

THE WHIG

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Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT respecting the surveying and sale of the public lands in Alabama territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the powers and duties of the surveyor for the lands in the Northern part of the late Mississippi territory, shall extend to the whole of the Alabama territory, and that only. And it shall be his duty to cause such of the said lands, to which the Indian title has been, or shall hereafter be, extinguished as the President of the United States shall direct, to be surveyed and divided in the same manner, and under the same regulations, as are provided by law in relation to other public lands.

And the said surveyor shall receive for his services, hereafter, an annual compensation of two thousand dollars, and shall be allowed not exceeding two clerks, whose whole compensation shall not exceed fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in every public sale hereafter to be made of public lands, in the territory of Alabama, there shall, in addition to the usual reservation of section sixteen, in each township, for the support of schools, be excepted from the sales such sections, not exceeding ten in any one land district, as the President of the United States shall have designated for the purpose of laying out and establishing towns thereon; which sections, so designated and reserved for the purpose aforesaid shall be laid off into lots, and offered for sale, in the manner, and on the same terms and conditions, and with the same limitation as to price, as is prescribed for the laying off and sale of lots, by the fifth section of the act, 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, passed on the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen. And there shall be reserved from sale in the Alabama territory, an entire township, which shall be located by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the support of a seminary of learning within the said territory; and also, any one entire section which may be located under the direction of the Governor of the said territory, for the seat of government therein.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the lands lying between the basis meridian, and the first standard meridian, in the Alabama district, be attached to the land district of Pearl river. And the lands so attached to the said district, east of Pearl river, after having been surveyed according to law, shall, with the exception of section number sixteen, in each township, which shall be reserved for the support of schools therein, and with the further exception of such reservation as may be made, in pursuance of the second section of this act, shall be offered for sale to the highest bidder, under the direction of the register of the land office, and the receiver of public moneys, at the place where the land office is kept, and on such day or days as shall by proclamation of the President of the United States, be designated for that purpose; the sales shall remain open two weeks, and no longer. The lands shall not be sold for less than two dollars an acre, and shall, in every other respect, be sold in tracts of the same size, and on the same terms and conditions, as have been, or may be, provided, for lands sold in the same district. All the lands offered for sale, and remaining unsold at the close of the said public sales, may be disposed of at private sale, by the register of the land office in the same manner, and on the same terms and conditions, as are or may be provided for the sale of other lands in the same district; and patents shall be granted in the same manner, and on the same terms, as for other lands in the said district.

April 20, 1818—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT respecting the courts of the United States within the State of New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, the district court of the United States, for the northern district of New York, shall be holden by the judge of the said district; and in case of his inability on account of sick-

ness, absence or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the judge of the southern district with the like power and authority, in all respects. And whenever such inability of the judge of the said northern district to hold any term of the said court, shall exist, it shall be his duty to give previous timely notice thereof to the judge of the said southern district.

Sec. 2. and be it further enacted, That there shall be held in each year, three terms of the district court for the northern district of New York; to wit: at the city of Albany, on the second Tuesday of May, and on the second Tuesday of November, and at the village of Utica, in the county of Oneida, on the third Tuesday of May. And all suits, and proceedings in the said court, shall be revived, and shall continue in full force, in the same manner as if the said court had been regularly held according to law; and had been adjourned to the term next to be holden, by virtue of this act. And all process already issued, or which may be issued out of the said court, before the passing of this act, shall be held and deemed returnable to the next term thereof, to be holden by virtue of this act. And it shall be at the discretion of the judge of the said northern district of New York, or in case of his inability, of the judge of the said southern district, to appoint and hold a court or courts at any other time or place, than those before mentioned, within and for the said northern district, as the business herein may require.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said northern district of the state of New York shall be, and the same is hereby, enlarged, so as to include the counties of Albany, Rensselaer, Schenectady, Schoharie, and Delaware, in the said state.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all proceedings hitherto had in the district courts of the United States, either for the northern, or for the southern district of New York, in any suit at common law, or in any civil cause of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, in continuation of any such suit or cause which had been instituted in the former district court of the United States for the district of New York, be, and the same hereby are declared, as valid and effectual as if the same suit or cause had been originally instituted in the district court in which such proceedings have been had.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the jurisdiction of every suit or cause, either at common law, or of maritime and admiralty jurisdiction, whether the same hath or hath not been instituted in the district court of the former district of New York, wherein the cause shall have arisen, or the seizure shall have been made within the limits of the northern district of New York, as prescribed by this act and which hath not been proceeded in to final judgment or decree, shall be vested in the district court for the northern district of New York; and all pleadings, libels, claims, evidences, and papers whatsoever, that may have been filed; and all moneys which may have been paid or deposited in the office of the clerk of the former district of New York, or of the clerk of the southern district of New York, in every such suit or cause, shall be transferred to, and filed and deposited in, the office of the clerk of the northern district of New York; And the said district court for the northern district of New York, shall have as full power to hear, try, and determine, the said suits and causes, and to proceed therein to final judgment and decree, as the district court for the district of New York, had by law. And the jurisdiction of all suits or causes, whether at common law, or of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. Whether the same hath or hath not been instituted in the district court, for the former district of New York, wherein the cause of action shall have arisen, or the seizure shall have been made, within the limits of the southern district, of New York, and which have not been proceeded in to final judgment or decree, shall be vested in the district of New York; and the said court shall have as full power to hear, try and determine the said suits and causes, as the district court for the district of New York, had by law.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the original jurisdiction of the circuit court of the southern district of New York shall be confined to causes arising within the said district, and shall not be construed to extend to causes of action arising within the northern district of New York.

April 3, —Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of John Bate.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury, in the settlement of the accounts of John Bate, arising under the lease from the United States of the public salt works on the Wash-

bash, in the Illinois Territory, be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to make such allowance to the said John Bate, for the permanent improvements made at said salt works, as he shall think reasonable and just. And also to make such reduction in the rent stipulated to be paid by the said John Bate, as shall appear just and equitable, in consequence of

any deterioration in the quality, or diminution in the quantity, of water of said saline, as may be proven to his satisfaction; as also such further allowance, as he may think reasonable, for loss sustained in said salt works by the extraordinary inundation of the river Ohio in the months of April and May, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen: Provided, however, that the whole amount of allowance and deduction so made shall not exceed the amount of money which by the original contract, may be now due to the United States from the said John Bate.

April 3, 1818—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Abraham Byington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Post Master General be, and he is hereby directed and empowered to remit, in favor of Abraham Byington, of the state of Vermont, the sum of one hundred and thirty-four dollars and thirty cents, being that part of the judgment obtained against him as security for Robert Gilmore, which partakes of the nature of a penalty on account of the neglect of the said Gilmore.

