

THE WHIG

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY, AT 2 DOLLARS PER ANNUM, Payable in Advance.

It will be distinctly understood, that those Subscribers who defer paying until the expiration of the year, the price of the same will be Two Dollars and Fifty Cents.

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

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT for the relief of the widow and children of Jacob Graeff deceased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon the payment into the Treasury, by the representatives of Jacob Graeff, deceased, formerly of Lancaster, in the state of Pennsylvania, of the sum of six thousand eight hundred and forty-seven dollars and one cent, being the balance found due to the United States, upon the settlement of the accounts of the said Jacob Graeff, as a collector of the revenue, the said Representatives; and the estate of the said Jacob Graeff, as a collector of the revenue, the said Jacob Graeff, and his sureties, shall be discharged from any further claim on the part of the United States, and the accounting officers of the Treasury shall be, and hereby are, authorized and empowered to give them a full acquittance and release from the same; and from all suits and judgments on account thereof.

Approved—April 20, 1818.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to establish and alter certain post roads:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the post roads hereafter named be discontinued.

In New Hampshire.

From Concord, by Loudon, Gilmanston, Middleton, Lewis, Easton, Conway and Fryeburg.

In Massachusetts.

From Kingston to Halifax.
From Northampton, by Hadley, to Montague.

In Connecticut.

From Hartford, by Springfield, to Northampton, Mass.

In Virginia.

From Clarksburg, by Lewis court house to Point Pleasant.
From Clarksburg, by Buchanan, to Beverly.

In Kentucky.

From Glasgow to Lebanon, Tennessee.

In Georgia.

From Madison to Monticello.
From Montgomery court house, by Blackmore's and Hardin's to Riceborough.

In Pennsylvania.

From Montrose, by Orwell and Warren, to Athens.

In Alabama.

From Fort Stoddert to Ford's on Pearl river.

In Missouri.

From St. Louis to St. Charles.

In New York.

From Esperanza, by Schoharie court house, to Middleburgh.
From Albany, by Spencertown, to Sheffield, Massachusetts.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That the following be established post roads:

In Maine.

From Augusta, by Belgrade and Dearborn, to Mercer.
From Canaan, by Cornville, Athens, Harmony, Ripley, Dexter, Garland, and Corinth, to Bangor.

From North Yarmouth, by Pownal, Durham, Lisbon and Litchfield, to Gardner.

From Alfred, by Sandford and Lebanon, to Shapleigh.

From Warren, by Thomaston, to Camden.

From Belfast, by Brooks and Jackson, to Dixmont.

From Norridgewalk, by Stark's and Mercer, to New Sharon.

From Bath to Phippsburgh.

From Anson, in Somerset county, by New Portland, Freeman, Phillips, Avon and Strong, to Farmington.

In New Hampshire.

From Walpole, by Alstead, to Ackworth.

From Washington, by Newport, to Claremont.

From Concord, by Canterbury, Northfield, Meredith, Moultonborough, Sandwich, Tamworth, on the North road, by Gilman's Mills, Eaton, and Conway, to Fryeburg.

From Fitzwilliam, by Rindge and Ashby, to Townsend.

From Keene, by Swansy, to Richmond.

From Dunstable, by Merrimack, to Piscataquay bridge, in Bedford.

In Vermont.
From Burlington, by Craftsbury and Craftsbury, to Brownington.

From Norwich, by Stafford, to New Washington, Orange and Barre, to Montpelier.

From Chester, by Springfield and Cheshire Bridge, to Charleston; New Hampshire.

From Bellows Falls, by Grafton, Windham and Londonderry, to Peril.

From Guildhall, by Maidstone, Brunswick, Minhead and Eemington, to Canaan.

From Montpelier, by Waterbury, Waitfield and Warren, to Handcock.

From Brattleboro', by Newfane to Townsend.

In Massachusetts.
From East Bridgewater, by Halifax, Plympton and Kingston, to Plymouth.

From Boston, by Maldon South Reading, to Reading.

From Haverhill by Mathuen, to Windham, New Hampshire.

From South Hadley, by Amherst, West Parish, to Sunderland.

From Springfield, by West Springfield and Southampton, to Northampton.

From Northfield to Warwick.

In Connecticut.
From Hartford, by East Hartford, East Windsor, Enfield, Long Meadow, Springfield, South Hadley, Hadley, Sunderland, Montague, Northfield, Chesterfield, New Hampshire, Westmoreland, Walpole, Charlestown, Claremont, Cornish, Plainfield and Lebanon to Hanover.

In New York.
From Hamilton, by Lebanon and Georgetown, to Cooley's inn, in Otselick, in the county of Chenango.

From Hamilton, by Hartshorn's tavern, in Lebanon, to Sherburn.

From Utica, by Clinton, Chandler's store, Augusta and Madison, to Hamilton village.

From Hampton to Utica.

From Vernon to Scoonanda.

From Bloomfield, by Pittsford, to Charlotte.

From Great Barrington, Mass. by West Stockbridge, Canaan, Chatham and Westfield, to Attitash.

From Geneva, by Seneca, Phelps, Farrington, Palmyra and Perrinton, to Pittsford.

From Batavia to Bergen.

From Batavia to Attica.

From Essex court house, by Bosworth's tavern to Chesterfield.

From Denmark, by Leraysville, to Wilna.

From Naples, by Gorham, to Canandaigua.

From Troy to Senectady, on the Turnpike road.

From Rhinebeck, by North East and Amentia, to Sharon.

From West North East to Attleborough.

From Liles to Caroline.

From Binghamton, by Lisle, to Homer.

From Lenox, by Clockville, Peterborough, Morris's Flats and Eaton, Log City.

From Albany, by Bethlehem, Rensselaerville, Blenheim, to Maryland or Susquehanna Bridge, on the Turnpike road.

From Catskill, by Greenville, Broome, Middleburg, Cobleskill and Sharon to Cherry Valley.

From Jerico to Musquetto Cove, in Oyster Bay.

From Leicester, by Perry, East Nunda and West Nunda, to Olean or Hamilton Village.

In New-Jersey.
From Freehold, by Squancum, Manasquan, Tone's river, Cedar creek and Manahawkin, to Tuckerton.

In Pennsylvania.
From Philadelphia to Westchester-Durham.

From Quakertown, by Springtown, to Durham.

From Narrisburgh, by Cumberland, to York Haven.

From York, by M'Call's Ferry, to Mount Pleasant.

In Virginia.
From Norfolk, by the Falls of Roanoke, Warrenton, North Carolina, Williamsborough, Oxford, Daniel's store, Red House and Milton, to Danville, Virginia; from thence by Jamestown, North Carolina, Germantown, Huntsville, Wilkesborough and Ash court house, Elizabethtown, to Jonesborough, Tennessee.

From Danville to Lead Mines.

From South Quay, by Isle of White court house, to Smithfield.

From Richmond, by the United States Arsenal and Jefferson, to Cartersville.

From Richmond, along the Turnpike, and Three Notched road, to Milton.

From Fauquier court house, by Thornton's Gap, New Market.

From Blacksburgh in Montgomery county, by Christianburgh, to Franklin court house.

From New London, by Clayton's Store, Staunton River, Anthony's Ford, Newbill's and John Saitt's to Pittsylvania court house.

From Lilly Point to Halcyonville.

From Abingdon to Russell court house.

From Clarksburg, by Preston, Bulltown, Salt works, and Lewis court house, to Charleston.

From Tyler court house to Sistersville.

From Preston, by Buckhanon's, to Booth's Ferry.

From Morgantown, by Crab Orchard, to Kingwood.

From Kingwood, by the Swamps, Harden's Cove, Gady Creek, Hunter's Fork, and Leading Creek, to Beverly.

From Middleburg, by Rectortown, Oak Hill, along Manassah mad, by Front Royal, to Stoverstown.

From Wheeling, by Alexandria, to Washington, Pennsylvania.

In North Carolina.
From Salem to Mount Pisgah.

From Raleigh Delk's and Alston's, to Hillborough.

From Mason Hall, by Cannon's Mills and the Shallow Ford, on Haw River, to Greensborough.

From Snow Hill, by Hookerstown, to Kingston.

From Currituck court house, to Knot's Island.

From Currituck court house to Powell's Point.

From Lewisburgh, by Williams's Store, Ransom's Bridge, and Moos's Store, to Raleigh.

From Dublin court house, to Newbern.

In South Carolina.
From York court house, by Harmony, George Karuth's and Rutherfordton, to Asheville, North Carolina.

From Cambridge to Hickory Grove.

From Andersonville, by Beaver Dam, to Houstonville.

From Pendleton court house Socony.

In Georgia.
From Milledgeville, by Eaton and Garner's Ferry, to Greensborough.

From Miledgeville to Monticello.

From Montgomery c. h. by Tatnall c. h. to Darien.

In Ohio.
From Marietta, by Brown's Mills and Oliver's Settlement, to Lancaster.

From Lancaster, by Royahown, Circleville, to Washington.

From Marietta, by Bellepre, Wilkesville, Jackson court house and Picketon, to West Union.

From New Salem, by Rumley, New Hagerstown, Leesburgh, New Philadelphia and Paintville, to Wooster.

