

TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1818

PER ANNUM.

THE WHIG

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

But it will be distinctly understood, that to those Subscribers who defer paying until the expiration of the year, the price of the Ware will be Two Dollars and Fifty Cents.

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

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT concerning tonnage and discriminating duties, in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of vessels in the ports of the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, is hereby repealed, so far as respects vessels truly and wholly belonging to the subjects of the king of the Netherlands; such repeal to take effect from the time the government aforesaid abolished the discriminating duties between her own vessels and the vessels of the United States arriving in the ports or places aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the several acts imposing duties on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the U. States, as imposes a discriminating duty between goods imported into the United States, in foreign vessels and in vessels of the United States, be, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as respects the produce or manufactures of the territories in Europe, of the king of the Netherlands, or such produce and manufactures as can only be, or most usually are, first shipped from a port or place in the kingdom aforesaid, the same being imported in vessels truly and wholly belonging to subjects of the king of the Netherlands; such repeal to take effect from the time the government aforesaid abolished its discriminating duties between goods, wares, and merchandise, imported in vessels of the United States and vessels belonging to the nation aforesaid.

April 20, 1818—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to divide the state of Pennsylvania into two judicial districts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, divided into two districts, in manner following, to wit: The counties of Fayette, Greene, Washington, Allegheny, Westmoreland, Somerset, Bedford, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Clearfield, McKean, Potter, Jefferson, Cambria, Indiana, Armstrong, Butler, Beaver, Mercer, Crawford, Venango, Erie and Warren, shall compose one district, to be called the Western district; and the residue of the said state shall compose another district, to be called the Eastern district; and the terms of the district court for the Eastern district, shall be held in the city of Philadelphia, at the several times they are now directed to be held in said district of Pennsylvania; and the terms of the circuit court for the Western district shall commence and be held in the city of Pittsburg, on the first Mondays of the months of June and December, in each and every year, and be continued and adjourned, from time to time, as the court may deem expedient for the despatch of the business thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That Richard Peters, now judge of the district court of Pennsylvania, shall be, and he is hereby, assigned as the judge to hold the courts in the Eastern district, and to do all things appertaining to the office of a district judge, under the constitution and laws of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States do and he is hereby, authorized and directed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a district judge for the said Western district of Pennsylvania, which judge, when appointed, shall receive a salary of one thousand six hundred dollars per annum, to be paid in the same manner as the salary of the judge of the Eastern district of said state, and he shall also do and perform all such duties as are enjoined on, or in any wise appertaining to, a district judge of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the circuit court of the United States shall be held, for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, at the city of Philadelphia, at the times, and in the manner, now directed by law to be held for the district of Pennsylvania; and the district court for the said Western district, in addition to the ordinary jurisdiction and powers of a district

court, shall, within the limits of said Western district, have jurisdiction of all causes, except of appeals and writs of error, cognizable by law in a circuit court, and shall proceed therein in the same manner as the circuit court; and writs of error shall lie from decisions therein to the circuit court in the said Eastern district of Pennsylvania, in the same manner as from other district courts to their respective circuit courts.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be, and hereby is, authorized to appoint one person as district attorney, and one person as marshal for the said Western district, whose terms of appointment and service, as well as duties and emoluments, shall be the same with those respectively annexed to the said offices in the Eastern district. And the district attorney and the marshal for the district of Pennsylvania shall, respectively, be district attorney and marshal for said Eastern district.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all actions, suits, process, pleadings, and other proceedings, of a civil nature, except in cases of appeals and writs of error, commenced or pending in the district or circuit court of said district of Pennsylvania, in which no verdict shall have passed, or plea in the merits, shall have been decided, and which, by law, should have been had or commenced in said district court of said Western district, if the same had been had or commenced before the passing hereof, and where the parties to the same shall not otherwise agree, shall be, and hereby are, continued over to the district court of the Western district established by this act, and shall there be proceeded in with like effect, and in the same manner, as if originally had commenced therein. And the said district and circuit courts of said Eastern district shall possess and exercise all necessary powers for the removal of all papers and files relating to such actions, suits, process, pleadings, and other proceedings, to the said district court of said Western district, so continued over as aforesaid: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any bond or recognisance made or entered into in any of the actions or suits hereby directed to be removed; but the same shall continue of as much validity as though this act had not passed.

April 20, 1818—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Madame Poidevin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to pay to Madame Poidevin the sum of one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-nine cents, the same being the amount of her claim against the consulate at L'Orient.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid sum shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

April 20, 1818—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of the Houses of Thomas and John Clifford, Elisha Fisher and Company, Thomas Clifford and Son, and Thomas Clifford of Philadelphia, and Charles Wirgman, of Baltimore.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be refunded and paid, to the Houses of Thomas and John Clifford, Elisha Fisher and Company, Thomas Clifford, and Son, and Thomas Clifford, of Philadelphia, the sum of six hundred and ninety dollars sixty eight cents, and to Charles Wirgman, of Baltimore the sum of six hundred and ninety dollars and forty-six cents; the said several sums of money having been paid by the persons aforesaid, to the collectors of Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the importation, into the United States, of sundry copper bottoms, and bolts or bars, the same not being by law subject to the payment of duties.

April 20, 1818—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to continue in force, from and after the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, until the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, the fourth paragraph of the first section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fourth paragraph of the first section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed the twenty-seventh of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall, from and after the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, continue to operate in the same manner, and to have the same effect, until the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, that the abovementioned fourth paragraph now has, and will continue to have, until the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

April 20, 1818—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

EAGLE GLASS WORKS PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

At the Eagle Glass Works, Port-Elizabeth, New Jersey, on Wednesday, the 15th of July next,

Sundry Articles,

THE property of the late owners of the said Works, consisting of all the necessary Tools, &c. for conducting a manufactory of Doffle and Cylinder Window Glass, and also for the manufacture of Hollow Glass Ware—among which are the following articles, viz. Pipes for blowing, Diamonds, Pot Moulds, Riddles round and square, Wheelbarrows, Sand Shovels, Wood Saws, Cooling Pots, Shears, Vial Moulds, Cart and Gears, &c. &c. A quantity of Sand, 300 bushels House Ashes, Ground Pot Shells, with sundry other articles.

ALSO,

Three Lots of Ground,

With the Buildings thereon erected,

Situate on the road leading from Port Elizabeth to Budd's Iron Works, and immediately opposite the Glass House, containing in all one hundred and twenty-eight perches of land; the houses are calculated for the residence of Blowers, or other persons engaged at the Glass Works.

The above described property will be positively sold to close a concern.

June 29—St.

LOST,

ON THURSDAY, the 18th inst. on the road between Dividing Creeks and Bridgeton, a RED MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, containing sundry papers, of no service to any person but the owner,—the finder, by forwarding it to the subscriber, or giving notice thereof, will be suitably rewarded.

Major Henderson.

June 29, 1818—St.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned taking an assignment of a certain Judgment Bond of One Thousand Dollars—that Hannah Dare, of Gloucester county, Greenwick township, holds against the subscriber, bearing date February 19th, 1816, as I allege payment of a great part of said bond.

Jacob Kistler, jr.

Greenwich, Gloucester county, June 29, 1818—St.

WANTED,

A YOUNG WOMAN to do the house work of a small family. Enquire at the Printing Office.

