws of the U. States, 'with a good firelock, a sufficient bayonet and belt, and pouch with box to contain not less than twenty-four sufficient cartridges of powder and ball. At 12 about one third, perhaps half the men had collected, and an inspector's return of the number present, and of their arms mould have stood nearly thus: one captain; one lieutenant—ensign none; serjeants two; corporals none; drummers none; fliers none—privates present 25—ditto absent 50—guns, 15—gun locks 12, ramrods 10, rifle pouches, 3—bayonets none, spare flints and cartridges none, horse whips, walking canes and umbrellas, twenty.—A little before one, the captain, who I shall distinguish by the name of Clodpole, gave directions for forming the line of parade. In obedience to this order, one of the serjeants, the strength of whose lungs had long supplied the place of a drum and fife, placed himself in front of the body, and began to bawl with great vehemence, 'all you gentlemen, parade here! parade here!' says he—, and all you that has't guns, fall into the lower end. He might have bawled till this time with as little success as the sirens sung to Ulysses, had he not changed his station to a neighbouring shade; there he was immediately joined by all who were then at leisure; the others were at that time engaged either as parties or spectators, at a game of fives, and could not just then attend—However in less than half an hour the game was finished and the captain was enabled to form his company; and proceeded in the duties of the day.

Look to the right and dress!

They were soon, by the help of the non-commissioned officers, placed in a straight line, but as every man was anxious to see how the rest stood, those on the wings pressed forward for the purpose till the whole line assumed the form of a crescent.

Why look at 'em,—says the captain, why gentlemen, you are all a crooking here at both ends, so that you will get on to me by and bye—come gentlemen dress!

This was accordingly done, but impelled by the same motive as before, they soon re-assumed their former figure, and so they were permitted to remain.

Now gentlemen, says the captain, I am going to carry you through the revolutions of the imannual exercise, and I want you gentlemen if you please, to pay every particular attention to the word of command, just exactly as I give it out to you. I hope you will have a little patience gentlemen, if you please, and I'll be as short as possible, and if I should be a going wrong, I will be much obliged to any of you gentlemen to put me right again, for I mean all for the best, and I hope you will excuse me if you please. And one thing gentlemen I must caution you against particular—and that is this—not to make any mistake if you can possibly help it, and the best way to do this will be to do all the motions right at first, and what will also help us to get along so much the faster, and I will try to have it over as soon as possible. Come boys, come to a shoulder.

Poise fool!

Cock fool! Very handsomely done.

Takenint!

Ram, down cartridge! No! No! Fire. I recollect now that firing comes next after taking aim according to Steuhen, but with your permission gentlemen, I'll read the words of command just exactly as they are printed in the book, and then I shall sure to be right. 'O yes! read it, (exclaimed twenty voices) that will save time.

'Tention the whole then; please to observe gentlemen that at the word of fire? you must fire; that is, if any of your guns are loaden'd you must not shoot in year-nest, but only make pretence like, and all you gentlemen fellow soldiers who's armed with nothing but sticks, riding switches and corn stalks, need'nt go through the firings, but stand as you are, and keep yourselves to yourselves.

Half cock fool! Very well done.

S, h, u, t, (spelling) Shet pan?

That too would have been very handsomely done, if you hadn't have handled cartridge instead of shetting pan;—but I suppose you wasn't noticing. Now 'tention one and all gentlemen, and do that motion again.

Shet pan! Very good, very well indeed, you did that motion equal to any old soldiers—you improve astonishingly.

Handle cartridge! Pretty well, considering you done it wrong end foremost, as if you took the cartridge out of your mouth and bit off the twist with the cartridge-box.

Draw rammer! Those who have no rammers to their guns need not draw; but only make the motion; it will do just as well, and save a great deal of time.

Return rammer! Very well again!—But you would have been done I think with greater expertness, if you had performed the motion with a little more dexterity.

S, A, o, u, l,—Shoulder fool! Very handsomely indeed! Put your guns on the other shoulder gentlemen.

Order fool! Not quite so well gentlemen—not quite altogether, but perhaps I did not speak loud enough for you to hear me all at once. Try once more if you please; I hope you will be patient gentlemen, we will soon be through.

Order, fool! Handsomely done gentlemen! very handsomely done! and all together too, except that a few of you were a little too soon and others a little too late.

In laying down your guns gentlemen, take care to lay the locks up and the other sides down.

'Tention the whole!—Ground fool!—Very well.

Charge bagnet! (some of the men.) That can't be right captain, pray look again, for how can we charge bayonet without our guns?

(Captain.)—I don't know as to that, but I know I'm right, for here it is printed in the book; c, h, a, r, yes, charge bagnet, that's right, that's the word if I know how to read; come gentlemen, do pray charge bayonet! Charge I say? Why don't you charge? Do you think I have lived to this time o'day and don't know what charge bayonet is? Here, come here, you may see for yourself; it's as plain as the nose in your fa—stop—stay—no! halt!—no no! Gaith I'm wrong! I turned over two leaves at once, but I beg your pardon gentlemen we will not stay out long and we'll have some thing to trink, as soon as we have done—Come boys get up off the stumps and logs arid take up your guns and we'll soon be done; excuse me if you please.