From Columbus, by Mount Vernon, Loudenville, Wooster and Harrisville, to Granger.

From Delaware, by Oxford, Florida and Lexington to Mansfield.

From Hamilton, by Jacksonborough, to New Lexington.

From Coschocton to Newark.

From Troy to Dark court house.

From Granville, by Johnstown, Sunsbury and Berkshire, to Worthington.

From Warren, by Parkman, Burton and Chardon, to Painsville.

From Warren, by Newton, to Canton, in Starke county.

From Ripley court house, by Vernon to Crownstown.

From Jeffersonville to New Albany.

In Missouri Territory.
From St. Genevieve to St. Michael.

From Jackson to Brainerd's Ferry.

From St. Genevieve, by Potosi, to Franklin, Howard county.

From Franklin (Howard county) to Marion.

From St. Louis, by Florissant, to St. Charles.

In Kentucky.
From Hopkinsville, by William's and Boyd's Landing, to Long Creek, Caldwell county.

From Columbia to Hazel Patch.

From Danville, by Lancaster, to Somerset.

From Bowling Green to Sparta.

From Lewisville, by Woodsonville, Glasgow, Burksville, and Seventy six, to Monticello.

From Lewisville to Hardensburgh.

From Elizabethtown to Bowling Green.

From Newburg, by Ewingsville, to Clarksville.

From Port Royal, by Ewingsville, to Hopkinsville.

From Glasgow, by Tompkinsville, to Burksville.

From Barbourville, by Whitley court house, to Somerset.

From Flemingsburgh, by the mouth of Fleming and Carlisle, to Millersburgh.

From Paris, by North Middleton, to Owensville.

Tennessee.
From Murfreesborough, by Lebanon and Gallatin, to Glasgow, Kentucky.

From Lebanon, by Trowsdale's Ferry, to Mount Richmond.

From Lebanon, by Marysville, in Wilson county, to Liberty.

From Greenville, by Newport, Danbridge, and Hill's to Knoxville.

From Winchester, by Marion court house, to Pikeville.

From Rogersville, by M'Cann's Store, and Black Water Salt Works, to Lee court house Virginia.

From Bluntville to Paperville, on Sinking Creek.

In Mississippi.
From Natchez, by Sweazy's Ferry, Woodville, and Pinkneyville, to St. Francisville, in the state of Louisiana.

In Alabama.
From Fort Claiborne, by Fort Montgomery, to Blakely.

From Huntsville, by Milton's Bluff, Falls of Black Warrior, and French settlement on Black Warrior, to St. Stephens.

From Huntsville to Cotton Port, in Limestone county, by Pulasky, to Columbia, in Tennessee.

From Fort Mitchell, by Fort Bainbridge, Fort Jackson, Burnt Corn Springs, Fort Claiborne, and the town of Jackson to St. Stephens.

From Fort Jackson, by Cahaba valley, to the Falls of Black Warrior.

From St. Stephens, by Winchester, to Ford, on Pearl River, in Mississippi.

From Mobile to Blakely.

In Illinois.
From Bellville, by William Padfield's, and the seat of Justice of Bond County, to Palmyra, in the Illinois territory.

From Edwardsville to the seat of Justice of Bond county.

From Kaskaskia, by Wideman's, on Kaskaskia river, to Bellville, St. Clair county.

April 20, 1818.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

Adjourned Sales.

THE sale of the Lands of Samuel Watson, is adjourned until Saturday the 20th of June next, at the Inn of Charlis Davis in the township of Greenwich, between the hours of 12 and 5 P. M. DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

ALSO,

The sale of the Lands of the following persons, is adjourned until Tuesday the 23d of June next, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 P. M.

Edward Hadley,
Burton Jacobs,
James L. Crawford.

May 25th, 1818—3t

Just Published,

And for Sale at the Office of the Whig, and by the Authors at Port-Elizabeth,

THE FARMERS & MECHANICS' COMPLETE

INTEREST TABLES;

By WILLIAM M. CURTISS, & JAMES B. LANE.

Price 50 Cts. single, or \$4 50 per doz.

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

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

All orders through the medium of the Post-Office, (post paid) will be promptly attended to, by

William M. Curtiss,
James B. Lane.

Port-Elizabeth, May 11, 1818.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed to divide a Tract of Land, in the township of Stoe Creek, adjoining lands of Isaac Mulford and others, agreeable to the application of Charles Clark, into two equal parts—notice is hereby given, that the said Commissioners will attend at the Hotel in Bridgeton on Wednesday the first day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M. to make an allotment by ballot for the shares of said Tract of Land.

Maskell Ware,
Ebenezer Davis,
Gabriel Dare, } Com'rs

May 25 1818.—3t.

Fulling, Dying and Dressing.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the business of Fulling, Dying and Dressing, at Cook's Factory, near Roadstown, in the township of Stoe Creek, Cumberland county, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the Fulling, Dying and Dressing of all kinds of Wool and Woollen Cloths, agreeably to order, with care and despatch. The subscriber, from long experience in the above business, hopes by strict attention and punctuality, to merit a share of public patronage.

The Various colors dyed according to order.

David O. Frazier.

Stoe Creek, May 18th, 1818—3t

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

BUCK & FITHIAN

Have Just Received,

And are now opening at the White Store House, opposite Stratton & Buck's,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass & Dye-Staffs,

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

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

Bridgeton, May 11, 1818.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS by an act of Congress passed on the 3d March, 1815, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians and for other purposes, the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered for sale when surveyed; and whereas part of the said lands have been surveyed:

Therefore I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known: that public sales for the disposal of certain lands south of the Tennessee river and in the district of Madison county, shall be held at Huntsville in said county in Alabama territory, viz.

On the first Monday in July next, for the sale of the lands in ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. On the first Monday in September next for the lands in ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14; excepting such lands as are or shall be reserved according to law, for the support of schools and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue open for two weeks and no longer, shall commence with the section, township and range of the lowest number, and proceed in regular numerical order. Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 31st day of March, 1818.

JAMES MONROE.

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

Printers who are authorised to publish the laws of the United States will publish the above once a week till October next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

Copperplate Maps of the above lands may be had at the office of the Surveyor General Land Office.

April 20, 1818—6c1.

STRATTON & BUCK

Have received, and offer for sale at very reduced prices, an elegant assortment of

LOOKING GLASSES,

Andirons, Brass and Common, SHOVEL AND TONGS do. do.

WAITERS,

KNIVES AND FORKS, DESERT Do.

Bridgeton, April 13, 1818.

NOTICE.

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

A Lot of Woodland,

joining John Chance and

PATRIOTIC EFFUSIONS.

The address to the Prince Regent, which had been previously formed by a Committee, appointed for that purpose, was now read to the Meeting, as follows: To the Prince Regent, the petition of the Inhabitants of Paisley.

May it please your Royal Highness, THAT the present distress of his Majesty's dutiful, but ill-used people, is great beyond all former precedents; and, to augment its severity, Hope, the last friend of the miserable, has now almost deserted us.

THAT the true cause of this unparalleled distress is to be found, not in a transition from war to peace, but in the measures of that faction, who, to promote their own corrupt interest, against every interest of their country and of mankind, embroiled the nation in unjust and ruinous wars, which, so far from having any thing national for their object, were rather calculated to arrest the progress of freedom, and to crush the principles which seated the family of your Royal Highness upon the throne of these realms; whereby an irredeemable debt hath also been contracted, which, with a profligate waste of the people's money in every department of the public expenditure, occasions a load of taxation, which his Majesty's patient people can no longer bear, and which is the immediate cause of the unequalled distress we at present suffer.

THAT the influence of this hateful faction extends, not only over the appointment of the representatives of the people, but also over all their decisions; an influence which is at once derogatory of the royal dignity, and subversive of the comfort and happiness of the people.

THAT an assertion, which remains uncontradicted, that of the 658 members, which is called the Commons House of Parliament, only 33 are appointed by the people, the great Lords appointing the remainder, is an incontestible proof that they, who are called the representatives of the people, are but the servants and tools of this oligarchic, borough-mongering faction, in plundering the pockets of his Majesty's industrious people of the fair fruits of their labour, in order to pay the interest of a debt contracted for the worst of purposes, and in squandering money upon men, wholly unknown to the public, or if known at all, remarkable for nothing so much as hostility to the inalienable rights of man, and their execrable intrigues in support of that system, which enables them to riot in the abundance of luxury, at the expence of the industrious part of the nation.

THAT the only chance which has remained for your Royal Highness, and an abused people, to be left in the quiet possession of our rights and privileges, has been in the discordance of the great leaders of this faction; but unhappily for your Royal Highness, and especially for his Majesty's suffering people, they have, fatally, too well agreed in following out a regular system of corruption and profligation, till the only contest now is, who shall, in sinecure places, and pensions, engross the greatest share of the public money; by means of which they wallow in wealth, and fatten in corruption, while his Majesty's dutiful and despoiled people are suffering the most severe and unprecedented privations; thus insulting their misery, and viewing their sorrows with contempt.