April 3, 1818—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT concerning the bounty or allowance to fishing vessels in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That where any fishing vessel of the United States has been, since the eighteenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen; prevented, by illegal capture or seizure, under authority; or pretence of authority, from any foreign government, from fishing at sea, for any part of the term of four months required by law to be employed by such vessel in fishing, in order to entitle the owner of such vessel to the bounty or allowance prescribed by law, the time of the unlawful detention of such vessel shall be computed as a part of the said four months, and such bounty or allowance shall be paid accordingly. Provided, That such vessel has, in all other respects, complied with the requisites of the laws now in force.

April 4, 1818—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of William Edwards and John G. Stubbs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the Treasury Department be and they are hereby directed, on equitable principles, to audit and settle the accounts of William Edwards and John G. Stubbs, for the respective expenses incurred under contracts entered into between Edward Tiffin, surveyor general of the United States, and the said William Edwards and John G. Stubbs, on the 20th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, for surveying lands in the Illinois territory; and the amount found to be due on such settlement shall be paid, respectively, to the said William Edwards and John G. Stubbs, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, that the sum to be allowed shall not exceed six hundred dollars in either case: And provided further, that no allowances shall be made to them or either of them, for personal services by them rendered.

April 4, 1818—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to provide for the erection of a Court House, Jail and Public Offices, within the County of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the levy court of the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia; to erect, or cause to be erected, a good and sufficient jail for said county; and, whenever the levy court of said county shall transmit to the marshal a certificate, that the jail hereby provided for is so far finished as to be ready for the reception of persons, it shall be the duty of the marshal forthwith to remove to the said jail all prisoners who shall, at the time be confined in the present jail of said county.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said levy court may cause to be erected, if they deem expedient, at the expense of the county; a good and convenient court house, and a fire-proof office for records, to be built of stone or brick, and that it shall be the duty of the said court to cause the jail before provided for, and the said court house and office, when erected, to be kept in a good state of repair: And if it should be considered expedient by the said court house and office in any other place than the present market square, the said court is hereby authorized and empowered to purchase, within the limits of the town of Alexandria, a lot of ground not exceeding two acres; for the erection of the said buildings and of the said jail, and for no other use whatever.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the levy court of the county of Alexandria shall from time to time as it shall be necessary, levy on the titheables, and other taxable property within the said county, the sums of money which shall be necessary to carry into full effect the several provisions of this act.

April 3, 1818—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION directing the Secretary for the Department of State to prepare an Index to the acts and resolutions of Congress, after the close of every session.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the close of each session of Congress; an alphabetical index of the acts and joint resolutions passed at the preceding session shall be prepared, printed, and distributed therewith, under the direction of the Secretary for the Department of State.

Approved—April 3, 1818. JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the state of North Carolina for the relief of sick and disabled American Seamen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress be, and hereby is, granted and declared to an act of the legislature of the state of North Carolina, entitled "An act for the relief of sick and disabled American seamen," and passed on the twenty-third day of December last; and the said act is hereby ratified and confirmed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force for five years and no longer.

April 4, 1818—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Cata Bunnell.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Cata Bunnell, the mother of Alden Turrill, late a soldier in the army of the United States, and who died in said service, be entitled to receive the bounty in land to which the heirs of said Alden would have been entitled, had he left any heirs; and that the proper officers cause a warrant and patent to issue accordingly.

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Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said levy court may cause to be erected, if they deem expedient, at the expense of the county; a good and convenient court house, and a fire-proof office for records, to be built of stone or brick, and that it shall be the duty of the said court to cause the jail before provided for, and the said court house and office, when erected, to be kept in a good state of repair: And if it should be considered expedient by the said court house and office in any other place than the present market square, the said court is hereby authorized and empowered to purchase, within the limits of the town of Alexandria, a lot of ground not exceeding two acres; for the erection of the said buildings and of the said jail, and for no other use whatever.

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NOTICE. THE Commissioners, appointed to divide a Tract of Land, in the township of Sioe 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 a plotment by ballot for the shares of said Tract of Land.

Maskell Ware, Ebenezer Davis, Gabriel Dare, } Comrs
May 25 1818—31

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 Sioe 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—31

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

Copperplate Maps of the above lands may be had at the office of the Surveyor General Land Office. April 20, 1818—ocl.

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, Jeremiah Collock.
Cumberland Jail, June 8th, 1818—31

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, said day, at the inn of Lewis Higgins, in the township of Maurice, &c.

A Lot of Woodland, joining John Chance and Benoni Murray, containing about forty acres—Also, A LOT of MEADOW, joining John Brinton and Munsey, containing about forty acres. Conditions at sale by
Avis Cullen, Guardian of Spencer Cullen
May 11th, 1818—4t

MASONIC ALMANACKS For 1818, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

ON EDUCATION.

THOUGHT II.

Man is immortal. The dictates of revelation, the universal consent of nations, the deductions of reason, the soarings of fancy, and the aspirations of hope, unite in support of the glorious truth, that man will never die.

Since death is not the conclusion, but the continuation of life; since the grave is not the gloomy and everlasting receptacle of human nature, but the glorious vestibule to immortality; it is evident, from our short stay in this world, that the chief end of our creation—the most essential business of our being—is apportioned to another, and more perfect state of existence, in an imperishable, God-enlightened world.

Education is the handmaid of both. It is the basis upon which all that is virtuous and useful,—all that can contribute to worldly interest or immortal felicity, is constituted. Or to speak more correctly, it collects the materials, and lays the foundation of our future lives; and if allowed to operate under the inspection of right reason, while the basis of its building rests on earth, it will rear its summit to the skies.

Whether we regard its influence on the minds of individuals, or on the character of nations,—on the avocations of time, or the enjoyments of eternity, we shall discover sufficient reasons for considering the education of youth as an object of the first importance. Indeed were no tongue to maintain,—were no pen to point out its high claim to attention, Nature herself would arise in support of its weight,—in vindication of its value.

Education then, whether in relation to the present world, or that which is to come, maintains a conspicuous position in the foreground of the scene of human life,—and will it still be allowed to class with the ordinary transactions of commerce? It is the root of individual—of national character,—and shall individuals—shall nations remain indifferent to its cultivation? What was it that gave ancient Persia the monarchy of the world? The arts, though not altogether laudably directed, or impartially distributed, which was bestowed on the education of a portion of her youth.

