

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1819.

PER ANNUM.

THE WHIG

IS PUBLISHED
Every Monday, at Two Dollars and Fifty
Cents per Annum,
Payable in Advance.

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

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

NOTICE.

THE firm of BUCK & FITHIAN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call at the DRUG STORE now occupied by Joel Fithian, Jun. and settle their accounts immediately; those persons having demands against said firm, are requested to present them for settlement.

Ephraim Buck,
Joel Fithian, Jr.

May 24, 1819—1f

THE business will be hereafter conducted by the subscriber, who intends to keep a general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

Bottled Porter, Ale & Cider.
JOEL FITHIAN, Jun.

EPHRAIM BUCK, D. D. now resides in the house formerly occupied by Doctor Edo Ogden, in East Water street, third house from the Drug Store. Having relinquished his concern in the Drug Store, he will have nothing to call his attention from his practice, and flatters himself that those persons who favour him with their patronage, will be satisfied with his endeavours to deserve it.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Monday, the 5th day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, said to contain two thousand acres, more or less; joins lands of Benjamin B. Cooper and others, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of John Sheldon, and taken in execution at the suit of George Calk, John Johnson, B. B. Cooper, and others, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

The sale of the land of John Sheldon, is adjourned until Monday, the 2d day of August next.
July 12, 1819.

Sheriff's Sales.

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

A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, said to contain one hundred acres more or less; joins lands of Samuel Combs, one hundred acres joins Abraham Reeve, ten acres of Meadow Land joins lands of James Hankins, twelve acres of arable land, joins lands of James Hankins, one equal divided fourth part of a saw mill, and the lands attached thereto, with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Elisha Smith, and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper, assignee; &c. and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

May 10, 1819.—3t
The sale of the land of Elisha Smith, is adjourned until Monday, the 2d day of August next.
July 12, 1819.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Dividing Creek, Newport, Cedarville, Fairton & Bridgeton
STAGE COACH.

THE Subscribers have commenced running a Stage from Dividing Creek to Bridgeton, via Newport, Cedarville and Fairton, to start from the Inn of Anly Lore (Dividing Creek) every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock and arrive at the Hotel in Bridgeton, about half past 10, leave Bridgeton at 2 and arrive at Dividing Creek about half past 5 in the afternoon of the same day.

Baggage will be carefully carried, and Business entrusted to the Driver, executed with care and punctuality.

The Subscribers have reduced the fare to the (almost unprecedented) low rate of 62½ cents the whole route (18 miles) and to way passengers in proportion.

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

N. B. Persons wishing private conveyance, can be accommodated at the shortest notice.

Auly Lore,
Charles Brown.

Dividing Creeks, April 5th, 1819.—1f

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have just received an additional supply of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Crockery, &c. &c.

Which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms for CASH or approved credit. Their assortment may now be said to be complete. But contrary to the usual custom, they forbear to swell the columns of a Newspaper with glowing capitals in particularising, or with splendid superlatives in describing their qualities and cheapness. They believe the enlightened people of Cumberland will not be deluded by newspaper puff and descriptions: they wish the people to call and examine for themselves both as to quality and price, and they feel confident their goods will be found in general as cheap as in the metropolis, where we are taught to believe they are considerable lower than the Philadelphia or New-York prices!

All kinds of country produce received in barter for goods, and those who buy for CASH will find it their interest to call.

SEYMOUR & EARLS.

Fairton, April 19, 1819.—1f
N. B. WOOD CUTTERS & CARTERS, wanted, for which a liberal price will be given.

TAKE NOTICE.

The partnership of BOWIE & SHANNON, is dissolved by mutual consent.

THOSE who have any demand against us, are desired to bring in their accounts for settlement, and those who are indebted to us, either on Bonds, Notes or Book account, to make immediate payment to either of us.

Alexander Bowie,
John Shannon.

Bridgeton, July 5th, 1819.—1f

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Bridgeton, N. J. July 1st, 1819.

- A.—Mr. Agley, Ezekiel Abrams.
- B.—Enoch Boon, 2. Samuel F. Brown, Mr. E. Burnell, Cyrus Butler, Henry Bitter, Wm. Brooks, John Bedwell, Jas. Bamford, Henry Brewster, Mark Bowen, Aa-on Broad, Amelia Boon, Sarah Bacon, Tenpy Bradford, Martha Brookfield, Harriet Blanchard.
- C.—Charity Coles, John Comer, James Candler, Henry Charles, John Creamer, Joseph Cook, Alfred Copeland.
- D.—David Dare, Philip Dare, Azariah D. Davis, Abel Davis.
- E.—Elizabeth Elwell, Israel Ewing, Timothy Elmer, 2.
- F.—Hannah Fithian.
- G.—Pierce Gould.
- H.—William Hand, 2. Jedidiah Hall, 3. John Hancock, Samuel Ham.
- I.—Peter Johnson; Daniel Johnson, Azariah Jarman.
- L.—Wm. Lanning, Hannah Lanning, Hester Lanning.
- M.—Elam V. Mayhew, Moris Mundy, Isaac Moore, Catharine B. Moore, Fanny D. Marsh, Margaret Miller, James McGilliard.
- N.—William Newkirk, Abraham Newkirk.
- O.—James Ogden, John F. Ogden.
- P.—Thomas Pitts, Josiah Parvin.
- R.—John F. Randolph, Jacob F. Randolph, Zachues Ray, 2. Phebe Reed, Anna Reeves, Ruth Reeves.
- S.—John Shannon, Abraham Sayre, Daniel Souder, Ichabod Simpkins, Jacob Sickler, Josiah Sheppard, John Sayre, Moses H. Staples, Abraham Stull, Samuel Smalley, Charles Stratton, Aley Smith.
- T.—Aaron Tucker, Stephen Thackary, Keen & Taggart, Wells Thomas, William Tindal.
- V.—David Veil.
- W.—William Wainright, 4. John Wainright, William Westcott, Henry Wilson, Charles White, Amos Woodruff, William Wilson, Varney Wells, Hannah Wood, Phebe Whitney, Mary Ware, Ann L. Wilson.

CURTIS OGDEN, P. M.

Bridgeton, July 5th, 1819.—4t

Take Notice.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public for their past favours, and hopes by assiduity to business to merit a continuance of their patronage. He also informs his customers that he constantly keeps on hand, an assortment of

Shoes,

of different descriptions, morocco as well as leather; he also has on hand a general assortment of seal and upper leather skins, &c. The subscriber invites those who have accounts unsettled, to call and settle the same.

Robert Alderman.

Cedarville, May 17, 1819.—1f

SHINGLES.

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

STRATTON & BUCK

February 2d, 1819.

Robbery.

Few days now pass without our hearing of some robbery. It was only last week that we informed our readers of a robbery which occurred in this borough. This week we have one of the most daring robberies to record that we have yet heard of. On Sunday night, the 20th inst. some person or persons, broke into the dwelling house of Daniel St. Clair, esq. in Norristown township, Montgomery county, and took therefrom five large silver spoons, a plated sauce boat of the old fashion, and \$361 and some cents.

The following billet was written in a singular hand upon the back of a sheet of blank summonses, and left in a table drawer of Mr. St. Clair's office.

"'Tis well for yo. that you was not alarm as death death death ought woo be don."

An attempt was made the same night at the dwelling house of Arthur St. Clair,

AN INSTANCE OF INGENUOUS DEPRAVITY.

A man, who had committed a robbery, attended with some peculiar circumstances of aggravation, was taken into custody, and consigned to the common jail, to take his trial at the ensuing assizes. As this was his first offence, he felt all the degradation and horror of his situation, which an awakened conscience could impart. Giving way to serious reflections, and anticipating his approaching destiny, he became so much dejected, that his conduct excited the attention of his fellow prisoners; who, being greater proficient in vice than himself, amused themselves with his weakness; and regardless of their own condition, sported with his approaching fate.

One among them, however, in whom art, impudence and criminality, had combined, took an occasion more gravely to reprimand his melancholy companion, on account of his dejection; assuring him that unless he turned his attention to the means of eluding justice the consequences would be serious. He was informed in reply by the young offender, that he had no hope of escaping, the evidence being strong and pointed against him; and that his own conscience directed him to plead guilty. "There is no case so hopeless," it was intimated, "from which a man, with a little money and good management, may not be extricated. If you have any money, and will follow my direction, I will engage for a given sum, to bring you off with honor."

Revived a little at the prospect of a release, though only promised by a fellow-prisoner, the young criminal listened with much attention; and began to inquire, on what foundation he could rest his hopes? "This is a point," replied his instructor, "which I will not reveal. Your business is to secure the certain payment of the money on your acquittal; to plead not guilty at the bar; and when discharged, provide for your own safety; the rest of the business you are to leave with me." Shocked at the idea of pleading not guilty, in a case which he knew to be so clear, the young man hesitated to follow the advice given, since his only hope of a mitigation of punishment arose from a consciousness of his penitence; and the compassion of his prosecutors. "Unless you will consent boldly to plead not guilty," said the veteran, "I will have nothing to hang." The hope of life being too strong for the voice of conscience, the young man consented to plead not guilty; and their affairs were soon arranged.

"You have now," said the instructor, "nothing more to do than to make me acquainted with every minute circumstance connected with the robbery. Give me the time, the place, the night, the company, the dress, the conversation, with all the minute particulars of which you have any recollection." The young man again hesitated, being unwilling to put his life into the hands of a villain, who had refused to confide in him even the secret of his own escape. The hesitation, however, was soon overcome, when he was informed, that "without it he must die on the gallows; and that, even in this effort to give him proved ineffectual, he could but be hanged at last."