THAT from your Royal Highness' paternal solicitude for the welfare of the people, we doubt not that you view, with the deepest affliction, the unparalleled extent of pauperism and crimes, which the conduct and measures of this faction have introduced into these once flourishing and happy dominions; and that your best intentions for the amelioration of the state of his Majesty's loyal subjects, are frequently frustrated, by the perverse politics of these troublers of their country, who, during the first year of your accession to power, shackled your Royal Highness with restrictions, eminently indicative of their suspicions, that your natural love of justice would cause you to banish them, and their system, from your august presence, to make way for men and measures, worthy those happy periods of our history, wherein annual Parliaments, freely chosen by the nation, held in just equilibrium, the prerogatives of the Crown, and the rights of the People;—when a king of England might truly say, "My people are free and happy."

May it therefore please your Royal Highness, to take into your most serious consideration, the sufferings of a distressed and patient people; and seeing the rigid necessity of speedy and effectual relief, we earnestly implore your Royal Highness forthwith to assemble Parliament, and by a gracious message from the Crown, which cannot fail to be hailed by a dutiful people with the most unanimous and heartfelt gratitude, strongly to recommend the absolute necessity of immediately undoing our heavy burdens, by reducing the army, abolishing all sinecures, pensions, grants and emoluments, not merited by public service; to introduce into every department of the public expenditure the most rigid economy, and to listen to those repeated prayers of the people, for being restored to their undoubted right of choosing annually their own representatives, and your petitioners shall ever pray, &c. &c.

Thoughts on Education.

THOUGHT I.

Previous to my considering the main object of these loose reflections, I find myself allured to a contemplation of that benevolence, which is so eminently characteristic of the present age. And lest the reader should have occasion to think that I wander too far from the path of thought into which I propose to lead him, I take this opportunity to tell him, that it is not my intention to take the direct road; and if he wishes to discover what road I do make choice of, he must be content to follow me to the entrance.

When a person casts a retrospective glance on the events of the last forty or fifty years, it raises emotions of alternate grief and hope, and horror and exultation. We grieve that folly and ambition so long convulsed the fabric of society, and that fury so long waved the torch of vengeance over the slaughter fields of death. But when we perceive that infant Liberty survived the wreck of nations and the strife of swords, our bosom swells to the anticipation of a period, when Freedom having reached maturity, shall step from land to land,—from continent to continent, and bursting the shackles of the bending nations, shall restore mankind to a consciousness of the dignity—of the high prerogative of free-born man. Again, when we revert to the terrific career of ambition, and listen to the orphan's cry,—the widow's hopeless wail,—the hoary parent's groan of agony;—or mark the cities wrapt in flames,—the wasted countries,—the countless fields of slaughter,—and the long—long tracks of blood,—a chilly horror creeps through every vein, and mingles round our heart. But, when we trace the rapid march of Reason,—the numerous triumphs of Truth,—the sudden expansion of liberal principles, and benevolent feelings, to a degree unparalleled in the history of man, since his first departure from innocence,—what bosom does not glow with present pleasure and the glorious anticipation of more than human joy? When I sit down and reflect upon these things, I am moved even to tears. I bend in compassion over the records of man's follies and errors, and wish the falling tear could blot them out forever. But when I mark the numerous Institutions rising around me as so many living altars to charity and truth,—when I perceive so many virtuous and benevolent hearts diffusing their soothing influence, and bestowing their affectionate regard on every portion of the human family, I raise my grateful eyes, and melting heart to Heaven,—for my emotions are too sublime to linger and expire, in the regions of mortality.

Here an interesting enquiry naturally presents itself. Why is it that one part of mankind delight in those exercises that lead to the happiness of all, while others, contracting their hopes, their affections, and their efforts, to their own individual enjoyments, enter upon pursuits that on every hand leave traces of oppression, misery, pain, and desolation? The benevolent man denies himself, and parts with a portion of his time and means, that he may relieve the wants, or ameliorate the sufferings of his fellow men. His heart is in Heaven, and with heavenly affection he stretches out his arms to embrace and console,—to enlighten and exalt his brethren; and every human being is a sister or a brother. The disciples of ambition, avarice, and dissipation, regardless of others, and treating them as tools and slaves, and instruments of pleasure, push forward to grasp the empty phantoms, that allure them to destruction. The love of fame, or wealth, or pleasure,—the wish to have it said, "that they are great, or rich, or gay," swallows up every other consideration; and the dearest ties,—the most valuable rights,—the most honourable feelings of humanity, are sacrificed to the deities which they adore. Must we infer that man is naturally avaricious, proud, or dissipated? Then why are not all penurious,—all aspiring,—all profligate? We often find a proud man generous; avarice is not commonly allied to vanity; and the trumpet of fame sounds feebly in the ear of the sensualist. If human nature be in all the same; if the same kind of soul is common to all the race, in the same manner that our bodily organs are similar,—then these vicious disposition must be the offspring of circumstances, the effects of early incidents and impressions,—defective education,—prejudicial example,—and powerful deceptions. Is man naturally benevolent? Then why do not all men exhibit that amiable, self-denying, god-like propensity? It would lead me too far, to enter upon the investigation of this intricate question. I shall therefore content myself with observing, that man, in the first ages of the world, while yet just and innocent he maintained a continual intercourse with Heaven, was then naturally disposed to benevolence. Afterwards, when the pleasures of sense began to shut out the pleasures of the mind, and to incapacitate it for spiritual enjoyment, the consequence was, that sensual enjoyments became the object of his wishes, and the end of all his actions. But the same round of sensual pleasures soon create satiety, and satiety begets disgust. Hence man found it necessary to invent new pleasures, and these in their turn became old, and of course unsatisfactory. Having exhausted the comparatively innocent gratifications of nature, he plunged into all the guilt and obscenity of vice. Here too disgust threw her palsied hand over all his enjoyments, and pain and wasteful sickness embittered his repose. He became covetous and discontented, wicked and miserable. Man then lost the heaven-born principle of benevolence: it fled from bosoms too narrow to receive,—too cold to cherish it, and selfishness occupied the place of the lovely fugitive. Since that period, the history of man is but a catalogue of his crimes; and if perchance a solitary

virtue irradiate the page, it only serves, by contrast, to render the darkness of the human character more hideously apparent. To arrest the progress of depravity, to renew the communication with Heaven, and gradually to restore the primitive ages to the world, the ETERNAL WORD was manifested in the flesh, and dwelt among us full of love and truth. Ever since that astonishing event, truth and charity have been making a gradual return to the human heart. Often have these divine principles been apparently lost in the convulsions of society, or buried in the everlasting sepulchres of ignorance and error; but though seemingly unsuccessful in their conflict with human weakness and degeneracy, every defeat has only paved the way to a more important victory,—a more exalted triumph,—a more assured, permanent conquest. The rapid progress, for some time past, of moral, physical, and religious truth,—of liberal views and charitable feelings, seems to announce the dawn of a glorious day, which in due time will gladden the renovated world with the pure joys of peace and the unflinching splendor of truth and love.

READER! the Spirit of benevolence is wooing thee, in a thousand alluring forms to join her heaven-aspiring train;—and wilt thou sit with thy arms folded upon thy breast, and thy eyes fixed downward, in hopeless anxiety, on the gross and fleeting emanations, which arise from sensual objects? wilt thou run thyself out of breath in pursuit of the puerilities of avarice?—wilt thou seize the torch of dissipation, and rush forward on destruction through the midnight gloom of licentiousness and inebriety? wilt thou snatch the frantic sabre of ambition, and become the scourge, the butcher, and the blot of humanity? O! rather join with me, in regretting that we have begun so long "cumberers of the ground,"—so little awake to the pleasures of beneficence, and so little conscious of the exalted beauty, and sublime influence of truth! Let us endeavour to rise above the dulness of ignorance, and the obliquity of prejudice, and thus obtain a perception of what is true. For this purpose let us have recourse to the oracles of truth, and we will soon perceive how we ought to love our neighbour;—how we ought to promote his interests, and regard his rights;—forgive his follies and emulate his virtues. We will perceive how many delightful tasks of mercy and affection we have left unperformed, and how many still solicit our attention, and offer us a glorious opportunity to cultivate the dearest sympathies, and most dignified dispositions of our own hearts, and thereby fit them for an eternal accession of felicity. We will no longer complain of the paucity of our enjoyments, until we have exhausted those which arise from the performance of our duty, and the consciousness of doing good;—while there is a God to smile on virtue.

It is as I said before, a constant source of animated pleasure to me, to look around me on the thousands, which are now labouring in the cause of humanity. I see them, "in my mind's eye," distributing themselves, as inclination or propriety dictates, to the culture of various compartments in the garden of benevolence. There the Gospel is planted and the Word is sown; here Peace is cultivated, and the weeds of Immorality are uprooted; here the aged trees receive support, and here the cankerworm of misfortune is limited in its devastations. The fruits are abundant and inviting, and "the harvest is great," though comparatively speaking, "the labourers are few." Among many other waste and neglected spots, it pains me to observe one of great magnitude and importance, which is only partially cultivated. There the young vines are left to creep along the surface of the earth, and imbibe its destructive vapours. There the early weeds of depravity, which infest the roots of the little vines, and hinder their maturity, are suffered to entwine their noxious branches with the tendrils of the rising plants, perverting their tendency, and blasting their usefulness. To speak without a metaphor, while I sincerely rejoice to witness the exertions of so many benevolent minds, united in forwarding the best interests of mankind, I cannot but regret that the Education of Youth does not meet with that consideration, to which its importance justly entitles it. It may be said, indeed, that learning and genius have already viewed it in every possible light,—have shown its consequence in connection with politics, morals, and religion,—have developed its principles,—and exhausted their ingenuity in devising methods of practical utility. Still, I would answer, still there is much,—there is almost every thing to be done.