June 29, 1818—St.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Bridgeton; July 1st, 1818.

A. Daniel R. Ackley.
B. Isaac Brown, John F. Bennett, Joseph Bacon, William Brooks, John Brookfield, William Boon, Sally Birchard.
C. Ichabod Comton, Elizabeth Clark, Mr. Crispy.

D. Abel Davis, Thomas Dunlap, David Dare, Nathan Danbury, Elias Doughty, William Davison, 2, Eliza Davis, Emer M'Daniel.
E. Levi Eaton, Marmaduke Ervin, F. Joel Fithian, Jackson Freeman, 2.
G. James M'Gilliard, Peter Gamble, Gilbert Gordon, Abraham Garrison, Mary Gray.
H. Thomas F. Hyndman, Thomas Harland, Philip Harris, Isaac Hawthorn, James Hampton, John Harris, Timothy Harris.
I. Thomas Long.
L. Henry Moore, George M'Kean, Aaron More, John M'Gee, Rosanna Matthews, Catharine F. R. Moore.

N. John L. Niegung, Susanna Null.
O. James Ogden, Jun.

P. Elijah Poreh, Josiah Piers.
R. Mark Richards, 3, David Reeves, Aaron Riley, John Rose, Lewis Reeves, Reeves Robinson, Walter Robinson.
S. David Stapham, Thos. & Benjamin Sheppard, Ichabod Simpkins, Abraham Sayre, 2, Daniel Shaw, Eden M. Saeley, William Smith, John Scudder, David Sheppard, Deborah Stratton.

T. Benjamin Taylor, Isaac Trump, Samuel Tompkinson, Elizabeth Thomas, Margaret Titworth.
V. Isaac Vail.
W. James White, Adrian Woodruff, William Wood, Jacob M. Welch, Thomas B. Wood, David Whitaker, George Wagner, Thomas West, Thomas Ware, Susan Wetherby Mary Williams.

CURTIS OGDEN, P. M.

Bridgeton, July 6th, 1818.

CUMBERLAND BANK,

Bridgeton, July 1, 1818.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend for the last six months, of Four per cent. on the amount of Capital paid in, equal to One dollar on each share of stock; which will be payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives after the 10th inst.

C. Read, Cashier.

July 6, 1818—St.

Notice is hereby Given,

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

William Morgan, Samuel Garrison, William Painter, Jonathan Ayres,

Jeremiah Collock.

Cumberland Jail, June 8th, 1818—St.

MASONIC ALMANACKS

For 1818.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Wednesday, the twelfth 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 Wood Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, said to contain five hundred acres, more or less—joins lands of Philip Souder—one third part of the following lots, situate in the township of Maurice River:—No. 1, A tract on M'Neal's Branch 157 acres, more or less. No. 2, 150 acres, on the road from Eli Budd's to Mathew's Branch. No. 3, 168 acres, more or less. No. 4, 2369 acres, near Tuckahoe. No. 5, 135 acres, seated by Eli Budd's. No. 6, 200 acres, on which is situate a forge. No. 7, 28 acres, located by Eli Budd, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of William Hollinshead and taken in execution at the suit of William Elmer and Benjamin Jones, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

A Tract of Land,

With the improvements thereon,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, said to contain one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, joins lands of James Bacon and others, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Grant Gibbon; and taken in execution at the suit of Mason Mulford, Wm. H. Compton, Wm. Thompson, I. W. Crane and others; and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

A Lot of Wood Land,

Situate in the township of Stone Creek, said to contain one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, joins lands of James Bacon and others, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Grant Gibbon; and taken in execution at the suit of Mason Mulford, Wm. H. Compton, Wm. Thompson, I. W. Crane and others; and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Downe, said to contain seventy-five acres, more or less—joins lands formerly Wesley Budd's; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of William Purkins; and taken in execution at the suit of Wm. Tomlinson, Wm. Davis, and John Budd; and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, said to contain one hundred and fifty acres, more or less—joins lands of John Adkinson, and others, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Uriah Garrison; and taken in execution at the suit of Gideon Scull, Jun. and Jeremiah Stratton, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

July 6, 1818—St.

By Elijah Townsend, John Dickinson, and Cresse Townsend, Esquires, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Cape May, in the State of New-Jersey.

WHEREAS application has been made to us by Joseph Hand and Jeremiah Hand, in behalf of themselves and the other children and heirs of Jeremiah Hand, deceased, who claim an undivided half part of a certain Tract of Cedar Swamp, whereof the said Jeremiah Hand and Philip Hand died seized; situate in the Upper Township, in the county of Cape May, bounded as follows—Beginning at two Small maples, each marked twelve notches; standing on the north-east side of the Long Bridge, between the division corner at said bridge, between Thomas Hewitt's lot and Robert Cresse; then a lot—thence extending along said bridge north-westward eighteen perches and nine feet, to a high stump of a large cedar tree that is broken down at a turn for carts, being the south corner of Daniel Swain's lot; thence by a line of marked trees running nearly north—thirty-eight degrees; east nearly sixty-three perches; to a dead cedar sapling, by a verge of a large cypress that has little or no cedar in it; thence running nearly south thirty-seven degrees; east without marks, to a sassafras old, marked twelve notches, being a corner of the said Thomas Hewitt's; and thence bounding by the said Hewitt's line of marked trees, south thirty-two degrees and thirty minutes west, to the first place of beginning, containing six acres, more or less.—To appoint commissioners to divide the same, we have thought proper to nominate Aaron Leaming, Ephraim Hildreth, and Joshua Hildreth, Esq. for that purpose; and unless legal objections are made to us at the house of Joseph Hand, Innkeeper, in the middle township, on the twenty-seventh day of August next; the said persons will then be appointed commissioners; to divide the above described lands into two shares or parts, pursuant to the directions of an act, entitled "An act for the more easy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants in common," passed the 11th of November, 1789.

Elijah Townsend,

John Dickinson,

Cresse Townsend.

Cape May, June 19, 1818 (29)—St.

HANNAH STEELLING,

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

Has on hand,

A handsome assortment of

STRAW BONNETS,

Newest Fashion;

Also

Elegant Straw Plats, for sale by the piece or yard

A Fashionable assortment of

RIBBONS, LACES, &c.

Several Apprentices wanted immediately Bridgeton, April 13, 1818.

Bridgeton Prices Current,

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

July 13, 1818.

ARTICLES.	Per	From	To
	lb	cts	cts
Butter,	do	18 1/2	
Candles, dip't,	do	2 1/2	
do mould,	do	1 1/2	
Cheese,	do	25	
Chocolate,	do	None	
Cotton,	do	30	31 1/2
Coffee,	do	50	
Cider, best,	bbbl	3 50	
FISH, Shad,	do	9 00	00
do Mackarel,	do	9 00	00
Flax,	lb	1 1/2	15
Flaxseed,	bush	none	
FLOUR, Wheat, super.	cwt	5 50	6 25
do Rye,	do	3 00	
do Buckwheat,	do	3 50	none
GRAIN, Wheat,	bush	1 90	2 00
do Rye,	do	90	1 00
do Indian Corn,	do	75	87 1/2
do Oats,	do	37 1/2	44
Hams,	lb	18 1/2	20
Hog's Lard,	do	18	20
Madder,	do	37 1/2	50
Molasses, West India,	gal	62 1/2	
do Sugar-House,	do	1 00	
Onions,	bush	50	75
Pork,	lb	16	18 1/2
Potatoes,	bush	37	50
Rice,	lb	8	
Salt, fine and coarse,	bush	85	1 00
Sugars,	lb	12 1/2	
SPRITS, Jamaica best,	ga	1 25	1 50
do Common Spirits,	do	1 00	
Gin, Holland,	do	1 50	
do Common,	do	1 00	
Brandy, Cognac,	do	3 25	
do Common,	do	1 25	1 50
do Peach,	do	1 25	1 50
Whiskey, Apple,	do	87 1/2	1 00
do Rye,	do	75	
WINE, Lisbon,	do	1 50	
do Port,	do	3 50	
do Madeira,	do	4 00	
WOOD, Oak,	cord	3 50	4 00
do Hickory,	do	5 00	6 00

Course of Exchange.