Fix bayonet! Advance arms!—Very well done, turn the cocks of your guns in front gentlemen; and that will bring the barrels behind; and hold them straight up and down if you please.—Let go with your left hand and take hold with your right just below the guard—Steuben says the gun must be held p, e, r, perticular, yes, you must always mind and hold your guns very perticular—Now boys—'tention the whole!

Present arm!—Very handsomely done! Only hold your guns over the other knee—the other hand up—turn your guns round a little, and raise them up higher; draw the other foot back! Now you are nearly right; very well clone gentlemen; you have improved vastly since I first saw you: You are getting too slick. What a charming thing it is to see men under good discipline. Now gentlemen we come to the revolutions; but Lord, men you have got all in sort of a snarl as I may say, how did you get all into such a higglety pigglety.

The fact was, the shade had moved considerably to the eastward, and had exposed the right wing of these hardy veterans to a galling Lie of the sun. Being but poorly provided with umbrellas at this end of the line, they found it convenient to follow the shade, atid in huddling to the left for this purpose, they had changed the figure of their line from that of a crescent to one which more nearly resembled a pair of pothooks.

Come gentlemen (says the captain) spread yourselves out again into a straight line, and let us get into the wheeling and other inatters as soon as possible.

But this was strenuously opposed by the soldiers. They objected to going into these revolutions at all, inasmuch as the weather was extremely hot, and they had already been kept in the field upwards of three quarters of an hour.—They reminded the capt. of his repeated promise to be as short as he possibly could, arid it was clear he could dispense with all this same wheeling and flourishing if he chose. They were all very thirsty and if he would not dismiss them they declared they would go off without dismissal and get something to drink, and he might fine them if that would do him any good; they were able to pay their fine, but could not go without drink to please any body, and they swore they would never vote for another captain who wished to be so unreasonably strict.

The captain behaved with great spirit upon this occasion, and a smart colloquy ensued, when at length becoming esasperated to the last degree, he roundly asserted that no soldier ought ever to think hard of the orders of his officer; and finally he went as far as to say that he did not think any gentleman on the ground had any just cause to be offended with him. The dis-

pute was finally settled by the captain's sending for some grog for their present accommodation, and agreeing to omit reading the military law as directed by a late act, and also all the military manœuvres except two or three such easy arid simple ones as could be performed within the compass of the shade. After they had drank their grog and had "spread themselves," they were divided into platoons.

'Tention the whole! To the right wheel! Each man faced to the right about.

Why gentlemen I didn't mean for every man to stand still and turn himself naturally right round; but when I told you to wheel to the right, I intended for you to wheel round to the right as it were. Please to try that again gentlemen; every right hand man must stand fast and only the others turn round.

In a previous part of the exercise, it had for the purpose of sizing them, been necessary to denominate every second person a "right hand man." A very natural consequence was, that on the present occasion those right hand men maintained their position, all the intermediate ones faced about as before.

Why look at 'em now! exclaimed the captain in extreme vexation. I'll be d— if you can understand a word I say: Excuse me gentlemen, but it raly seems as if you could not come at it exactly. In wheeling to the right, the right hand end of the platoon stands fast, and the other end comes round like a swingle tree.

Those on the outside, must march faster than those on the inside; and those on the inside not near so fast as those on the outside. You, certainly must understand me now gentlemen, and now please to try once more.

In this they were a little more successful.

Very well gentlemen! Very well indeed! and now gentlemen at the word 'wheel' to the left, you must wheel to the left.

'Tention the whole! To the left—left no—right—that is the left—I mean the right left wheel! march!

In this he was strictly obeyed! some to the left, and some to the right left, or both ways.

Stop! halt! let us try again! I could not just then tell my right hand from my left; you must excuse me gentlemen if you please—experience makes perfect, as the saying is—long as I have served, I find something new to learn every day, but all's one for that. Now gentlemen do that motion once more.

By the help of a non-commissioned officer in front of each platoon, they wheeled this time with considerable regularity.

Now boys you must try to wheel by divisions, and there is one thing in particular which I have to request of you gentlemen, and it is this, not to make any blunder in your wheeling. You must mind and keep at a wheeling distance; and not talk in the rauks; nor get out of fix again, for I want you to do this motion well; and not make any blunder now.

'Tention the whole! by divisions! to the right wheel! march!

In doing this it seemed as if bedlam had broke loose; every man took the command. Not so fast on the right!—slow now! slow now!—haul down those umbrellas!—faster on the left—keep back a little in the middle there—don't croud so—hold up your gun Sam—go faster there! faster! who trod on my huffs—dama your huffs—keep back! stop us captain do stop us—go faster there!—I've lost my shoe—get up again Ned—halt! halt! halt! stop gentlemen! stop! stop!

By this time they got into utter arid inexplicable confusion, and so I left them.

TIMOTHY CRABSHAW.

From the London Observer.