Their affairs having reached this crisis, they retired to some corner, where the young man communicated every circumstance of the robbery which he recollected. This by repetition, was soon impressed upon the mind of his companion; who, by questions and observations, continued to increase his stock of information, until the day of trial arrived, which was to bring his ingenuity to the test.

The young man was first arraigned; and, contrary to the expectation of his prosecutor and most present, who had been informed of his penitence, pleaded not guilty. The evidence were then examined, and the facts were substantiated in the most unequivocal manner. The prisoner had no defence to make; and the only thing which was now wanting to ratify his doom, was the awful sentence of the Judge, which he every moment expected to hear pronounced.

At this eventful crisis, an unusual stir was heard among the prisoners who had not yet been brought to trial. On making inquiry into the cause of this disorder, one of them desired that the Court might be informed that he had something of importance to communicate on the present occasion; and desired that he might be brought to the bar before sentence was pronounced on the prisoner then on his trial. The Intelligence being communicated, he was ordered to appear, and to state what he knew relative to the affair then under consideration. This was just what he wanted; and having obtained liberty, he addressed the Court in nearly the following language:

"It is with the utmost shame that I acknowledge myself to have been, through a considerable portion of my life, a most abandoned character. But my career of wickedness is now brought nearly to an end; for I expect very shortly, to forfeit my life to the violated laws of my country. But bad as I have been, I cannot think of permitting an innocent man to die for a crime of which I have been guilty. I am the person who committed the robbery,

for which the prisoner is now arraigned; and I am the only person who ought to suffer for it. To prove to the satisfaction of the Court that my confession is true, I will relate the circumstances connected with the robbery." Having said this, he began a history of the whole transaction, and entered into all the minute particulars of time, place, manner and conversation, &c. with which the prosecutor and his witnesses were well acquainted, and appealing to them in their turns respectively for the truth of his declarations. And finally, concluded his account, with a serious admonition to the witnesses, and to all present, to be particularly careful how they swore away the life of an innocent person under a delusive train of appearances.

On hearing this unexpected statement, the Court was much confused; the witnesses looked upon each with astonishment; the prosecutor was visibly agitated; and even the Judge was confounded. Recovering, however, from their surprise, the Judge, after some observations, ordered the prisoner to be acquitted, and set at liberty. In the mean while his indictment was preparing, with orders to appear and take his trial on the ensuing day, for the offence which he had thus voluntarily acknowledged.

On being brought to the bar, when the usual question of guilty, or not guilty, was put, to the utter amazement of all present, he pleaded not guilty. The astonishment which this excited, was scarcely less than that which his previous confession had produced. He was reminded of the transactions of yesterday, and admonished not to indulge fallacious hopes of escaping justice through the mere indulgence of pleading, which the lenity of the laws allowed to persons who were accused of offences.

Nothing however, could intimidate him, or induce him to alter his resolution. He still persisted that he was not guilty; adding, when addressing himself to the judge, "If you please, my Lord, your own jailer shall prove my innocence." On being asked to explain himself, he replied, "If you order the jail-keeper, to look over his books, he will find that I was in jail when the robbery was committed." On searching the books, it was accordingly discovered that he had actually been lodged in jail on the day preceding that of the robbery, and his acquittal was the inevitable consequence. Of the issue of his trial for his own offence, no account has been preserved.

The following article from a 'London paper' under the imposing head of the 'EXEMPLARY JURY,' we should not notice, if it had gone the rounds of the newspapers in this country. It may serve as a specimen of ingenuity with which some of those English Journalists, who are always pretending to have discovered corruption, can pervert and fabricate a story. If there is any thing pure in England, it is the administration of the law, and the very delay with which it generally operates, (which is not complained of in this case) is but an evidence of its scrupulous justice.—Union.

THE EXEMPLARY JURY.

A Judge who lately travelled the north-west circuit, came to the trial of a cause which much local consequences of certain demagogues in the neighbourhood were concerned; it was the case of a landlord's prosecution against a poor man his tenant for assault and battery, committed in defence of his own child, an innocent and beautiful girl, from ravishment. Not only the bench, but the whole bar, dined with the prosecutor's father the day before the trial; and some of them praise the venison and the claret to this day.

When the poor man was brought into court, and put to the prosecutor appeared and swore manfully to the indictment. He was cross examined by the jurors, who were composed of honest tradesman and reputable farmers. The poor man had no lawyers to tell his story; he pleaded his own cause—and he pleaded not to the fancy, but to the judgment and the heart. The jury found him not guilty.

The court was enraged; but the surrounding spectators gladdened to exultation, uttered a shout of applause. The judge told the jury they must go back to the jury room and reconsider the matter, adding he was astonished they could presume to return so infamous a verdict. The jury bowed, went back, and in a quarter of an hour returned, when the foreman, a venerable old man, thus addressed the court:

"My lord, in compliance with your desire, we went back into our jury room; but as we found then no reason to alter our opinion or our verdict, we return it to you in the same words as before—NOT GUILTY."

"We heard your lordships' extraordinary language or reproff, but we do not accept it as properly or warrantably applying to us. It is true, my lord; that we ourselves, individually considered, in our private capacities, may be poor insignificant men—therefore, in that light, we claim nothing out of this box, above the common regards of our humble and honest stations; but, my lord, assembled here as a jury, we cannot be insensible to the great and constitutional importance of the depart-

ment we now fill; we feel, my lord, that we are appointed, as you are, by the law and the constitution, not only as an important tribunal to judge between the king and his subjects—the offended and the offender—but that, by the favour of that constitution, we act in a situation of a still greater confidence; for we form a jury, the barrier of the people, against the possible influence, prejudice, passion—or corruption of the bench."

"To you, my lord, meeting you within these walls, I, for my own part, might possibly measure my respect by your private virtues—in this place your private character is invisible; for it is in my eyes, veiled in your official one, and an open conduct is that only we can look into."

"This jury, my lord, did not in this business presume to offer the bench the smallest degree of disrespect, much less of insult—we pay it the respect one tribunal should pay another, for the common honour of both. This jury, my lord, did not arraign that bench with partiality, prejudice, infamous decision; nor yet with influence, passion, corruption, oppression, or tyranny; no, we look to it as the mercy seat of royalty—as the sanctuary of truth and justice—still my lord, we cannot blot from our minds the records of school books, nor erase the early inscriptions written in the first page of our intellects and memories. Hence we must be mindful, that monarchs and judges are fallible mortals, that tyrants have sat on thrones, and that the mercy seat of royalty and the sanction of justice have been polluted by a Tressilian, a Scraggs and a Jeffries. [Here a frown from the bench.]

"Nay my lord, I am a poor man; but I am a free born subject—a member of the constitution; nay, I am now higher, for I am a representative thereof. I therefore claim, for myself and fellow jurors, the liberty of speech; and if I am refused it here I shall assume it before the people at the door of this court house, and tell them why I deliver my mind there instead of this place. [Here the bench resumed complacency.]

"I say, my lord, we have nothing to do with your private character—we know you here only in that of a judge; and as such shall respect you in that situation; we look to you for reciprocal respect because we know no man, however high in title or rank, in whom the law or constitution would warrant the presumption of an unprovoked insult towards the tribunal in whom they have vested the dearest and most valuable privileges they possess. I before said, my lord, that we are here met, not individually, nor do we assume pre-eminences; but in the sacred character of a jury, we should be wanting in reverence to the constitution itself, if we did not look for the respect of every man who regards it. We sit here, my lord, sworn to give a verdict according to our consciences, and the best of our own opinions, on the evidence before us. We have in our minds, acquitted our duty as honest men. If we have erred, we are answerable, not to your lordship, nor that bench, nor to the king, but to a higher power, the king of kings."

The bench was dumb; the bar was silent; but astonishment murmured through the crowd—the poor man was discharged.

Extract of a letter from R. J. Meigs, dated Cherokee Agency, 31st May, 1819.

"The President last week, passed through the Cherokee nation on the road leading from Georgia to Nashville. I am informed that he visited the Missionary School, where about sixty Indian children were receiving instruction on the Lancasterian plan. This must have been interesting to him and to the school."

"We have a fine season, and an appearance of abundance of fruit and bread. The Bankers and Brokers have no effect on vegetation; and we have neither typhes, nor taxes. I hope our gratitude will keep pace with our enjoyment."—Wash. Gaz.

It is asserted by a gentleman well acquainted with the climate and capacity of the soil in the Florida, that that territory alone, under proper cultivation, would be able to produce a sufficient quantity of coffee and sugar to supply the whole consumption of these articles in the United States. It is a fact, that before the Revolution, St. Domingo alone, (on the authority of Mr. Edwards) exported upwards of 70,000,000 lbs. of coffee annually, though only a small part of the island, as appropriated to its cultivation. Florida, then, once fixed in the hands of our enterprising and commercial people, it may reasonably be anticipated, will soon repay the 50,000,000 dollars which it has cost us, in the production of these articles only.—Baton Rouge Gaz.

Extract of a letter, dated

"St. Thomas, June 7.

"A captain Wm. R. Mason has been brought in here as a privateersman, and as being engaged in the slave trade. He is detained as a British subject, although he says he is a naturalized American citizen, and resident in Baltimore for twenty years. Though a dealer in human flesh is entitled to no consideration the rights of American citizenship must be defended.

From South America

An obliging friend has favored us with the following extract of a letter from Trinidad, Port of Spain, dated May 2, 1819.

We are never without political news of our unfortunate revolutionary neighbors—And my sentiments are so congenial with those of that party, who are struggling for Independence, Freedom and good laws, that I feel a sincere and ardent interest for their success.

