TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1848.

THE WHIG

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

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

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual

Bridgeton Prices Current,

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.) August 3, 1818.

ADDICERS	120	From	To
ARTICLE9.	Per	S cts	& cts.
Butter, -	16	20	到出來的
Candles, dipt.	de	181	8. 8.51
mould,	do	25	Louis Co
	do		121
Cheese,	l ac	25	
Chocolate, -			76 C 3 C 4
Cotton,	do	None	1011
Coffee,	d.	30	314
Cider, best,	bbl	3 50	
FISH, Shad,	do	9 00	12.00
Mackarel.	do	9 00	12 00.
elax,	lb	12	15
Plaxseed,	bush	none	
FLOUR, Wheat super.	cwt	5 50	6 25
Ryc,	do	1.16	3 00
Buckwheat.	do	3 50	none.
GRAIN, Wheat,	bush	1 90	2 00
Rye,	do	90	1 00
Indian Corn,		75	873
Oats.	do	373	44
Carlotte Car	1 ib	18	20
Hams, -			20
Hog's Lard,	do	18	50
Madder,	do	374	
Molasses, West India,	gal	623	67
Sugar-House,	do	1 00	
Onions,	bush	50	75
Pork,	lb	16	183
Potatoes,	bush	50	62
Rice,	1b	- 8	* X 3
Salt, fine and coarse,	bush	85	1 00
Sugars,	lb	124	
SPIRITS, Jamaica best,	gai	1 25	1 50
Common Spirits,	de	1 00	300
Gin, Holland,	de	50	1.0 26
Common,	1 80	1 00	
Drands Comed	2.1		
Brandy, Cognac, -	do	2.25	1 50
Common,	, do	1 25	
Peach, -	do,	1 25	1 50
Whiskey, Apple, -	do	875	1 00
Rye, • -	do	75	109 . 4
WINES, Lisbon, -	. do	1 50	1.1
Port,	do .	2 50	Latin "
Madeira, -	de	4 00	100
Malaga, -	do	1	1 50
WOOD, Vak,	cord	3 50	00
Hickory, -	do	5 00	6 00
CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF	100		

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 Frenton Bank, of the State Bank at Trenton, of the Mount Holly, Camden, Cumberland, Germantown, Easton, Hulmville, N. w-Hope, Delaware Scompany 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 de-scription o 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.

Pennsylv '112.—Reading, 21 per cent. Farmer's Bank at Lancaster 2: Susquehannah Bridge Company at Columbia, 2: Lancaster. Trading Company, 2: Silver Lake, 24; Little York, Champersburg, Gettysburgh, and other Pennsylvania Notes, from 2 to 5 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 patron-age and appport which is indispensible to the wel-fare of the establishment.

are of the establishment.

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

Elmer & Bateman, John E. Jeffers.

ELMER & BATEMAN have on hand, at the ELMER & BATEMAN have on hand, at the Factory, an extensive supply of broad and narpow Cloths; Cassimers and Sattinetts, of various colors and different qualities which they would be gird to dispose of by wholesale or retail at mederate prices.

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

Cedarville, May 25th; 1818—tf

TAKE NOTICE.

LL persons are forwarned taking an assign-ment on a certain Judginefit Bond of One Thousand Dollars—that Hannah Dare, of Glou-cester county, Greenwich township, holds against the subscriber, begring date Februar 19th, 1816, as I allege payment of Agreet par. Said bond.

Jacob Fislet, jr.
Greenwich, Gloucester county, June 99, 1818—3t

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.

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, whertof 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 northeast side of the Long Bridge, between the division corner at said bridge, between Thomas Heweit's lot and Robert Cresse, sen's lot—therice extending along said bridge north-west-ward eighteen perches and nine feet, to a high stump of a large cedar tree that is broke down ward eighteen perches and nine neet, to a night stump of a large cedar tree that is broke down at a turn for carts, he nig the south corner of Da-niel Swam's lot, thence by a line of marked trees running nearly north thirty-eight degrees, east nearly sixty three perches, to a dead cedar sap-lin, 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 sassufras old, marked twelve notches, being a

ber, 1789.