What would most probably bestow unshaken independence and lasting glory on the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and enable them as far to surpass the rest of the world

in the arts of peace, humanity, and solid happiness, as Rome excelled her competitors in war? The answer is,—a virtuous and enlightened Education conferred on all their rising youth. Examine the pages of history, ancient or modern, and you will every where, and in every period, perceive the powerful influence of Education upon the manners and character of society; and that in proportion to the care bestowed on the habits of the young, or the neglect to which they were exposed; and according as the mode of their education approached to, or receded from the principles of enlightened reason;—so nations and individuals arose to eminence, or fell into contempt,—grew great by their virtues, or were detested for their crimes.

To diffuse the benefits of an enlightened education, throughout every gradation of society; to open the portals of useful knowledge, and point out the paths of virtuous eminence and religious tranquillity, to every child that can lip the name of its country,—is a task worthy of the philosopher, the legislator, the patriot, and the Christian. A people who have been taught from their earliest years to understand and respect the laws, to love and practise virtue, to worship and obey their God, will be more apt than any other nation not possessed of the same advantages, to maintain order and consistency in their public and private intercourse,—to be correct in their views, steady in their measures, liberal and just in their transactions, successful in their negotiations, chaste in their manners, courteous and hospitable in peace, generous and invincible in war.

Let people of this character be ever so studiously disguised in their habits and address, or variously blended by almost imperceptible shades with real Christians, they are still, wherever detected, and so far as they are detected, the world. If found in the bosom of the Church, and in the ranks of the leaders, and most boastful professors, even pastors, teachers or elders, they are still of the world; they are those to whom the Apostolic precept applies—Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world.

Newport, 16th June, 1818.

GLEANINGS & LUCUBRATIONS.

No. XXXVII.

ON THE WORLD.

And be not conformed to this world.—PAUL.

Dr. A. Clark, "That prodigy of learning, who is still living," limits the import of the term this world, exclusively to the Jewish state and polity. Thus in his comment on John vii. 21, That the world may believe, he observes, "The word is used in several parts of this discourse of our Lord, to signify the Jewish people only." And with respect to our motto, he says, "The Jewish economy alone is intended." The learned Doctor appears to have founded his opinions on this subject, upon what he understands to be the primitive meaning of the Hebrew phrase "Olam hazeh," from which the term this world in the New Testament, as he thinks, has been derived. But, with all due deference to "that prodigy of learning," from a careful examination of the tenor of the divine words, which has relation to this world, whether we refer to the originals of the Old and New Testaments or not, we are constrained to dissent from his explanation of many passages, as to the ultimate design of the divine spirit in their inspiration: Admitting, however, that in the Old Testament, by the world frequent allusion is made to the Jewish economy, and, by the world to come, the Christian dispensation. But, can, we would ask, any plain serious Christian believe, that the Apostle, in exhorting professors not to be conformed to this world; only intended to dissuade them from yielding obedience to the Jewish economy? Or, when he declared He was crucified unto the world, by the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, that he designed to express no more than that the Jewish rites and ceremonies had become insipid to him, from a conviction that they were empty and worthless?

However persuaded we are that more is intended by the world in Scripture, than Dr. Clark admits, yet we cannot yield assent to the sense which many Christians, in our day, appear to entertain of the phrase. Exhortations, and even petitions, are often used in such a manner and connection as to import, that coming out from the world included nothing, or little more, than joining themselves to the communion, and yielding obedience to the order and discipline of the Church. A few observations, therefore, upon the meaning of the Apostles in their exhortations with relation to this world, may per. apa rectify some mistakes, and be of practical utility. The world which the Apostles reprobated as adverse to vital piety, and derogatory to the character of a Christian, was a Pagan world. The very religion of this world was a combination of superstition, incontinence and ferocity. No such little of demerit now exists, as that which once separated the early converts to christi-

anity from their heathen neighbors. Idolatry mingled itself with every practice of the heathen world, was observed in their conversation, at their feasts, and in their theatres. In our happy country the relics of Pagan superstition are discarded; and we all, by profession, worship one God, as the Father of all, and generally through the medium of the same mediator between God and man. But still we are encompassed with a world, adverse to the purity and simplicity of a disciple of the meek and lowly Jesus. It is that world which in the Apostolic writings, is used in connection with the Flesh and the Devil.—Hence the epithet, so often sounded in our ears, of being worldly minded.

Those persons, therefore, who, in this Christian country, constitute the world in the Apostolic application of the term, are those who idolize earthly things, without denying the truth of christianity; who pursue a predominating system of conduct and sentiment opposed to good morals, and vital religion. Such as are influenced entirely or chiefly by the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye and the pride of life. Such as are governed by an unreasonable self-love. Who, whenever they can take advantage of others with secrecy and safety, will not be restrained by delicacy of honor or principle. Such as in order to overreach in a bargain, avail themselves of the ignorance of those with whom they negotiate; often oppress the poor, and requite their benefactors with injustice; yet, nevertheless, if they can disguise their acts so as that the law cannot reach them, boast of their superiority, and are generally esteemed men of the world, that is, shrewd sensible men. They are the covetous, who, by many secret and artful means, whether just or unjust, use every stratagem to exhibit themselves ostentatiously; or in order to load themselves with thick clay, but whom the prophet, notwithstanding all their cunning and success, emphatically denominates fools: The proud, the vain, the voluptuous, the uncandid and sly intriguer, the deceiver; in a word, all who yield to the fashions, the maxims, and the vitiations of people of fashion, so called, however contrary to the maxims and precepts of the Gospel. These form the modern world according to the analogy of our Faith.

It is worthy of remark, that the strongest invectives, and most severe reproofs, which our divine Redeemer uttered, while on earth, were strong against the Scribes and Pharisees, who were self-elated and high sounding professors, and boasted greatly of their superior sanctity. In imitation of his divine Master, the Apostle Paul cautions his Christian brethren most against a close intercourse with unholiness. He plainly allows more conviviality with those that are without, than with those, who, having joined themselves to the household of Faith, live unworthy of their high vocation. If any of them who believe not bid you to a feast, and ye be disposed to go, whatsoever is set before you eat, asking no questions for conscience sake. But with a member of the Christian world who acts in open inconsistency with his profession, and yields to the maxims of worldly wisdom; he forbids all unnecessary familiarity. But now I have written unto you not to keep company, if any man that is called a brother be a fornicator, or covetous, or an idolater, or a railer, or a drunkard, or an extortioner, with such a one, no, not to eat.