A very singular and important document comes before the notice of our readers this day, from the pen of Bonaparte, through the agency of one of his suite, the Count Montholon. He that can read this document, and patiently get through it, must indeed be differently constituted from the great bulk of his fellow men. He that can bear with patience to read the insult offered by a man of yesterday, to the man who, for twenty years, ruled the destinies of Europe, can have no feeling which dignities or ennobles our common nature. Greatness of mind is never more conspicuously displayed than by patience in adversity; or than by soothing the distresses of the unhappy and the fallen.—Napoleon, the wonder and astonishment of Europe for 20 years, comes again before the British people.

Napoleon appeals to the English people against the conduct of a man, who "in the Catalogue" goes for Sir Hudson Lowe. The blood freezes, and our nature becomes indignant, when we see the worm lift its feeble body against the sun; when we see "a little brief authority" assume the tone of a Dictator, and the cruelty of a more than Caligula's prison-keeper! We are no friends to Bonaparte; we think, and always have thought, he was no friend to liberty. Wherever his sceptre swayed, freedom

was unknown; but although the storm swept off the cottage of our birth—and perhaps the pledge of our affection, it yet came so careered in majesty and glory, that our sorrows were assuaged; and, in our admiration of its awful impetus, we resigned ourselves with patience to its visitations. Bonaparte was a despot; but the circumstances that made him one still kept him so. One splendid despot, one mighty tyrant, is preferable to a hundred little ones; and fact and history bear us out in the assertion. We wish not to eulogize the character of this fallen Emperor; but we think the document which he has sent into the world, as just as it is unanswerable, except in one particular instance. (That instance is where it states he offered himself "voluntarily" a prisoner to the captain of the Bellerophon. We know not all the facts attending his surrender; and we cannot therefore decisively pronounce upon even the truth or falsehood of the nature of his surrender.—He did surrender, however, or, if our readers will, he was made a prisoner by England. England then, had the exclusive right of detaining him, and of detaining him where she pleased, without the interference of any other nation; but not without attending to the circumstances of his rank—the preservation of his health—and in strict accordance with all those laws and regulations which nations have agreed to, as the proper treatment and safe custody of prisoners.

We cannot imagine that the Prince Regent would suffer his Minister to insult, by a menial deputy, and General even, who might become their prisoner; much less permit Sir Hudson Lowe, to insult Napoleon. We cannot permit ourselves to believe, that the Minister of the Prince Regent would tolerate any man in the British service, to inflict any severe punishment upon the meanest or most degraded person, than the laws or custom of the country warrant; much less, upon such a personage as Napoleon. There is a something of so much littleness in abusing a fallen man, that we must still withhold our assent in a great measure, from the truth of this important document; and even for a moment persuade ourselves, that this Sir Hudson Lowe was not as guilty as he is represented to be.

From the London Times, April 5, 1817.

The separation of North America from Great Britain, will necessarily expose the empire to farther dismemberments. We cannot calculate on 'perpetual concord with the United States. Their first war with England made them independent—their second made them formidable. They have, in consequence of that latter conflict, cultivated with more assured and unbending pertinacity the means and resources both of war and peace. They have now for the first time a standing army, a moveable militia, and a victorious and resolute marine. Their next warfare will be offensive, if not against our islands in the western hemisphere, at least against the British possessions on the continent; and who can say how long Canada, with her line of defence so grievously impaired by the terms of the late treaty, will be maintainable against the renewed attacks of this ambitious and invigorated republic? We may reckon, therefore, on the instability of our western dominions. For the same reason it becomes a matter of very anxious consideration, how far it would be politic to reinforce a population which may be considered as the garrison of an untenable post. If, indeed, we had a prospect of so far strengthening our possessions in North America as to ascertain their security against all attacks from without, there is little question but that a draught from the disbanded soldiery and unemployed labourers of the united kingdom might be settled in these provinces to advantage. We have already expressed our fears, that under any addition of force which we can bestow upon the Canadas, the defence of them will be must precarious in a future contest with the United States. But there is another circumstance of infinite moment—the colonists whom we detach to our own possessions, desert almost invariably to our republican rival. During the late war above 2,000 British soldiers remained (not as prisoners) upon the hostile territory. Emigrations of our settlers take place every year. What the allurements may be, is a subject of conjecture. The fact itself is beyond dispute, that British America suffers a daily loss of its new European population; and that the States of the Union draw proportionate accessions of numerical strength from our comparative decline. If we colonize therefore, it must not be to the western hemisphere, which, from Hudson's Bay to the Straits of Magellan, seems, designed by Providence for other nations.

Fowl Prophecy.—There is now exhibiting in Boston, a Hen's Egg, found at a farmhouse in Bordeaux; on which is this inscription:—"This gives notice that Napoleon Bonaparte will re-ascend the throne of France, Nov. 1818." N.Y. Gaz.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, JUNE 2, 1817.

Domestic Manufactures.—It is stated in a Connecticut paper, that one hundred and sixty members of the House of Representatives of that state, now in session, are clad in American, and thirty-eight in foreign cloth. In order to the protection of our manufactures, this we conceive to be the most efficient plan. A mere act of Congress, laying heavy duties on foreign goods, will not go far towards this object, unless the great body of the people lend their aid by a determination to use articles of American manufacture, in preference to those of foreign production. If this mode was more generally followed, our manufactures would soon thrive. The formation of Societies has been adopted as a mean of yielding protection to these establishments: this, perhaps, will have a good effect. One has recently been formed at Trenton, and it would be gratifying to see another added to the list from this part of the state.