When I contemplate the unhappy fate of the unfortunate Independents of the south, it chills the very current of my blood. Their struggles have been long, constant, and almost fatal.

I had the pleasure of being introduced to Mr. B. Iavine, the American Agent to Augustura, who, on his way home, passed some time with us, and obtained a considerable fund of knowledge, with respect to the history of this Island.

There have been several skirmishes between the vanguards of the two armies, who are at present near San Fernando on the Apure. The Apure is a branch of Orinoco.

The Independents have about 2500 English and German troops with them, under very able officers. They are all well clothed and in high spirits.

Gajria, Mathurin, and Cumanaco are in possession of the Independents. Margaritta is still faithful, free and independent.

An expedition is planning against Cumana.—The fall of Cumana will put Barcelona and the whole Sea Coast as far as Lagaira in possession of the Patriots.

N. F. Com. Adv.

The following letter from Lima, of the 9th March, is copied from the Boston Palladium.

At this time Lord Cochrane, with four ships is blockading the Port of Callao, and you will see by his Proclamation, (which surpasses in arrogance either the Berlin and Milan Decrees, or the Orders in Council) that all neutrals, must leave Callao by the 9th.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Baltimore Patriot—dated St. Inigoes, Md. June 25.

A most horrid transaction has taken place 8 or 10 miles above this. On Thursday the 17th inst. the body of a dead man was found in a branch, near James Milburn's; a coroner's inquest was held over the body, which had so much putrified, that it was impossible to tell whether he was murdered or not.

clothing being taken to his wife, was identified by her to be his, who, from strong circumstances was murdered by his nephew, Wm. Milburn, who has made his escape with the money.

Privateering.—It is wonderful how little correct, or in any manner satisfactory information we have respecting the system of Privateering which has been carried on from our ports under foreign flags.

Extract of a letter from one of the officers on board of the private armed schooner Libertad, D. Ewing, master, to his friend in Savannah, dated

BALTIMORE, June 13.

"During our cruise we captured five Spanish vessels, of different descriptions—one of which was double our force, and taken in sight of the castle guns at St. Croix, Tenerife.

"Captain Ewing's cool, deliberate and determined mode of attack, convinces me, that he merits more than has, or will fall to his good fortune in this cruise.

"We had a warm action with a Portuguese brig of war of 16 guns; but left her in consequence of a frigate and sloop of war to leeward beating up to her assistance, that the brig put into St. Antonio, and landed four of her wounded, and reported 6 killed and 14 wounded; and they likewise reported, that they had cut us to pieces, and left us in a sinking condition.

"We have found Baltimore to be very much changed since we left it. No agents to be found to transact any kind of business for us; and I have reasons to believe, that the captain, in consequence of endeavoring to save himself and all concerned, has nearly sunk all the profits of his former cruise under the Patriot flag.

Wallace's Monument.—There have of late been several proposals for erecting a monument in the neighborhood of Glasgow, to the memory of Sir William Wallace.—A correspondent in the Glasgow Chronicle proposes that this monument shall be a colossal statue of the Scottish hero.

Major General D'Evereux of the Patriot armies at Venezuela and New Grenada, has sailed for England, with part of his staff, on business connected with the important service in which he is engaged, and upon which he has already conferred so many valuable benefits.—Dublin Eve. Post.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, JULY 12, 1819.

Camp Meeting.

A Carriage for Camp Meeting, will start from the Hotel, every morning at 7 o'clock, and return in the evening. For seats apply at the bar. July 12, 1819.

Important Information

To vessel owners and merchants employed in the Coasting Trade.

As the "Act supplementary to the acts concerning the Coasting Trade" passed the last session of Congress, which went into operation on the 1st inst. makes some material changes in the regulations necessary to be observed, we have thought it advisable for the information of vessel owners and merchants in this District, to publish the act, together with the Circular instructions of the Comptroller of the Treasury to the Collectors of the Customs on the subject, and the section of the Coasting Act of 1793, which they are directed rigidly to enforce—also the 14th section of the same act relating to the same subject.

AN ACT supplementary to the acts concerning the Coasting Trade.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the more convenient regulation of the coasting trade, the sea coast and navigable rivers of the United States be, and hereby are divided into two great districts; the first, to include all the districts on the sea coast and navigable rivers between the eastern limits of the United States and the southern limits of Georgia; and the second, to include all the districts on the sea coast and navigable rivers, between the river Perdido and the western limits of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every ship or vessel, of the burden of twenty tons or upwards, licensed to trade between the different districts of the United States, shall be, and is hereby authorized to carry on such trade between the districts included within the aforesaid great districts, respectively, and between a state in one, and an adjoining state in another great district, in manner, and subject only to the regulations that are now by law required to be observed by such ships or vessels, in trading from one district to another in the same state, or from a district in one state to a district in the next adjoining state, any thing in any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every ship or vessel, of the burden of twenty tons or upwards, licensed to trade as aforesaid, shall be, and is hereby required, in trading from one to another great district, other than between a state in one, and an adjoining state in another great district, to conform to and observe the regulations, that the time of passing this act, are required to be observed by such vessels, in trading from a district in one state to a district in any other than an adjoining state.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the trade between the districts not included in either of the two great districts aforesaid, shall continue to be carried on in the manner, and subject to the regulations, already provided for this purpose.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act, shall take effect from the thirtieth day of June next after the passing thereof.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAS. BARBOUR,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved, March 2d 1819.

JAMES MONROE.

Extract from a Circular letter of instructions to the Collectors of the Customs, from the Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States, dated April 14th, 1819.

The foregoing act, with a view to the more convenient regulation of the coasting trade, divides the sea coast and the navigable rivers of the United States, into two Great Districts, and directs, with respect to licensed vessels of twenty tons or upwards, that, from and after the 30th June next, such vessels may trade between the districts included within the two Great Districts, respectively; and between a state in one, and an adjoining state in another Great District, in manner and subject only to the regulations that are now required to be observed by such vessels, in trading from one district to another, in the same state, or from a district in one state, to a district in the next adjoining state; and that a district in the next adjoining state; and that a district, other than between a state in one, and an adjoining state in another Great District, such vessels are to conform to, and observe the regulations that are now required to be observed, in trading from a district in one state, to a district in any other than an adjoining state.

It is also to be observed, that the act is applicable only to licensed coasting vessels of twenty tons or upwards, and not to be licensed coasting vessels under twenty tons; nor to registered vessels, taking in goods in one district to be delivered in another.

The two last descriptions of vessels are, therefore, still to conform to the provisions and regulations of the pre-existing laws; as, also, all descriptions of vessels trading in the districts not comprehended in either of the two Great Districts on the sea coast and navigable rivers, between the eastern and western limits of the United States.

It will naturally suggest itself to you, that this new regulation respecting coasting vessels, will increase their facilities for smuggling; which, however, may be counteracted by proper vigilance on the part of the officers of the customs, and by a rigid observance of the duties enjoined on them by the 18th section of the coasting act of the 18th of February, 1793.

The 14th section of the Coasting Act, of February 18, 1819.

14. The master or commander of every ship or vessel licensed for carrying on the coasting trade, destined from a district in one state, to a district in the same, or an adjoining state on the sea coast, or on a navigable river, having on board, either distilled spirits in casks exceeding 500 gallons, wine in casks exceeding 250 gallons, or in bottles exceeding 100 dozens, sugar in casks or boxes exceeding 3000 pounds, tea in chests or bags exceeding 500 pounds, coffee in casks or bags exceeding 1000 pounds, or foreign mer-

chandise in packages, as imported, exceeding in value 400 dollars, or goods, wares or merchandize, consisting of such enumerated or other articles of foreign growth or manufacture, or of both, whose aggregate value exceeds 800 dollars, shall, previous to the departure of such ship or vessel, from the port where she may then be, make out and subscribed duplicate manifests of the whole of such cargo on board such ship or vessel, specifying in such manifests, the marks and numbers of every cask, bag, box, chest or package containing the same, with the name and place of residence of every shipper and consignee, and the quantity shipped by and to each, and if there be a collector or surveyor, residing at such port, or within 5 miles thereof, he shall deliver such manifests to the collector, if there be one, otherwise to the surveyor, before whom he shall swear or affirm, to the best of his knowledge and belief, that the goods therein contained were legally imported, and the duties thereon paid or secured, or if spirits distilled within the U. S. that the duties thereupon have been paid or secured, whereupon the said collector or surveyor shall certify the same on the said manifests, one of which he shall return to the said master, with a permit, specifying thereon, generally, the lading on board such ship or vessel, and authorizing him to proceed to the port of his destination. And if any ship or vessel, being laden and destined, as aforesaid, shall depart from the port where she then may be, without the master or commander having first made out and subscribed duplicate manifests of the lading on board such ship or vessel, and in case there be a collector or surveyor residing at such port, or within 5 miles thereof, without having previously delivered the same to the said collector or surveyor, and obtaining a permit; in manner as is herein required, such master or commander shall pay 100 dollars.

The 18th section of the Coasting Act of February 18th, 1793, which is directed to be rigidly enforced.