These writers, who have treated on this subject, have done their part, and merit the thanks and the gratitude of Society. But a cold approbation of their sentiments, an mere mental acknowledgement that if they are not right, they are least ingenious, is neither thanks; nor gratitude. Let their principles and their practical precepts be re-examined,—let a system, agreeable to reason and to the genius of a free people, be drawn up,—let this system be placed under the fostering care of the legislature, and recommended to the serious attention of the people. Our schools, if properly conducted, are the foster-beds of genius and virtue. They contain a rising nation;—a nation, that will occupy our place, that will be exalted by its moral excellence, or degraded by its vices, when we shall be no more. Principle the susceptible hearts of this infant nation in the love and practice of useful industry, firm integrity, and unflinching devotion, and you build yourselves a monument, which ages cannot waste, or hostile arms destroy;—you leave an inheritance to your children as far exceeding the value of riches as the joys of heaven are above the ravings of a sot, or the boastings of a beggar.

Here I must pause, till another leisure opportunity enable me to resume this interesting subject. In the mean time it is my earnest request to every reader, who may have thought on this subject, to think upon it again, and convinced of its major importance to the prosperity of these states,—to the well-being of the infant million,—to the happiness of the human race, let him hasten to lead his friends, his neighbours, and the public, into the same conviction; and while he is endeavouring to do so, let him recollect, that the danger does not lie in over-rating the importance of the thing, but in allowing it to rank among the ordinary transactions of commerce, while, in fact, it is one of the primary duties of life. X.

Newport, 26th May, 1818.

GLEANINGS & LUCUBRATIONS. No. XXXVI.

Mr. SCHULTZ,

Your New Port correspondent having recommended to the writers for your paper, to publish a synopsis of the sentiments of the authors they occasionally read; we propose in this number to give a specimen of our late reading.

There appears a strong propensity in mankind to find fault with the tenets and opinions of others. Not content with being in the right ourselves, we are apt, unjustifiably, to condemn those who differ from us as being in the wrong. Whereas the avenues to the temple of Truth are often divergent; and the same useful result may be obtained, in the most demonstrative sciences, by different modes of investigation. In order to a complete uniformity of sentiment on important and interesting subjects, it is necessary to reduce the force of intellect in every individual to precisely the same standard, and to afford to each the same instruction.

Besides the difference of opinion which arises from these circumstances, we often differ through prejudice and prepossession; and thereby become criminally uncharitable. Because a sect, either in politics or religion, is deemed loose, corrupt, or bigoted, we are too apt to view all of the party as unsound, and destitute of all estimable qualities. But, the truth is, no sect with whom we are acquainted, is so pure as not to entertain unworthy characters within its communion; nor any so corrupt as not to afford instances of members of sterling merit.

All protestants agree in condemning the Roman Church as bigoted, corrupt, and idolatrous. Far be it from us to advocate their traditional ceremonies, or extenuate many of their idolatrous practices. Still less to approve of the ignorance in which they keep the people, generally, of the Holy Scriptures. But we are well persuaded that notwithstanding the many errors and corruptions which abound in that community, there are many, very many, liberal and philanthropic sentiments. And in support of this opinion we present to the public the following correct statement.

In the year 1731, large editions of the New Testament were printed in Paris by permission of the King. The pious and liberal Catholic editors of these editions, affixed to the sacred volume a valuable preface, with a large number of marginal notes, and an advertisement explanatory thereof.

No American reader can observe without exquisite pleasure, the weighty arguments which these pious Catholics have adduced for the free distribution of the word of God. And they will rejoice, that in a Church, which is unapparently defaced by so many errors, such exalted notions should have been entertained of the Supreme authority of the Holy Scriptures. What true Christian can read without emotion the energetic exhortations of the Catholic editors to the perusal and study of the Divine Writings?

Without further observations, we proceed to subjoin extracts from the preface— "Jesus Christ employed the entire period of his public ministry, as Messiah, in preaching his word and in publishing his Gospel. He ceased not, until his death, to teach the Apostles and the people, who followed him, instructing them, sometimes in public, but more frequently in private, either in the cities or the fields, where he rendered subservient to their instruction whatever was passing before him, or naturally presented itself.—Even upon his cross he instructed them. He continues so to do even after his resurrection. Lastly, after having in his own person promulgated his word, and caused that word during his mortal life to be promulgated in Judea by his Apostles and Disciples, he quits not the earth, nor ascends to Heaven, until he has commanded his Apostles to go through all the world to preach the Gospel unto men; or, according to the striking expression of one of the Evangelists, to preach the Gospel "to every creature."

Thus we may affirm, that if our Lord ceased not during the whole period of his public ministry, to promulgate his word, his disciples are under a strict obligation after his example assiduously to promulgate it; nor are the faithful less bound to instruct themselves therein, and to meditate upon it day and night. We ought unceasingly to profit by his word, and to purify ourselves by those instructions to which he referred when he said to his Apostles: "Now are ye clean through the word which I have spoken unto you."

With this view some persons eminent for piety, and zealous for the salvation of souls, have undertaken to make the New Testament more common, and to use their endeavours that the poor should be furnished with it more especially in the country, where they are neither so conveniently nor so frequently instructed as in cities.

"For this purpose, they some years ago procured a new version of this Divine book, which has been printed with the approbation and privilege of the King. And we are bound to bear this testimony to the zeal of some individuals of a very moderate fortune, that they contributed most willingly according to their power, year, and beyond their power, to this method of spreading the Gospel. There are also rich and charitable persons who took a share in this work. These were not content merely to provide this work for themselves, and their families, but they voluntarily incurred the expence of purchasing a large number of copies, which they gratuitously distributed to the poor in Paris, and in the provinces. No pains were spared to reduce its price as low as possible; and we have had the consolation of witnessing, that in a very short space of time three of the largest editions hitherto struck off have been distributed.

"It is hoped, that Providence will bless this as he has done the preceding editions; and those who give it to the public will do all in their power, that the poor may be furnished with it as well as the rich. They exhort them all not only to read, but still more to meditate continually upon, the Divine doctrine which it contains, and which doubtless excels the doctrine of all the saints. It is the essential, the peculiar, and indispensable rule of conduct of every Christian. It is by this law that they shall be judged at the last day.

"St. Paul conceived in the third Heavens those magnificent ideas which he conveys to us when he calls the Gospel the power of God, or the powerful instrument which he employs for the salvation of every one that believes. He calls it, moreover, the Gospel of grace, of peace, and of glory. It is on account of these titles that the councils have pronounced the words of the Gospel to be holy, and adorable. In truth, the law of our Saviour, which only contains eternal truth, is worthy of every kind of respect, and constitutes the most solid object of the love and enjoyment of Christians. This is the sentiment, which the faithful of every age have entertained, as may be seen by the ecclesiastical history and the lives of the saints. This is that pure and undefiled law which converteth souls, and gives knowledge to the simple. This, says St. Cyprian, is the foundation of our confidence, the nourishment of our hearts, the light which illuminates us, the power which sustains us, and the remedy which heals the maladies of our souls.

"Let us, then, always have in our hands this Divine Word, and let us imitate the holy virgin, who preserved, reflected upon, and digested in her heart, the truths, the mysteries, the virtues, and every circumstance of the life of Jesus Christ.

"Lastly, whenever we are about to read, or meditate thereupon, let us ask of God, through the infinite merits of his son our Saviour, to put us in a fit state to understand, to love, and to practise whatever we read or meditate upon in this Divine Book.

"Prayer proper to be used before we read the Holy Scriptures.

"Come, Holy Spirit, prepare my mind to receive thy Divine Word with perfect docility, and profound humility; purify my heart by the feelings of a sincere repentance, and of a lively faith, working by love; and grant that being filled with a saving knowledge of thy truth and will, I may exert all the faculties of my soul to reduce them to practice, through Jesus Christ our Lord.—Amen.

"Whilst we read we should elevate our souls to God; and we may turn into prayer both what we read, and what we hear read to us. For example; Lord, give the understanding to comprehend, and the memory to retain, and the will to love and to practise the wonders of thy law.

"Prayer proper to be used after we have read the Holy Scriptures.

"I give thee thanks, O my God, for thou hast condescended to speak to me and to instruct me in thy eternal truths. Engrave them, Lord, upon my heart; and inspire me with thy holy love, that I may bring forth all the fruits of good work through Jesus Christ our Lord.—Amen.

There are, in this edition of the New Testament, a great many marginal references which accompany the text; and an advertisement explanatory of those references. The following are extracts therefrom.