[COMPARED WEEKLY.]

Bank Notes at Par in Philadelphia.

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

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

Bank Notes at a Discount.

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

Delaware.—Commercial Branch, Bank of Delaware, Wilmington & Brandywine, Farmers' Bank at Dover, with branches at Wilmington, New-Castle and Georgetown; and Laurel Notes, from 9 to 10 per cent.

CEDARVILLE

Woollen Factory.

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

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

Elmer & Bateman,

John E. Jeffers.

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

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

Cedarville, May 25th, 1818—St.

Public Notice is hereby Given.

THAT we the Subscribers Commissioners appointed by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Cape May for the purpose of making partition, or division of two several lots and parcels of land situate in the Middle Township, adjoining lands of Abigail Townsend.—And two parcels of lots of Cedar swamp in the Upper Township, of Cape May, lying north easterly of the long bridge, and on both sides of that which is called the middle line; of which William Godfrey claims the undivided two third parts.

Having proceeded to make the partition according to our appointments, and agreeably to the prescriptions of an Act of the Legislature of the state of New Jersey passed the eleven day of November, A. D. 1789, entitled "An act for the more easy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants in common." Will further proceed to make the allotments by ballot of the several shares of the same, at the house of Esther Hand, Innkeeper, on Monday the thirtieth day of July next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, of which all persons interested or concerned, are requested to take notice.—Dated this fourth day of June, A. D. 1818.

Nathaniel Holmes,

Nicholas Willis,

Cresse Townsend.

Commissioners.

June 22, 1818—St.

Original Miscellany.

THE STUDENT AND PASTOR.

CHAP. III.

How to study to advantage.

Here we must consider both the subjects and the method.

As to the subjects of your study— Consider what will make you most eminent and useful in your profession.

To an acquaintance with books, join the study of human nature. Your own passions, habits, and dispositions, will be the books you have most need to consult on this subject.

A student should not think anything worthy his attention and notice, that has a tendency either to make him more agreeable, or more useful to others.

This habit of readily arranging our ideas and clothing them in appropriate words, is not to be acquired without the labour of study.

1. Be critically expert in the original scriptures of the Bible, and read a chapter in Hebrew and another in Greek every day.

2. When you have found what you take to be your author's own sense, keep to that, and admit of no vague, uncertain, or conjectural instructions.

3. Be sure to make the Sacred Scriptures the source, standard, and rule of all your theological sentiments.

4. Make yourself master of some short well chosen system of divinity, for the sake of method and memory; but take care that you be not swayed by the credit of any human authority.

5. Divest yourself as much as possible of all prepossession in favour of, or prejudice against, any particular party names and notions.

6. Cultivate a proper sense of the imbecility of the human mind, and its proneness to error, both in yourself and others.

7. Be not fond of controversy. It stours the temper, confounds the judgment, excites malevolence, fomented leads, banishes love from the heart, depreciates and destroys the principles of vital piety, and, in all ages, has been the fatal source of incalculable mischief to true christianity.

8. Avoid theological subtleties. Lay no stress upon trifles; as you see many do, either from a wrong education, or a weak turn of mind.

Lastly, Let none but the best writers in divinity be your favourites; and those are the best writers, who, at once, discover a clear and a good heart, solid sense, and serious piety, where faith and reason, devotion and judgment, go hand in hand.

As a well-wisher to my kind, I am gratified whensoever and whosoever I encounter the form of benevolence inviting all around it, to listen to the dictates of experience, and pursue the peaceful paths of wisdom.

Procure a collection of the best and most approved books, which treat of the sciences you chiefly desire to cultivate, and make yourself master of them in the way prescribed in the preceding chapter.

Consult your own genius and inclination in the study you intend to pursue, otherwise you will row against the tide, and make no progress that is either comfortable, or creditable to yourself.

Compose your spirits, fix your thoughts, and be wholly intent on the subject in hand.

Let the scene of your studies be a place of silence and solitude where you may be most free from interruption and avocation.

When you have a mind to improve a single thought, or to be clear in any particular point, do not leave it till you are master of it.

View it in every light. Try how many ways you can express it, and which is the shortest and best.

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determined, and the mind unsatisfied in what it study, is but to multiply half notions, introduce confusion, and is the way to make a pedant, not a scholar.

Read original authors, rather than those who translate or retail their thoughts.— We always form a more lively, a more correct, a more comprehensive idea of what we see and examine with our own eyes, than we can from the most animated description of another.

1. Be critically expert in the original scriptures of the Bible, and read a chapter in Hebrew and another in Greek every day.

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New Orleans.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Lexington, (Ken.) dated

New Orleans, March 10, 1818.

"This city is destined at no distant period to become the United States, what Alexandria was to Egypt, or what Paris is to France; the emporium of its commerce, its wealth, its population and its political greatness, in relation to the rest of the world; and also the hot-bed of contagion, luxury, immorality, crime, treachery, and civil discord."

A philosopher standing on an eminence at the source of the Alleghany or Monongahela, and casting the eye of fancy down the stupendous plain inclining to the Gulf of Mexico; would recognize New Orleans as the great reservoir of its overflowing opulence; the Ohio, Illinois, Missouri and Mississippi, together with all their constituent branches, would only be regarded as so many natural highways, through which the tributary fruits of those vast and fertile countries that they water, must be poured into this depot, of the commerce of a continent.

The more we contemplate the present and prospective resources of New Orleans, the less will we be prepared to set limits to its increase. The city is built in the shape of a crescent, the curve of the river constituting a safe and commodious harbor, in which there are at this time two hundred and fifty sail of vessels.

Defended on one side by the river, and on the other by a swamp that no labor can reclaim, and no effort can penetrate; it is only to be approached thro' a defile three fourths of a mile in width, which being protected by a breast work, manned by five thousand men, (for a greater number could not operate) New Orleans in point of strength is another Gibraltar; she laughs defiance at the most powerful and disciplined invaders.

The wealth of a country is to be estimated by the number and wealth of its inhabitants; or, in other words, by the extent of its agriculture and commerce. The citizens of Mississippi and Louisiana will vend at this port during the present year, two million dollars worth of cotton and sugar, the fruits of their last year's industry, besides great quantities of rice, indigo, &c.

By the arrival of the schr. Gold Hunter, from N. Orleans, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a file of N. Orleans papers to the 13th of June, one of which contains the articles of capitulation of fort Charles, Barancas, in Pensacola, to the army under the command of major gen. Jackson.