From what has been observed, we are prepared, upon Apostolic authority, to understand what is required by the injunction of coming out from the world. It certainly does not mean a total seclusion or banishment from the company of the men of the world; but of so associating with them as by no means to hurt our Christian feelings, or to imbibe worldly principles; but so to speak and act as shall tend to the improvement and conviction of those with whom we converse. It is to abstain from and discountenance every species of deception, intrigue, simulation and dissimulation, fraud, and all ostentatious appearances which tend to elate the mind with pride and vanity; and that whether we discover those principles and practices among the professors of Christianity, or those who are not avowedly professors.—But in abstaining from these practices, and bearing testimony against them on every proper occasion,—however artfully they may be disguised, or however popular the persons may be in whom they may be discovered, or whatever consequences may flow to the good man for such pointed condemnations; we conceive he is by no means required, but rather forbidden, to withdraw, from the darkness around him, that light which he is told should be set on an hill, for general illumination. It is proper that he who is fully persuaded in his own mind, should consider the probable or even possible effect, of even a silent example, or a feeble voice raised on the side of moral rectitude. Virtue, known and acknowledged, when seen or arrayed in her proper habiliments of a meek and quiet spirit,

can scarcely fail of being in the sight of men, as well as of God, of great price.—Those persons must be twice dead, plucked up by the roots, who do not bow before it with heart-felt reverence.

If any definite rule could be adopted for the government of those who would use this world so as not to abuse it, we apprehend true Christian wisdom and meekness would point to a firm and decided perseverance in the ways of open undeviating virtue, candor, and steadfast integrity, and leave it with the men of the world, who make their way to eminence by cunning and intrigue; to mark the line of separation.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 26th 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 abovementioned, which have been commenced, the progress which have been made in them, the means and prospect of their being completed, the public improvements 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,

EIROS. DOWHERTY 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 expense incurred; and the whole probable expense, 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 authorised 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. B. CRAWFORD, Sec'y of the treasury.

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

25 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 11th day of May, an indebted Lad to the Cordwaining business, by the name of DANIEL DRAWTON, 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 fur hat, about half worn,—and took with him a Suit of Blue Nankeen. 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

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 holden 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

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 forewarned, trusting or harbouring said apprentice, under the penalty the law directs.

Nathan Sheppard.

June 8th, 1818—St

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 three dollars seven eight cents, which notes were paid by him in June 1812, in the form of an order on Wesley Budd, who engaged to receipt them; 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—46

Loss of the Solon.—The valuable ship Solon, a regular London trader, belonging to this port, was struck with lightning and set on fire, on the evening of the 27th of April. On the following day, at 11 o'clock, and before the flames, which were raging in the hold, had burst through the deck, the captain, crew and passengers, 38 in number, were most providentially rescued from their perilous situation, by the brig Poacher, from Liverpool. The circumstances of the case are more fully detailed in the following article: From the Boston Daily Advertiser of Thursday.

Arrived, the brig Poacher, Malcolm, 65 days from Liverpool, and 34 from Fayal, with cruckery and glassware—April 28th, fell in with the ship Solon, Stoddard, from London for New-York, with hemp dry goods, copper, &c. which had been struck with lightning the evening previous, and set on fire in lat. 40, 15, long. 27, then 20 days out. Took off the passengers, 27 in number, and crew, amounting in all to 38, and shortly after the fire burst through the deck, and we saw the masts go over the side. The following account of the disaster, furnished by a passenger, and politely handed us from the Exchange Coffee House, agrees with the minutes made on the log book as recorded by Mr. Topliff; with which we have also been favored:—"On the 27th of April, at nine o'clock P. M. a body of lightning struck the ship, attended by a singular explosion, disordering every thing in its passage down the mainmast. The captain, with many others on the upper deck, were at once knocked down: on the middle deck, the same effect was produced—yet in either case no lives were lost. Immediately columns of smoke rose from the hold through every aperture; and such was the strength of the devouring matter, that it must, at the same instant, have set fire to every part of the cargo which was liable to take fire from it. In this emergency, the thickness of the smoke became such as to prevent any further respiration. All rushed on deck in confusion—the lightning still bursting forth, so that the whole sea appeared like a furnace.

Here was one of the most distressing scenes that ever was witnessed—the most part of the people half naked, and it being impracticable to return for their clothes, and with no more of the necessaries of life than would be required for about two days subsistence: All that now remained to our hopes, was to keep the fire under by chocking up every aperture where the smoke had issued—and should this be effected, we were fearful of several hours might close the scene. The boats could not take two thirds our number, and the tremendous sea also forbid the trial; the hope of falling in with a vessel was precarious, yet the hand of a gracious Providence was over our heads. In this state we continued till next day about eleven o'clock, when the brig Poacher, capt. Malcolm, appeared in sight, and ultimately saved our lives.

The last boat had scarce reached the brig when the Solon's mizen mast fell by the board, and the mainmast followed in about half an hour after. At this time the flames had burst out in every direction, so that Providence had sent this vessel to our aid in a most critical moment. So great a number of persons being added to those already on board the Poacher, they having before seven passengers, it became necessary to make for the western Islands for water and provisions. We arrived at Fayal on the 1st of May, where every attention was paid to our wants by Mr. Dabney, the American Consul, and other persons, particularly Messrs. Searle, Parker, Bayley and Correa."

Three of the Solon's passengers here went on board the ship Norfolk, for London; seven of the passengers and crew on board the schooner Prudence, Leggett, for Halifax, and the remainder here arrived at this port in the Poacher. The persons who have arrived here express the warmest gratitude for the attention of Capt. Malcolm, and of the officers, passengers and crew of the Poacher

UNHAPPY CASE.

Danger of conviction on presumptive testimony.—David Anderson was tried last summer in Otsego county for stealing a trunk, containing property to the amount of \$100, which belonged to a Mr. Lynde, and was supposed to have dropped from the stage about two and a half miles from Cherry Valley. The stage passed the house of Anderson, who soon followed after. The trunk was soon missed, and the driver returned, met Anderson, who was also seen on the road by some other persons. No other person was seen in a situation which enabled him to have taken the trunk. Many other circumstances were against him, and he was convicted; but after four months' imprisonment was discharged, the Supreme Court having decided that if he did find and take the trunk, it was not felony. Subsequently Mr. Lynde commenced a suit against Anderson for the property in the trunk, and recovered the amount; and the judgment has been satisfied by a sale of his property.—Since which, and very recently, it has been ascertained that Anderson was entirely innocent; another person, a black man, has been discovered to have taken the trunk, and has confessed the fact. Thus an innocent man has suffered the loss of reputation, property and liberty for the guilt of another.—Erica Pat.

ANECDOTE.

