The Washington Whig.

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THE WHIG

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ADDRESS

Delivered at Cedarville at the celebration on the 4th inst.

BY DR. E. BATEMAN.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I AM aware that apologies ought often to be little regarded, inasmuch as they are many times attached to an elaborate performance, and intended to make an undue impression in favor of the performer.

On this occasion, however, I consider it no more than justice to myself to state, that since it became my duty to prepare for this service, my time has been largely occupied by other pressing concerns, and the opportunities I have found to devote to it, have consisted of small intervals of time at detached periods, and almost invariably under the influence of that lassitude of body and mind consequent to fatigue, and oppressively warm weather.—I mention these facts in excuse for the desultory manner of my address.

Most of you, fellow citizens, have frequently heard, and often read orations delivered in honor of this, the proudest day in our annals: indeed so much has been said, and in such a variety of forms, that I altogether despair of entertaining you with any thing new. And why should I attempt it? The events which this day ought to call to mind are of so important a character, so intimately connected with our origin, political condition and prospects, that like the privileges and duties of a christian we need often to be put in remembrance of them; and therefore a brief historical recapitulation of what you have already learned, will not, I hope, be considered useless or altogether uninteresting.

America was not discovered until long after the other three quarters of the earth, Europe, Asia, and Africa, were peopled, or frequently visited by civilized men.

This vast continent was unknown to the inhabitants on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean until the year 1492 (three hundred and twenty-six years ago) when the adventurous Columbus impressed with the belief that in this direction lay another continent, and being inflamed with an ardent desire of searching for it, obtained at length the patronage and assistance of Ferdinand, and Isabella of Spain in the undertaking.—He was successful:—after a voyage of considerable length, in which he had to combat the mutinous disposition of his men, as well as other serious difficulties, he discovered the long wished for object. A later navigator, Americus Vespucius, visited these shores and made further discoveries, and unfortunately succeeded in robbing the original discoverer of the honor which was justly his of giving name to the new world. It is honorable, however, to the North American teachers, poets, and statesmen, that they have always cherished a reverence for the name and memory of Christopher Columbus, the recollection of whom is infinitely more precious to our youth than that of his successor.

Like most new countries, the early settlements were subjected to great privations and distresses; many of the colonists at this period were cut off by the natives or perished by disease; more than 100 years elapsed before much progress had been made, and it was not till nearly twice that period, that the number of European settlers, or the regularity of the government of the colonies, acquired much interest.

After about the close of the 16th century, they began to flourish, and had it not been for the religious disputes and persecutions which disgraced a period of their history, during the early part of the seventeenth century, the spectacle would have been exhibited of a people possessing the high sense of liberty for which the English nation was at that time so conspicuous, quietly and rapidly advancing in agriculture, navigation, and improvements in civil society. As time progressed, old superstitions gave way, and a more rational estimate of ecclesiastical as well as political liberty succeeded. The prosperity of the colonies began to attract not only the attention, but the jealousy of the mother country; the consequence of which was the adoption of various measures on her part, calculated to repress their rising greatness. Instead of the fostering care and kind attention which they had a natural right to expect, the colonies found that they were destined to encounter a series of encroachments on their unalienable privileges, and repeated inroads upon those principles of freedom which they had imbibed from their ancestors, and which they could not but cherish with the most scrupulous vigilance. The consequence was, discontents ensued, and collisions arose. The colonists, however, conducted with more prudence and moderation than could have been expected. Humble petitions, and remonstrances, couched in respectful language, and fraught with protestations of unshaken loyalty, were the means, and the only ones to which they resorted to obtain redress of the black catalogue of grievances under which they labored; a recital of which you have just heard. These peaceable efforts were nevertheless unavailing; a short-sighted and impolitic ministry, deaf alike to the appeals of reason, or the demands of public law, continued their course of measures; oppression was added to unkindness, and a determination on their part became every day more apparent to rule this land with a rod of iron, until at length, in the year 1773, an undisguised attempt was made by the introduction of a large quantity of tea charged with a duty levied by the British parliament, which it was attempted forcibly to collect. The colonies had always denied the right of the Mother Country to tax them without their consent, a sentiment with which the government was well acquainted; this measure was therefore regarded as evincive of a fixed determination to enforce the requisition.—It was met by the colonists with indignation; and a steady and firm resolution to resist the execution of the purpose.

With the events that immediately followed, you are familiar; in the harbour of Boston a quantity of this obnoxious tea was thrown into the water by the exasperated inhabitants; the Boston Port Act was passed, by which that town was deprived of the privileges of a port, by the removal of the Custom-House to Salem. The breach rapidly widened, a general moving among the colonies was observed, and plans were concerted for a confederate opposition to the pretensions of which they complained; a Congress, composed of delegates from the colonies, was convened, and every preparation made to meet any or every consequence that might result from the pertinacious adherence of Great Britain to the policy which she had chosen to adopt. No accommodation of differences was attained, and actual hostilities commenced at Lexington, near Boston, on the 19th of April, 1774. A party of Provincial Militia were then and there fired on, and several killed, by a body of British regulars under Major Pitcairn. The Rubican was now passed. The manner in which the controversy was to be settled, was ascertained. Now came on the tug of war, a war as unprovoked by the colonies, as it was sedulously avoided by them; nothing short of a compromitment of the natural and inherent rights of freemen would have been deemed too great a sacrifice for the preservation of peace. It could not be maintained on these terms. Despotism was unrelenting, and the colonists, relying on the justice of their cause, and confiding in the God of Battles for protection and support, with an enthusiasm rarely equalled, prepared to encounter the perils, hardships, privations, and sufferings incideat, inseparably incident to a state of warfare.