The capitulation consists of 23 articles, which occupy two columns of a New Orleans paper. The following are among the most important of the conditions required. The garrison to march out with the honors of war, their arms to be stacked at the foot of the glacis, where they were to remain until the troops were embarked for Havana, when they will be returned.

The officers and troops to carry with them their personal effects. All titles legally derived from the crown of Spain prior to this date, to be guaranteed and respected. The garrison to be transported to Havana on account of the U. States, and Spanish rations allowed where they do not exceed those of the U. States.

A competent number of vessels to be furnished for embarking the personal effects, papers, &c. of the governor, and those in the civil and military offices, to be delivered up without inspection. The sick and wounded to be maintained by the United States.

The garrison of Pensacola to enjoy the same privileges as the garrison of Barancas. The provisions actually found in the two places to be appropriated for the Spanish troops.

Individuals disposed to remain in Florida, to be respected and protected. The officers and troops to be transported to Pensacola, where they shall remain until embarked for Havannah.

The Alabama chief now in the fort, named Opayhola, shall be included in this capitulation, the governor engaging that he shall never return to Florida.

A free toleration to all religions granted. Any Spanish vessels arriving, to be freely admitted.

Art. 19.—The capitulation is made under the confidence, that the general of the American troops will comply with his offer of returning integrally this province in the state in which he received it as stated in his official letter.

Approved.—And the restoration made under the conditions expressed in gen. Jackson's communication to the governor of Pensacola, dated 25d May, 1818.

Head Quarters, Division of the South, Pensacola, May 29th, 1818.

Maj. gen. Andrew Jackson has found it necessary to take possession of Pensacola. He has not been prompted to this measure from a wish to extend the territorial limits of the United States; or from any unfriendly feeling on the part of the American Republic to the Spanish government.

The Seminole Indians, inhabiting the territories of Spain, have for more than two years past, visited our frontier settlers with all the horrors of savage massacre—helpless women have been butchered, and the cradle stained with the blood of innocence.

These atrocities, it was expected, would have early attracted the attention of the Spanish government, and faithful to existing treaties, speedy measures adopted for their suppression.

The obligations to restrain them was acknowledged, but weakness was alleged with a concession, that so far from being able to control, the Spanish authorities were often compelled from policy or necessity to issue munitions of war to these savages, thus enabling, if not exciting them to raise the tomahawk against us.

The immutable laws of self-defence, therefore, compelled the American government to take possession of such parts of the Florida as in which the Spanish authority could not be maintained.

Pensacola was found in this situation, and will be held until Spain can furnish military strength sufficient to enforce existing treaties.

Spanish subjects will be respected; Spanish laws will govern in all cases affecting property and person; a free toleration to all religions guaranteed; and trade alike free to all nations.

Col. King will assume the command of Pensacola; as military and civil governor. The Spanish laws, so far as they affect personal rights and property will be enforced.

Col. King will take possession of the archives province, and appoint some confidential individual to preserve them. It is important that the records of titles and property should be carefully secured.

He will cause an inquiry to be made into all the landed property belonging to the king of Spain, and have possession taken of it.

The claims of property within the range of gun shot of fort Carlos de Barancas will be scrupulously examined into, and should they prove valid, a rent allowed, but possession in no wise given.

This property is necessary to the United States, and under its laws may be held, an equivalent being paid.

The revenue laws of the United States will be established, and capt. Gadsden is appointed to act as collector with full powers to nominate such sub-officers as in his opinion will be necessary to the faithful discharge of the trust imposed in him.

He will apply to the governor of Pensacola, for military aid in all cases where it may be necessary to correct attempts at illicit trade.

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON, Major Gen. Commanding.

DETROIT, May 29.

On Thursday the 21st inst. a party of about twelve soldiers found means to leave the cantonment and pass the sentinels.

They proceeded to a place about three miles below this city, where were encamped a small body of Indians, with their wives and children, who had come for the purpose of trading, and who had sugar, peltries &c. to the amount of two or three hundred dollars.

The soldiers, whose object was plunder, commenced the attack, as we are informed, by knocking down and beating the Indians, a few of whom resisted; and in the contest one soldier was dangerously wounded, and a few slightly, with their knives—and some of the Indians were severely wounded, but not dangerously.

The soldiers, as we learn, succeeded in taking from them almost the whole of their trading articles.

We learn that the soldiers engaged in the outrage upon the Indians on the 21st have been identified, and that a court martial is now sitting to try them and award the punishment merited by their unsoldierlike criminal conduct.

The affair for which they are about to suffer will no doubt lead to the adoption of such rigorous and salutary camp regulations, as will in future prevent a repetition of similar disgraceful transactions.

CURIOUS INCIDENT.

RICHMOND, July 2.

A gentleman of great respectability informs us of a very singular event which happened a few days since in Hanover county, on a plantation of Mrs. Hawes, within a few miles of this city.

A negro woman left her sucking child asleep in her cabin, to bring water from a spring.

On returning to the door of her humble dwelling, what was her astonishment and horror at seeing a black snake coiled around the neck of her infant, with its mouth applied to, and apparently introduced into that of the child!

Words are too faint to give an adequate idea of the feelings of the mother. With wild shrieks of horror she rushed from the cabin, crying aloud for assistance, and flew into the presence of her mistress.

There was not a man near them. They returned with the utmost precipitation to the cabin, whence they saw the snake departing, which gliding through the weeds, effected its escape.

On examining the poor infant, it was found to be dead.—It is known that black snakes are fond of milk, and that to satiate their appetite, they will sometimes twine themselves round the legs of the cow, in order to suck its teats.

It is supposed, that allured by the smell of milk in the mouth of the child, the snake coiled around its neck, and applied its own mouth to that of the infant.

Its gripe is known to be very strong—and by this, as well as by introducing its head into the mouth, completely strangled the baby.

It had no marks of a bite about it. Few modes of death can be conceived more horrible than this.

From the American Centinel

ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE.

The forty-second anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, with a joy, a harmony, and a unanimity, which fully evinced, that the revolutionary struggle, its principles, and its consequences, were properly appreciated by our fellow citizens.

It cannot be expected, that we are acquainted with all the numerous select companies that met for the purpose of celebrating the day, or that, within the

Bridgeton and Cape Island STAGE.

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

Smith Bowen.

April 27, 1818.—tf

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Poor House will meet at the Poor House on the first Monday of every month, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Ephraim Buck,

Clerk of the Trustees.

June 29—3c

limits of an editorial paragraph, we will be enabled to give a full account of those of a more public kind of which we have some knowledge. A brief sketch of the latter must suffice for the present. The proceedings of the numerous assemblages we shall publish as fast as our columns and the press of other matter will admit.

The day was ushered by the loud-pealing bell, and the thunder of artillery. At an early hour in the forenoon, the volunteers of the first brigade, commanded by brigadier general CADWALADER, formed in sixth street, and after marching through a number of the principal streets, they proceeded to Broad street, south of Market, where a short, but animated and patriotic address was delivered by the general to the troops and was received with loud and reiterated acclamations. The line having been formed, a firing took place by companies, by battalions, and at will; after which, the brigade was dismissed, and the companies either dispersed, or retired to their respective places of dining.

From the N. Y. Anti-Slavery Advertiser.

Gen. Montgomery's Remains.