AN Irish shopkeeper being cheated by an old woman stealing a jar of whisky, and leaving a quantity of water in its place, described her as speaking a strange dialect: neither Irish nor English. A punner said, he had reason to complain of the jar gone.

The Physicians of the county of Cumberland are requested to meet at Brewster's Hotel, in Bridgeton, on Thursday the 25th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposition to a District Medical Society in said county, agreeably to the provisions of a late act of the Legislature of New Jersey. A general and punctual attendance is requested. June 15th 1818—2t

Example for Grand Jurors.—On Monday, the 1st inst. (says the American Centinel) the Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia county commenced, and continued until Saturday the 18th, in which period eighty-seven cases were tried, seventeen cases submitted, ninety-one prisoners sentenced, a number of sureties of the peace heard, taverns licensed, and constables of the county appointed. The grand jury were in session only seven days, during which period they found one hundred, and ignored thirty bills of indictment, visited the penitentiary, and reported several bridge cases.

Negroes.—A Charleston paper of the 3d inst. contains the following: One hundred and forty free Negroes and Slaves belonging to the African Church, were taken up yesterday afternoon by the City Guard and lodged in the Guard House. The City Council this morning sentenced five of them, consisting of a Bishop and four Mrs.isters, to one month's imprisonment, or to give security to leave the state. Eight other Ministers were also sentenced, to receive ten lashes, or pay a fine each of ten dollars.

Complimentary Dinner.—On the 29th of May a dinner was given by the citizens of Lexington, Kentucky, and vicinity, to Mr. Clay, their representative, on account of the high sense entertained by them of his public services, particularly his exertions on the question of internal improvement, and the mission to La. Plata. Col. R. M. Johnson was also invited, in a manner equally complimentary.

Remarkable Occurrence.—The Pittsfield (Massachusetts) Sun, of June 10, contains the following singular statement:—The blood of a mad dog, supposed to be about a quart, was taken up, and buried about four feet from a large pear tree, in full bloom, and very thrifty. The third day the tree was completely withered to the highest branch; and it continued to wither as fast as if it was cut down. In digging the hole, some of the small roots were cut off, which enabled the poison to mingle with the sap, and convey its deadly influence into every part of the tree. It will be found necessary, we think, to repeat the experiment before the assertion will be credited.

Duels.—A duel was lately fought in South Carolina between a Mr. Simpkins and a Mr. Duffie, in which both were instantly killed;—another was fought in Georgia, between Thomas P. Moffatt and Thomas Woodrigh;—the former was shot through the head and killed, the latter severely wounded in the arm.

Washington's Birth Day.—The last anniversary of this day was celebrated in Edinburgh, by the Americans in that city. The Earl of Buchan was one of the guests.

Methodist Conference.—At a late Conference held in the city of New York, composed of about eighty travelling preachers, a resolution was passed, expressing their approbation of the conduct of those of their Societies in the State of Connecticut, who have refused to accept of the monies appropriated by the Legislature of that State for the promotion of literature and religion.

From St. Eustatia.—Captain Griffing, of the sloop Musidora, reports that a fleet of thirteen sail of Patriot vessels of war had passed St. Eustatia, on the 26th of May, steering southward. Their destination was unknown at St. Eustatia. Admiral Brien's agent, however, intimates that it would develop itself in about six weeks.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG. Mr. Schuyler—I have noticed, and read with pleasure, the Strains, Effusions, and other productions of your correspondent who writes from Newport. It is not my disposition to flatter any one, because nine out of ten would be injured by it; and perhaps one half, if they were frequently tickled on the point of which they are naturally the most vain, would be ruined. This sentiment is intended to be general, and by no means have any reference to your correspondent, with whom I have no personal acquaintance—never, to my knowledge, having seen him. Although I would always exclude undue and fulsome praise, yet it is, in right, it is expedient that merit, wherever found, should be encouraged, and temperately commended; and I mean nothing more than this when I assert my opinion, that the person in question holds the pen of a ready writer; that all of his communications, which I have seen, are well written, and the sentiments inculcated worthy of consideration. I have been particularly impressed with his proposition, for a publication in the columns of a newspaper, (a sheet always read by many) of a synoptical view of the most useful and important books that may fall in the way of those who are qualified to present their author in miniature fairly before the public. The leading points insisted on by most writers and speakers, are few; it is by copious and diversified illustrations, that the bulk of vo-

turns, for the length of an harangue is obtained; thus, by curtailment and compression, the real essence of a valuable book may frequently be comprised in narrow limits. Having premised thus much, I proceed to the principal object. I had in view when I took up my pen, which was to invite the deliberate attention of all your readers (if any have omitted it) to the abstract of the Rev'd. Mr. Mason's Student and Pastor, commenced in your last number, and which will probably be continued in the next. It appears to me that no person can read it, with a desire of profit, or improvement, without being amply repaid for his time so employed.

A Constant Reader. June 20, 1818.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Latest from Europe.—By a late arrival at New York, London papers to the 7th May have been received; they contained but little matter of interest. The duke of Wellington and suite, from France, was landed at Dover on the 2d of May from the Lord Duncan Packet, and proceeded for London.

The Lords of the British Admiralty have directed all the guard-ships of the United Kingdom, except flag ships, to assemble at Plymouth by the first of June, and thence proceed on a cruise of two months.

The beginning of May, there was another Spa-fields meeting in London. Mr. Hunt was to have taken the lead, but Dr. Watson was obliged to officiate on account of the absence of Mr. Hunt. In proceeding, the orators were so repeatedly vociferated by the crowd, that he could not be heard. About 1000 persons were present. The Doctor attempted to portray the base conduct of ministers, but the yelling was so loud, that it was impossible to hear. The police officers prevented any extremity of conduct, and all ended quietly.

A battle was fought in India between the British and Holkar on the 21st of December. The latter was defeated, but the loss of the former was severe. Among the killed, Lieutenants Coleman, Macleod, and Glen. M.L. was of the Scots; Maj. Bowen was among the wounded. The enemy lost 2000 men in killed and wounded, besides 75 guns, mostly brass, 7 elephants, and some hundred camels.

The celebrated Lavalette is said to have resided in Scotland for a considerable time past; and it is added that he is now in London.

The London papers have copied an article dated Glasgow, April 28th, from which we make the following extract: "Letters, dated at Paris, this day week, state that Mr. Gallatin had completely failed in attempting to arrange a commercial treaty between the United States and France; and that the conference on the subject had been brought to a close."

Mr. Canning has again offered himself as a candidate for Liverpool.