The conflict which ensued was long, arduous, and bloody. In the early part of it, no more seems to have been aimed at by the colonies, than a redress of grievances and a return to their allegiance, and loyalty to the mother country; and it was not until the 4th of July, 1776, more than two years after the commencement of hostilities, that the far-fam'd Declaration of Independence was promulgated to the world. This event produced a new era in the contest, and added nerve and perseverance to those patriotic warriors, who were now not only fighting for the restoration of invaded rights, but for the establishment of that independence which they had boldly ventured to proclaim. Every thing was now emphatically big with the fate of empire. On the one side was arrayed hardy veterans, inured to arms, and skilled in the science of war;—on the other, regulars hastily collected, and militia badly disciplined. In this view, the event seemed almost hopeless for the struggling colonists—but in another respect they had vastly the advantage;—they had an immense prize at stake; they were contending for the birth-right of freedom, the privilege of self-government. These motives were of the most exhilerating character, and induced them to meet trials and difficulties, wounds and death, with a firmness, and with an alacrity to which their mercenary enemies were strangers. To recount the many instances of heroism and bravery displayed by the American troops, or to enumerate the phalanx of gallant commanders who operated under the orders of the great and revered *Washington*, is not my intention;—time would fail me for the purpose—suffice it to say, that after many years hard fighting, a period of time, chequered with successes and reverses, it pleased the Great Disposer of Events to cause our enemies to be at peace with us. That Guardian Providence which had mercifully vouchsafed to guarantee emancipation from the thraldom of trans-Atlantic oppression, with unsleeping vigilance, watched over our agonizing land, and in his own time put a period to the combat, by granting to the oppressed that freedom for which they panted.

Provisional articles of peace between Great Britain and the United States, were signed on the 30th of November, 1782—by which the independence of the States was acknowledged in its fullest extent. From this period until 1789, the U. States were governed by the articles of confederation which had kept them together during the war. And this mode of government being, upon trial, found inconvenient, it was superceded by the adoption of the constitution, under the benign auspices of which we have ever since remained. This constitution being the supreme law of the land, and paramount to all other laws or regulations, ought of course to be studied, and well understood by every citizen. The excellencies of it are numerous and striking; it is framed on the broad, yet correct principle, that all men are born equal; it therefore recognizes no hereditary distinction, admits no order of nobility. It subjects all to the operation of the law, and extends protection equally to every citizen. It guarantees the right of trial by jury, and the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus. It subordinates the military to the civil authority; permits the citizen to keep and bear arms; gives ample latitude to the right of suffrage; provides for periodical and frequent elections, and secures the freedom of them. It confers the freedom of speech and of the press; subject to corrections for wanton attacks on individuals; and what is more; it confirms to every inhabitant of the land free toleration of religion. It gives to all the privilege of worshipping their Creator in the way most agreeable to their consciences, and no one is permitted to molest or make afraid.

These are some of the leading traits in the federal constitution, which have occurred to my mind, without referring to the instrument. Many other important stipulations might be enumerated, but I forbear.

The confrast between our form of government and those in vogue elsewhere, is palpably great; and the advantage in favor of the former is unquestionable, so much so, that every individual has a deep interest in preserving it free from infraction or abuse. From the period of the ratification of this constitution, until the declaration of the late war, with the exception of two or three short intervals, the principal powers of Europe were engaged in sanguinary and devastating wars. It was the duty, and obviously the interest of the United States to assume, and if possible maintain neutral ground. The contending powers, in their inveterate hostility, little regarded the right of neutrals, and we found our peace assailed, and acts of indignity and injustice practised towards us by the most conspicuous of those powers, particularly England and France.—We agreeable to the principles which we had avowed, endeavoured to obtain redress by remonstrance and negociation.—We were but partially successful. Great Britain, by her practice of impressment of our seamen, her principles of blockade, and other unfriendly deportment towards us, had long tried our patience, and wearied our forbearance.—We had expostulated and negociated, till any further attempts at the settlement of differences to that way, seemed not only to promise do success, but was likely to establish for us as a nation the character of a pusillanimous and timid people, who could not even be "kick'd into a war;" and in this way the reputation and efficiency of a republican government was in danger of falling into disrepute. Considering the violent agitation that prevailed in Europe, for a long time previous to 1812, and the unlawful exercise of power by the issue and execution of orders in council, decrees, &c. having an injurious and unrighteous operation on the United States; together with the cruel and altogether indefensible practice of impressment of our seamen by Great Britain, it is more matter of surprise that we avoided a state of war so long, than that we should be involved in it at last.

No example can be produced of a nation possessing the same moral power, and entertaining a regard for its known and general character, that ever made greater efforts to maintain their honour and good name, without an occurrence to this resort, than did the United States. The nation had so long enjoyed peace, that the habits and pursuits of the people were identified with such a condition; and though it was afterwards abundantly proven, that we possessed the best materials in the world, whereof to compose an active and efficient military and naval force, yet we lacked experience—a large majority of the gallant officers and men who had seen service and distinguished themselves in the revolution, had already descended to the tomb of their ancestors; most of the comparatively few that remained were too old for active duty; and but few of the younger part of our population had ever enjoyed an opportunity of becoming proficient in the science of arms—The consequence was, that the early part of the contest on the land was not characterized by that skill and celerity of operation, which was manifested afterwards. In courage, chivalric bravery, we were never deficient: but this quality, unless judiciously directed, is not of itself sufficient to insure success. As the war progressed, however, many brave and consummate commanders were brought into view. Your own recollections will point them out; for my part, to avoid a charge of invidiousness, I shall not stop to particularize. This war, like most others with which history makes us familiar, was diversified in its progress with favourable and discouraging events. We achieved many glorious victories, and sustained some defeats. In addition to the difficulty of procuring good officers, which was soon obviated, we had to contend, through the whole course of it, with an embarrassed treasury, and I am sorry to add, an unreasonable, and in some instances, almost treasonable opposition to the prosecution of it, by too many of our own citizens. This opposition, engendered in the effervescence of party spirit, has since been unequivocally censured even by those who were instrumental in fomenting it. I mention not this circumstance with a view to recrimination; far be it from me to disturb the harmony that so happily prevails. I only wish to erect a beacon on *Charybdis*, that the danger may be more readily avoided in future. Notwithstanding all these forbidding circumstances, our land forces, by their decisive strokes on the north and north-western frontier, at Baltimore, New Orleans, and other places, made such an impression on the enemy as to sicken him of the contest. And the many redoubtable deeds of our gallant navy, inflicted such deadly wounds on the pride and naval haughtiness of that power, who had arrogated to herself the appellation of "Mistress of the Ocean," that it was impossible for her (however adroitly she made the attempt) to disguise the chagrin and extreme mortification that she experienced. To have been out-done at all, would have been sufficiently distressing; but to be repeatedly beaten in fair and open combat, by those "fir built frigates" and "cock-boats," with the a striped bunting" at their mast-heads, which she had often affected to deride, was almost insupportable.