Yesterday, agreeable to previous arrangement, the remains of general RICHARD MONTGOMERY were committed to the tomb, with all those solemn demonstrations of respect, which his character and services in the war of the revolution were calculated to inspire. The day was unusually fine, and an immense number of the inhabitants of the adjoining country were present to assist in the occasion. The appearance of a part of major general Morton's division of artillery, comprising general Stevens' brigade, as well as the other military, reflected high honor on their discipline and their officers. The procession of societies was numerous, and a great display of flags and banners, with appropriate inscriptions, and surrounded with black, added highly to the interest of the whole scene.

Through the day the national flag was displayed at half-mast on the shipping in the harbour and at all the edifices in the city. During the movement of the procession the bells of the city were tolled, and minute guns fired from the Washington 74, and from the forts in the harbor. On arriving at St. Paul's Church, the funeral service was read by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hobart, and an eloquent and impressive eulogium was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Mason. The remains were then deposited in the vault near his monument with military honors.

On no occasion have we ever seen so great a concourse of people in the streets, as were present to witness, in general and respectful silence, these patriotic and solemn ceremonies.

From the Nashville Clarion, of June 16.

A gentleman immediately from the army states, that Gen. Jackson having obtained full proof that the Spanish authorities at Pensacola had been active in lomenting the Seminole war, had issued ammunition and rations to the hostile Indians, and had made that post a kind of rallying point for them, whilst vessels bearing the American flag, loaded with provisions for his suffering troops, were forbidden to pass up the Escambia, he determined to prevent the renewal of the scenes of carnage and savage barbarity heretofore witnessed on the frontier (which were to be expected as soon as the army was disbanded) by first removing the Spaniards from the country. With a part of the army he proceeded to effect this object; he was fired on by the garrison, and two of his men killed. He immediately invested the fort, which after a tremendous cannonade surrendered. The general obtained an immense number of field pieces, small arms, and ammunition. He garrisoned the fort, and sent the Spanish governor, &c. to Cuba.

The arrival of the American troops at Pensacola, was hailed with joy by the inhabitants.—Real property rose in three days three hundred per cent.

The time consumed in repairing the works at Pensacola—arranging the government, &c. will delay the return of our fellow-citizens to their homes a few days. Gen. Jackson is with the volunteers, and will be in Columbia about the 25th inst. where he means to discharge and pay them off. On the 5d inst. he was at Fort Montgomery.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Queensbury Packet, arrived at Halifax, June 18th, and brought London papers to May 23d. Accounts not very interesting. Her majesty, the queen of England, had been seriously indisposed, and though recovering from her immediate illness, was thought to be in so precarious a state, as to cause a question to be brought forward, in the House of Lords, concerning the "Custody of the King's person."—The Duke of Wellington had sent his household and equipage from Paris to Cambray, and was expected to follow immediately. The French Chamber closed its session on the 16th May. The negotiations between Russia and the Porte, are completely at a stand. A beautiful palace of the King of Saxony situated on the Elbe, and many fine buildings in Copenhagen and in Pomerania, has been destroyed by fire. A tavern fracas took place in Cambray between some French and English officers, on the subject of the battle of Waterloo, in which several lives were lost.

There are three topics of congratulation in France.—1st. The promise of an abundant harvest. 2d. The approaching departure of the allied troops. 3d. The striking improvement of the Revenue, of which the last quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1817, has increased by the sum of 4,461,696 francs.

The Halifax and New Brunswick Free-Port Bill has been received; it is limited to three years.

New-York, July 6.

Arrival of the Washington.

The U. States ship of the line Washington, under Chauncey, arrived at our harbor yesterday morning, and anchored at the quarantine ground at sunset. She sailed from Gibraltar 23d May and came by way of Madeira, which

she left 32 days since. Corn Chauncey, and some of the officers came up to town yesterday afternoon. We learn that the crew are all in good health.—The residue of the squadron had not arrived at Gibraltar, but were momentarily expected. Thomas D. Anderson, Esq. late consul at Tunis, and Mr. Henry Ogden, of this city, are passengers in the Washington.

[From the N. York Evening Post, July 7.]

FOURTH OF JULY.

From no part of the United States that we have yet heard, has the day been celebrated with as much splendor as at Newark, (N. J.) The following was the order of the procession, preceded by the military.

Tailors, at work, on a platform erected on a wagon, and drawn by one horse.

Stone Cutters, Brick Layers and Mason tenders, having platforms on two wagons lashed together. On the first the Stone Cutters were chiseling and grinding stone; on the second the Masons were laying up a brick fire place—and in a cart in the rear, was the tender, working and landing mortar.

Carpenters at work making doots and sashes, having on their platform a work-bench, saws, chest of tools, &c. the whole drawn by two horses.

Bakers, on a platform drawn by one horse, having a tin oven, tables, and the men at work, moulding dough and baking.

Cordwainers, on a stage erected on two wagons lashed together, on which was a handsome exhibition of boots, shoes, trunks, and four hands at work.

Carriers, having five hands at work on the shaving beam and finishing table, exhibiting a variety of kinds of leather.

Carriage Makers (D. Beach's establishment) having platforms erected on their steam boat wagon, and a smaller one attached to it, draw by four horses. On the first, carriage-making, trimming, painting and harness making were all in operation. On the other, Smith work was going on, the Sons of Vulcan having an anvil, hammers, bellows hung and fire on the forge.

Saw-Pls, two stories high, on a platform drawn by one horse, and two men sawing plank for carriages.

Lace Weavers, on a stage drawn by two horses, on which six hands were employed in weaving, quilting, &c. In front was a motto in large letters, July 4, 1776—and another on the side of the awning—

"All arts shall flourish in Columbia's land,
And all her sons join in one social hand."

Plane Makers, having two work benches erected on their platform, a variety of tools, and the hands at work making planes.

Watch Makers, and Gold and Silver Smiths—their stages handsomely exhibiting watches, gold work, &c. and men at work at their respective branches.

Silver Platers, on a platform drawn by two horses, six hands being at work, having a rolling machine, two vices, and other tools in operation. In front a motto, "Silver Plating Manufactory."

Tin and Copper Manufacturers, their platform furnished with a Smith's forge and bellows in operation; work benches, hammers, horse head, and a variety of tin and copper wares.

Hatter's Establishment, drawn by two horses—nine hands at work around the kettle, smoking hot—blowing stuff, &c.

Cabinet Makers, well provided with mahogany stuff and tools. Before the procession stopped, they had erected a handsome breakfast table and field bedstead on their stage.

Chair Makers, a number of hands busily engaged in turning stuff; bottom chairs and painting.

Candle Makers, their establishment drawn by two horses—men at work dipping and weighing candles, and preparing wicks.

Trunk and Harness Makers, exhibiting articles in that line of business—aid two hands at work.

Boat Builders, having a stiff with sails standing, erected on a platform, and the U. States flag flying.

A Cooper, with a new cask, driving the hoops, &c. all the while.

Crator of the Day, and Reader of the Declaration of Independence.

Female Scholars and Teachers.

Citizens in general.

The procession being thus arranged and very long, marched from the lower Common to the north point of the upper common—thence round hat common to Broad street—thence down Broad street to the south end of it—thence back to the First Presbyterian Church.

Sagacity of a Greyhound and Pointer.