The Hydrophobia has prevailed to an alarming degree in Liverpool. The Advertiser of the 9th of May says, "that it is reported that several persons have lately been obliged to be destroyed. We are informed on good authority that a child was smothered last week, in consequence of having been bitten by a mad dog; a horse and cow to which the disease had been communicated were shot."

A letter from St. Helena, dated Feb. 28 says "some alteration has taken place between Count Mouton and Gen. Gorgaun. The latter called out the Count, but the former refused meeting the General. The dispute is not yet terminated.—Gorgaun is, in consequence removed from Bonaparte's establishment to the opposite side of the island, under the charge of Lieut. Jackson of the Staff Corps. The General will leave this shortly for Europe."

Lord Castlereagh has offered a motion in Parliament, to extend the Alien Bill for an additional term of two years. This bill gives to the Secretary of State the power of sending out of the kingdom any suspected foreigner, without a legal process.

Madrid, April 21. It is no longer doubtful that the fleet lately purchased from Russia, is in want of some repairs. The vessels destined for Lima, which it was thought would have sailed immediately, has been found unfit for the voyage. Of the three frigates one only can be employed on immediate service. They are to sail immediately on board 16 transports, which are to be conveyed by the frigate Diana as far as —. For the rest, nothing indicates that the embarkation of troops for our ultra-marine possessions will soon take place.—The delay of the expedition arises from other causes besides the bad state of the vessels. It requires great expences, and the crews and provisions must be completed.

From the New York Evening Post, June 17. FROM GIBRALTAR.

We learn from Mr. King, a passenger in the ship Belle, from Gibraltar, that the King of Spain has issued a royal order restoring Mr. Richard Meade, an American citizen, who has been confined in a Spanish prison, to liberty; and that Mr. Meade had resumed his mercantile concerns at Cadiz. This state paper, which our informant has read, is as he states a most humiliating document. It not only restores Mr. Meade to his liberty, but it gives him one of the best characters, and thereby acknowledges the unjust and cruel treatment of the Spanish government towards that gentleman. Our informant understood that this was not until our government gave the Spanish monarch to understand that unless Mr. Meade was instantly set at liberty, letters of marque and reprisal would be granted against the Spanish commerce. This threat had the desired effect.

A gentleman of veracity, lately arrived in this city from Edinburgh (Scotland) says that the agents of the South American Patriots recruit in an open manner for men, without interruption, and that they are mustered and marched through the streets for embarkation at Leith; all this is done in the face of day, and under the eye of the British authorities.

The citizens of Springfield have become alarmed by the number, situation, and conduct of the blacks in that town and vicinity, and have appointed a committee to make a report to the civil authority, with a request that they would enforce the laws.—Dedham (Mass.) Gaz.

The King of Rome.—By a gentleman lately from Vienna, we learn that the son of Napoleon Bonaparte is regarded, and universally spoken of in the capital of Germany, as her apparent to the crown of France, to succeed to the throne on the death of Louis XVIII. his mother, the Grand Duchess of Parma, to be Regent, until her son shall be of age. The honors paid to young Napoleon are greater than those paid to any individual in Vienna, the Emperor alone excepted. Whenever he passes an Austrian post guard, the General is beat and the troops salute—when

he rides out, his carriage has not only a private guard, but is encompassed by a guard of honor from the guard of noblemen who are attached to the Emperor of Austria, and on the panels of the carriage are the Imperial French Eagles. Gen. Press.

Private letters from Georgia, received in this city yesterday, state that on the 21st of May, General Jackson took possession of Pensacola; having made certain requisitions which had not been complied with, he carried the fortress by storm. Nat. Intel.

A letter from Major General Jackson, dated at his camp before St. Marks, April 9th, to a gentleman in Kentucky, states as follows:—"In the Muckasuky town we discovered evidences of hostility for many years; upwards of three hundred scalps were found suspended on a painted war pole on the square, fresh and of every description, from the tender infant to the aged mother."

Norfolk [Herald,] June 10. On the arrival of the President, on Monday last, the two Volunteer Infantry Corps, attached to the 54th regiment, under the command of captain Kelly and Capron, turned out to pay him the military honors due to his rank. They were joined by the handsome Rifle Company from Portsmouth, commanded by capt. Kay, and at 11 o'clock the whole marched down to the Exchange Coffee House, to fulfil the object of the parade. They were reviewed by the President, who expressed his satisfaction at their military appearance, and the handsome style in which they performed their evolutions. After passing the review the companies drew up in line facing the Exchange, and saluted the President with a handsome fire of 21 rounds.

The President was detained at his lodgings until a late hour of the day by the desire of the citizens to wait on him with their compliments and congratulations. At four o'clock he visited the garrisons of Forts Nelson and Norfolk, and the Navy Yard at Gosport, in which he was occupied until night.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning the President set off on a visit to the Canal, intending, we understand, to proceed as far as Elizabeth City, N. C. and to return on Thursday. He was accompanied by Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of War, Mr. Crowninshield, Secretary of the Navy, Generals Swift and Bernard and Col. M'Krea of the Corps of Engineers, the principal Naval and Military Officers of this station, and several of our most eminent citizens.

Our readers will perceive by the movements of the President, that his attention to business is not to be diverted by the charms of novelty, or the influence of parade and ceremony. Indeed we do not know of an example of such a systematic and indefatigable devotion to the public service as we have beheld in him while he has stood at the head of affairs. We are no dealers in panegyric—we feel a nausea at the bare idea of transforming a human being (whatever may be his merits) into an object of servile adulation; but this short visit of the President has confirmed the belief we had previously entertained, that if there be a man in our country, who deserves the approbation and confidence of all parties—who is pre-eminently qualified to preside over a nation of freemen—James Monroe is that man.

The President has accepted the invitation of the citizens to partake of a public dinner to be given to him and the gentlemen composing his suite, on Friday next.

Boston, June 10. Moose Island, &c. Eastport, &c. are immediately to be surrendered to the United States and this Commonwealth. The gallant General MILLER is ordered by the President to receive the surrender on the part of the United States; and Governor Brooks will forthwith select an officer to accompany him, on the part of this State.

"Mariners' Church." Measures are in active train in New-York for erecting a place of worship for the gratuitous accommodation of seamen, to be styled the "Mariners' Church." In London a similar accommodation for seamen has been provided.—A large Indianer has been fitted up for the purpose on the Thames.—It is called the "Ark," and being afloat, the sailors think themselves more at home in it than in a building on the land.