"The Epistles of the apostles serve as a commentary to the Gospel. The Gospel is the foundation of all the Divine truth, and of all the holy rules, which the Apostles place before the faithful in their Epistles. The Old Testament comprehends the New Testament, as it were in embryo, and prefigures its mysteries. The New Testament explains the Old, and enables us to gather its fruits. All the several parts of the Sacred Scriptures have been dictated by the same spirit, which is the spirit of God; and they all tend to the same end. Thus it is easy to comprehend the connection which the several parts bear to each other, and how they reciprocally elucidate and establish one another.

"At the same time it is easy to comprehend how a comparison of the different passages of Scripture, which relate to the same subject, can throw light upon particular texts, and enable us to understand them; as what is announced more obscurely in some places is generally explained more clearly in others. We may even affirm, that no commentary upon the Scriptures is more useful, more agreeable, and more consolatory, than that which is obtained by a comparison of their different passages. In other commentaries, servants of God explain the words of God in a comparison of passages; the spirit of God explains his own meaning.

quently suffices and frequently facilitates the use of all the other rules. This is the method to which all good commentators have had recourse. Nothing gives greater weight to their reflections for the elucidation of different passages, than to see them supported by parallel places of the Holy Scriptures. Nothing can be more consolatory to those who read and meditate upon the Scriptures, than to see those places which may appear to them obscure, explained by other passages, the sense of which is clear and indubitable. By this comparison of different books, and different passages of the Holy Scriptures, we behold with sensible pleasure both the types, and their fulfilment;—prophecies are elucidated by the portions of Scripture which mark their accomplishment; and the event is substantiated by the prophecy.—This comparison of different passages furnishes, moreover, an inexhaustible fund of reflections which conduce to self-instruction and edification, and which are necessary more especially to those who are interested with the instruction of others.—Hence originated the idea of giving numerous marginal references.

It is true, that this method of studying the Holy Scriptures, and particularly the New Testament, requires a mind both attentive and patient of labour. They who fear the labour, and who content themselves with a superficial perusal, will not easily resolve to examine all the references which we have noted to one single verse. But ought they to estimate their labour as any thing, when it is undertaken to procure a blessing so great and so useful as the right understanding of the Testament of Jesus Christ, which contains the title of our inheritance? Men fear no labour, when they are employing themselves in digging and exploring a precious mine, that they may obtain treasures from it. But what mine is more rich, what treasures more precious, than the word of Jesus Christ himself? We may rest assured, that those who regard it as their duty to fathom its depths shall find all their efforts to that end abundantly rewarded.

The whole of the preface and advertisement affixed to this French edition of the New Testament, except what relates to the Eucharist, and the Priesthood, is highly interesting. No serious reflecting person can read them without receiving great edification, and a high degree of satisfaction. Indeed, the fervent zeal which is therein manifested for the universal spread of the pure word of God, must suffice the face of many Protestants, in these days of greater light, with crimsoned blushes.—These pious Catholic editors, though dead, speak to us all as well as their countrymen. The voice of the Son of God, while pointing to their labours of love, is sounding, in awful accents, to each of us "Go thou and do likewise."

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

Potatoes:

The Potatoe is a vegetable, the cultivation of which has unquestionably been heretofore too much neglected in most parts of Cumberland. It is an article that may be made to enter largely into the means of subsistence for both man and beast,—possessing, as it does, very nutritious qualities. There is, I think, no doubt but that potatoes may be raised in our soil in greater abundance, and advantageously applied to a greater variety of purposes, than has been commonly supposed.

It is estimated, as a moderate calculation, that four times the number of bushels may be produced from a given quantity of land, than the same land will yield if planted with Indian corn. If the crop is intended for market, two bushels of the former will ordinarily bring in the fall as much price as one bushel of the latter, and sometimes in the spring nearly as much. If they are intended to be fed to stock, their relative value to corn is considered about the same.

It is to be sure more work to cultivate and collect an acre of potatoes, than of corn, but if the above calculation be correct, the difference in the value of the crops would much more than counterbalance the difference in the expence of producing them, and it is probably true that the Potatoes would exhaust the ground the less of the two. I cannot, therefore, but be convinced, that our farmers would generally find it to their interest to appropriate a larger portion of their land to the culture of this valuable article.—Enough of it, at any rate, to save us from the shame of being under the necessity of importing from Ireland, or even coastwise from the neighboring states, so necessary a vegetable.

25 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 11th day of May, an indebted Lad to the Cordwain business, by the name of DANIEL DRAYTON, 17 years of age the ninth day of April last, light hair, light complexion, somewhat freckled, of a slender make, and small for his age, and shows his upper teeth when speaking. He had on, when he went away, a short roundabout jacket, homespun trousers, a new pair of Shoes, and a fur hat, about half worn, and took with him a Suit of Blue Nanken. Any person or persons apprehending said boy, and returning him to the Subscriber, shall receive the above reward; or twenty dollars to secure him in any jail in this state so that his master can get him again;—fifteen dollars to secure him in any jail in Pennsylvania; or ten dollars to secure him in any jail in the United States. No further charges than above stated, will be paid for apprehending said boy. All persons are forbid harboring him at their peril.

Clark Henderson.

Dividing Creeks, May 19th, 1818—tf

Joseph Parvin

To settle all the business of said Clerk to settle with the Subscriber, who is lawfully authorized to receive all the business of said Clerk, or to settle with the Subscriber, who is lawfully authorized to receive all the business of said Clerk, or to settle with the Subscriber, who is lawfully authorized to receive all the business of said Clerk.

NOTICE

Money! Money!

ALL those indebted to the late firm of BUR & SHUMARD are requested to make immediate payment, and save costs.

Daniel L. Burt.

A QUANTITY OF Seasoned Pine Boards FOR SALE.

D. L. Burt.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, JUNE 8, 1818.

Rotation in Office.—The New York papers report, in strong terms, the policy of that state in changing her representation in Congress at the expiration of each term. In the next Congress there will be only three members, out of twenty-seven, who held seats in the last Congress, viz. Messrs. Taylor, Wendover, and Storrs.—They complain that this system forever keeps that state in the back ground, in the national legislature, for want of men of experience.

Plan for Destroying Moles.—The Hon. John Rush, from some experiments made, is of opinion, that dried Codfish, cut into small pieces, and put in the earth, will drive away moles from gardens. Take a smooth round stick of about an inch in diameter sharpened at the point, and perforate the ground in the roads of the mole; drop in a small bit of fish, and cover the hole with a small lump of dirt, and your garden will be rid of these mischievous animals.

Valuable Emigrant.—By an article in the National Advocate we learn, that a gentleman has lately arrived in New York from England, who contemplates settling in the Illinois Territory, with his family, and settlers to the amount of 51 persons. He has furnished himself with agricultural instruments, seeds of various kinds, cows, sheep and hogs, for breeding, and about 100,000 pounds sterling.

Court of Inquiry.—A court of inquiry has been called to investigate the conduct of Captain Wright, who led his troops to the destruction of the Chehaw town.

Missouri Territory.—The population of this territory is said to be increasing as rapidly as any other ever settled. The whole population is now estimated at 60,000.

Navigation Act.—The act passed at the last session of Congress, regulating Navigation, was published at Bermuda, on the 9th of May without comment.—We apprehend its operation will be shortly, and very sensibly felt there.

Canada Symptoms.—Several of the Upper Canada towns have chosen Delegates to meet in Provincial Congress, the present month, for the redress of grievances, and have voted to pay the volunteer tax, to defray expenses. It would seem that the seeds of revolution were germinating; whether the new rulers of Canada, who are of fighting families, will succeed in checking this growth; time will determine.

Maple Sugar.—It is stated in the Miltonian, published at Milton, Pa. that in one township in Bradford county, consisting of about 80 families, upwards of twenty-two thousand weight of maple sugar have been actually manufactured by the inhabitants, for the last season—nearly all of which they barter for other produce.

Zinc.—It is said that zinc will shortly become an article of exportation from the Missouri Territory.

New Dey of Algiers.—The new Dey of Algiers commenced his reign by the liberation from the Seraglio of his predecessor, of all the young female Christians and Jewesses.

Female Kidnapping.—Two females have been lately arrested at Blackbird, Newcastle county, Del. on a charge of selling, or attempting to sell, a negro man and woman. They stated their names to be Mary Brown, and Ann Brown—that their husbands were now in the vicinity of Lancaster, endeavouring to decoy some runaways, and bring them to Delaware for sale. The women further state that they have been engaged in this traffic for several years, and have sold a number.

The Winyaw Intelligencer of Georgetown, S.C. asserts, that a planter in that neighbourhood had realised 100,000 dollars from his crop of rice the last year.

Singular Woman.—For several months past we have been entertained with accounts from various places, of persons in possession of singular faculties; for instance, in the sense of touch, whereby they have been enabled to distinguish the colour of any particular object or substance, by simply placing the finger upon it;—but the following case we believe, will surpass any thing of the kind heretofore published. The circumstances of the case have confounded the philosophers, and left her no credit with men unaccustomed to scientific reasoning.