Elijah Townsend, John Dickinson,

Cresse Townsend.
Cape May, June 19, 1818 (29)—6t

Sheriff's Sales.

B Y virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, to In virtue of sundry weits 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,

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 read from Eli Budd's to Mathew's Branch No. 3, 858 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.

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, Ema 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

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, ioins lands of James Bacon and others, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Grant Gibbon, and taken in exe-cution at the suit of Mason Mulford, Writ. H. Compton, Wrn. Thompson, I. W. Crane and nompson, I. w.

others, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff At the same itme and place,

A Lot of Land,

A LOC 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 con tain one hundred and fifty acres, more or lessjoins 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

sheriff's Sale.

By Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Supreme Court, will be exposed b aut of the Supreme Court, will be exposed to sale; at public vendue, on Saturday the twenty-mith day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the caunity of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder in Bridgeton; the 'equal undivided two thirds of one fourth part of three thousand three hundred and sixty two acres of LAND, situate in the township of Maurice River; also, one limited and seventy one acres more or legs; situate in the township aforesaid, together with alt the lands of the defendants, which will be divided at the time of said. Seized as the property of Joseph Smith, and Jeremiali Smith, taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. July 20th, 1818-4t

Sheriff's Sales.

By Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Saturday the twenty-ninth 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 hin of Philip Souder in Bridgeton,

A small Farm,

Situate in the township of Deerfield, said to con-tain thirty acres more or less, joins lands of Jo-seph Miller and others, with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Willia Woodruff, and taken in execution at the suit of Smith Bacon, and James Tomlinson, and to be sold by

DANSIMKINS, Sheriff.

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

Situate in the township of Fairfield, lot contains half an acre more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as thep roperty of Isaac King, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas R. Sheppard, Mark M. Sheppard, assignees of Henry Husted, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

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

Situate in the village of Bridgeton; lot contains one eighth of an acre more or less; joins lands of Bowie & Shannon. Seized as the property of William B. Boon, and taken in execution at the suit of Enoch Boos, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. July 20th, 1818—4t

Cumberland Orphans' Court. JUNE TERM, 1818.

TPON 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 afore-

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 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. It is ordered by the Court, That the said admi-

T. ELMER, Clk. July 13, 1818-2m

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

June Term, 1818.

BENEZER SELLEY, see Amaistrator of Chartes Eockerman, 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 row said debts.

sonal estate of said deceased is insumment of pay said debts—
Therefore, on application of said administrator, setting forth that said deceased died seized of lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of lands. tate, 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.

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 vhole of the real estate of said deceased should not be called to extrate said deter and why said lot of 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, CIL

July 13, 1818-2m

Treasury Department. Washington, April 28, 1818. Notice is hereby given,

To the proprietors of Stock issued un-der the convention with France of the S0th of April, 1803, commonly called Louisiana Stock, That one moiety, or half of the principal of said stock, will be redeemed on the 21st of October next ensuing the date hereof, and that the same will be paid to the respective proprietors, or their attornies duly authorised, on the day before mentioned, at the Treasury in Washington; or at such Loan Office, on the books whereof any portion of said stock may then stand.

Information is therefore given, That the interest due at the time of redemption, on such part of said Stock as is held in Europe, will be paid as heretofore in Lon-don and Amsterdam; and that the interest on such part of the said Stock as has been domesticated will be, paid at the same time with the principal either at the Trea-sury or at the Loan Offices as before mentioned. And it is also hereby made known. That interest on the molety or half of said Louisiana Stock intended to be redeemed an aforesaid, will cease and determine after the 21st day of October, 1818.

WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury

Printers of newspapers, who are authorised to publish the laws of the Uni-ted States, will insert the above advertisement once a week till October pext, and send their accounts to the Treasury Department for payment.

July 27, 1818—t0c

HANNAH STEELLING,

LENDERS her thanks to the Ladies for their former custum.—She st Ilkeeps her BON-NET STORE in Bridgeton, between the Hotel and Enoch Boon's Tayern, where she solicits a share of public patronage.