Trenton, June 15. Murder.—We are informed that Mr. Reuben Guild, who resided near the White House Tavern in this county, is supposed to have been murdered early last winter in the neighbourhood of Bellefont, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, whence he had gone on business. His long absence, after he left Bellefont, without his friends hearing from him, excited great anxiety for his safety. Suspicion arose that he had been murdered, and lately a person was apprehended, as we are informed, in possession of his horse, clothing, &c. and soon after the skeleton of a man was found near Bellefont, which from certain circumstances, is fully believed to be that of the deceased. The person apprehended and charged with the crime, will probably soon be brought to trial.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE. [From the Pittsburg Mercury.] It has been remarked that frequently the human mind in the last stages of its earthly existence, has been endowed with something like a prophetic spirit of the future. Whether that was the case in the striking incident now about to be recorded, it is not pretended to say. The facts are, however, unquestionably true; and are well known to many of the officers of the American army. The coincidence of the circumstances is, indeed, very striking; and the facts deserve to be recorded, not only as evidence of the undaunted bravery of the American officers; but as a signal instance of the fulfilment of their own predictions. About two hours previous to the memorable battle of Bridgewater news had arrived in the camp of the 9th regiment, that the British were advancing. A number of officers of the 9th, among whom were Capt. Hull, Lieut. Turner, and Burgett, and Capt. David Perry had assembled together in a little squad, were chatting in a friendly and jocular manner; and were commenting upon the news they had heard of the approach of the enemy. "One of the company observed—"well, we shall have work to do to-day—some of us shall be killed—who shall they be?"—Another in the same tone of jocularly, replied "capt. Hull," and held up his hand. The company all joined in holding up their hands, and capt. Hull among the rest—"Who next?" rejoined another, "Lieut. Turner" was the reply, and the vote taken in like manner. "Well,

but there must more than two—who next?" was asked. "Lieut. Burgett" was the reply, and carried by a similar vote. "We want a representative in the British camp; who shall be our representative—who shall be taken prisoner?" All eyes were immediately turned to capt. Perry who being quite in his dishabille, had excited some raillery—"Capt. Perry shall be our representative," was the unanimous reply, and unanimous vote. Captain Perry immediately retired, and in a few minutes returned, shaved, and cleanly dressed, and in a jocular tone, asked whether he now made an appearance suitable for their representative.

The order of forming the line of battle came. The different gentlemen repaired to their different posts. The dreadful commenced. The first officer that fell in the 9th regiment, was captain Hull, fighting gallantly at the head of his company—the second lieut. Turner—the third lieut. Burgett, all displaying the most undaunted and determined bravery—whilst capt. Perry, as if fully to complete the previous prediction, was taken prisoner by the enemy, and carried captive into the British camp! So striking a coincidence of circumstances rarely occurs; and these incidents have frequently been the subject of conversation and remark, among the American officers, since the ever memorable battle of Bridgewater.

ANECDOTES OF BUONAPARTE.

Having resolved to see no one—not excepting even the Governor—Sir Hudson Lowe, to overcome this determination requested an interview, and pretended to have some agreeable news to communicate.—But what was Napoleon's astonishment, when he perceived that the only object of the conversation was to inform him that the expense of the captive exceeded by 1200 guineas the funds allowed by government, and to request him to take means to cover the deficiency. He answered sharply; "Mr. Governor, I have never interfered in these details—never has any complaint from me descended so low as you. But if you leave me in want of the necessities of life, I shall go to seek them in your own camp" (pointing to the tents of the troops, which may be seen from the windows of Long-wood) "and those brave soldiers will not drive from their mess the oldest and one of the first soldiers of Europe.

He says of Ney and Murat, "They were perhaps the bravest men who ever lived. But if they had two ounces of sense more, they would perhaps have been the most base."

DR. FRANKLIN.

The Doctor, in the early part of his life, followed the business of a printer, and had occasion to travel from Philadelphia to Boston. In his journey he stopped at one of their inns, the landlord of which possessed the true disposition of his countrymen, which is to be inquisitive even to impertinence into the business of every stranger. The Doctor, after the fatigue of the day's travel, had set himself down to supper, when his landlord began to torment him with questions. The Doctor well knew the disposition of these people; and, apprehending that after answering his questions, others would come and go over the same ground, he resolved to stop him. Having a wife, landlord? "Yes, sir," pray let me see her. Madam was introduced with much form. "How many children have you?" "Four, sir." "I should be happy to see them." The children were sought and introduced. "How many servants have you?" "Two sir, a man and a woman." Pray fetch them. When they came, the Doctor asked if there was any one else in the house; and being answered in the negative, addressed himself to them; with much solemnity: "My good friends, I sent for you here, to give an account of myself: my name is Benjamin Franklin; I am a printer; forty-five years of age; reside in Philadelphia, and am going from thence to Boston. I sent for you all, that if you wish for any further particulars, you may ask, and I will inform you;—which done, I flatter myself you will let me eat my supper in peace." Lon. Mag.

VEGETABLES.

At the time for raising vegetables is now approaching, and as they are frequently destroyed by insects of various kinds, I will suggest to all those disposed to save them, a remedy that for a number of years of experience has with me proved successful. At any time when you find them likely to be injured, prepare slacked lime, and in the morning when they are wet with a heavy dew, dust them with lime and they will be driven away. Grapes, melons, Irish potatoes, and almost all kinds of vegetables have been thus saved—those disposed to save early sowing beans from the effect of frost have only, when there has been a frost over night, to wet them well the next morning, before the sun rises, with cold water.

Golden rule in Agriculture.—A practical husbandman, of the highest authority, assures us, that the golden rule of agriculture is—to use such manures as will make heavy land lighter, and lighter land heavier, cold land hotter, and hot land colder—must never be lost sight of. He who knows and follows this rule, and he only, is a farmer.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

In addition to his former line of business, HAS OPENED A STATIONARY, School and Blank Book WAREHOUSE, AT NO. 191, SOUTH FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE he has on hand an extensive variety of articles in the above (and paper) lines which will be sold at the lowest prices, or bartered for RAGS. As his assortment is particularly calculated for country Storekeepers, they will find it their interest to call.

Orders attended to with promptness and dispatch. George Helmbold, Paper Maker. June 22, 1818—4t

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the twenty-first day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton.

A House and Lot, Situate in the township of Fairfield. Lot contains half an acre, more or less; joins lands of Joseph Richman and others. Seized as the property of Richard Mulford, and taken in execution at the suit of Joseph H. Moore, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. June 15th, 1818—4t

Bridgeton Prices Current, (CORRECTED WEEKLY.) June 22, 1818.

Table with columns: ARTICLES, Per, From, To. Includes items like Butter, Candles, Rhode-Island Cheese, Flour, Grain, Hams, etc.

Course of Exchange.

Bank Notes at Par in Philadelphia.