The case of this woman is that of a confusion of all the senses,—of seeing, smelling, hearing, touching, tasting. The quality of one sense seems transferred to another;—there is a kind of organic confusion and substitution; the eyes do duty for the ears; the taste for the eyes, and the touch for the taste.

A very learned physician, a writer in the Journal de Sante, gives an account of having visited this woman at Lyons:—

"To believe in apparent impossibilities (he says) is often the necessity of men of science; but it is their good fortune likewise to discover that the world contains many more miracles than is first imagined, and that nothing is impossible, as referred to the omnipotence of the Deity, are that impossibilities as much rarer in the combination of human life than the vanity of science will acknowledge.

"This woman, whom I visited, and to whom I presented several sorts of medicines, powders, simples, compounds, and many other substances, which I am convinced she never saw before, told me their several tastes, as nearly and with as much precision, as taste could pronounce. She described them, indeed with astonishing exactness, and frequently when my palate was confounded.

"Her eyes were next bound with a thick bandage, and I drew from my pocket several sorts of silk ribbands. All those that differed in the signal colours she immediately told me. It was vain to attempt puzzling her; she made no mistake; she passed the ribband merely through her hand, and immediately decided on its peculiar colour. She could in fact discover the quality of any thing by the touch or taste, as accurately as I could do with my eyes.

"The organs of hearing were then closed; as well as the contrivances of stuffing the ears, would answer the purpose. I then commenced a conversation with a friend in the apartment, and in an almost inaudible whisper. She repeated with great power of memory; every word of the conversation. In short, I came away a convert, in other words, I believed what I had seen. A philosopher knows the fallibility of the senses; but he should know likewise that science ought not to reject, because it cannot have demonstration."

Washing Machine in exchange for Sheriffly.

We notice in the Adams Centinel, an advertisement by John Sweeney, offering himself as a candidate for the Sheriffly, and points out, to particular notice, the following:

"I have obtained an exclusive right from the President of United States, for an improvement on the Washing Machine—if I am elected, this I give to the county of Adams, for every one to make use, and sell as they see proper.—I ask for this your votes.

Certainly the good people of the county of Adams, will not a moment hesitate in giving their suffrages to one whose claims are strengthened by such washing recommendations. His advertisement breathes so manifest a spirit of generosity, in offering to barter a palpable and material substance, for that which is itself immaterial and immaterial; that we feel fully convinced, he cannot fail of the mark.—York Rec.

Letter to the editors—dated

Annapolis, 30th May, 1818.

"The President of the United States, accompanied by Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of War, Mr. Crownshield, Secretary of the Navy, Colonel M'Ra, of the Engineer corps, and two or three private gentlemen arrived in this city from the seat of government on Thursday evening about seven o'clock. Their reception was cordial and respectful, without an affectation of pomp or parade.—The public authorities and many respectable citizens waited upon and welcomed them to the city; their presence was announced next morning at sun rise by a salute from the Annapolis artillery company on the Public circle.—The Governor of Maryland and suite, with several gentlemen visitors from Baltimore, waited upon his excellency at 9 o'clock; soon after which the party called at the government house, and after reviewing thearrison at Fort Severn, embarked on board of boats to view the harbor and its environs, accompanied by a number of citizens in boats.—After landing at Greenbury's Point to examine the entrance of the harbor, they proceeded up the river to its beautiful termination in the round bay, about 4 miles above the city.—The day was favorable—the party returned about 2 o'clock when it having been understood that the President would not oppose the wish of the citizens that he would partake of a public dinner, invitations were presented, and at four o'clock a large company sat down to a handsome repast, prepared at Mr. Brewster's hotel.—The Chancellor and Colonel Maynard presided.—Amongst the guests were Mr. Pinkney, late Minister to Russia, Captain Claxton of the Nonsuch, Mr. Murray, of the council, C. Carroll, esq. major Mercer, and many others.—The toasts on the occasion, as well as the address of the corporation presented by the Mayor on the President's arrival will be published.—Mr. Monroe's to the latter, is a fair specimen of that great man's composition, and cannot be read (at least by an Annapolitan) without grateful emotions. After the President and suite, and Mr. Pinkney had retired, their names were severally pledged with enthusiasm. The afternoon was occupied in taking a comprehensive view of the neighborhood, as presented from the dome of the State-House, and in making a few visits.—The evening concluded by a splendid party given by our old and estimable fellow citizen, C. Carroll, Esq. About ten o'clock this morning the party embarked on board of Major Jones' yawl for West River, where they dined with colonel Mercer, and in the evening proceeded down the bay on board the Nonsuch with a fair wind. It is understood that St. Mary's, York, James and Elizabeth Rivers, will severally be visited, and probably Albermarle, when the Secretary of War will proceed to his residence in Carolina: The President returns by the Potomac." American.

Raleigh, N. C. May 29.

Public Executions.—Benjamin Gray and a mulatto named Braboy, were executed, pursuant to the sentence (heretofore noticed) at Fayetteville, on Friday last. A man named Gayetown, convicted of murdering his own son, a boy of 8 years of age, by whipping him until he died, has been executed in Washington county. The crime was committed in Bertie county, from whence the cause had been removed. Two negroes have also been executed, one in Pasquotank, for the murder of a white man; and the other in Franklin for a rape. So many lives have not been forfeited to the laws of our country, in this state for many years; and we trust, for the honor of human nature, it will be a long time before we have again to record so black a list. It will be recollected that an execution at Salisbury, during the late term, has already been noticed in the Register.

New-York, June 1.

News from the South.

By the fast sailing schr. Charleston Packet Capt. Vail, arrived yesterday in 85 hours from Charleston, we received papers to the 27th inst. Arbuthnot was hung, and Ambristie shot, on the 3d May.

On the 1st inst. Arbuthnot and Ambristie, who were taken at the capture of Fort St. Mark's were tried by a court martial, in pursuance to orders from gen. Jackson, of which gen. Gaines was the president. Both were condemned to die. The former was sentenced to be hung, the latter to be shot. They were executed on the 3d inst. agreeably to the mandate of the court. It is said that Ambristie died like a soldier—he was cool and firm to the last moment. Arbuthnot was much agitated, and evinced great fear. A man by the name of Cook, one of the accomplices of Arbuthnot and Ambristie, turned evidence against them; and on his testimony they were convicted. The charges and specification alleged against them were 1st, for supplying the Indians with arms and munitions of war; 2d, for stirring them up against the whites; 3d, as spies. Ambristie was a lieut. in the British Army, and was an intelligent, fine looking man. Arbuthnot is an old offender, and has been often advised to desist from exciting the savages against the frontier people of our state. He was the bosom friend of the famous Woodbine, who we frequently wish had fallen into the hands of Jackson—for a greater villain curses not the face of the earth.

Savan. Repub. 22d inst.

By the Argo, Dill, from N. O. learns, we have received papers to the 12th of May.

From the Louisiana Gazette, May 12.

A number of Tennesseans, who lately were volunteers in Jackson's army in Florida, arrived here on Sunday from the scene of action. From their report the following particulars are derived concerning the movements of the American army.

The accounts via Mobile had left Gen. Jackson on his march to attack an Indian encampment at Swaney. It now appears that on the approach of our troops, some skirmishes took place, in which the savages lost some men.—The main body of the Indians then retired to St. Augustine for shelter. Gen. Jackson pursued them some distance; when he discovered an encampment defended by 350 negroes; they were attacked immediately, forced, and about 80 killed or wounded. About 300 Indian women and children were also taken by the army in the march.

Gen. Jackson now discharged the Tennessee volunteers, and with the rest of his army took up a line of march for Fort Gadsden.

It was thought by some that the gen. might pay a visit to Pensacola. The commander of the blacks, an Englishman, who had served as an engineer under Col. Nichols, was taken tried by a court martial and shot.

Arbuthnot was hung on the 24th of April.

London, April 11.

Attempt to assassinate Lord Palmerston.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, Lord Palmerston having been a riding returned to the War Office, and alighting, proceeded up stairs. A halcyon Lieutenant of the 63d regiment, named David Davis, had been for some time waiting for his Lordship's arrival, and on the messenger pointing out his Lordship, who in ascending the stairs was on the fourth step, Davis fired a pistol at him, exclaiming exultingly "I have killed him!" Fortunately the ball, although it struck Lord P. just above the hip, took an oblique direction, and going through the clothes only bruised the skin. The bullet was found on the stairs. The assassin was secured, and carried to Queen Square Office, where, on being examined before Mr. Markland, he was perfectly collected, complaining of grievances, and referring to Lord P. for an explanation, saying his misfortunes had reduced him to the necessity of either killing Lord P. or himself. He was committed for further examination.

WINCHESTER, (Va.) May 23.