A gentleman in the county of Stirling kept a greyhound and a pointer, and being fond of coursing, the pointer was accustomed to find the hares, and the greyhounds to catch them. When the season was over, it was found that the dogs were in the habit of going out by themselves and killing the hares for their own amusement. To prevent this, a large iron ring was fastened to the pointer's neck by a leather collar, and hung down so as to prevent the dog from running or jumping over dykes, &c. The animals, however, continued to stroll out to the field together, and one day the gentleman suspecting all was not right resolved to match them—and to his surprise found that the moment they thought they were unobserved, the greyhound took up the ring in his mouth, fired carrying it, they set off to the hills; and began to search for hares as usual. They were followed, and it was observed that, when the pointer scented the hare, the ring was dropped, and the greyhound stood ready to pounce upon the poor puss the moment the other drove her from her form—but that he uniformly returned to assist his companion when he accomplished his object.

FROM THE GLOUCESTER FARMER, 9th inst.

The body of a man was discovered about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, near Kaighn's Point, under a tree of the wood within a few yards of the cross roads leading to Haddonfield and Woodbury. His head was reclining on a surlout, which it is thought he had folded for a pillow. He had on a blue roundabout, white waistcoat, and velvet pantaloons. The name of Wagner was impressed on his left arm with India ink. It is supposed he had laid down in that place the night previous.

Sheriff's Sale.

By Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday the twelfth 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 Couder, in Bridgeton;

A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, said to contain one hundred and fifty acres more or less, joins lands of Matthias Steelman, Bna Furnace, &c. with all the land of the defendant. Seized in the property of Jonathan Scull and taken in execution at the suit of Joshua Brick, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.
Bridgeton, June 6th, 1818—4t

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, JULY 13, 1818.

TO OUR PATRONS.

It is now about ten weeks, since the Whig was enlarged to a super-royal size. At the time this took place, we presumed that the punctuality of our Subscribers would enable us to continue the publication without enhancing the price:—In this, however, we have been greatly disappointed; and from experience we have no reason to suppose that their punctuality will mend. The expenses attending the publication in the present shape, are comparatively very great, and render an addition to the price absolutely necessary.—Therefore, on the 24th of the present month, the day on which the Third Volume will be completed, the price of the paper will be raised to Two Dollars and Fifty Cents.

If its size is taken in view, that it is the largest in the State, and that the general charge in East Jersey, for papers printed on a medium and royal sheet, is \$2 50, we feel persuaded that little objection can or will be made to the contemplated advance.

We would at this time return our acknowledgements to such of our patrons who have been punctual in their payments, and regret that we are under the necessity of imposing an additional charge on them, to make up the deficiency on the part of others.

At an Election, held on the 3d inst. for Directors of the Cumberland Bank, to serve for one year, the following gentlemen were chosen.

JAMES GILES, HEDGE THOMPSON,
JAMES D. WESTCOTT, ISABAND COMPTON,
JEREMIAH BUCK, BENJAMIN REEVES,
JOHN BUCK, PETER BILDERBACK,
JOSUAH BRICK, JOHN SIBLEY,
DANIEL ELMER.

And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day, JAMES GILES was unanimously re-elected President.

At the annual meeting of the Society of Cincinnati, on the 4th inst. the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year:

Gen. Bloomfield, President.
Gen. John K. Cumming, Vice-President.
George C. Barker, Secretary.
Col. E. Beatty, Treasurer.

Gen. Giles, Col. Ogden, Major Ballard, Gen. Beatty, Gen. Giles, Gen. Dayton, Col. Ogden, Major Ballard, Major Shute, Lieut. Tuttle, Col. Dayton, Col. Whitlock, George C. Thomas, Jr., Committee of Arrangement.

Delegates to the next General Society.

Standing Committee.

Committee of Arrangement.

Mr. SCHULTZ.

It is a well known fact that the sea, for a century past, if not longer, has been encroaching rapidly upon the main land, at Cape Island. Having been lately there, on a visit, I made a memorandum of the annual decrease of the distance from the house at present occupied by Mr. William Hughes to the sea, as noted on the south side of the house. The distances are said to be accurate having been measured and marked for several years by Commodore Decatur the elder, and continued by gentlemen whose accuracy may be relied on. As it may possibly afford amusement to some of your readers I send it to you for publication.

The house was distant from the sea
In 1804, 334 feet. In 1809, 267 feet.
1806, 324 " 1812, 254 "
1807, 291 " 1816, 225 "
1808, 273 " 1817, 206 1/2 "

River Raisin.—A meeting of the citizens of Detroit has been called for the purpose of taking into consideration the remains of the officers and soldiers who were killed on the 18th and 22d of January 1813; at River Raisin, and to adopt measures to have their remains removed to Detroit.

From Havana.—Capt. Gatechair at Baltimore in 9 days from Havana reports that on the 1st he sailed two carrels arrived there from Pensacola, with Spanish soldiers, and the governor of that place, sent by general Jackson. It was expected American vessels would be detained, as a stop was put to loading them. The affair, as might be expected crested considerable sensation.

Justice.—On the 9th inst. in the city court, Baltimore, a colored man was fined 20 dollars, and sentenced to thirty days imprisonment for cruelly beating and abusing his horses.

Young Alligator.—A young Alligator between one and two feet long was caught on the morning of the 4th in one of the docks in New York.

Rapid Emigration to Canada.—From the 25th to the 29th of June 501 settlers arrived at Quebec from Europe. The whole number that have arrived this season, since the River St. Lawrence has been free from ice, is stated in a Quebec paper at 2,378.

Sea Serpent and Whale.—In the Hallowell Advocate, a paper published in the District of Maine the affidavit of Captain West is given describing an engagement between the celebrated sea-serpent, and a whale. The account confirms former statements as to his enormous size, and gives a better idea of his monstrous pays, than any description hitherto given. Captain West, left Boston on the morning of the 21st inst. and at 6 o'clock P. M. about two leagues from Cape Ann, saw directly ahead, distant about three fifths of a mile, an object which he had no doubt was the sea-serpent engaged with a whale, who was endeavouring to elude the attack. The serpent threw up his tale from 25 to 30 feet in a

perpendicular direction, striking the whale with tremendous blows rapidly repeated which were distinctly heard and very loud for 2 or 3 minutes. "They then both disappeared for several minutes, moving in a W. S. W. direction, when they reappeared in shore of us, and about under the sun, the reflection of which was so strong as to prevent our seeing so distinctly as before—when the tremendous blows were repeated, as clearly heard as before. They again went down for a short time, and again came up to the surface under our larboard quarter, the Whale appearing first and the Serpent in pursuit.—Here the view was very fair. The Serpent shot up his tail through the water to the height before mentioned, which he held out of water for some time, waving it in the air, and at the same time his tail remained in this position, raised his head, rather leisurely 15 or 20 feet, as if taking a view of the sea. After remaining in this situation a short time, he again sunk into the water, and disappeared."

We have lately received, says the editor of the Franklin Gazette, from a highly valuable friend in England, a copy of the Extraordinary Red Book, containing a list of all places, pensions, sinecures, in Great Britain. Extracts from this truly eloquent picture of oppression, taxation and corruption, shall be occasionally given in our columns, for the edification and wonder of our readers.