But peace has been restored—the same Almighty Providence, which had in former days delivered us out of much tribulation, again interposed, and terminated the conflict in a manner honourable and advantageous to the United States. The valuable results have been to inspire confidence (under God) in our own strength, and resources;—to establish a national character for bravery and skill; to make the name of North America respected in every part of the world, to add reputation to our form of government, (an important result);—to extinguish, in a remarkable degree, the prevalence and heat of party spirit;—to teach the mutual dependence that exists between our navigation and agricultural, and every other occupation and interest; to strengthen the bond of union among the States, by the destruction of local jealousies and selfish policy; to have dissipated any remaining hostility to a moderate naval force; to have introduced, and put in possession of the nation, to be reserved for other emergencies, a large stock of military science and experience; and to have rendered us more secure for the future from the injustice of other powers.

But so many advantages could not be expected to accrue without some concomitant evils; and among these must be reckoned, as the most serious, the loss of many valuable lives, and the consequent multiplication of widows and orphans; the accumulation of the public debt, and possibly, in some degree, a deterioration of the public morals; of this, however, to any great extent, I doubt. If it must be admitted, of which I demand proof, that a soldier leaves the army with less virtue than he enters it; yet so few are they in number, compared with the entire population, and so dispersed over this extensive country, that their influence on the mass of society must be limited.

Some have apprehended that the late war would have the effect of exciting a troublesome spirit of military ambition, and thirst for "deeds in arms," incompatible with the true interests of the nation, which are on all hands acknowledged to be the cultivation of peace and amity with every power. Of this I have no fear, being more inclined to adopt the sentiment of the venerable John Adams, that we have and are likely to have too little, rather than too much, of that spirit which would readily prompt us "to assert our rights or avenge our wrongs." All experience proves that *we* who are essentially an agricultureral people, who have ample domains, and can quietly repose under our own "vines and figtrees," stand less in need of the *curb* than the *spur*. It has always been my greatest apprehension, notwithstanding we have been called a nation of politicians, that we should be too much inclined to "settle down on our lees," grow remiss in the exercise of our political duties, and undervalue our political privileges.

Another effect which grew out of the war, was an unsettled and diseased condition of the circulating medium of the country. The banks closed their vaults, and specie disappeared. This for awhile; and during the struggle, was deemed sound policy in order to prevent the draw that was constantly making upon the precious metals, resident among us.

Upon the return of Peace, however, specie payments ought to have been immediately resumed by the banks.

This was the right time it was expected, and they had the ability to do it, unless they had unjustifiably overdealt at a time when they were irresponsible. This the banks, from motives of interest, declined doing, and thus prepared the way for the establishment of the bank of the United States, which otherwise would not have been chartered.—This large monied institution, admitted into the heart of the union, and connected with government, has been viewed with jealousy as a Mammoth machine, which might, and probably would, at some future day, be converted to improper purposes.

I am not conversant with the correctness of the proceedings of that institution: already complaints have been urged, whether well founded, I know not. That the State Banks whose name ought to be "Legion," and whose craft has been disturbed by this, in their estimation, intruder, should complain, is not wonderful: it was a circumstance to be calculated, and it ought always to be remembered, that the mercenary disposition of the State Banks procured these things for them, and if they are now reaping the fruit of their folly, every one knows to whose account it must be ascribed.—The inordinate rage for banking which has taken possession of the people of the United States, I am compelled to consider as a national calamity. The sea has its bounds beyond which it cannot pass; but where this all-pervading spirit will find a resting place, seems altogether problematical. At the rate of increase which has been witnessed for the last few years, no one can foresee what will be the result. At this time the notes of many of the banks are below par value, at a short distance from their own vicinity. An individual in this predicament would be expected soon to surrender for the benefit of his creditors, and I shall be mistaken if that will not be the case with some of these trading companies. The utility, and if you please, the necessity of a banking capital of moderate extent in this country is conceded, but he that would at the era of the adoption of the constitution of the United States have predicted, that in less than thirty years there would be in operation within its limits some three or four hundred chartered banks, would have been esteemed as visionary, as he who declares the Earth to be hollow and proposes to explore the cavity. These banks from the facility which they afford of procuring money, have induced in many instances, ill-advised speculations; abandonment of regular business for the enchanting charms of trade, and the delusive hope of acquiring fortunes with little trouble or labour. A wide door has been opened, and I know not who will be able to shut it; many have entered in thereat, and have travelled, and are travelling the broad and wayward road to temporal destruction.

In addition to the proceeds of the different taxes, government were under the necessity, during the war, of borrowing money for the purpose of prosecuting it. This was generally obtained at a high premium and the payments were put forward several years for a considerable portion of it; whilst the length and expense of the contest was unknown, it was prudent to obtain if practicable, a long credit; but no one at that time dreamed that in so short a period after the conclusion of the war, the public funded debt not due for years to come, would command a high premium on the other side of the question:—yet such is the fact; in one year great difficulty in obtaining loans on reasonable terms, in the next, a great price demanded for the privilege of redeeming these very loans. Government were not disposed to gratify the cupidity of the holders of stock, and therefore dispensed with a portion of their revenue, by the repeal of all the internal taxes. So abundant have been the receipts into the public treasury within the last three years, that we have been enabled to defray the ordinary expenses of the government in all its branches; to take up the floating debt as fast as it has been ascertained; to pay the interest on all, and the principal of the funded debt as soon as due; to gradually increase the navy; to reconstruct the public edifices, which the late enemy had, contrary, to the usages of civilized warfare, destroyed;—to embellish the capital;—to provide in a most liberal manner for the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, whose circumstances are not sufficiently comfortable—to relieve by pensions the widows and orphans created by the late war; and to chastise a few restive tribes of Indians on our southern border; and yet have a surplusage of money remaining.—A fact which speaks more than volumns would do in favour of the enviable standing which this nation has acquired; and when contrasted with the exhausted condition of the European powers, whose finances are in such a dilapidated condition, and whose governments are so overwhelmed with the accumulation of debt, which they are wholly unable to redeem, even after pressing from their wretched subjects taxes in every imaginable shape, and to an amount limited only by the capacity of payment,—is a source of honest national pride.