Singular.—Eight criminals made their escape on Tuesday last, from Baltimore jail, by means of powder, with which they effected a breach in the wall, that admitted their entrance into a passage leading to the department of the sheriffs and keepers. A sentry who was there stationed, precipitately fled, and they were suffered, without interruption, to regale their appetites at the expense of the jailor, for about half an hour. They then scaled the walls encompassing the prison, and have not since been heard of.

Since the 10th of March, there have arrived at New York from foreign ports, upwards of 250 vessels, which have brought about 1600 passengers.

Fire at Sag-Harbour.—On Monday last, a fire broke out in the commercial part of this town, and thirty-two valuable buildings, beside out-houses, &c. were destroyed. By this disaster many affluent and respectable families have been reduced to indigence and want.

Vandalism.—The King of Bavaria has issued an ordinance that thenceforth no member of a Freemason's Lodge shall be permitted to exercise the office of a Public Functionary.

A decision has lately been had in the English courts of justice, which establishes the precedent, that no schoolmaster can expel a scholar without giving the parents of the child timely notice.

The Franklin 74, Capt. Stewart, is at anchor in the Cove, completing her equipments to go round to Boston, where her full complement of men are to be raised. She has at present about 200 seamen on board. Her regular complement will be about 750. It is reported she will be ordered to the Mediterranean, to relieve Commodore Chauncey.

A Swiss paper contradicts the statement that the emigrants setting off for America and Russia all belong to the most indigent class; and asserts that many of them were in easy circumstances, had sold their lands and effects, and would carry much money with them. They are chiefly farmers and dairy keepers. The last letters from Holland, report, that vessels were taken up there to bring 5000 of these emigrants to America.

"The Hebrew language taught grammatically in *Twenty-four hours!* by the revd. S. Lyon, teacher of Hebrew to the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Eton."—*Liverpool pap.*

Singular escape.—On Saturday last, an infant, but 2 or 3 years old, unperceived by its family, got out of the scuttle or dormant window of a two story house in Cherry st. and crawled down the roof to the back gutter. In this perilous situation the child was discovered by a man in Water street, and the alarm given to its affrighted parents, who remained in an agony of suspense for some time, until, by the activity of a cabinet-maker, at work in an adjoining yard, the little adventurer was reached and handed into the garret window in safety.

Columbian

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT, MAY 21.
NEW REPUBLIC.

A late paper commenting on the article in the Intelligencer, predicts that the new Minister from Pernambuco will meet a "cold reception at Washington." We undertake, notwithstanding the publication alluded to, to predict the reverse and have no hesitation in believing that this distinguished gentleman will be most cordially received by the president, and every member of the administration. The cause of South American Independence is as dear, in reality, to the government of the United States, as to the people. The laws of nations compel the government, in its public acts, to a neutral course; but all its sympathies are in favour of the patriots. We trust the time is rapidly approaching when no disguise will be necessary, when the new World will be entirely relieved from the shackles of the Old; and when the standard of Independence will triumphantly wave from the extremity of Hudson's Bay to the remotest regions of Patagonia. Let Europe continue to groan, if they choose, beneath the pressure of regal tyranny, but let the Goddess of Liberty establish a permanent empire in the regions of the West.

By appointing so distinguished a gentleman as minister to the U. States as one of its first official acts, the Provisional Government of Pernambuco has paid a great compliment to the U. States. We understand, indeed, from various sources, that the most friendly sentiments exist in the bosoms of the inhabitants of Brazil towards this Republic, its people and institutions. Setting gratitude aside, and the partiality we naturally feel for those whose objects and opinions coincide with our own, the friendship of the patriots of Pernambuco may at no distant day be important in a commercial point of view. Every thing which has a tendency, however remote, to aid our commerce, ought to be cherished with peculiar assiduity.

EDINBURGH, April 4.

This week a singular occurrence took place in a garden at Stockbridge. The gardener's wife, attracted by an uncommon noise amongst her poultry, ran to the place from whence it proceeded, and beheld, with astonishment, a hen, which was hatching, maintaining a stout battle, in defence of her eggs, against a large rat; terrified at the appearance of the animal, the woman retreated to the house; but a few minutes after, when the noise had subsided, ventured forth again, and found that the hen had actually succeeded in killing the rat.

GLUTTONY

Of a French priest and a Dutch captain. The Abbe Freshon was supposed to be the greatest glutton at oysters in existence. A considerable bet was made, that a Dutch captain of a trading vessel could not surpass him. A breakfast was ordered for a dozen at the Roctede Concale at Paris, where the bet was to be decided. The Abbe eat one hundred and thirty-eight dozen and then gave in—the Dutchman did not relax until he had eaten one hundred and eighty six dozen, with which he drank eight bottles of white wine, and, espying a fowl untouched, he ate it all, and drank two other bottles of wine.

OBITUARY.