18. Nothing in this act contained shall be so construed, as to oblige the master or commander of any ship or vessel, licensed for carrying on the coasting trade, bound from a district in one state to a district in the same, or an adjoining state on the sea coast, or on a navigable river, having on board goods, wares or merchandize, of the growth, product or manufactures of the U. S. only (except distilled spirits) or distilled spirits, not more than 500 gallons, wine in casks not more than 250 gallons, or in bottles not more than 100 dozens, sugar in casks or boxes not more than 3000 pounds, tea in chests or boxes not more than 1000 pounds, or foreign merchandize in packages as imported, of not more value than 400 dollars, or goods, wares or merchandize, consisting of such enumerated or other articles of foreign growth or manufacture, or of both whose aggregate value shall be not more than 800 dollars, to deliver a manifest thereof, or obtain a permit, previous to her departure, or on her arrival within such district to make any report thereof; but such master shall be provided with a manifest, by him subscribed, of the lading, of what kind soever, which was on board such ship or vessel, at the time of his departure from the district from which she last sailed, and if the same, or any part of such lading consist of distilled spirits, or goods, wares or merchandize, of foreign growth or manufacture, with the marks and numbers of each cask, bag, box, chest or package, containing the same, with the name of the shipper and consignee of each; which manifest shall be by him exhibited, for the inspection of any officer of the revenue, when, by such officer, thereunto required; and shall also inform such officer, from whence such ship or vessel last sailed, and how long she has been on board, and whether within any such district, and, on his arrival within any such district, with a manifest, and exhibit the same, as is herein required, if the lading of such ship or vessel consist wholly of goods, the produce or manufacture of the U. S. (distilled spirits excepted) he shall forfeit 20 dollars, or if there be distilled spirits or goods, wares, or merchandize, of foreign growth or manufacture, on board, excepting what may be sufficient for sea-stores, he shall forfeit 40 dollars; or if he shall refuse to answer the interrogatories truly, as is herein required, he shall forfeit 100 dollars. And if any of the goods laden on board such ship or vessel, shall be of foreign growth or manufacture, or of spirits distilled within the U. S. so much of the same, as may be found on board such ship or vessel, and which shall not be included in the manifest exhibited by such master shall be forfeited.

Fourth of July in Fairfield.

A meeting of the citizens of Fairfield was held at the Inn of Lewis Hoyt, at Fairton, pursuant to previous public notice on the 26th ult. when Thomas Harris was chosen Chairman, and Dr. E. Bate-man Secretary—after which the following resolutions were adopted:

1st. Resolved, That in consideration of the 4th of July occurring on the Sabbath day, that the usual mode of celebrating the event be dispensed with for this year.

2d. Resolved, That the Rev. Mr. Osborn be requested to deliver a discourse in the morning of that day adopted to the occasion.

3d. Resolved, That the militia officers and the members of uniform companies be requested to attend public service in their military dress.

Mr. Osborn and the military complied with the request of the meeting to perfect satisfaction.

MR. SCHULTZ,

You did me the honor to insert in your excellent paper, a communication, in which it was asserted, that Jesus, was the only legitimate object of worship. One of the arguments in support of this position was that the object addressed in the Lord's prayer, was not a divided object, but one and simple; the purport of this and some future papers is to enter somewhat at large into the proofs in support of this large proposition. As you have limited communications of this nature, I shall not indulge myself in any parade of illustration, metaphor or mere assertion, but refer your readers at once to the oracles of truth. If you will deal impartially, and allow as much room for argument, as you have heretofore done for assertion and interrogation; and who are willing to admit the above named authority, will not have the shadow of a doubt remaining, as to the Being to whom they ought to pray, and

who is the great OBJECT presented to the mind in the Lord's prayer.

For this purpose, each part of this prayer will be considered separately, and it will be seen, that not only the spirit and meaning of the expressions refer directly to the Redeemer Himself, but even the very words themselves. That the arguments may have their full weight, the mind ought to be deeply impressed with the comprehensiveness and holy solemnity of this prayer. It should be remembered that it was uttered by the Lord Himself to His Disciples, and through them to His church in all ages of the world, never to be dispensed with, never to be altered, never to be superseded by any other form! It comprises within itself all true doctrine, it is an epitome of the Decalogue, nay of the entire Word, and may thus be regarded as the grand test of doctrine. The creed that will not shrink from this touchstone may without hazard be pronounced sound and orthodox. The creed that rejects the divinity of the Saviour would there see that His is the kingdom, the power, and the glory. The creed that offers a divided worship would there see the most perfect unity, not a word from the beginning to the end, conveying the most distant hint of a divided object, or of one forgiving for the sake of another! The creed which inculcates faith alone would there see, that the future forgiveness of our debts, depends upon the forgiveness of our debtors which of course includes all the laws of charity as well as faith! The creed which seeks to palliate and excuse the damning nature of sin, and artfully professes in the very spirit of empiricism to extract its deadly sting, and would thus lull us into a false security; would here learn to pray to be delivered from evil as that, which inevitably destroys the soul and unfits it for heavenly enjoyment.

But to proceed. "Our Father who art in the Heavens." That self-subsisting, all-begetting principle, from whence all things in the Universe proceeds and is sustained, is in the Holy Scriptures called FATHER. That Being to whom only can be ascribed those inconceivable attributes—the infinite, the eternal, the omnipotent, the omniscient and the omnipresent, in short every term by which we designate the Divine. Who is this ever-lasting all-begetting Father? This is the point in question, and if sufficient evidence cannot be adduced from the word of truth, to show that the LORD JESUS CHRIST is that Father, then He cannot be the object addressed in this Holy prayer, and of course the whole argument falls to the ground. But it gives me great pleasure to see already such a cloud of witnesses, appearing at the very threshold of our argument, as to put the matter beyond all doubt! There is such a profusion of proof, that the choice perplexes! Let us first attend to the testimony of John; "In the beginning was the word and the Word

and WITHOUT HIM was not any thing MADE THAT WAS MADE." Verse 3. "He was in the world, and the world was made by Him." 10. But Isaiah asserts further saying chap. 9, 6. "Unto us a child is born, unto us a Son is given; and the government shall be upon His shoulder; and His NAME shall be called WONDERFUL, COUNSELLOR, the MIGHTY GOD the EVER-LASTING FATHER, the PRINCE OF PEACE!" And in the verse following he declares that His government shall be both INFINITE and ETERNAL. Now this child born, this Son given, is JESUS CHRIST, who is positively named the Everlasting Father; which term we have just seen involves every attribute that can constitute DIVINITY! But the Blessed Lord most incontrovertibly declares Himself to be the Father, in John 14—8, 9, 10, 11. When the yet wavering Apostle Philip earnestly entreated for a manifestation of the Father, Jesus saith unto him, "Have I been so long time with you, and yet hast thou not known Me Philip? He that hath seen Me, hath seen the Father; and how saist thou then shew us the Father? Believest thou not that I am in the Father, and the Father in Me? The words that I speak unto you, I speak not of Myself: but the Father that dwelleth in Me, He doeth the works. Believe Me that I am in the Father, and the Father in Me; or else believe Me for the work's sake." Here our Blessed Lord passionately directs the Apostle, and through him, all mankind to look up to Himself (Jesus Christ) as being really the Father and Essential God; and if he could not an account of our Lord's appearance in Human Nature as Man, conceive of Him to be the Great Majestic and Divine Governor of heaven and earth, from His own oral declaration, he must consider He works which were divine works, and such as no created, finite being could perform. But we observe also, that He here declares Himself to be the Only Divine Being or Substance. Therefore to suppose that there is any other Being than Jesus Christ, of whom any thing Divine can be predicated, is a denial of the authority of the Lord Himself, and a positive intimation, that He attempted in the above instance, to impose upon mankind; and as a consequence, that the whole scripture is a cunningly devised fable. Proofs might be multiplied on this point to fill a volume, as where the Saviour says "I am the way the truth and the life, and directing all to come to Him alone, that we are thieves and robbers if we attempt to climb up by another way; but I fear the limits have already been exceeded. I shall therefore conclude with the assurance that by Divine permission the pledge shall be redeemed by shewing that every part of this Divine Prayer relates solely to the Redeemer.

A SUBSCRIBER.

June 28th, 1819.

FOR THE WHIG.
COMMUNICATION.

While walking home from the Presbyterian Church, on Sunday last, almost suffocated by the dust, and in danger of being overran by the carriages, I determined to make the present communication, considering it the only possible way of inducing those gentlemen who ride to church to relinquish the practice of driving down Market Street from meeting: a practice so extremely inconvenient and troublesome to those less fortunate persons who are obliged to trudge to church on foot. There are three streets leading towards the church; Market street is the one necessarily used by most of the pedestrians, the others are equally short and convenient for the carriages, one for those from Deerfield side, and the other from Hopewell; these streets are in fact, better for carriages than Market street—Why then do they persist in enveloping us in dust? It cannot be for the sake of displaying their equipages, and surely it can be no gratification to them to incommodate their friends on foot? I am sure if those gentlemen take this thing into consideration, we shall see their carriages taking the other streets, and have the satisfaction of walking to and from the Church without receiving a coat of dust, or being in danger of having our limbs broken in crossing the street before the wagons.

July 1, 1819.
Extract from the "Narrative of a Journey of 5000 miles through the Eastern and Western States of America," in 1817—By Henry B. Fearon, an Englishman.

President Adams.

The ex-president is a handsome old gentleman of eighty-four; his lady is seventy-six; she has the reputation of superior talents, and great literary acquirements. I was not perfectly a stranger here, as a few days previous to this I had received the honor of an hospitable reception at their mansion. Upon the present occasion the minister (the day being Sunday) was of the dinner party. As a table of a "late dinner" may amuse some of you, take the following particulars: first a course pudding made of Indian corn, molasses and butter, second, veal, bacon, neck of mutton, potatoes, cabbages, carrots, and Indian beans; Madeira wine, of which each drank two glasses. We sat down to dinner at 1 o'clock; at 2 nearly all went a second time to church. For tea, we had bread cake, sweet bread and butter, and bread made of Indian corn and rye similar to our own brown home made. Tea was brought from the kitchen, and handed round by a neat white servant girl.