It must not be concealed, however, that whilst the public coffers have been replet-

nished by the heavy importations of dutiable articles, the people in their separate capacity have suffered an injury by it.—The introduction into the country and exhibition for sale in every corner and neighbourhood of it, of imported goods, has had the effect of drawing off the specie in circulation, and of lessening the efforts which most would find it to their advantage to make, to fabricate for themselves.—The general pacification in Europe has produced an important change in the course of business and trade. This nation is deprived of a profitable carrying trade which was once enjoyed, and as convoys are now unnecessary, voyages rendered more expeditious, and all impediment to the free use of the ocean removed, every nation has become its own carrier, & we are repressed within the limits of our own natural commerce, and even this has been unsteady and precarious in its profits; and although congress have done much to foster and promote its interests, yet we still have more tonnage than cargoes, and the whole business goes on heavily. Many of our manufacturing establishments which sprang up during the war have perished for lack of support, or been choak'd out by the overwhelming competition of foreign articles. The importance of granting the most essential of them adequate protection, seems to be appreciated by the government; an ignorance in the first place of the degree of support which would be requisite to sustain them, together with the vast sacrifice of similar articles of foreign preparation in our own market, (perhaps intended) has continued to depress those establishments which remain. I look forward to the period, not far distant I hope, when by the permanent adjustment of unsettled and fluctuating business, and the moderate but effectual protection of the government, those institutions, so necessary to perfect our independence, will be able to compete in the market with similar productions from whatever quarter produced. In the meantime, a little abatement of attachment to the one, and a cordial disposition to encourage the other, is requisite, in order to give a fair chance to our own productions; for those who examine with a pre-existing prejudice, seldom judge correctly. The agriculture of the United States, the business of an immense majority of the people, is however prosperous. The products of the earth compose the essential articles of subsistence, and those who have been employed in cultivating them have generally found their labour well repaid. In this branch of industry after all, notwithstanding it has been the employment of mankind ever since the days of Adam, we are far from being proficients, and though some districts of country in the United States, as well as Europe, have advanced a-head of the main body; yet it is not probable that perfection has been anywhere attained. To us, fellow citizens, in these ends of the earth, it is all-important that more attention should be bestowed on this first and most honourable calling; and it is certainly matter of congratulation that a disposition to do so is becoming more evident.

Upon the whole, when we take a calm and critical survey of the form of government under which we live; of the wise and equitable manner in which it has been administered; when we consider the state of our foreign relations, and the prosperous condition of our finances; when we reflect upon the lightness of the public burthens, the civil and religious liberties of the people, the sure reward that await prudent, industry, and the many concomitant privileges and blessings with which we, as a nation, are favoured, surely no one can withhold the tribute of gratitude which is due to our great Benefactor. Verily he has not dealt so with any other nation.—Where is the man in this land that is not in principle a republican? Who is there that does not ardently wish for the success of those in South America, or elsewhere, who are struggling for the privilege of self-government, and a free constitution! Who is there that will not cordially contribute the little that may be required of him for the support and prosperity of such a government? Certainly none.

The duties of the government are to preserve peace without and tranquility within, so far as a faithful and impartial administration toward foreign powers, and its own citizens, can effect it.—Equal and exact justice to all nations—equal and exact justice to every citizen. Our duties as political citizens, are the cultivation of a peaceable and quiet disposition;—a proper estimate of, and regular attention to our political privileges; by the habitual exercise of the elective franchise;—an acquaintance with the principles of our constitution;—a candid examination of the measures of the government;—a watchful attention to the conduct of those in power, a liberal support of those who manage our public affairs, and an observance of the laws of the land in which we live, thereby affording a recommendation of their observance to others by the force of our example as well as precept.—Let us perform those duties—remembering that it is the virtue of the people which affords the best guarantee for the continuance of our liberties and prosperity—for its *righteousness* which exalteth a nation, but *sin* is a reproach to any people.

The following revolting and shocking narration of the cruelty and revenge of a creditor towards his unfortunate debtor, is found among the notes attached to a volume of "*American Poetry*," lately published in New York, by Mr. Woodworth.

Some years since (says Howard) a young man, by the name of Brown, was cast into the prison of this city for debt. His manners were very interesting. His fine dark eyes beamed so much intelligence, his lively countenance expressed so much ingehiousness, that I was induced contrary to my usual rule, to seek his acquaintance. Companions in misery soon become attached to each other.

Brown was informed that one of his creditors would not consent to his discharge, that he had abused him very much (as is usual in such cases) and made a solemn oath before his God to keep him in jail '*till he rotted!*' I watched Brown's countenance when he received this information; and, whether it was fancy or not, I cannot say, but I thought I saw the cheering spirit of hope, in that moment, desert him for ever.

Nothing gave Brown pleasure but the daily visits of his amiable wife. By the help of a kind relation, she was able to give Brown sometimes soup, wine, and fruit; and every day, clear or stormy, she visited the prison to cheer the drooping spirits of her husband. She was uncommonly pretty. She seemed an angel, administering consolation to a man about to converse with angels. One day passed the hour of one o'clock and she came not. Brown was uneasy. Two, three, and four o'clock passed, and she did not appear. Brown was distracted. A messenger arrived. Mrs. Brown was very dangerously ill, and supposed to be dying in a convulsive fit. As soon as Brown received this information, he darted to the door with the rapidity of lightning. The inner door was open—and the jailer, who had just let some in, was closing it as Brown passed violently through it. The jailer knocked him down with a massy iron key which he held in his hand, and Brown was carried lifeless, and covered with blood to his cell.

Mrs. Brown died—and her husband was denied even the sad privilege of closing her eyes. He lingered for some time, till, at last he called me one day, and gazing on me, while a faint smile played upon his lips, he said he believed death was more kind than his creditors.' After a few convulsive struggles, he expired.

Legislators and sages of America! permit me to ask you—how much benefit has that creditor derived from the imprisonment and consequent death of an amiable man, in the bloom of youth, who, without this cruelty, might have flourished, even now, an ornament and a glory to the nation.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

On Divine Mercy.