A murder, accompanied with circumstances of the most horrible and savage barbarity, was committed on the body of Dr. Robert Berkeley of this county, by his slaves, on Tuesday night the 12th inst.—The following brief account has been given us by different persons, and will we believe be found substantially correct.—The Doctor, was called from his dwelling on the evening above mentioned, by a fellow (now in confinement) and informed that RANDOLPH, a fellow who had been some time run away was returned, and then in his cabin; on arriving at the cabin he found the fellow at the door having in his hand a large club, which the Doctor made an attempt to take from him.—This was however resisted, and the issue of the contest was the Doctor's being knocked down, and the blows inhumanly repeated until he breathed his last.—A large fire was then kindled in the cabin, on which he was thrown and consumed until scarce a vestige of it remained!!!—In this part of the tragedy several other negroes were actors; hence it is concluded that the scheme was premeditated, and their object, money, of which it is believed they robbed the house to a considerable amount as upwards of one thousand dollars, which were concealed in a cabin, have since been recovered. Mrs. Berkeley, it appears was ignorant of the fate of her husband for several days; the negroes having hatched up a story that when he was called from the house, Randolph had a second time made his escape and that his master had pursued him.

Fifteen of the negroes are now confined in the jail of this place, but we regret to state, that the principal perpetrator is not yet apprehended; diligent pursuit is however making after him; he was seen on Thursday last at a farm near town, his pursuers were then pressing upon him; but he has thus far eluded their vigilance.—Independent of the liberal reward offered for his apprehension; it is hoped that other motives will induce every member of the community to be on the alert, in apprehending the murderous monster, and bring him to that punishment his crimes so richly merits.

Postscript.—Since our paper was put to press the Murderer has been taken, and committed to Jail, with another of his accomplices in the robbery. More money has been found and other discoveries made, which will, we hope, lead to the recovery of the whole.

[FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.]

HORRID MURDER.—A correspondent informs us of a shocking murder, committed on the public highway in Warren county, not long since, on a bastard child, 3 or 4 months old, by its inhuman mother. Regarding her innocent offspring a living monument of her infamy and shame, and suitably expecting to blot out the transgression by destroying the only supposed evidence of her guilt, she cut its throat with a pen-knife, and cast its dead body into an adjoining stream, where it was by accident discovered some days after. Suspicion resting upon her, she was apprehended, and made a full confession of all the circumstances.

A Legislator writing to a friend that the eyes and nose were taken on a certain question, received 1 letter of condolence for his supposed maimed condition.

CUMBERLAND BANK,

Bridgeton, June 8, 1818.

THE Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified, that conformably with the act of incorporation, an Election for eleven Directors, to serve one year, will be held at the Banking House, on Thursday, the 2d July next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

C. Read, Cashier.

June 8, 1818—4t.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Cumberland, have appointed the 18th day of July next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Court House in Bridgeton, to hear what can be alleged for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

William Morgan,
Samuel Garrison,
William Painter,
Jonathan Ayres,
his
Jeremiah Collock.

Cumberland Jail, June 8th, 1818—4t

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, living in Stoe-Creek, Cumberland county, about the 10th of April last, an indebted servant boy, about 10 years old, named MATHEW MOORE COSSON. Any person that will return said boy, shall be entitled to the above reward, but no charges paid. All persons are hereby forbidden trusting or harbouring said apprentice, under the penalty the law directs.

Nathan Sheppard.

June 8th, 1818—8t

French & German Tradition.

THE Subscribers, on the 15th inst. will commence a Third Quarter in the French and German, and requests those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of becoming acquainted with these useful languages, to make immediate application.

E. Frederici.

Bridgeton, June 1st, 1818—2t

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

25th May, 1818.

DURING the last session of congress, the house of Representatives adopted a resolution, of which the following is a copy, viz:

In the House of Representatives of the United States, March 30th, 1818.

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury, be requested to prepare and report to this house at their next session, a plan for the application of such means as are within the power of congress, to the purpose of opening and improving roads, and making canals, together with a statement of the undertakings of that nature, which, as objects of public improvement, may require and deserve the aid of government; and also a statement of works, of the nature above mentioned, which have been commenced, the progress which have been made in them, the means and prospect of their being completed, the public improve its carried on by states, or by companies or incorporations which have been associated for such purposes, to which it may be deemed expedient to subscribe, or afford assistance, the terms and conditions of such associations, and the state of their funds; and such information as, in the opinion of the Secretary, shall be material in relation to the objects of this resolution.—Attest,

THOS. DOUGHERTY

Clerk House of Representatives.

To enable the secretary of the treasury to comply with the important requisitions of the foregoing resolution, all companies or incorporations associated for opening roads and making canals, which they may respectively conceive, require and deserve the aid of government, are invited to furnish this department with such information concerning their respective undertakings, as is required by the resolution, and which may be necessary to bring their claims to the patronage of the government, before the congress of the United States, at the commencement of their next session.

Where a canal or road has been commenced, the communication ought to state distinctly the dimensions of the work; the nature of the soil and face of the country through which it is to pass, its greatest elevation and depression, and mean level; the progress which has been made; the expence incurred, and the whole probable expence, estimated upon the experience acquired in the execution of the undertaking.

In all cases of canals, the number and dimensions of the locks, the mean quantity of earth to be removed per mile, the nature and extent of the navigation to which they are to be connected should be distinctly made known.

In every case, the facility of obtaining materials for the construction of roads, bridges and locks, should be stated. The acts of incorporation, or articles of association, the by-laws which have been enacted; the amount of the fund authorized or agreed to be subscribed; the sum actually subscribed; the amount paid in; the sum expended; the amount remaining on hand; and the means and probability of enforcing the payment of the balance; should invariably be stated in every communication. And generally every kind of information which can shed light upon the undertaking.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

May 29—dlm.

Secy of the treasury. Printers authorised to publish the laws of the United States, are requested to publish the above for one month.

Sale of Real Estate.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland, at a Special term, held on the twenty fourth day of January, 1814.—Will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Thursday the eleventh day of June next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, at the Hotel in Bridgeton,

A Lot of Land.

Situate in Deerfield township, adjoining land of John Johnston, and heirs of Joseph Fauver, deceased, containing thirty five perches. Conditions at sale.

RUTH FAUVER, Guardian, &c.

March 30,—May 18th, 1818—2t

Brigade Orders.

Cumberland, May 25th, 1818.

BRIGADIER GENERAL SIBLEY having received the command of the Brigade has devolved on Col. Henderson of the first Regiment.

The first Regiment will parade for inspection and exercise on Monday, the 8th; the second Regiment on Tuesday the 9th, and the Maurice River Independent Battalion, on Wednesday the 10th days of June next, at such places as shall be directed by the respective commanding officers. The line will be formed for inspection at half past 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Officers commanding companies will see that their Orderly Sergeants have their rolls in complete order. Blank returns will be furnished, by the adjutants, and must be returned to them, properly filled up and signed immediately after forming the line in the afternoon.

The Brigade Board having ordered returns to be made of the Arms, Instruments of Music, and other public property in the possession of each corps, the commanding officers of companies, will endorse on their returns, an account of the Arms, Drums, Pipes and other military implements in possession of their respective companies, and note their situation.

The Brigade Paymaster and Surgeon, will parade with the first Regiment; the Judge Advocate with the second, and the Brigade Quarter Master with the Maurice River Independent Battalion.

By order of Col. Henderson.

LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER,

Brigade Major and Inspector.

Bridgeton, May 25, 1818—3t

ATTENTION.

THE Second Regiment of the Cumberland Brigade, will meet (parade order) for inspection and Exercise, at the usual place, near Bowntown, on Tuesday, the 9th day of June next.

The line will be formed precisely at half past 10 o'clock. By order of Col. D. Lupton, OLIVER K. FREEMAN, Adj't.

May 25th, 1818.

Notice is hereby Given.

THAT the Subscriber did, September 11th, in the year 1811, give three Promissory notes to Josiah Ray, & Co. each for seventy five dollars, seventy eight cents, which notes were paid by him in July 1812, in the form of an order on Wesley Budd, who engaged to receipt these notes he has since attempted to sign away this; therefore is to caution the public against them, as the Subscriber is determined not to pay them.

Remembrance Lippincott.

May 25 1818—4t

By the President of the United States

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1815, entitled, "an act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered for sale when surveyed:

THEREFORE, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Alabama territory, shall be held at Milledgeville, in Georgia, viz: On the first Monday in October next, for the sale of town lots, in the town of Cahaba, in the said territory, situate at the junction of the rivers Alabama and Cahaba.

On the third Monday in October next, for the sale of townships 13, 14, 15, 16, in ranges 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15; and of townships 14, 15, 16, in ranges 14 and 16 of the land district in the Alabama territory, directed by law to be sold at Milledgeville, excepting such lands as have been reserved by law for the support of schools, or for other purposes; each public sale shall continue open for two weeks, and no longer. The town lots, and other lands, shall be offered for sale in regular numerical order commencing with the lowest number of lots, sections, townships and ranges.

And I further declare and make known that the offices of the register and receiver of public monies for the said district, shall be removed from Milledgeville to the aforesaid town of Cahaba, on the first day of January, 1819.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-third day of May, 1818.

JAMES MONROE.

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

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till the first of October next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

AMAP of the above district, and a plan of the town of Cahaba, will be engraved as speedily as practicable for

JOHN GARDINER, Chief Clerk General Land Office.

And sold by him and at Milledgeville, Printers of the laws who publish this notice shall have copies.

War Department, Pension Office, May 27, 1818.

NOTICE.