The establishment of this political patriarch consists of a house two stories high, containing I believe, eight rooms: two men and three maid servants; three horses and plain carriage. How great is the contrast between this individual, a establishment, as compared with the costly trappings, the depaved characters, and the profligate expenditure of House and —! What a lesson in this does America teach! There are now in this land, no less than three Cincinnati!

Spectacle of a beautiful Night in the Deserts of the New World.—From the French of M. de Chateaubriand.

An hour after sunset the moon appeared above the trees in the opposite horizon. A balmy breeze which she brought with her from the east, seemed to go before, as if refreshing breath, in the forest. The queen of night ascends gradually in the heavens: now she follows silently her azure course, now reposes on piles of clouds resembling the lofty summits of mountains crowded with snow. These gradual unfolding themselves were spread into seas of satin whiteness, and dispersed in foamy flocks, or formed in the heart of the resplendent banks, so pleasant to the eyes as almost to induce a persuasion that we could feel their softness and elasticity.

On earth the scene was not less ravishing: the soft and silver light of the moon descended among the foliage, and projected streams of light into the profoundest shades. The river which flowed at my feet turns lost itself in the woods, and was re-appeared, all brilliant with the reflections of night, which were multiplied upon its undulating bosom. In a long extended prairie on the other side of the river, the light of the moon slept unless upon the green. Birch trees were here and there through the thicket, and agitated by the breeze, formed islands of shadows, floating on a motionless sea of light. Around me all was silent repose, save the dropping of the leaves, the brisk transit of sudden flaws, and the occasional hooting of the owl of the night; but a far off was heard rolling solemn sound of the Cataract of Niagara; which in the stillness of night berated from desert to desert, until it ultimately expired in the distant solitude.

The grandeur and stupendous solemnity of this scene, are altogether inexpressible. The most beautiful nights in Europe convey no adequate idea of them. In our cultivated fields, does imagination seek to expand itself; it encounters every side the habitations of man; but in the country of deserts, the mind descends to plunge into an ocean of forests, under the borders of boundless to hover over the gulfs of cataracts, it may be uttered, to stand alone in the presence of Deity.

MILITARY.

with a degree of pride we every increase an increasing spirit of emulation Militia; and the uniform com of this town merit the highest ap-

plause for their correct discipline, and improvement.

The anniversary of the *Mechanic Blues*, under the command of Capt. CLARKE, was celebrated by that corps on Thursday last, by Target firing, the reception of an elegant Standard, presented by a number of young Ladies, evolutions, and an excellent dinner provided for the occasion. It was a subject of some mirth to view the object of their shots, a full length *dandy*, completely riddled, excepting the lower extremity of his corset. The Medal was to be presented on the nearest average of shots, and was won by Mr. Frederic Sumner, a private. Although the day was rather unfavorable, from the frequent showers of rain, a large concourse of Ladies and Gentlemen assembled at 10 o'clock, at the house of Mr. DANIEL COBB, by whose attention and politeness all had an opportunity to view the presentation. The company being drawn up in order, Miss ABIGAIL MANN advanced with a degree of confidence and grace, which well comported with the prudence of her sex, and after delivering the address, gave the Standard to the care of Ensign SILAS SMITH, whose reply, with the address, will be found below.

It would require more room than our limits will permit, to particularize—we will therefore only add that in all the performances of the day, regularity and precision, those admirable traits of a soldier, were strictly adhered to.

ADDRESS.

Sir—This Standard I have the honor, in behalf of the young ladies of this town, to present through you to the *Portland Mechanic Blues*. In confiding it to the protection of American soldiery, we feel assured that it will ever be seen leading the way to honor. This wisdom and moderation of our countrymen forbid wars of aggression. But should an enemy visit our shores, this Standard will recall to your mind the duties which you owe to the land of your birth. It will present a rallying point for hearts of the brave: Spirits that have been nurtured in the bosom of liberty, will never permit the soil which has been adorned by the trophies, and moistened by the blood of their fathers and brethren, to be polluted by the foot of an enemy. In the midst of the perils of battle, you will be consoled by the reflection that the most precious tears are those which patriotism sheds over the tomb of the brave, who are martyrs in the cause of their country; and, in the hour of triumph, the hands from which you have received this flag, will remind you that the brightest ornament of courage is humanity. In the confidence that it will ever be sacred to freedom and glory, it is now entrusted to your hands. May it never be raised in the cause of wrong, and never be lowered in that of right.

ANSWER.

It is an injustice to the company, which I have the honor this day to represent, should I fail to express the lively satisfaction, which they feel, on receiving this stand of colors from the young ladies of Portland. It assures us, that although nature has made it the duty of your sex to walk the calm and peaceful rounds of domestic life, you are by no means unmindful of the rugged and perilous part, which she has given us to perform. In presenting this standard, you have not only given us a token, to remind us in the day of battle, that we have homes and firesides to defend; but likewise a proof that those homes and firesides are worth every hazard we can run to defend them. Permit me to add, that the particular class of your sex, by whom this donation is made, stamps upon it a peculiar value; we are proud to receive it from the hands of industry. In short, we shall ever regard it as a pledge of those social and domestic virtues, which deserve our esteem, as a specimen of that liberality, which excites our gratitude, and as a token of that patriotic ardor, which commands our admiration. From the peaceful prospect which the nations of the earth at present exhibit, we fondly cherish the hope that we may never see this standard stained with blood; but should the storm of war again darken our peaceful atmosphere, should a foreign enemy again invade our shores, be assured this flag will be seen amongst the foremost to meet him on the beach and prevent his unhallowed feet from contaminating the soil of freedom; and should we ever in the fortune of war, be overpowered by superior force, the honor of this flag shall be maintained, as long as one man remains alive to support it, and when he shall no longer be able to withstand the assaults of the foe, he shall plant it on the altar of his country, and falling, exclaim, 'O spirit of Washington defend it.'—*Eastern Arg.*

Communicated for the Federal Republican. Extract of a letter, dated Lima, March 9th, 1819.

"Dear Sir,—I arrived here on the 28th ult. from Guanaque by land, but was much delayed on account of the swelling of the several rivers between these two places, or from want of mules to carry my baggage.

"An hermaphrodite brig hove in sight the day before yesterday, and was chased by the Chilean ship San Martin, but with evident disadvantage, as we could clearly see her getting to windward as fast as the rrser was going ahead.

"Lord Cochrane made an unexpected attack on the Spanish fleet in port, on the 1st inst. but he received a warm reception, and will not probably renew it. This fleet consisting of two 40 gun frigates, four strong corvettes and more than 30 gun boats, and is prepared to return him hot shots. A gun boat with an officer and 40 men on board, fell in his Lordship's hands, but this was owing to that boat being involved in a thick fog, found itself in

the middle of the Chilean fleet unexpectedly. The number of the killed on this ride is 15 and 3 or 4 wounded, a circumstance due probably to the firing of round shot alone; the appearance of this fleet in the Bay, and the several proclamations from General San Martin has not in the east affected either public peace or the ordinary course of trade—nor has this circumstance and the admittance of several British, American and French cargoes, altered the prices of merchandise given to you last October.

"I put an end to this letter in great haste being now informed that Lord Cochrane who yesterday promised to treat the neutrals with indulgence, has declared this afternoon that all vessels that should not be under way at day break, he would make them GOOD PRIZES—*What a language for an insurgent!* An English gentleman who was on board of his frigate reports, that he gave him the positive assurance that in case the Macedonian would force the blockade, he Admiral Lord Cochrane would have the impudence to fire at her and force her to withdraw.—That English blooded fellow has forgotten what lessons "*Yankees*" can give to presumption."

From Niles's Weekly Register.

Insolvents.—It is sickening to the heart to see the lists of persons who are published weekly in the Baltimore papers, as making application for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland. The amount of debts due by them is enormous. A similar work is unhappily going on in all the large cities and towns of the United States. They who were a little while since the "tip of the ton" and residing in palaces, are thus engaged in settling their debts, and dragging many sober and discreet mechanics and tradesmen along with them. The pressure of the times—the want of something to give a circulation to money, and hence the impossibility of making reasonable collections, also prevents many, who are really well able to pay their debts, from meeting their engagements; the facilities which they might have relied on, on an emergency, six months ago, being now wholly denied to them. Such is the horrid state into which unprincipled speculation, combined with palpable FRAUD in too many cases, have reduced our country. The "paper system" has seriously affected our moral character, and enough of pure crime, has sometimes happened in a single bank, to send a thousand little rascals to the penitentiary. "One murder makes a villain—millions a hero."

DEBATOR, June 11.

Three or four days ago, Waogan, the Indian who made the deposition before Geo. M'Dougall, Esq. (the substance of which was given in our last,) was found dead a few miles up the river Rouge; he a stick, which was found lying on near his head. The circumstances attending his death, as they have been related to us, are as follows:—Waogan was a quarrelsome and mischievous Indian, and was, as the Indians say constantly using his endeavours to promote a quarrel of some kind. After the affair on the river Rouge, which resulted in the death of the young Tonquish; his behaviour was very insolent to the relatives of the deceased, whom he stigmatized as cowards for not revenging the death of their kinsman, and advised them to seek revenge. It is further stated, that he and one or two others, whom he had misled, stole from the surveying party in the vicinity of the river Rouge their provisions, and once or twice took them away forcibly.

This conduct of Waogan alarmed the well-disposed Indians, and they came to a determination, after a brief consultation, to put him to death, and the sentence was executed immediately.

This circumstance shows, in a very conclusive manner, that the Indians desire to live in amity with the whites, and that they are capable of foreseeing, and greatly fear, the consequences of a quarrel with them. It is therefore to be hoped, that prejudices which may exist against the Indians will not lead any white man to insult them, or to the commission of any act which may tend to do away the sentiments with which they are now impressed in relation to the whites.