DEPARTED this life, after a short but painful illness, on Tuesday morning last, Mrs. ABIGAIL GRESSMANN, consort of John C. Gressmann, in the 26th year of her age.

She has left an affectionate Husband and five Children to lament their irreparable loss. Her remains were conveyed to the Methodist burial ground at Budd's Works, on the following day, attended by a number of relations and friends; when a discourse was delivered on the occasion by the Rev. John Wishart, from the 8th chapter of Romans, 38th and 39th verses, to a large and attentive assembly.

Her languishing head is at rest,
Its thinking and aching are over;
Her quiet immovable breast
Is heav'd by affliction no more:
Her heart is no longer the seat
Of trouble and torturing pain;
It ceases to flutter and beat,
It never shall flutter again.

**CLOCKS & WATCHES,
PLATE & JEWELLERY,**

CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants 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; the Subscriber is perfectly acquainted with the Patent Lever, Horizontal and Duplex Scapements, and Repeating Watches of all descriptions.

S. O. Tazewell.

May 26—31

DIRECT TAX.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Direct Tax for the year 1816, laid in conformity to the Act of Congress, passed the 9th day of January, 1815, upon the following property, is now remaining unpaid, and that unless the said Tax, with ten per cent. in addition thereto, shall be paid to the subscriber on or before the 3d day of July next, the said property, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the said tax, and twenty per cent. in addition, will be sold at public sale, at the Hotel of Jarvis W. Brewster, in Bridgetown, on said day.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

Jeremiah Bacon 2 52, William Boon 1 17, Isaac W. Crane 4 30, George Chard 20, John Carnes 11, John Durus 93, Sarah Garton 7, Loran Garrison 14, Joseph High 93, Munch & Ireton 3 99, Malachi Long 2 2, Abraham Lee 8, Andrew Munch 10, John Moore, jun. 1 33, David Platts 1 39, Aaron Riley 55, Anna Smalley 11, Jane Shaw 67, Eden M. Seeley 80, John Shiner 1 89, Barnes & Scott 8, Abner Slipeard 40, Bacon Ware 60, Edward Welsh 67, Jacob M. Welsh 7, Elizabeth Young 11, Stephen Reeves 69.

STOBE-CREEK.

Daniel Bacon 3 18, William Bowen 27, John Buck 3, Heirs of Hannah M'Calla 91, Mordecai Cuff 80, Daniel M'Calla 1 59, Lydia Gillman 40, James Loper, jun. 2, Jonathan M'Pherson 80, Sabra Peck 20.

GREENWICH.

Richard Bond 54, Charles Davis 3 18, Jarvis Davis 92, Jeremiah Davis 2 13, Dinah Lewis 14, Aaron Reeves 27.

DEERFIELD.

Reuben Brooks 47, Mark Bowen 3 67, Abijah Biew 14, Isaac Brandt 14, Heirs of Horace Brewster 50, Enoch Boon, jun. 6 68, Joseph Conklin, 2 67, David Cornwell 18, David Cornwell, jun. 8, Edward Chaplain 14, John Carnes 96, Andrew Dare 61, Enos Davis 33, John Fox 82, Heirs of John Fithian 10, Margaret Fithian 28, William H. Fortner 17, John Garrison 120, Hutson Gentry 86, Peter Griner 47, Jonathan Gagers 33, Mark Harris 53, Johnson Harris 60, Jephtha Hampton 3 33, Edward Hadley 14, Jedediah Mall 65, Daniel Johnson 8, William Kelsay 1 06, Noah Loper 10, Recompense Leake 33, Malachi Long 20, Daniel Loder 20, Zenas Loder 92, Benjamin Lupton 14, Noah Lockerman 14, Charles Lockerman 9, Samuel Lambert 20, Darius Miller 20, Heirs of Jonathan Moore, 10, Mark Murray 14, William M'Comick 2 69, John Naglee 1 59, Hosea Nicholls 53, Isaac Norayie 30, Benjamin Pierre 14, George Parris 33, Levi Riley 7, Daniel Riley, jun. 7, Cornelius Reeves 33, Isaac Richman 8, Ann Reeves 27, Sarah Stealling 81, Elijah Shaw 8, Charles Stratton 53, Gideon Sweetal 10, Samuel Shull 1 06, John Shiner 8, Benjamin Soper 5, Samuel Sueli 40, bioses Tullis 2 19, David Tullis 10, Ruth Tullis 17, William Tullis 7, Sarah Vanmeter 67, Heirs of Joseph Vaneman 14, Tyler Watson 10.

MILLVILLE.