Shall the wand'rer's harp of sorrow
Always tell the tale of woe?
Shall the night no joyful morrow
Of unclouded transport know?
Shall the bosom fill'd with sadness—
Shall the boiling blood of madness,
Never know the calm of peace,
Balm of hope, or beam of bliss?

Wake, my harp! nor weak, nor mildly,
Let thy notes of rapture swell:
Wake, my harp! and warbling wildly,
Of immortal triumphs tell.
Holy fire,—seraphic feeling,
O'er my melting mind are stealing,
Heav'nward rolls my ravish'd eye—
Loud I strike the harp of joy

On a throne of love, where never
Weeping-mis'ry pled in vain
Mercy sits, and smiles forever,
On the sons of grief and pain.
All their wretchedness and mourning
To delight and triumph turning;
Sorrow looks no longer pale,
Wipes her tears, forgets her tale.

Weeping orphan! God has found thee;
Led thee to thy mother's breast;
Wand'ring stranger! all around thee
Smiles thy blissful home of rest:
Strengthen'd is the arm of weakness;
Cool'd the fever'd heart of sickness;
Mortal strifes and pangs are o'er;
Mortals live to die no more.

Sons of earth behold him bending—
God, your Father!—from above;
Peace and mercy sweetly blending
With his tender looks of love;
Sweeter than a seraph's vespers,
Is the welcome which he whispers;—
"Come ye weary and opprest,
"Come ye heavy laden,—rest!

"Rest ye from the care and sorrow,
"Which in seasons past ye knew;
"'Tis an everlasting morrow—
"Scenes of endless bliss—ye view:
"From the snares of guilt and error,—
"From the grasp of death and terror,
"Rest secure—on me depend—
"Me, your Father and your Friend."

O my soul! all song excelling,
Are the wonders I would sing:
O'er the harp, with rapture dwelling,
Fain my hand would wake the string,
Which, on high, still best expressing
Heavenly worship—heavenly blessing—
Breathes, in every ravish'd ear,
Tones, which none but angels hear.

But my hand, bewilder'd, straying
O'er a melancholy lyre,
All its feebleness betraying,
Fails to wake the strain of fire,
Which would tell of love and pleasure,—
Joys, no finite mind can measure.
Harp, be hush'd!—and song, depart!—
Come—a silent, grateful heart!

X.

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 Bircherd.

C. Ichabod Comton, Elizabeth Clark, Mr. Cristy.

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'Giliard, Peter Gamble, Gilbert Gorden Abraham Carrison, Mary Gray.

H. Thomas F. Hyndinan, Thomas Harland, Philip Harris, Isaac Hauthorn, James Hampton, John Harris, Timothy Harris.

L. Thomas Long.

M. Henry Moore, George M'Kean, Aaron More, John M'Gee, Rosanna Matthews, Catharine F. R. Moore

N. John L. Nieugent, Susanna Null.

O. James Ogden, Jun.

P. Elijah Porch, Josiah Piers.

R. Mark Richards, 3, David Reeves, Aaron Riley, John Rose, Lewis Reeves, Reeves Robinson, Walter Robinson.

S. David Stapham, Thos. & Benjamin Shepard, Ichabod Simpkins, Abraham Sayre, 2, Daniel Shaw, Eden M. Seeley, William Smith, John Scudder, David Sheppard, Deborah Stratton.

T. Benjamin Taylor Isaac Trump, Samuel Tomlinson, Elizabeth Thomas, Margaret Titsworth.

V. Isaac Vail.

W. James White, Adrian Woodruff, William Wood, Jacob M. Welch, Thomas B. Wood: David Whitakar, George Wagner, Thomas West, Thomas Ware, Susan Wetherby Mary Williams.

CURTIS OGDEN, P. M.

Bridgeton, July 6th, 1818.

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 crepitors 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 publishiug 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.

EBENEZER SEELEY, 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. EEMER, 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 Benoni 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

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—3t

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, JULY 20, 1818.

Eastport.—On the 30th inst. General [illegible] and Col. Sargent, gentlemen appointed on the part of the United States by Massachusetts, took possession of this place, when the American colours were hoisted and a salute fired. The British troops evacuated the place and went over to St. Andrews.

Gallant Exploit.—Captain James Turner of Bucksport, (Me.) was captured in the schr. Eight Sisters, on the 15th June last, while fishing off Nova Scotia, by the British sloop of war Wye. The crew were put on board the Wye, but captain Turner was left on board the schooner; which was carried to Digby. After lying there 12 days, a prize master and three seamen were put on board, with orders to proceed to Halifax.—On the night of the 4th June, captain Turner securing the fire arms and cutlasses to his own use, while the prize-master and one other man were asleep, fastened them below without being discovered, and then took a pistol in each hand, and gave his orders to the two men on deck, who obeyed. He arrived near Machias on the day following, and landed the prize-master and one man; and again set sail, and arrived at Bucksport on the 4th of July in triumph.

Early Potatoes.—Early potatoes, it is said, may be produced in great quantities, by resetting the plants, after taking off the small and large ones. A gentleman in Dumfries, has replanted them six different times in a season, without any additional manure; and instead of a falling off in quantity, he gets a larger crop at every rising than the former. His plants have all on them three distinct crops, and he supposes they may continue to vegetate and germinate until they are stopped by the frost. By these means he has a new crop every eight days, and has had the same for six weeks past.

Rats and Mice.—It is said, that the plant called Dog's Tongue, bruised with a hammer, and placed in barns, granaries, &c. will drive away rats and mice.

Frigate Congress.—The U. S. frigate Congress arrived at Hampton Roads on the 8th inst. from Buenos Ayres, for which place she sailed last fall, with Messrs. Rodney, Graham, and Bland, Commissioners, to ascertain the true state of affairs in South America. Mr. Bland, it is said, was left at Buenos Ayres, in the quality of a public representative from the United States. The Congress touched at St. Salvador and Margarita on her return home. At the latter place she remained two days. The island was still in the possession of the Patriots, who had rendered it almost impregnable. Gen. Arismendi, second in command of the Patriot forces, had his head-quarters at that place. On particular enquiries being made of the several gentlemen from the Congress, who have arrived at Norfolk, they state that the recent report from St. Thomas', of the defeat of the Patriots, is wholly unfounded; that their affrirs were never in a more flourishing condition. They had lately been reinforced by a fine brigade of artillery, composed entirely of BRITISH troops, which rendezvoused at St. Thomas, in New Guayna, in March last; and such was the confidence of all classes, both of the citizens and military, in the emancipation of Venezuela, that they considered the event as certain, as if it had already been achieved.