Last Sunday evening three men left this place in a boat for Crosse Isle; when opposite Petite Cote, on the Canada shore, the wind compelled them to lay to, near the shore. At this place they were hailed by a man in the service of Capt. Elliot, who, we believe, is a revenue officer. The man boarded the boat, and was informed by the boatmen that they had only a wagon and some provisions on board. The man was somewhat intoxicated, and left the boat apparently satisfied. He went to Capt. Elliot, who ordered him to desist from troubling the boatmen. Soon after, he returned to the shore and ordered the men to come on shore, or he would shoot them; and on their refusing, he fired his gun at them, and wounded two very badly; a buckshot passed through the jacket of the third. The man immediately escaped to the woods, but has since surrendered himself at this place. He professes to be an American deserter. The offence having been committed out of the jurisdiction of our courts, the man can only be punished here for his military crime of desertion. It is much to be regretted that some reciprocal arrangement does not exist between the two governments, whereby murderers, thieves, and other criminals, (who have only to cross the river to escape,) could be brought to meet the punishment due their deeds.

Gibraltar, May 8.

The Plague.—The state of the plague in Taniers is much the same as by the last accounts; deaths, from the 20th April to the 3d May, 16.

NEW YORK, June 5.
New United States Mail Coach.

The Messrs. Lyons, of Jersey city, will commence running, tomorrow, a new MAIL COACH, built partly upon the London plan, which for neatness of workmanship cannot be excelled. It contains two seats for six inside passengers, and outside seats for eight, including the guard for the mail and driver. The box under the driver's seat for baggage, is perfectly tight and secure from the weather. The mail is carried in a box on which the guard rides, and well secured with a lock. The body of the coach exhibits a number of paintings and devices. On the middle panel of the doors are the U. S. coat of arms, and likewise those of New York and New Jersey, with a view of an American frigate just passing and firing a salute, with the old 76 flag flying with thirteen stars, in honor of the Declaration of Independence. In the upper door panel, is a very pretty view of the City Hotel, with these lines: "leaves at 2 P. M. C. Jennings." The four quarter panels each present a head representing heraldry cased in armor. On the box seat, "Bank Coffee House, leaves 2 P. M. Wm. Niblo's." On the mail box, "Wall st. House, E. S. Bunker, 2 P. M." On the right hand door panel is a representation of Gifford's Hotel, Newark, a very exact imitation; under which is written, "arrives at 4 P. M." On the mail box is printed, "Trenton, John Anderson's, 11 P. M." and on the front box, "Washington Hall and Judd's Hotel, Philadelphia, 5 P. M." On the back or hind part of the mail box is a beautiful horse with a pair of wings denoting swiftness, with a scroll, "Steam Boat Hotel, J. A. Lyon and Sons 3 P. M." Over the same "U. S. Mail Coach," and underneath, on a brass plate, the names of Adamson, Clarke and Love, Coachmakers, near the Bridge, Newark, (N. J.)—This is the first Coach of the kind got up in this country, and we cannot but think that the Messrs. Lyons deserve great credit for their unremitting exertions to accommodate and forward the traveller with comfort, ease and dispatch. They have spared no expense, and hope for a liberal share of public patronage. The coach will be placed on the mail line tomorrow, calling at the different public houses designated above, and leaves the Post Office precisely at 2 P. M. The weight of the coach is only 1300 pounds, whereas the present Post Coaches in use exceed 1600.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, June 22.

The Season.—We have noticed, with much gratification, numerous accounts from places to the east of the mountains, as well as from several to the west of them, of very flattering prospects of abundant crops. In this part of our state, and in the adjoining parts of Indiana and Kentucky, the appearances of good crops and liberal supplies of fruits, we understand, are quite favorable. The article of hay, however, it is said, owing to the dry weather, will not be as plentiful as in some former seasons.

The Gazette of the United States presents a novel and distressing picture of the times; and if this picture were to be regarded as the true criterion by which to estimate the real state of things, we might be led to infer the existence of some unusual calamity. But the case is far otherwise: as a people, we are blessed in an eminent degree; the distresses of which we make such heavy complaints, are the certain consequences of an unrestrained and wild system of commercial and speculative policy; and this, in turn, has engendered pride, sloth, and prodigality.

Were the picture to be reversed, and the land to be visited with famine, pestilence, or the sword, we might have cause indeed for lamentation.—Instead of the present cheering prospect, our inhabitants might present images for contemplation that would harrow up the finest sensibilities of the heart. It becomes us, therefore, to use our endeavors to correct our own follies, and not provoke visitations that might humble us to the dust.—*Inquirer.*

WIT.

It is a very striking remark, that people in general are in the habit of using terms, in common conversation, which appertain to their particular calling or profession; for instance, the blacksmith, when things go smoothly, will say, that he has taken a good heat—the tailor, that he has taken a "stitch in time"—the shoe maker that he has accomplished his end—the barber that he has shaved close—and the printer, perhaps, that he has got a good proof. But after all, we do not recollect to have met with a more neat witicism on the subject than the following published in a New Jersey paper, 10 or 12 years since:

To view Passaic Falls, one day,
A Priest and Tailor took their way;
Thy "wonders Lord," the parson cries,
"Amaze our souls, delight our eyes!"
The Tailor only made this note—
"O!d what a place to sponge a Coat."

George the Second, who was very fond of Lord Chesterfield, could not help, however, now and then sparring with him. He brought his majesty a patent that was to be filled up and recommended from the Duke of New-Castle, for a certain candidate, who had great borough interest. The king had in some degree promised it to the Countess of Yarmouth, for one of her creatures. His Lordship expostulated, and endeavored to shew the ill effects of giving it to any other than the Duke's friend; when the king cried in a pet, "give it to the devil if you will;" upon which his lordship immediately filled up the blank with the devil, and then read, "George the Second, by the grace of God, to his trusty and well beloved friend the devil, greeting." This put the king into such good humor, that he readily consented the borough monger should be provided for.

The following advertisements are copied from a late Dublin paper.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Ran away last night my wife Bridget Colle—she is a tight neat body, and has lost one leg. She was seen riding behind the priest of the Parish, and as we were never married I will not pay no debts that she does not contract. She sleeps with one tooth, and is always talking about fairies, and is of no use but to the owner.
his
PHELIN COLLE.
mark

A doctor advertised the infallible cure for deafness and blindness. The deaf, he says, may hear of him at a house in Diffeystreet, where the blind may see him from ten in the morning till three in the afternoon.

Lost where it was dropped last night, an empty bag with a cheese in it—the bag was marked T. D. but the letters were worn out. N. B. The person who lost it never missed it until it was gone, so if any person will bring it to him he shall be rewarded for his trouble.

The following was exhibited in an Apothecary's shop. "All kinds of drugs, made, mixed and prepared here at the shortest notice.
N. B. Any person after taking one dose will never have occasion of taking no more of nothing."
A TRAVELLER.

[From the Recorder.]

The glow of devotional feeling which has always accompanied our perusal of the following, will be felt, we trust, by every reader. It is an extract from some lines in the "*Falset Cushman*," by the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, entitled

THE VILLAGE CHURCH.

I love the ivy-mantled tower,
Rock'd by the storms of thousand years
The grave, whose melancholy flower
Was nourished by a martyr's tears.
The sacred year, so feared in war,
Which, like the sword to David given,
Inflicted more than human scar,
And lent to man the arms of heaven.

I love the organ's joyous-wail,
Sweet echo of the heavenly ode;
I love the cheerful village bell,
Faint emblem of the call of God:
Waked by the sound, I bend my feet,
I bid my swelling sorrows cease;
I do but touch the mercy seat,
And hear the still small voice of peace.

And as the ray of evening fades,
I love amidst the dead to stand;
Where, in the altar's deepening shades,
I seem to meet the ghostly band.
One comes—Oh! mark his sparkling eye,
The light of glory kindles there;
Another—hear his deep drawn sigh—
O 'tis the sigh of dumb despair.

Another treads the shadowy aisle,
I know him—'tis my sainted sire—
I know his patient, angel smile,
His shepherd's voice, his eyes of fire;
His ashes rest in yonder urn—
I saw his death, I clos'd his eye;
Bright sparks amidst those ashes burn,
That death has taught me how to die.

Long be our Father's temple ours,
Woe to the hand by which it falls!
A thousand spirits watch its towers,
A cloud of angels guard its walls:
And be their shield by us possess'd,
Lord, rear around thy blest abode,
The buttress of a holy breast,
The rampart of a present God!

* Hooker.

LINES.

Written by a Lady on a Window.

The power of Love shall never wound my heart,
Though he assails me with his fiercest dart.

ANSWER.

Written underneath, by a Gentleman.

The lady has her resolution
Yet writes on glass in hopes it may be broke.

DIED.

At Cedarville, on Saturday morning last, aged 20 years, Miss LYDIA BATEMAN, eldest daughter of Col. Nathan Bateman, after a most distressing illness of a few days continuance.—Possessing an agreeable disposition, sedate and discreet in her deportment, in the midst of life, inexorable disease fastened on the most vital part of the system, and soon extinguished the precarious lamp of life! Life, how uncertain!

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Millville, June 30th, 1819.