Samuel Brown 20, John Brannon 51, Thomas Briant 53, Elijah Broadwell 59, Isaac W. Crane 20, James Carter 55, Jonathan Coney 2 47, Othel Coney 107, Barney Deinson 53, Evan Ewing 80, Jeremiah Foster 34, Ephraim Foster 67, Peter Fries 87, Ezekiel Foster, jun. 7, Joshua Gifford 30, John Garrison 107, Joshua Graves 10, Richard Hankins 30, Enoch Hunter 28, Walter Hartzog 40, Henry Hampton 6 10, Henry Hampton, jun. 3 06, Jacob Hoover 1 17, Robert Jordan 6 86, Robert Jordan and Joseph M'Ilvain 3 33, Adam Jordan 67, John Johnston 88, William Lee 47, Wm. Lawrence 6, James Loder 2 36, Jacob Lumbach 67, Andrew Miller 5 73, Richard Miller 12 16, Wm. News 17, John Paul 1 34, Joseph Pricket 73, Richard Penn 69, James Parks 67, Adam Rudolph 67, Richard Shaw 43, Joel Stratton 40, Richard Stratton 67, William Steward 40, Jesse Surran 1 47, Thomas Smith 1 34, Thomas Smith and Robert Jordan 3 06, Thomas Smith, Robert Jordan and Joseph M'Ilvain 10 79, James Luby 77, Humphrey Stites 7, Joseph Sweet 27, John Vaneman 47, John Wishart and William Charlesworth 17, James White 2 26, William Watson and James Loder 1 34, Alfred Williams 1 47, Peter Wolford 27, George Wolford 50.

FAIRFIELD.

George Adams 24, Jeremiah Andrew for Mark Reeves 64, Daniel Bateman, jun. 67, Joshua and Ephraim Barnes 1 33, Benjamin E. Duffield 87, Benjamin Diamant 84, Benjamin Diamant for the heirs of Benjamin Thompson 4 78, Alexander Dick 14, Edmond Drayton 93, Jonathan Elmer, jun. 2 32, John Earl 2 39, Alary Earl 1 60, Curtis Edwards 1 73, Eben. E. Fithian 56, Daniel Garrison 62, Furman Could 53, Reuben Husted, jun. 20, Ephraim Harris 57, John Houseman 1 06, Levi King 2 44, John Kean 46, Robert Levie 2 39, Alexander Montgomery 33, William Montgomery 8 66, John M'Mahon 53, Andrew Miller 3 46, Jonathan Pierce 73, Alexander Sayre 73, Elijah Thompson 1 60, Charles Westcott, jun. 84, David Woodruff 16, John Weatherby 37.

DOWNE.

Thomas Ackley for John Hoskin 40, Ruth Adkinson 10, Zachetus Bennett 1 09, Mnaon Rliard 47, Charles Brown 5 31, Ass Douglass 2 92, Job Ellis 14, Jonathan Fowler 67, Ephraim Candy 14, Joseph Hickman 1 06, Joseph Harris 6 65, Alexander Johnson 10, heirs of Aaron Leaming 15 94, James Mathews 2 66, Isaac Morris 40, David Page for Andrew Jenkins 1 07, John Reading 80, John Souder 67, David P. Shaw 31, David Shull 67, Eli Stratton 47, Ralph Shophers 67, John Souder, jun. 53, John G. Underwood 1 86, James Welsh 53, Theodore Wiggins 20, Joseph and Elias Whitecar 5 32, Elias Whitecar 5.

MAURICE RIVER.

William Barnes 16, Abner Barnes 2 67, Samuel Bishop 53, Nehemiah Cowgill 27, John Chance

& L. Erickson 40, Joseph Clement 2 67, Silas Collit 27, Samuel Cox 1 07, William Clark 80, William Camp 40, Heirs of William Cullen 2 67, Joseph Camp 1 07, William Dixon 53, John Donally 1 34, John Dole 2 13, Heirs of David Edwards 1 34, James Edwards, jun. 27, James Edwards 4 33, Henry Feaster 4 02, Henry Feaster, jun. 1 07, Mary Fortner 93, Philip Fite 53, Obadiah Feaster 47, Hugh Fowler 27, Henry Gray 2 80, William Godfrey 67, George Gale 67, Abraham Gaskill 77, Matthew Howell 67, Heirs of George Heisler 2 67, Christopher Hard 1 34, David Ness, jun. 134, Robert Jordan 2 06, Heirs of Jeremiah Johnson 33, Benjamin Indieott 87, Joseph Jones, (minor) 1 34, Heirs of James M'Kee 80, James North 16, John Nickinson 10, William Painter 80, George Parker 47, Abraham Prickett 1 13, James Rowan 17, Margaret Stanger 53, Westley Smith 67, Jeremiah Smith 80, Jonathan Scull 2 39, William Sands 1 20, Mark Stratton 80, Hezekiah Steelman 2 13, Abel Smith 1 34, Samuel Still 1 60, Joseph Turner 3 74, Benjamin Treen 1 57, Joseph Tomlin 67, Mary Thompson 40, Lawrence Vanhook 1 60, Elias Vannaman 80, Robert Wallace 1 34, Isaac Wynn 1 34, Samuel Williams 53, John Whitecar 1 07, Dennis Wallington 47.

CAPE-MAY COUNTY.

UPPER TOWNSHIP.

Jacob Baaner 1 95, Enos Corson 3 02, John Clark 61, Philip Corson 60, John Chambers 52, Jacob Godfrey 1 83, Martin Hankins 27, heirs of Jeremiah Johnston 7 88, Henry Ludlam, jun. 9 92, John Mason 14, David Mason 14, Robert Michel 1 15, Uriah Smith 1 35, Enoch Stephenson 8 40, John Sayre 6, Henry Sharp 91, Noah Stratton 1 56, Henry Townsend, jun. 1 74, Levi Wilson 9.