Dreadful Explosion.—On the 8th inst. about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the Bladenburg Powder Mills, owned by Mr. Buzzard, of Georgetown, blew up. Four of the workmen were killed, and two others dangerously wounded. A magazine of powder near the spot was miraculously preserved.

From St. Augustine.—Captain Bateson, lately arrived at Charleston from St. Augustine, informs, that a Spanish squadron arrived off that place on the Sunday previous, in a short passage from Havanna, having under convoy two schooners, loaded with provisions, clothing, munitions of war, and about 20,000 dollars in doubloons, for the use and pay of the soldiers at that port. No certain information had been received at St. Augustine of the fall of Pensacola. A large body of Indians, with their women and children, were encamped about 5 mile of St. Augustine, and a number of them daily visited the town.

Spanish Minister.—The Spanish minister passed through Baltimore on the 7th inst. on his way to Washington. He had received despatches from the late governor of Florida, giving an account of his expulsion from his government by the U. States troops under the command of General Jackson.

Worthy of Imitation.—At a meeting of the inhabitants from several townships in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, the following resolution was passed.

Resolved, That we will discourage the use of ardent spirits, as an article of drink. We will not procure, use, or give it to others, as such, in the time of gathering hay and harvest, at the raising of buildings or any other public or social occasions.

Professor of Materia Medica.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, on the 8th inst. Dr. Coxe was appointed Professor of Materia Medica, in the room of Dr. Dorsey, who was previously appointed Professor of Anatomy.

United States Bank Dividend.—On the 6th inst. the Directors of the Bank of the U. States declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. for the last half year, payable on or after the 16th inst.

Singular Suicide.—The following singular occurrence is given in a letter to the editor of the Winchester Constellation, dated New-Market, Va.

"Mr. John Camm, Clerk of Amherst Court, put a period to his existence a few days ago, in the following extraordinary manner. He attached a quantity of paper by sewing, or some other method, to the sheets of the bed—and then standing up, wrapped himself in the sheets, and deliberately set them on fire, and burnt himself to death. DRINK, that fell destroyer of the human race, is supposed to be the cause of this horrid deed.

Dew.—An experiment has been made to ascertain the difference between dew-water and rain-water, by putting an equal quantity of each in different vessels, and setting them in the sun to dry away. The result was, that the sediment (or settlings) of the dew were in greater quantity, blacker and richer, than that of the rain-water. Dew is therefore more fertilizing, and this is the reason why lands will be more benefitted by being constantly ploughed when the dew is on them.

Honorable Munificence.—The Cincinnati Gazette of 23d June says:—The sum of 33,000 dollars has been subscribed within the last week to the Lancaster Seminary of this town—4000 dollars for the immediate use of the institution, and the residue for a permanent fund.

Grand Canal.—The same paper states that the grand canal is in rapid advancement from the Mohawk to the Salina; and contracts from thence to Seneca are nearly completed. It is stated that upwards of 2000 men are employed on the works the present season, besides cattle and labour-saving machinery.

Melancholy Effects of Lightning.—It is stated in a paper printed in Ontario county, that six persons had been killed by lightning in that county, within ten days.

Progress of Improvements.—A ship of about 375 tons, (says a New-York paper) is now nearly ready to be launched, from one of our ship-yards, which is actually to be fitted up with a steam-engine and apparatus, as a *Steam Packet Ship* for crossing the Atlantic.

Important Discovery.—It is stated in the Connecticut Mirror, on the authority of a gentleman who has made the experiment, that holding a wound to the fire will immediately stop the flowing of blood from it.

The Weather.—The thermometer for two weeks past has varied from 90 to 102 degrees, in many places, from which accounts have been received, on the 12th inst. In this town it rose to 100 degrees, and in a shaded situation, on the north side of the house on Cape Island, it stood, in the morning, at 91.

Georgia.—The grand jury of the county of Richmond, in the state of Georgia, at the last session of the county court, presented a man of the name of Cleon Nally, for *denying the existence of the Deity, and cursing the Saviour of mankind.*

Lawrence Pienovi.—This Italian, who in July last, bit off a part of his wife's nose, which case so highly excited the public feeling, has lately been taken by one of the police officers of New York, and on that charge committed to prison.

New Hampshire.—The legislature of this state adjourned on the 30th ult. The committee appointed to consider that part of the Governor's Message relative to the propositions of *Jeremy Bentham*, esq. reported, that the further consideration of that subject be deferred to the next sitting of the legislature. A resolve passed instructing the members of Congress of that state to obtain an amendment to the constitution respecting the choice of electors of President and Vice-President. Another resolve, that it is inexpedient to amend the constitution, according to the proposition from Kentucky, "that no law varying the compensation of members of Congress, shall not take effect until the term for which the members of the House of Representatives of that Congress by which the law was passed, shall have expired.

Sudden Deaths.—Six deaths occurred in Philadelphia, in twenty-four hours, commencing on the evening of the 11th inst. from the excessive heat of the weather, and imprudence in drinking cold water.

Suicide.—An aged man, by the name of Southerland, lately hung himself in New York, it is said, in consequence of an assessment of his property, for the opening of a street, which he was unable to pay.

Unfortunate Accident.—A man named Andrew Merritt was killed on the name 4th inst. at Canaan, in Connecticut, by the explosion of a cannon, while firing a salute in honor of the day. Several others were injured.

Illinois.—It is very doubtful whether the admission of this state into the union, can at present, take effect, as the population will most probably fall short of the necessary amount.

From the Albany Register, July 12.

Aggravated Assassination.