- A.—William Armstrong.
- B.—Thomas Banks, 2.
- C.—Andrew Corson, John Claypoole, Jehit Cain.
- D.—Isaiah Dunlap, 3. Matthew Dunkin.
- E.—Nathaniel Foster, James Ferrill.
- G.—John Grim, 4.
- H.—Joseph L. Hollinshead, Doc. Henry Hampton, John Hanna, Jacob Hunter, Richard Hankins.
- I.—Dayton Ireland, William Jones.
- L.—Nathan Leake, Andrew Layton.
- M.—George Matthews, Richard Miller.
- P.—Eljah Porch, Thomas Parsons, 2. Uziel Prickett.
- R.—Daniel Richman, Josiah Ray.
- S.—Abraham Stull, Robert Shanton, Joel Stewart.
- V.—Henry Veal, John Veneman.
- W.—James Woodworth.
- Y.—John Young.

DAVID G. PARRIS, P. M.
Millville, N. J. July 12th, 1819—3t

WAS FOUND

IN the river Delaware, a few weeks since, a BATTEAUX, about seventeen feet long, with a sliding keel and four row locks, plated with iron. The owner can have her again by applying to

Moses Mulford.
Bridgeton, July 12th, 1819—3t

Engineer Corps of the Neptune Fire Company.

A SEMI-ANNUAL meeting of the Corps will be held at the Engine House, on Tuesday the 13th inst. at half past 7 o'clock, P. M.
W. M. R. BUCK, Sec'y.
July 12th, 1819.

NOTICE.

THE Partnerships of ELMER & BATEMAN, of ELMER and BATEMAN and JOHN E. JEFFERS, and of BATEMAN and JEFFERS, are severally dissolved.
The books of each of the above firms are with the subscriber, who alone is authorized to receive monies due, and settle the accounts.
The business at the Factory will be continued without interruption.
Ephraim Bateman.
July 15, 1819.—3t

NEW JERSEY NAVIGATION LOTTERY.

By authority of the State of New Jersey, passed Feb. 1819.

TO BE DRAWN AT CAMDEN, OPPOSITE THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE AT I. JONES & CO'S LOTTERY OFFICE.

SCHEME. 1 Prize of \$20,000 2 " 10,000 4 " 5,000 5 " 3,000 6 " 2,000 25 " 1,000 20 " 500 40 " 200 60 " 100 220 " 20 7960 " 10

WITHOUT DEDUCTION. Not two Blanks to a Prize!!

Letters (post paid) enclosing the Cash for Tickets, will be immediately attended to, and the earliest information given to those who may favor them with their commands.

A correct check book will be kept of each days drawing, and Tickets examined gratis.

The sale of Tickets in the foregoing scheme has been unusually brisk. It will, therefore, be the interest of adventurers to make early application, as Tickets will soon be raised in price.

CLUBS supplied on easy and advantageous terms.

I. JONES & CO. Camden, New-Jersey.

Printers in the State of New Jersey are requested to discontinue the former advertisement, and insert the above till forbid, in their several papers, and forward a copy of each to I. Jones & Co. Camden, N. J. together with their bills.

June 23, 1819--tf

NOTICE.

BY Order of the Orphan's Court, of the county of Cumberland, will be sold on the 26th day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, eighteen or twenty acres of meadow land, situate in the township of Sue Creek, joining marsh of Richard Wood and Nathan Sheppard; it will be sold together, or in lots to suit purchasers: being part of the real estate of Joseph Test, deceased.

ANN TEST, Administratrix. June 23, 1819--4*

Cumberland Orphan's Court.

JUNE TERM, 1819. JOSEPH C. CLARK, Administrator de bonis non of Jacob Clark, deceased, having exhibited to the Court, a July attested, account, by which it appears that the personal estate of said deceased, is insufficient to pay the debts, and the said administrator having set forth to this Court, that said deceased died seized of real estate situate in the county of Cumberland, and praying the aid of the court in the premises.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements and real estate of said deceased, do appear before the Judges of said court, on Tuesday the 27th day of July next, and show cause if any they have, why the whole of the real estate of said deceased, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, should not be sold to pay the debts and expenses which remain unpaid.

By the Court, T. ELMER, Clk. June 23th, 1819--4w

NOTICE.

WAS taken up a draft in the River Delaware, on the 25th of May, near the Fort, by the subscriber, a Ferry Boat, which is now in the care of John Campbell, Esq. of Bucksshootum, Cumberland county, New Jersey.

Thomas Furgerson. June 21st, 1819--4t

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, issued out of Court of Chancery, of the State of New-Jersey, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the twentieth day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, All the following described

Lot of Land,

situate in the village of Millville, township of Millville, county of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey, and bounded as follows: viz. Beginning at the south-west corner of James Loder's dwelling house, and to the north side of Main street, thence binding on said street west forty-six feet nine inches to a stone, thence south two perches to the middle of the street aforesaid, thence along the middle thereof west to the middle or main channel of Maurice River, thence up the middle of said channel the several courses thereof to the line of Daniel Richman's and Matthias Richman's lot on the north side of Sasafas street, thence bounding on the north side of said street, east until it strikes Bernard McCreedy's lot, or corner, thence binding on said Bernard McCreedy's line, crossing said Sasafas street, south ten perches to the corner of said James Loder's lot, thence binding on the same west forty feet to a corner, thence still binding on said lot, south eight perches to the place of beginning, containing as aces more or less.

Seized as the property of John Young and Elizabeth his wife, Charles Garrison and Jeremiah Stratton esq. defendants, and taken into execution at the suit of John Hoskins, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

May 17, 1819--2m

FOR SALE,

The Timber on 200 acres of LAND, of good quality, Oak and Pine, in the township of Maurice river, distance about two and a half miles from the village of Dorchester. For terms, apply to the Subscriber, near Port-Elizabeth. Jonathan Lore. N. B. The soil will be sold if required. May 31, 1819--3w

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-second day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder in Bridgeton,

A Lot of Land,

With the improvements thereon, situate in the township of Maurice River, said to contain one hundred and twenty acres more or less; joins lands of Robert Bell, and others, with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Harmon Kruice, and taken in execution at the suit of William Cochiano, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Woodland,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, said to contain one hundred and twenty-five acres more or less; joins lands of Norton O. Lawrence, and others, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Jeremiah S. Nixon, and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Thompson, Esq. and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

June 21, 1819--4t

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY ANTHONY FINLEY, North-East corner of Chesnut and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

AN ESSAY

ON THE HISTORY OF CIVIL SOCIETY. BY ADAM FERGUSON, L. L. D. Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh.

This Work will be comprised in one large 8vo volume, and executed in a style suitable to its high reputation. It will be ready for delivery on the 12th of May next. The price, handsomely bound, Three Dollars and Fifty Cents in boards, Three Dollars.

CONTENTS.

PART I. Of the General Characteristics of Human Nature.

Section I. Of the question relating to the State of Nature. II. Of the principles of Self Preservation. III. Of the principles of Union among Mankind. IV. Of the principles of War and Dissention. V. Of Intellectual Powers. VI. Of Moral Sentiment. VII. Of Happiness. VIII. The same subject continued. IX. Of National Felicity. X. The same subject continued.

PART II. Of the History of Rude Nations.

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

PART III. Of the Influence of Climate and Situation. I. Of the History of Political Establishments. II. Of National Objects in general, and of Establishments and Manners relating to them. III. Of Population and Wealth. IV. Of National Defence and Conquest. V. Of Civil Liberty. VI. Of the History of Arts. VII. Of the History of Literature.

PART IV. Of Consequences that result from the Advancement of Civil and Commercial Arts.

Section I. Of the Separation of Arts and Professions. II. Of the Subordination consequent to the Separation of Arts and Professions. III. Of the Manners of Polished and Commercial Nations. IV. The same subject continued.

PART V. Of the Decline of Nations.

Section I. Of supposed Nat onal Eminence, and of the Vicissitudes of Human Affairs. II. Of the Temporary Efforts and Relaxations of the National Spirit. III. Of Relaxations in the National Spirit incident to Polished Nations. IV. The same subject continued. V. Of National Waste.

PART VI. Of Corruption and Political Slavery.

Section I. Of corruption in general. II. Of Luxury. III. Of the Corruption incident to Polished Nations. IV. The same subject continued. V. Of Corruption, as it tends to Political Slavery. VI. Of the Progress and Termination of Despotism.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1819.

The above Work, is also for sale at the office of the Writer.

Dividing Creek

MAIL STAGE.

THE public will notice, that the subscriber has commenced running the MAIL STAGE, from Dividing Creeks by Newport, Cedarville & Fairton, to Bridgeton, twice a week. Start from the Inn of the subscriber every Tuesday and Saturday morning, precisely at 8 o'clock, and arrive at the Hotel in Bridgeton, about 11, and return back by the same route to Dividing Creeks, in the afternoon of the same day.

Baggage will be carefully carried, and business entrusted to the driver, punctually attended to. The subscriber has reduced the fare to the low rate of FIFTY CENTS the whole route (18 miles) and to way passengers in proportion. N. B. Persons wishing a conveyance to Bridgeton, on the week of Court, can be accommodated, as the stage can run every day in that week.

Ellis Hand. Dividing Creek, May 24th, 1819--tf

Bloomfield M'Ilvaine,

BEING ENGAGED IN THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW,

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

Dwelling and Office at No. 74, South 6th Street. Philadelphia, Sep. 25th, 1818--tf

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the third of March, 1815, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes, the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered, 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, shall be held at Huntsville, in said territory, as follows:

On the first Monday in July next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 1 and 2, west--9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 in range 1, east--9, 11, 12 and 14, in range 2, east--12 and 13, in range 3, east--11, 12 and 13 in range 4, east.

On the first Monday in September, for the sale of townships 9 and 10, in range 3, west--9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in ranges 4 and 5, west.

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

On the first Monday in January, 1820, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 16, west--12 and 13, in range 17, west.