MIDDLE TOWNSHIP.

Elijah Bradford 46, Jacob Combs 19, James Ludlam, jun. 96, Silas Langley 24, Enoch Scull 53.

LOWER TOWNSHIP.

Zelica Barnet 67, Mark Clark 1 26, Robert C. Schenck 52.

Those owners of Carriages who have not entered them, are requested (for the last time) to enter them, and pay the duty before the 3d of July, otherwise the Collector will call on them and demand the duty with the penalty.

SAMUEL SEELEY,

Deputy Collector of the Sixth Collection District of the State of New-Jersey.
June 2—1m

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Monday, the 30th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder; in Bridgetown,

Two Lots of Banked Meadow,

Situate in the township of Downes, said to contain twenty-six acres, more or less; joins meadow of Ethan Love and others. Also, a Lot of Timber Land, said to contain ten acres; joins lands of Henry Sockwell and others, with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Joseph C. Wade, and taken in execution at the suit of Edmund Sheppard & Co. and Mulford and Fithian, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land,

With the improvements thereon—situate in the township of Deerfield, said to contain one hundred and twelve acres, more or less. Also, a House and Lot, situate on Laurel Hill, and in the vicinity of Bridgetown. Lot contains three quarters of an acre, more or less; joins lands of Lewis Paulin and others, with all the lands of the defendant in the county of Cumberland.—Seized as the property of Eli Wheaton, and taken in execution at the suit of several plaintiffs, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot,

Situate in the township of Hopewell, and in the village of Bridgetown. Lot contains one eighth part of an acre, more or less; joins lands of Bowie & Shannon. Also, a Lot of Salt Meadow, situate in the township of Greenwich, contains twenty acres, more or less; joins lands of Edmund Bacon and others; eleven acres, more or less, of plough land; joins lands of Providence Sheppard and others. Also, a Lot of Woodland, near Pine Mount, said to contain seven acres, more or less, with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Edmund Brewster, and taken in execution at the suit of Lucinda Brewer, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Hopewell, said to contain fifteen acres, more or less; joins lands of Daniel Harris, Richard Davis and others. Also, a Lot of Land, said to contain two acres, more or less; joins lands of Phineas Sheppard and others, with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of John Hall, and taken in execution at the suit of John Carnes, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Meadow Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River; said to contain seven acres, more or less; joins lands of Daniel Canell, esq. and others, with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Richard Campbell, and taken in execution at the suit of several plaintiffs, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.
June 2—1m

POETRY.

FROM THE AMERICAN WATCHMAN.

REAL 'BEAUTY.'

All symmetry is JULIA'S face—
Her cheeks all bloom—her forehead fair,
What lips!—what eyes!—yet I can trace
But little real beauty there.

LAURA has passed youth's earliest prime,
A sweet, but rather-faded flower:
But LAURA'S charms, invidious Time!
Defy thy beauty-spoiling power.

Without fair JULIA'S lip or cheek,
To fascinate the sensual eye.

LAURA'S diviner beauties speak,
And to the heart resistless fly.

They dwell not in the dimple's place,
Nor in the eye's seductive roll:
They shine in many a nameless grace,
A bright intelligence of SOUL.

Happy the man whose amorous sigh
That breast to tender thoughts shall move,
On whom that soul-illumined eye
Shall beam with intellect and LOVE.

THE INVITATION.

BY GLEN.

A LONELY cot is all I own;
It stands on yonder verdant down;
And near the brook; the brook is small,
Yet clear its bubbling fountains fall!
A spreading beech uprears its head,
And half conceals the humble shed;
From chilling winds a safe retreat;
A refuge from the noontide heat!
And on its boughs, the nightingale
So sweetly tells her plaintive tale,
That oft the passing rustics stray,
With loitering step to catch the lay.
Sweet blue-eyed maid, with looks so fair;
My heart's dear pride, my fondest care!
I bid me home; the storm doth low'r;
Come share? sweet maid, my sheltering bow'r.

SOLILOQUY ON A SCULL.

BY LORD BYRON.

Look on this broken arch, its ruined wall,
Its chambers desolate, and portals foul;
Yes, this was once Ambition's airy hail,
The dome of thought, the palace of the soul,
Behold through each lack-lustre, eyeless hole,
The gay recess of Wisdom and of Wit,
And passion's host that never brooked controul,
Can all, saint, sage, or sophist, ever writ,
People this lonely tower, this tenement refit.

IMAGINATION.

How many a cheerless moment is indebted to imagination, for the alleviation of its gloom; how many a sinked spirit is buoyed above the billows of despair, by supporting itself on the uncertain promise of delight to come. It is the extacy arising from these pictures of the mind, which induces us with energy and strength to surmount the minor ills of existence.