From the "Extraordinary Red Book," it appears, that in pensions and salaries, there are distributed, annually, by the English government to

31 persons, \$2,553,917.
5 persons, 271,780.
10 persons, 1,409,573.

On Sunday morning about 5 o'clock a young man took his horse into Schuylkill for the purpose of swimming him. Unfortunately the animal suddenly plunged into deep water, by which his rider was thrown; and it is supposed received a kick from his horse while under water, as he never rose. His body was recovered in two or three hours, but all attempts at reanimation were ineffectual. Philad. Gaz.

Female Horse Thieves.—Two women were convicted last week, in the county of Berkshire, Mass. of horse stealing.—The one was sentenced to five, and the other to three months confinement in the county prison.

Fire.—A large and elegant building erected at Westfield Mass. for a Cotton Factory, together with a valuable Grist and Saw Mill, were destroyed by fire, on Saturday evening last. The loss is estimated at from 30 to 40,000 dollars.

A woman yesterday afternoon, in a fit of insanity, jumped into the Delaware, at Walnut street wharf. She was extricated without injury. Am. Cen.

The following advertisement is copied from a Baltimore paper.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

An accommodating young man, who is a neat & correct accountant, and would very cheerfully undertake the keeping of books and care of horses; administer prayers, &c. exhortations morning and evening, sing psalms, attend to other duties in general, both spiritual and temporal. Enquire of the printer.

Suicide.—On Thursday afternoon, a man, apparently in sound health, and perfectly sober, walked from his dwelling near Race and Eleventh street, to Schuylkill, accompanied by his son, a boy between 7 and 8 years of age.—On reaching the river he gave the child some pieces of money and then pulling off his clothes which he directed the little boy to take home, he deliberately threw himself into the stream and was seen no more.

Distressing Occurrence.—On Monday evening last, Mr. Isaac Rollins and his wife, of Back Neck, Baltimore county, having left home to attend market, committed the charge of their house to a hired girl; their daughter about 13, and their two little sons about 9 and 11 years of age in order to avoid, as far as possible, the intense heat, which it will be recollected, was very great they retired to a spacious barn a short distance from the house to seek rest, when, dreadful to relate, a beam over them, being heavily laden with rye straw, gave way in the dead of the night and this helpless little family found themselves buried and suffocating under an immense pressure of straw and broken timber. Fortunately the two little boys, laying in a situation more favourable than the females, were enabled, with some difficulty, to extricate themselves; and finally, (although in the dark) succeeded in rescuing the hired girl from the jaws of death. But they were unable to afford reasonable relief to the amiable and only daughter of those disconsolate parents. She sunk into the arms of death before the feeble support at hand could extricate her.

We are happy to learn that the survivors, although considerably injured, are likely to do well. Balt. Pat.

The following singular occurrence is from the "Abellie du Nord," of the 17th August.

An occurrence has happened in the neighbourhood of Fankfort, which is looked upon as an example of divine justice. A woman believing her husband killed in 1805, at the battle of Jena married again without scruple.—The man had not been killed, but only wounded; he was cured by the French and entered the service in one of the Prussian regiments which France raised at the period. After serving for more than three years in Spain, he suddenly returned to Prussia and went to look for his wife. The latter was afraid to acknowledge that she had got another in his place, and offered him to go bed; but immediately induced the new husband to rid her of this returning infortune. The unhappy man was strangled and put into a sack, and they set off to carry him away, and throw him into the sea. But the weight of the body burst the sack, and one foot came through.—The woman hastened to sew up the torn place; but did not perceive at the same time she sewed the clothes

of her accomplice. Being arrived at the bank of the river, the latter proceeded to a pier, and endeavoured to throw over the body of his victim. He was dragged in with him, and was drowning, when the woman, forgetting how important it was to her to hold her tongue set up a terrible cry. Some peasants ran up, the two criminals were arrested, and they confessed the crime with all its particulars.

Fashions for Single Gentlemen.

[From the Boston Magazine.]

Hat.—Of black or white beaver brim half an inch wide,—change—a hat of white straw or chip, brings six inches wide, green or black ribbon. Hat must cock up behind and incline a little over the right or left eye.—This must depend on which side of the street the gentleman walks.

Coat.—Any colour but drab, made to button close up to the chin, button any shape but round; cape of velvet without regard to colour, and cut low in the neck. No nockets, sleeves long enough to hide the fingers.

Vest.—White or black, two inches longer than the coat, to show a strip in front, when the coat is buttoned; collar, shallow to show the cravat.

Cravat.—Four or six, one over the other, according to the heat of the day; stuff, white Cambric or black silk, drawn tight and knotted at the lower edge.

Pantaloon.—Cossack or Mealsack cut, to reach within eight inches of the ankle. Colour, brown or blue, made to hang in graceful folds about the hips.

Boots.—Short and laced before, heels four inches high, shod with steel and tapering to a point to give firmness to the step.

Watch Chain.—Gold if possible, if not, black ribbon or braided hair.

Watch.—Of no consequence.

When a young gentleman is equipped as above, he must wear long hair wisped up before in points, curled a little at the earlocks and hanging down in large bundles behind.

EXTRACT FROM A SERMON

Preached to the Seamen in New-York, by the Rev. Dr. Whitfield.

"Well, my boys, we have clear sky, and are making fine headway over a smooth sea, before a light breeze, and we shall soon lose sight of land. But what means this sudden lowering of the heavens—and that dark cloud arising from beneath the horizon? Hark!—don't you hear the distant thunder?—don't you see those flashes of lightning? There is a storm gathering!—Every man to his duty! How the waves rise and dash against the ship! The air is dark. The tempest rages! Our masts are gone! The ship is on her beam-ends!—What next?"

The preacher paused—and the unexpecting tars, reminded of former perils on the deep, as if struck by the power of magic, arose, and with united voices exclaimed—Take to the long boat.

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

JUNE TERM, 1818.

UPON application of Isaac Townsend, administrator of John Dole, deceased, to limit a time within which the creditors of said deceased shall bring in their debts, claims and demands, or be forever barred from an action against the said Isaac Townsend, administrator as aforesaid:

It is ordered by the Court, That the said administrator give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their claims within one year from the date hereof, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this County; for the space of 2 months; and by publishing the same in one of the newspapers of this state for the like space of time; and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his demand within the time so limited, (such public notice being given) shall be forever barred his action therefor against said administrator.

By the Court, T. ELMER, CLK.
July 13, 1818—2m

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

JUNE TERM, 1818.

BENEZER SKELEY, esq. administrator of Charles Lockerman, deceased, having exhibited to this Court an account of the debts and credits of said deceased, so far as they can be discovered, by which it appears that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay said debts:

Therefore, on application of said administrator, setting forth that said deceased died seized of lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate, in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises.

Also at the Term aforesaid, David Garrison, Guardian of Sarah Tullis, setting forth, that said ward has no personal estate; and praying a decree of this Court for sale of a lot of Cedar Swamp on Black Water, for her support and maintenance.

It is ordered, That all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of said deceased, and said minor do appear before the Judges of this Court on the first day of September Term next, at 10 o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the whole of the real estate of said deceased should not be sold to satisfy said debts, and why said lot of Cedar-Swamp should not be sold for support and maintenance.

By the Court, T. ELMER, CLK.
July 13, 1818—2m

NOTICE.