It is expected that the Judges will certify, as well to the reduced circumstances, as to the continued service of nine months, required by the law of the 18th March, 1818; and pensions will invariably be refused, unless the declarations of the applicants shall be accompanied by such certificates. The applications for pensions belonging to New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, will be delayed, until further evidence of their service shall have been received from the several executive offices of the states. Approved, J. C. CALHOUN, Secretary of War.

The publishers of the laws of the United States will give the above insertion in their respective papers for two months, and send in their accounts to the War Department for adjustment. May 28 2m

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1817, entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of a Surveyor for the lands in the northern part of the Mississippi territory, and the sale of certain lands therein described," the President of the United States is authorized to select certain lands, for sites for towns, and cause the said lands to be laid off into town lots, and the said lots to be offered for sale.

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal of the lots, in the town of Marathon, (heretofore called Milton's Bluff) on the south bank of the river Tennessee, (near the head of the Muscle Shoals) in Alabama Territory, shall be held at Huntsville, in the said territory, on the second Monday in October next.

The sales shall continue open for one week, and longer if necessary, and the lots shall be offered for sale in regular numerical order, beginning with the lowest number.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 26th day of May, 1818.

JAMES MONROE.

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

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above in their newspapers once a week till the first of October next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

A Map of the Huntsville District is engraved and a plan of the town of Marathon will be engraved as speedily as practicable, and will be sold at Huntsville, and at the General Land Office by JOHN GARDINER, Chief Clerk.

Printers of the laws who insert this notice, shall have copies of the Map and Plan. June 1st, 1818—Ocl

Last Notice.

THE Subscriber requests all persons indebted to him on book account or otherwise, to call on him at his residence in Bridgeton, and settle their accounts on or before the 26th day of June next, as all bills remaining unpaid after that date, will be placed in the hands of a Justice for collection.

H. R. Merseilles. May 25th 1818—tf

By James Clark, Jacob Shull and James D. Westcott, Esquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the County of Cumberland.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on application to us, by Lucy Wheaton, of Hopewell township Cumberland county, who claims an undivided seventh part, and Jacob Wheaton, of Fairfield township, county aforesaid, who claims two undivided seventh parts of a certain Tract of Land or Cedar Swamp, situate on Muscree Creek, in the township of Maurice River, said to contain 16 acres, adjoining lands of Isaac Townsend, and others.—We have nominated George Elkinton, Thomas Lee, and Isaac Townsend, commissioners, to divide the said tract of land, into seven equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to us, at the Inn of Philip Souder in Bridgeton: on the 30th day of June next, at 2 o'clock P. M. the said George Elkinton, Thomas Lee and Isaac Townsend, will then be appointed commissioners to make partition of the said land, pursuant to an act entitled, "An act for the more easy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants in common," passed the 11th November 1789.

Given under our hands this twenty-fourth day of April eighteen hundred and eighteen.

James Clark, Jacob Shull, James D. Westcott.

April 27th, 1818—2m

Bridgeton and Cape Island STAGE.

THE STAGE FARE from Philadelphia to Bridgeton, is reduced to TWO Dollars, and from Bridgeton to Cape Island to THREE,—making together the low rate of five Dollars from Philadelphia to Cape May.—The Stages between Philadelphia and Bridgeton, leave each place daily at sun-rise, and arrive about 2 o'clock. The Cape stage leaves Bridgeton at 4 o'clock, on Tuesday and Friday mornings, and returns in the afternoon of Mondays and Thursdays.

Smith Bower.

April 27, 1818.—tf

Treasury Department, Washington, April 10th, 1818.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO THE Proprietors of the old six per cent. Stock, that the last payment on account of the Principal and interest of the said Stock, will become due on the first of October next, ensuing the date hereof, and that the same will be paid on that day, at the Treasury and at the Loan Offices, having such Stock standing on their books to the Stockholders or to their attorneys, upon the surrender of the original certificates of the said Stock.

It is further made known for the information of the Proprietors of said old six per cent. Stock residing in foreign parts, that in order to obviate as far as practicable any inconvenience which might result by reason of loss at sea or otherwise, it will be advisable to retain correct copies of their certificates authenticated by a Notary Public duly appointed.

Wm. H. Crawford, Secretary of Treasury

April 16.—thit

WOOLEN MANUFACTORY.

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

Stoe Creek Factory.

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

Fulling, Dyeing and Dressing

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

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

John S. Wood, John E. Jeffers.

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

JOHN E. JEFFERS.

Stoe Creek, March 30, 1818.

HANNAH STEELLING,

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

Has on hand, A handsome assortment of

STP A W BONNETS,

Newest Fashion;

Also

Elegant Straw Plats, for sale by the peice or yard

A fashionable assortment of

RIBBONS, LACES, &c.

Several Apprentices wanted immediately

Bridgeton, April 13, 1818.

NOTICE.

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

Daniel P. Stratton, Nathan L. Stratton.

Bridgeton, March 6, 1818.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

April 27th, 1818.

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

WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury.

AN ACT to authorise the payment of certain certificates.

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

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

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

April 13, 1818—Approved.

JAMES MONROE



WHICH ARE CELEBRATED FOR THE CURE OF MOST DISEASES TO WHICH THE HUMAN BODY IS LIAB-E.

Prepared only by the Sole Proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

May 11, 1818.

WINDOW-GLASS, BY THE BOX, FOR SALE BY Stratton & Buck. March 16, 1818.

BLANKS FOR SALE At the Office of the Whig.

STRATTON & BUCK

Having lately received, now offer for Sale, a complete and extensive assortment of

GOODS;

Among which are the following articles:

DRY GOODS.

SUPERFINE CLOTHS, various colours, Double and Single Milled Cassimeres, An elegant assortment of Vestings, Bombazets, Black Bombazets, Scotch and 5-4 Gingham, Elegant London Chintz, Calicoes assorted, Curtain Calico, Domestic Muslins, Do. Plaids, Do. Stripes, Apron and other Checks, Dummies, An elegant assortment of Cambrick and Fancy British Book Scotch do. Silk Shawls assorted, Do. do. Black Ladies Silk and Kid Gloves, Black, Blue and White Crapes, Linen Cambric, Iron Linen, Dowlas, Russis Sheetting, 7-4 Table Diaper, 5-4 Shirting Linen, Bafta Muslins, Bandanna and Madras Handkerchiefs, Stockings, assorted, Blue and Yellow Neckeens, Changeable and Black Florences, Levanteens, Satins and Mantuas, &c.

MUSLINS.

GROCERIES.

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

HARD-WARE.

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

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

Bridgeton, April 13, 1818.

FOR SALE, A SMALL FARM,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Enoch Boon.

March 23d, 1818—tf

CEDARVILLE Woollen Factory.

THE Subscribers ever mindful of past favors, ask of their customers, a continuation of the same, and of the Public in general that patronage and support which is indispensable to the welfare of the establishment.

The Woollen business in all its branches will continue to be carried on, and no reasonable endeavors omitted to accommodate and please those who may call upon them.

Elmer & Bateman, John E. Jeffers.

ELMER & BATEMAN have on hand, at the Factory, an extensive supply of broad and narrow Cloths, Cassimers and Sattinets, of various colors and different quantities which they would be glad to dispose of by wholesale or retail at moderate prices.

The highest market price given for wool of all descriptions in exchange for Cloths, or work done at the Factory.

Cedarville, May 25th, 1818—tf

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

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

JAMES MONROE.

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

Printers of Newspapers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week till April next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

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

JOHN GARDINER, Chief Clerk in the General Land Office.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, by an act of Congress, passed on the 26th of March 1804, entitled, "An act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory, and for other purposes," and an Act passed the 3d March 1805, entitled, "An Act supplementary to the act, entitled, an act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory," and an act passed on the 25th of April 1808, entitled, "An act supplemental to an act regulating the grants of lands in the Territory of Michigan," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands in the land district of Detroit to be offered for sale when surveyed; and whereas a part of the said lands have been surveyed:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, in conformity with the said acts, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of the said lands, shall be held at Detroit, in Michigan Territory, viz:

On the first Monday in July next, for the lands contained in ranges 8, 10, 11, 12, and 13, south of the base line; on the first Monday of September next for the lands contained in ranges 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, north of the base line; and on the first Monday in November next, for the lands contained in ranges 9, 10, 11, and 12, north of the base line, excepting such lands as are, or may be reserved in said district, by law, for the support of Schools, and for other purposes. The sales shall continue open for two weeks and no longer, and shall commence with the first section of the lowest number of townships and ranges, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President: JOSIAH MEIGS, Comm'r of the General Land Office.

Printers of newspapers, who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week till October next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

April 20, 1818—ocl

WAR DEPARTMENT.

PENSION OFFICE, MARCH 26, 1818.

Rules and regulations for substantiating claims to pensions, to be observed under the Law of Congress of the 18th of March, 1818, viz:

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

Approved, J. C. CALHOUN.

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

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Orphan's Court of the county of Cumberland, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 20th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, on the premises,

Thirty-Seven acres of Land,

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

RUTH MILLER, Administratrix.

April 13th, 1818—4c