The Notes in the city of New-York, the notes of the State Bank at New Brunswick, of the Trenton Bank, of the State Bank at Trenton, of the Mount Holly, Camden, Cumberland, Germantown, Easton, Hultville, N.W.-Hope, Delaware Company at Chester, Chester Company at West Chester, Bank of Delaware at Wilmington, the Notes of all the Banks in Baltimore, and of the principal Banks in the District of Columbia.

By a late arrangement, no notes below five dollars are taken by any of the Philadelphia Banks on deposit, except the notes of that description of their own issue.—Notes below five dollars, therefore of the above banks, whose notes are quoted at par, are in consequence at a small discount.

Bank Notes at a Discount.

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

Public Notice is hereby Given.

THAT the Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Cape May, for the purpose of making partition, or division of two several lots and parcels of land situate in the Middle Township, adjoining lands of Abigail Townsend—And two parcels or lots of cedar swamp in the Upper Township, of Cape May, lying north easterly of the long bridge, and on both sides of that which is called the middle line; of which William Godfrey claims the undivided two third parts. Having proceeded to make the partition according to our appointments, and agreeably to the prescriptions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey passed the eleventh day of November, A. D. 1789, entitled "An act for the more easy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants in common." Will further proceed to make the allotments by ballot of the several shares of the same, at the house of Esther Hand, Innkeeper; on Monday the thirteenth day of July next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, of which all persons interested or concerned, are requested to take notice. Dated this fourth day of June, A. D. 1818 Nathaniel Holmes, Nicholas Willets, Cresse Townsend, Commissioners.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue on TUESDAY, the Twenty-first day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton.

A Lot of Salt Marsh.

Situate in the township of Fairfield—said lot contains forty acres, more or less.—Also, nine acres, more or less, of BUSH LAND; situate in the township of Deerfield—joins lands of Edward Lumis—five acres of Cleared Land and Meadow—ten acres of Bush and Cleared Land—joins land of Wm. Stillings—two acres joins Jayson Riley.—A FARM, formerly the property of William Dare, dec. containing one hundred and 30 acres, more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Philip Dare, and taken in execution at the suit of Ebenezer Elmer, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

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

situate in the township of Downs. Lot contains three acres, more or less—joins lands of Henry Sockwell and others—together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of John Morgan, and taken in execution at the suit of Edmund Sheppard, assignee of Isaac Garrison, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

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

with the improvements thereon—situate in the township of Maurice River. Lot contains eight acres, more or less—joins lands of James Higgins and others—with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Jeremiah Billings, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Lewis, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. June 15th, 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 15, 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 moneys 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.

A Map 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.

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.

Last Notice.

THE Subscriber requests all persons indebted to him on bond, account or otherwise, to call on him at his residence in Bridgeton, and settle their accounts on or before the 20th 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. Merceilles, 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 Musce Creek, in the township of Maurice River, said to contain 15 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 Bowen.

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, or 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,

April 16.—thrl Secretary of Treasury

WOOLLEN MANUFACTORY.

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

Stoe Creek Factory.

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

Fulling, Dyeing and Dressing

of all descriptions of Wool, and Woolen CLOTH will be done with dispatch, 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 BONNET 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 STRAW BONNETS, Newest Fashion;

Also Elegant Straw Hat, 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, &c. and the same is hereby suspended for the term of two years, from and after the passing of this act, a notification of which temporary suspension of the act of limitation shall be published by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the information of the holders of the said certificates, in one or more of the public papers in each of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all certificates, commonly called loan office certificates countersigned by the loan officers of the states respectively, final settlements certificates, and 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 BOY IS LIABLE.

Prepared only by the Sole Proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

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

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

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

DR. ROBERTSON'S INFALLIBLE Worm Destroying Lozenges.

A Medicine highly necessary in all Famess. 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.

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. Turbington's Balsam. Godfrey's Cordial. Bateman's Drops. Anderson's Pills. Hooper's do. Essence of Peppermint. Haarmen 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, Do. do. Bombazetts, Black Bombazetts, Scotch and 5-4 Gingham, Elegant London Chintz, Calicoes assorted, Curtain Calico, Domestic Muslins, Do. Plaids, Do. Stripes, Apron and other Checks, Dimities, An elegant assortment of Cambric and Fancy British Book Scotch do.

MUSLINS.

Silk Shawls assorted, Do. do. Black, Ladies Silk and Kid Gloves, Black, Blue and White Crapes, Linen Cambric, Irish Linen, Dowlas, Russia Sheetings, 7-4 Table Diaper, 5-4 Shirting Linen, Bafta Muslins, Bandanna and Madras Handkerchiefs, Stockings, assorted, Blue and Yellow-Nankeens, Changeable and Black Florences, Levanteens, Satins and Mantans, &c. &c. &c.

GROCERIES.

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

HARD-WARE,

IRON Traces, Steelyards and Curry Combs, Nut Hinges, assorted, Screws, do. do. Hinges, Hoop, Cupboard, Chest Dour, Desk, Trunk, Stock, Brass Knob, Northumb Thumb, Carving Knives and Forks, Tea and Table Spoons, Lad Irons, Razor and Razor Straps, Bed Screws, Rod and Screw Augers, Chisells and Plain Irons, Hand and Pannell Saws, Files assorted, Scissors, do. Cut and Wrought Nails, Shingling Hatchets, Wood Saws, Gig and Chair Whips, American and English STEEL.

China, Glass, Queens-Ware, &c. &c. &c. Bridgeton, April 13, 1818.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 29th instant, AT 3 O'CLOCK, P. M. Will be Sold at Public Vendue, On the Premises, all that

TRACT OF LAND

IN the township of Stoe Creek, late the property of Grant Gibbon, containing one hundred and thirty-two acres; about sixty of which are heavily timbered, the remainder arable land in good fence. The Woodland will be sold in lots of five acres, and the residue to suit purchasers.

Also at the same time, A Lot of SALT MARSH, On Stoe Creek, containing twelve acres—and a lot of Banked MEADOW, containing three acres and four fifths.

The subscribers will warrant the title free from the incumbrance of attachments and executions. Terms one third cash—the other two thirds in six and twelve months, with interest.

LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER, JOSEPH PECK, Trustees. June 15, 1818.—2t

Money! Money!

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

Daniel L. Burt. June 1st, 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, Cassimeres and Sattinets, of various colors and different qualities 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, March 15th, 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.—oc1.

WAR DEPARTMENT

PENSION OFFICE, MARCH 26, 1818.

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

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

Approved,

J. C. CALHOUN.

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

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 15th, 1818—4t