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

A Lot of Woodland,

joining John Chance and Benjamin Munsey, containing about forty acres. Also, A LOT of MEADOW, joining John Brinton and Munsey, containing about forty acres. Conditions at sale by

Avis Cullen,
Guardian of Spencer Cullen
May 11th, 1818—4t

By the President of the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS,

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

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

JOHN GARDINER,

Chief Clerk General Land Office: And sold by him and at Milledgeville: Printers of the laws who publish this notice shall have copies.

War Department, Pension Office,

May 27, 1818.

NOTICE.

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

J. C. CALHOUN, Secretary of War.

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

May 28 2m

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

THEREFORE, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal of the lots in the town of Marathon, (heretofore called Milton's Bluff) on the south bank of the river Tennessee, (near the head of the Muscle Shoals) in Alabama Territory, shall be held at Huntsville, in the said territory, on the second Monday in October next. The sales shall continue open for one week, and longer if necessary, and the lots shall be offered for sale in regular numerical order, beginning with the lowest number.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 20th day of May, 1818.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President.

JOSIAH MEIGS,

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

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

JOHN GARDINER,

Chief Clerk. Printers of the laws who insert this notice, shall have copies of the Map and Plan.

Jan 7 1st, 1818 - Oe 1

Money! Money!

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

Daniel L. Burt.

June 1st, 1818 - 1f

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

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

JAMES MONROE.

By the President.

JOSIAH MEIGS,

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

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

JOHN GARDINER,

Chief Clerk in the General Land Office.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

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

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,

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

April 20, 1818 - ocl.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 31st day of March, 1818.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,

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

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

April 20, 1818 - ocl.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

April 27th, 1818. Notice is hereby given, that the several acts of limitation, heretofore passed, and which barred the allowance and settlement of certain evidences of public debt, have been suspended for two years, by an act passed the 18th of April, 1818, of which the following is a copy.

WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury.

AN ACT to authorise the payment of certain certificates.

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

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

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

April 13, 1818 - Approved.

JAMES MONROE

Treasury Department,

Washington, April 10th, 1818.

Notice is hereby Given

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

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

Wm. H. Crawford,

April 16 - th 18 Secretary of Treasury

Sheriff's Sales.

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

A Lot of Salt Marsh,

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

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot,

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

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Land,

With the improvements thereon - situate in the township of Maurice River. Lot contains eight acres, more or less; joins lands of James Riggins and others; with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Jeremiah Billings, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Lee; and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

June 15th, 1818 - 4t

Sheriff's Sale.

By Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the twenty-first day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton.

A House and Lot,

Situate in the township of Fairfield. Lot contains half an acre, more or less; joins lands of Joseph Bateman and others. Seized as the property of Richard Mulford, and taken in execution at the suit of Enoch H. Moore, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

June 15th, 1818 - 4t

25 Dollars Reward.

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

Clark Henderson.

Dividing Creeks, May 19th, 1818 - 1f



WHICH ARE CELEBRATED FOR THE CURE OF MOST DISEASES TO WHICH THE HUMAN BODY IS LIABLE.

Prepared only by the Sole Proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

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

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

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

DR. ROBERTSON'S INFALLIBLE Worst Destroying Lozenges. A Medicine highly necessary in all Pains of the Throat. PRICE 50 CENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

May 11, 1818.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTORY.

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

Stee Creek Factory.

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

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

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

John S. Wood,

John E. Jeffers.

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

JOHN E. JEFFERS. Stee Creek, March 30, 1818.

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

BLANKS FOR SALE At the Office of the Whig.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

BUCK & FITHIAN, OFFER FOR SALE, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, AT THE WHITE STORE-HOUSE, Opposite Stratton & Buck's, IN BRIDGETON.

The following articles: BATEMAN'S Drops, Godfrey's Cordials, Turlington's Balsam, British Oil, Essence of Peppermint, Dalby's Carminative, Opodeldoc, Haarlem Oil, Oil of Spike, Balsam of Fir, Anderson's Pills, Hooper's Pills, Lee's Pills, Fisher's Pills, Rush's Antibilious Pills, Coxe's Hive-Syrup, Hooping-Cough Syrup, Spic'd Syrup of Rhubarb Wine Bitters, Wormseed Oil.

Together with a complete assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

ALSO, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Cardamom Seeds, Essence of Lemon, Oil of Burgamot, Rose Water, Pearl Barley, Sago, Tapioca, Tamarinds, Lemon Acid, Salts of Lemon, Lemon, Cinnamon, Anniseed, Peppermint, Life of Man, and Perfect Love.

CORDIAZS, of the first quality.

French Chalk, Pocket Lights, Durable Ink, Boxes of Paints, Water Colours, Windsor Soap, Soap Balls, Shaving Soap, Pomatum, Court Plaster, Smelling Bottles, Breast Pipes, Nipple Glasses, Liquid Blacking, Cake do.

Polishing Powders, White Wax, Wafers, do. Clothes' Brushes, do. Hat do. Hair do. Do. do. patent, do. Shoe do. White Wash do.

PAINTS & OILS. White Lead, 1st and 2d quality, ground, do. do. dry, Red Lead, Litharge, Whiting, Spirits Turpentine, Gum Copal, Window Glass, of different sizes, Prussian Blue, Patent Green, Chalk, red and white, Glue, Sand Paper, Gold Leaf, Spanish Brown, ground, do do dry, Yellow Ochre, ground, do do dry, Venetian Red, Verdigrise, do do dry, do do distilled, Copal Varnish, Rosin, Spermaceti Oil, winter, do do summer, do do.

Linseed, Oxford Stone Ochre, American do do, Patent Yellow, Rose Pink, Umber, Orange Mineral, Vermilion, Cromic Yellow, Drop Lake, Black Lead, Ivory Black, Lamp Black, Camels Hair Pencils, Paint Brushes, Sash Tools, Putty.

DYE-STUFFS. Log Wood, stick, Do do ground, Fustic, stick, do ground, Nicaragua Wood, Red Wood, stick, Do do ground, Cam Wood, ground, Madder, Copperas, Allum, Bengal Indigo, Spanish Indigo, Blue-Vitriol, Pearl Ash, Annatto, best, do common, Oil Vitriol.

MINERAL WATER, From the Fountain, or in Bottles.

Orders from Physicians, Country Merchants, or Manufacturers, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. June 29 - 1f

THE SUBSCRIBER, In addition to his former line of business, HAS OPENED A STATIONARY, School and Blank Book WAREHOUSE,

AT No. 191, SOUTH FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE he has on hand an extensive variety of articles in the above (and paper) lines which will be sold at the lowest prices, or bartered for RAGS.

As his assortment is particularly calculated for country Storekeepers, they will find it their interest to call. Orders attended to with promptness and despatch.

George Helmhold, Paper Maker. June 22, 1818 - 1f

WAR DEPARTMENT. PERSONS OFFICE, MARCH 26, 1818.

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

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

Approved, J. C. CALHOUN.

POSITIVE!!! PERSONS indebted to the Subscriber on Book account are requested to pay him - if not attended to before the first day of August the Books will be left in the hands of a Justice.

William Steelling. Bridgeton, July 6, 1818 - 1f.

CEDAR RAILS. A QUANTITY OF CEDAR RAILS, FOR SALE. Inquire of Stratton & Buck. Bridgeton, July 6, 1818 - 1f.