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

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this 20th day of Marc, 1819.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President: JOSIAH MEYER, 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 the 1st of January next.

April 12, 1819--41stjan.

WANTED

A number of Wood Cutters, To cut a quantity of wood, for which liberal wages will be given. Also, a number of Wood Carters, To cart a quantity of wood. Enquire of the subscriber, at Leesburgh, near Port-Elizabeth.

THOMAS MULFORD. Leesburgh, April 26, 1819.

Treasury Department.

Second Comptroller's Office, March 25th, 1819.

Whereas, by the act entitled "An act regulating the payments to invalid pensioners," passed the 3d of the present month, as to the discharge and rate of disability of the several applicants must accompany their respective applications for the first payment which shall fall due after the 4th of March next, and at the end of every two years thereafter: And whereas some misunderstanding may arise as to the time when the above mentioned act shall go into operation:

This is to notify all of whom it may concern, that, by the construction given to the said act by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, the before mentioned affidavits (agreeably to the form published by the Hon. the Secretary of War, under date of 23d inst.) will be required to accompany the applications for all pensions to which they apply, falling due on the 4th day of September next.

RICHARD CUTTS, Second Comptroller.

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

Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attachment issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Cape May, at the suit of James Diverty, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of David Johnson, a non-resident debtor, in a plea of trespass on the case for seven hundred dollars, returnable to August Term, 1818, and has been returned by the sheriff of said county, "attached as per inventory annexed." Now, therefore, unless the said David Johnson shall appear, give special bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the plaintiff, judgment will be entered, and the estate so attached will be sold.

A. SMITH, Clerk. DANIEL ELMER, Att'y. May 31, 1819--6w

Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attachment, issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, holden at Bridgeton, in and for the county of Cumberland, at the suit of Jacob Miller, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Zachariah Nichols, an absconding debtor, in a plea of trespass on the case for one hundred dollars, returnable to February term last, has been returned by the Sheriff of said county, "attached as per inventory annexed."

EBEN. SEELEY, Clk. LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER, Att'y. Plff. Bridgeton, April 13--2m

A CARD.

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

JACOB D. WHEELER, Attorney at Law. No. 32, south Fifth street, Philadelphia. April 5, 1819--4p.

In Chancery, New-Jersey.

MAY 22, 1819.

Between HENRY SHEPARD, Complainant, and JAMES L. CRAWFORD, BENJAMIN F. BAKER, and JEREMIAH BARNFORD, Defendants.

On bill to foreclose, &c. May 22, 1819.

IT appearing to the Court that process of subpoena to appear, answer, &c. hath issued against the defendants in this cause, and that James L. Crawford, the Mortgagee, Benjamin F. Baker and Jeremiah Barnford, the above Defendants, have not caused their appearance to be entered, as according to the rules of this Court the same ought to have been done, in case such process had been duly served, and it also appearing to the satisfaction of the Chancellor that all the said defendants reside out of this state, and could not upon due enquiry be found within the same, so as to be served with the said process...

Upon opening the matter this day to the Court in behalf of James G. Miles, Solicitor and of Counsel with the Complainant, the Chancellor doth order and direct the said James L. Crawford, Benjamin F. Baker and Jeremiah Barnford to appear, plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill within six months from the date of this order, and in case they shall fail so to do, the complainant's said bill shall be taken as confessed against them, or either of them so failing to appear, plead, answer or demur, and thereupon such decree shall be made as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published within twenty days from this date, in a newspaper printed and published at Bridgeton, in this state, called the "Washington Whig," for the space of six weeks, once in each week successively, and also in a newspaper printed and published in Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, for the space of four weeks successively, once in each week at least.

Isaac H. Williamson, C. A true copy, Wm. HYER, Clk. June 7, 1819--6w

WOOL CARDING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has purchased the one half part of a New Double Carding Machine of John E. Jeffers, which is now in complete operation at the Mill of Richman and Stull, Pittsgrove, where he intends carding wool at the customary prices. All those favouring him with their custom, will find it very much to their interest, as the card is one of the first quality, and calculated to card wool of all description in the first rate manner.

Daniel Richman. Centreville, (formerly Dayton's Bridge) June 7, 1819--4t

Notice is hereby given,

THAT we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and they have appointed the 24th of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-House in Bridgeton, to hear what can be alleged for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

William L. Elwell, Plaintiff. Cumberland Jail, June 7th, 1819--4t

NOTICE.

TO the owners and proprietors of the LAND IN SWAMP, and MARSH, to be included within the bank authorised by Law for stopping O'er and Ocon creek, in the township of Downe, and banking the meadows above, to produce their deeds and other evidences of their property, to one of the subscribers, appointed managers for the above purpose, that they may be enabled to ascertain each man's share of the expense without the trouble and costs attending examining the records to obtain the same.

Jonathan Sockwell, Ebenezer Westcott, John Campbell. June 7, 1819.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT on application to us by Eli B. Wales, of the Lower Township of the county of Cape May and State of New Jersey, who claims an undivided two fifth parts of all that Tract of LAND situate in the Lower Township of said county, adjoining lands of Silas Matthews--beginning at a post for a corner on the north west side of the public road that leads from Fishing Creek to Cold Spring; from thence south twenty-nine degrees and fifteen minutes, west twenty-eight and one half perches to a corner, thence north fifty-two degrees and forty-five minutes west, one hundred and seventy-four perches to low water mark on Delaware Bay, thence bounding by the same north twenty-nine degrees and fifteen minutes east, twenty-eight and one half perches, thence south fifty-two degrees and forty-five minutes east, one hundred and seventy-four perches to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres and a half of land. We have nominated Aaron Leaming, Spicer Hughes, and Ezekiel Stevens, Commissioners to divide the said tract of land into five equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to us at the house of Joseph Hughes, inkeeper in the Middle Township in Hands, on the third day of August next, the said Aaron Leaming, Spicer Hughes, and Ezekiel Stevens, will then be appointed Commissioners to make partition of the pointed lands pursuant to an act entitled "An Act for the more easy partition of lands held by co-partners, joint tenants and tenants in common, passed the 11th of November, 1789. Given under our hands this 25th of May, A. D. 1819.

Elijah Townsend, Isaac Smith, Ephraim Hildreth, Judges. May 31, 1819--tf

NOTICE.

BY Virtue of an order of the orphan's court of the county of Cumberland, will be exposed at public vendue, at the Inn of David Reed, in Millville, on Saturday the 28th day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, in the afternoon,

A Lot of Land, situate in the township of Millville aforesaid, containing about twenty acres, ten of which are cleared, and in good fence; late the property of John Brandenburg, dec'd. Conditions at sale, JEREMIAH STRATTON, Administrator. Millville July 5, 1819--4t

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, issued out of Court of Chancery, of the state of New-Jersey, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, all that

Tract of Land,

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

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

March 15--2m

The sale of the Land of John Jarman and Jeremiah Buck, is further adjourned until Saturday the 17th day of July.

Dan Simkins, Sheriff. July 5, 1819--ts

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Chancery, of the state of New-Jersey, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 27th of July next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder in Bridgeton; two certain

Lots of Land, situate in the township of Downe, bounded as followeth: beginning the first lot No. 3, at a stone in the road corner of lot No. 2, thence south sixty-two degrees east four rods, thence south thirty-five and a half degrees west, four rods and eight links to the front of the house, thence the same course twenty links from the back part of the house, thence north sixty-two degrees west four rods to a corner in the line of lot No. 2, thence to the beginning, containing twenty-four square perches of land, more or less, the second lot No. 4, at the stone in the road corner to lot No. 3, thence north sixty-two degrees west four rods, thence south thirty-three degrees and an half west, seven and an half rods to a corner in the line of lot No. 5, thence south sixty-two degrees east, eight rods, thence north, thirty-three degrees and one quarter east fourteen rods to corner in said road, thence along said road to the beginning, containing half an acre more or less. Seized as the property of Henry Soewell defendant, and taken into execution at the suit of Elisha Lore, complainant, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

May 24, 1819--2m

OF THE Cumberland Poor-House.

WILL attend at said house on the first Monday in every month, at 2 o'clock P. M. to transact the business of said institution.

Chas. Clark. June 7th, 1819--4t

Cumberland Bank,

BRIDGETON, July 2, 1819. THE Directors have this day declared a dividend for the last six months of one dollar on each share of the capital stock of this Bank, which will be payable to the stockholders their legal representatives after the 11th inst.

C. Read, Cashier. July 5, 1819--2t

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of sundry Writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the tenth day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton:

A Lot of Land, situate in the township of Downe, said to contain thirty acres more or less; joins lands of Jonathan Sockwell; sixty acres joins lands of Daniel Blizard; sixteen acres of salt marsh, the former lot, together with all the lands of defendant. Seized as the property of David Sheppard, and taken in execution at the suit of William Barrett, and Edmund Sheppard, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place, A Lot of Timber Land, situate in the township of Downe, said to contain seventy-five acres more or less; joins lands formerly owned by Wesley Budd, together with the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of William Purkins, a d taken in execution at the suit of William Tomlinson, John Barrett, and William Davis, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

July 5, 1819--ts

Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attachment, issued out of the inferior court of Common Pleas, holden at Bridgeton, in and for the county of Cumberland, at the suit of William R. Fithian, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, and tenements of John Newkirk, an absconding debtor, in a plea of trespass on the case for one hundred and fifty dollars, returnable to February term last, has been returned by the Sheriff of said county, "attached as per inventory annexed."

Eben'r Seeley, Clk. ELIAS P. SEELEY, Att'y Plff. Bridgeton, June 21st, 1819--2m

BLANKS FOR SALE

At the Office of the White