The custom prevailing for many ages in England, of exposing wives for sale in the market, has not, it appears, been abolished, or even softened, by the supposed advanced state of civilization in that country. Within the last year, two women were sold by their husbands—one in London, and the other in Wellington; the one in the former place brought only 1s. 6d. with a quart of ale to drink the purchaser's health. The other, in consequence of her youth and personal attractions, was purchased by a former lover at the unusual price of two guineas.

It is difficult to trace the origin of this barbarous custom—but it appears, that in former times the sale of wives was treated with more ceremony, the purchasers receiving a deed of transfer, properly authenticated and recorded. There is an old case on record, as far back as the 30 Edward 1st. The deed is in Latin, and is thus translated—

"To all the faithful in Christ, to whom these presents may come: John De Carneys son and heir of Ralf De Carneys, sends health in the Lord. Know ye, that I have transferred and demised, of my own free will, to William Paynall Knight, Margaret De Carneys, daughter and heir of John De Gottesden, my wife; and that I have given and granted to the said William, released and quit-claimed, all, &c. and also all my right in said Margaret, her goods and chattels, with their appurtenances.

Such, however, is the avidity for sales at present, that a deed is quite useless—and it seldom happens that the property is litigated.

Nat. Adv.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

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

No. 1. A Tract of Land, containing 900 acres, situate on the west side of Maurice River, and bounded thereby on the east two miles and a half, and on the west by the Bridgetown and Beaver Dam roads. It lies opposite the iron-works of Smith and 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 Works.

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

No. 4. A Tract of 3000 acres of 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 McKean county, Pennsylvania, which will be exchanged for land in New Jersey.—The quality of this land may be ascertained from Ezekiel Foster or Thomas Smith, of Millville, who have seen it.

A clear and indisputable title will be given.

Joseph McIlvaine.

Burlington, Feb. 224 1816—M. 4. tf

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1817.

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

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

By the Court,

T. ELMER, Clk.

April 28—2m

NOTICE.

The Accounts of

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

Will be severally reported to the Orphans' Court to be held at Bridgetown, on Monday, the 1st day of June next, at which time and place any person or persons interested in the settlement of said estates or either of them, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why said accounts should not be severally allowed and confirmed.

April 14—tJe2

T. ELMER, Surrogate.

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1817.

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

It is ordered that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real 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 unpaid.

By the Court,

T. ELMER, Clk.

April 14—2m

ADJOURNED SALE.

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

DAVID LUPTON,
DAN SIMKINS,
JOHN BUCK, } Auditors.

Bridgetown, May 5, 1817—ts

BLANKS

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig.

CREDITORS.

THIS 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 Calhoun,
Richard Heritage,
Nicholas Pidgeon,
John A. Schaffer,
Samuel W. Whitecar,
William Petts,
Samuel Wheaton,
William Brookfield,
Andrew Steelman,
Benjamin Cooper,

Woodbury Prison, May 5th, 1817.—4t

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1817.

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

It is ordered by the Court, that the said Administrators give public notice to the 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 newspapers of this State for the like space of time—and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his demands within the time so limited, after such public notice given, shall be forever barred his action therefor against said Administrators.

By the Court,

T. ELMER, Clk.

April 14—2m

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 authorized to cause certain public lands to be offered for sale:

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

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

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

March 31—wtJn1

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

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers for past favours, and informs them and the public in general, that he has taken into Co-partnership HENRY SHEPPARD. The HATTING 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

TOPUT OUT ON GROUND RENT.

230,000 Acres of Land,

IN THE COUNTIES OF

McKean and Jefferson, Pennsylvania,

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

SITUATE on and between the head waters of Allegheny and Susquehanna, which will afford a cheap and expeditious transportation to Harrisburgh by the Susquehanna, 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 Creek, 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 kinds.

The abundance of Mill-seats, and the ease with which Lumber can be taken to Harrisburgh, Columbia and Baltimore by the Susquehanna, or to Pittsburgh and Towns on the Ohio and Mississippi by the Western waters, insure a handsome reward to the purchaser.

The Land will be conveyed to the Settler, his heirs and assigns, under a general Warranty 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 acre—provided 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, free of all expense of surveying, conveying and 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 conversant 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 himself 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 dollar 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 acre annually, 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 Lewis Collins and Daniel Woodruff, trading under the firm of COLLINS & WOODRUFF, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business, in future, will be conducted at the same stand by LEWIS COLLINS. Laurel Hill, May 17th, 1817.—3t

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

The Manufacturing Establishment at Cedarville

BEING in full operation, and in complete order, WOOL of all descriptions is manufactured 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 into Broad Cloth, Cassimeres and Sattinets of superior quality, and the Colours warranted.

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

Also,—WOOL carded into Rolls. WOOL for Manufacture, or CLOTH for Dressing, 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 Jarvis Brewster, Bridgetown.
of John Kinsey, Port-Elizabeth.
of Eli Eldridge, Dennis Creek.
of Esther Hand, Court-House, C. M.
of Auley Lore, Dividing Creeks.

At the store of John Sheppard, Greenwich.

The Cloth to be paid for, when taken away.

The Proprietors expect to have constantly on hand, a complete Assortment of Coarse and Fine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and SATTINETTS, which they will sell Wholesale and Retail, or exchange 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.