With heartfelt and unfeigned sorrow, we announce the untimely and distressing death of the gallant major *Benjamin Birdsall*, of the U. S. army. He was shot on parade this evening a few minutes before eight, and his immortal spirit left its tabernacle of clay, in *one hour and fifty five minutes* afterwards. He was shot by a soldier by the name of *Hamilton*, who had been enlisted about three months. The murder was deliberate, and the monster exults at its perpetration—He is in prison.

"Maj. Birdsall was in conversation with lieut. Scott, in front of his markee. Hamilton presented himself before them, and said "*major I am here.*" On being ordered back to the ranks he made ready and discharged his rifle—the ball entered on the right side, passed near the heart, and lodged in the flesh near the back bone.

"In defending the rights of his country, this high minded soldier met danger in its most terrific forms—was mutilated in the most cruel manner by having his face literally shattered to pieces—has undergone surgical operations of the most agonizing nature—suffered pains most indescribable—his wounds but just healed—his prospect of returning happiness had barely began to dawn and he had fallen the *victim of unprovoked assassination.*

CHARLESTON, July 9.

Latest from Havana.

By the brig Alert, capt. Snow, arrived at this port this morning, in nine days from the Havana, we have accounts from that place to the 30th ult. Considerable indignation, we learn, was manifested when the account of the attack on Pensacola reached there. The cabilda or council immediately assembled, and were in deliberation three days, when they resolved on recommending to the governor the laying of an embargo on American vessels, and the imprisonment of all American citizens; but the governor, capt. Snow states, had refused compliance with this recommendation; fears are still entertained, however, of the adoption of the former measures at the time that capt. Snow sailed. A portion of the troops ordered on to the Havana by gen. Jackson had arrived. Markets were generally dull; rice and flour maintained tolerable prices. Capt. Snow could not recollect the names of any of the American vessels left there.—*Patriot.*

Such was the exasperation among the lower clases of people at the above news, that the Americans in port were afraid to remain on shore after night-fall.

Two or three Spanish ships, under convoy of a British frigate, arrived at Havana from Vera Cruz a short time previous to the Alert's sailing, with *specie.*

The fever was prevalent at Havana—the inhabitants on shore suffering more severely than the seafaring people on ship-board.

The mate of a Baltimore schooner has drawn the high prize of 20,000 in a late Havana Lottery.—*City Gazette.*

AGRICULTURAL.

There is now growing on the farm of E. S. Thomas, esq. of Baltimore county, a little patch of rye of a singularly beautiful and interesting appearance. It is a part of the product of *four grains* that were received a few years ago in a letter from near the head of the Mediterranean sea, by a gentleman of New England. The peculiar characteristicks of this grain are stated to be in the superior *quantity and quality* of the crop. The stalk is uncommonly strong, as indeed, it needs must be to support the very heavy head that it bears—which is bearded, and until fairly formed bent completely over and held by the beard to the stalk. The *grain* is represented to be nearly *half an inch long* and of a *bright yellow* colour. The pods in which it is enclosed are more than an inch in length, and exceedingly numerous. It was sowed on the 25th of March last, and promises to become an invaluable resource against the effects of our winter frosts, &c. I am no judge of those things, but never beheld a growing vegitable that pleased me more than this luxuriant rye. Adjacent to it also is a beautiful patch of wheat, the product of a pint of very fine grain that grew last year in European Turkey, which promises to be an equally valuable acquisition, being heavy and light coloured. It was also sowed on the 25th of March. Gentlemen who introduce and encourage such things ought to be considered public benefactors.

Niles' Reg.

Fatal Occurrence.—We understand, says the Petersburg Republican, July 7, that at Nottoway court house on Thursday, it being court day, a recontre took place between Dr. Bacon, son of Major Bacon, and Dr. John S. Hardaway, in which each party used the dirk. Dr. Hardaway was mortally wounded, and expired on Saturday. Mr. Bacon was wounded in three places, but his wounds are not considered fatal. We are not informed of the particulars of this rencontre.

A very melancholy accident happened last evening to *Mr. James Queen*, of this city. He was in a Gig on the side of a hill when the horse starting on a smart trot the driver jumped out, and having his legs entangled in the lines was thrown down and one of the wheels passed over his thighs, which however, were not much injured. Mr. Queen alarmed at his situation, jumped out of the Gig, and most unfortunately broke both his legs, just below the knee, and also broke one of them at the ancle. We would embrace this and all proper occasions to impress the publick with the fact that to keep the seat, is, in nine cases out of ten, more safe, and attended with less danger, than jumping out of the carriage.—*Press.*

LIVERPOOL, May 23.

KALEIDOSCOPE.

The rage for that most entertaining and ingenious instrument, the Kaleidoscope, is becoming so universal, that it is thought that Dr. Brewster would have made an immense fortune by this fashionable toy, if he had used more precaution in bringing it forward. It is, however, doubted whether he could have maintained his claim to the originality of the invention, though it is believed, from the known integrity of his character, that he certainly thought the invention original. A London paper says, that a volume printed in 1710, describes this machine literarly, and gives a plate by which any person might make it. The book is entitled "New improvement of planting and gardening, by Richard Bradley, F. R. S." It was recommended to be applied to the improvement of the figures of garden plants and flower beds, then much used.

There is at present scarcely a family in Liverpool in which you may not find a kaleidoscope, and in London, Bath, &c. we are told, they are still more universal.

THIEVING.

Last night it was discovered that some thieves had broken into the provision store of Messrs. Gates and Newhew.—They were alarmed, and decamped too soon to carry away much, at this time, but it appears they had before been in and carried off from 40 to 50 dollars worth of pork. Their entrance was at the 3d story window from Commission street, and their retreat was so sudden that a long ladder was left standing at the window, which it is hoped will yet serve to detect them.

Montreal Courant, June 27.

Warning to Drinkers of COLD Water,
especially to Foreigners.

Two English labourers died in Germantown, on Tuesday, by the drinking of cold water, one of whom was working on Mr. Chew's place.— It has been a general observation of Dr. Hanckel, of this place, that nearly all those whose death is occasioned by drinking water, are foreigners. It is to be hoped that this will serve as a warning to some of our heedless fellow creatures.

Fifteen thousand children are educated in Charity Schools in Liverpool. Eight thousand under the parontage of the Church of England, and seven thousand by the dissenters.

The inhabitants of Halifax have presented petitions to the British government, praying that the citizens of the United States may be prevented from using the fisheries on the shores of the British North American colonies:—and stating that the American fishermen have pushed into the streights which divide Nova Scotia from Cape Breton, which are wholly within the British territory, and have nearly exclusively appropriated to themselves the whole fishing ground, on the Labrador coast.

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, 368 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 Godfrey, Etna Furnace, &c. with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Abel Smith, and taken in execution at the suit of Joshua Brick, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Wood Land,

Situate in the township of Stoe Creek, said to contain one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, joins lands of James Macon 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 Garrion, 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—4t

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 Hewett's lot and Robert Cresse, sen's lot;—thence extending along said bridge north-westward eighteen perches and nine feet, to a high stump of a large cedar tree that is broke 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 sapplin, by a verge of a large cripple 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 Hewett's; and thence binding by the said Hewett'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)—6t

Bridgeton Prices Current,

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

July 20, 1818.

ARTICLES.	Per	From $ cts	To $ cts.
Butter,	lb	20	
Candles, dipt,	do	18½	
mould,	do	25	
Cheese,	do	10	12½
Chocolate,	do	25	
Cotton,	do	None.	
Coffee,	do	30	31
Cider, best,	bbl	3 50	
FISH, Shad,	do	9 00	12 00
Mackarel,	do	9 00	12 00
Flax,	lb	12	15
Flaxseed,	bush	none	
FLOUR, Wheat, super.	cwt	5 50	6 25
Rye,	do		3 00
Buckwheat,	do	3 50	none
GRAIN, Wheat,	bush	1 90	2 00
Rye,	do	90	1 00
Indian Corn,	do	75	80
Oats,	do	37½	40
Hams,	lb	18½	20
Hog's Lard,	do	18	20
Madder,	do	37½	50
Molasses, West India,	gal	62½	
Sugar-House,	do	1 00	
Onions,	bush	50	75
Pork,	lb	16	18½
Potatoes,	bush	37	50
Rice,	lb	8	
Salt, fine and coarse,	bush	85	1 00
Sugars,	lb	12½	
SPIRITS, Jamaica best,	gal	1 25	1 50
Common Spirits,	do	1 00	
Gin, Holland,	do	1 50	
Common,	do	1 00	
Brandy, Cognac,	do	2 25	
Common,	do	1 25	1 50
Peach,	do	1 25	1 50
Whiskey, Apple,	do	87½	1 00
Rye,	do	75	
WINES, Lisbon,	do	1 50	
Port,	do	2 50	
Madeira,	do	4 00	
Malaga,	do		1 50
WOOD, Oak,	cord	3 50	00
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 that 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, 2½ per cent. Farmers' Bank at Lancaster 2, Susquehannah Bridge Company at Columbia, *par*, Lancaster Trading Company, 2, Silver Lake, 2½, Little York, Chambersburg, Gettysburgh, and other Pennsylvania Notes, from 2 to 3½ 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.

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 authorised to select certain lands, for scites for towns, and cause the said lands to be laid off into town lots, and the said lots to be offered for sale—

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

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

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

JAMES MONROE.

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

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

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

JOHN GARDINER,
Chief Clerk.

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

June 1st, 1818—Oc1

Money! Money!

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

Daniel L. Burt.

June 1st, 1818—tf

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

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

JOHN GARDINER,
Chief Clerk in the General Land Office.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, by an act of Congress, passed on the 26th of March 1804, entitled, "An act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory, and for other purposes," and an Act passed the 3d March 1805, entitled, "An Act supplementary to the act, entitled, an act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory," and an act passed on the 25th of April 1808, entitled, "An act supplemental to an act regulating the grants of lands in the Territory of Michigan," the President of the United States is authorised to cause the lands [illegible] 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 eighteen hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

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

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

April 20, 1818—oc1.

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 authorised to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered for sale when surveyed, and whereas part of the said lands have been surveyed:

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

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

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

JAMES MONROE.

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

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

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

April 20, 1818—oc1.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

April 27th, 1818.

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

WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

AN ACT to authorise the payment of certain certificates.

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

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all certificates, commonly called loan office certificates 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 attornies, 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 practicableany 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.—tht1(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 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 Salt Marsh,

Situate in the township of Fairfield—said to contain forty acres, more or less.—Also, 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 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

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25 Dollars Reward.

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

Clark Henderson.

Dividing Creeks, May 19th, 1818—tf

APPROVED FAMILY MEDICINES

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
Worm Destroying Lozenges.
A Medicine highly necessary in 'all Fames.ili
PRICE 50 CENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

May 11, 1818.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTORY.

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

Stoe Creek Factory.

The Machinery will be in complete operation on, or before the first day of May next, and the Subscribers ready to receive wool of *all* descriptions, which they will Manufacture into Broad and Narrow CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and SATTINETTS, 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 togethether with the excellent workmanship of the Machinery to be employed, flatters himself he will be able to execute the work as well, if not superior to any done in this State.

JOHN E. JEFFERS.

Stoe Creek, March 30, 1818.

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, 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 Cordial, 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, } CORDIALS, of the first quality.

French Chalk, Pocket Lights, Durable Ink, Boxes of Paints, Water Colours, Windsor Soap, Soap Balls, Shaving Soap, Pomatum, Court Plaister, Smelling Bottles, Breast Pipes, Nipple Glasses, Liquid Blacking, Cake do. Polishing Powders, White Wax. Wafers, Clothes' Brushes,
Hat do.
Hair do.
Do. do. patent,
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,
Linseed do
Oxford Stone Ochre,
American do do
Patent Yellow, Rose Pink, Umber, Orange Mineral, Vermilion, Cromic Yellow, Drop Lake, Black Lead, Ivory Black, Lamp Black, Camel's 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—tf

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 Helmbold,
Paper Maker.

June 22, 1818—tf

WAR DEPARTMENT.
PENSION OFFICE, MARCH 26, 1818.

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

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

Approved,
J. C. CALHOUN.

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—tf.

CEDAR RAILS.
A QUANTITY OF CEDAR RAILS,
FOR SALE.
Inquire of
Stratton & Buck.
Bridgeton, July 6, 1818—tf