Has on hand, A handsome assortment of STRAW BONNETS. Newest Fashion;

Also Elegant Straw Plat, for sale by the peice or yard A Fashionable assortment of

RIBBONS, LACES, &c. Several Apprentices wanted immediatel Bridgeton, April 13, 1818.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife ISABELLA has eloped from my bed and board:—this is therefore to forwarn all persons from harboring, or trust-ing her on my account, as I will not pay one cent of her contracting

Jonas Wainright.

July 20, 1918-3t

NOTICE.

THE employment of an Agent or Attorney is not necessary in any claim against the government. It is most generally attended with expense, and sometimes with actual loss.

Claims will be promptly settled, when the accounts and vouchers with which they are connected, are transmitted to the proper office.

Money will be transmitted, whenever a receipt for the sum due, or where the amount is not ascertained, a receipt in blank, shall be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

Military patents, and certificates of mi-litary pensions, will be transmitted in like manner, whenever the necessary vouchers

are transmitted to the proper office.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
WM. H. CRAWFORD.
J. C. CALHOUN. B. W. CROWNINSHIELD Washington City, May 27, 1818.

Six Cents Reward.

AN away from the subscribers on the night AN away from the subscribers on the night of the 12th inst, two indented apprentices, one named Joseph Gaax, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, full face, light hair, and grey eyes; had on and took with him one thin roundabout jacket, one mixt homespun cloth the control of the towns one pair tow trowsers, one pair gingham thin roundabout jacket, one mixt homespun cloth coatee, one pair tow trowsers, one pairginghamditto, and one small brim'd wool hat—brought op to the farming business. The other named Jonn A. Aczer, about the same age, and light, but thick set; dark hair and eyes, and speaks very slow, had on and took with him I pair small rib'd velvet pantaloons, I pair tow cloth frowsers, I black silk vest, I blue cloth coatee, I old grey upper jacket; besides other clothing not enumerated he was brought up to the black-smith's business. Any person who will return the said boys to their masters shall receive the above reward or three cents for either, but no charges, and all or three cents for either, but no charges, and all persons are hereby forbid harbouring or employing them or either of them at their peril,

Abraham Jones, James Hankins.

To all whom it may concern. OTICE is hereby given, that on the 8th day of June last, a Note to the amount of forty five dollars was fraudently obtained from the subscriber, in favour of John Wilsey, in Dorches-

ter, the public are therefore cautioned agains

Port-Elizabeth, July 20th, 1818-3t

taking an assignment on said note, as I am deter-mined not to pay it. **Renon! Muncey:** Leesburg, July 20th, 1818—tf

FULLING & DYEING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that noted stand for the above business, known by the name of irelan's Mills, and ness, known by the name of retan's Mills; and that he intends to carry on Fulling and Dyeing; in its various branches.— Those who favour him with their custom, may depend on more attention being pair to their business; and at the shortest notice, than has heretofore been done. All order's and directions will be punctually attended to.

Cloths will be received, at the Hotel in Bridgeton and attunted when finished.

ton, and returned when finished.

Peter T. Whitaker.

July 20th, 1818-10t

Sheriff's Sale.

Dy Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday the twelfth day of Au-gust next, betwen the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Comberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in

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, Æins Furnace, &c. with all the land of the defendant. Seized ts the property of Jonathan Scull and take ken in execution at the suit of Joshua Brick, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff: Bridgeton, June 6th, 1818—#t

CUMBERLAND BANK.

Bridgeton, July 1, 1818.

THE Directors have this day declared a div dend for the last hix months, of Feinsper 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 repre-sentatives after the 10th inst.

C. Read, Cashier. July 6, 1818-Gt

By the President of the United States.

WHEEAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entirled, "an act making provision for the estab-lishment 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 survey-ed in the said territory, to be offered for

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 territorry of Missouri, shall be held in Franklin, in said territo-

ry, viz: On the first Monday in Tanurry next for the sale of

Townships No. 46 to 52 in-clusive and fract! town. In range 19 ship 53 48 to 52 and 3

fract 1 township 53 48 to 52 21 22 23 On the first Monday in March next, for

Townships 48 to 55 inclusive, in ranges 14 & 25 48 to 50 On the first Monday in May next, for

the sale of Townships 51 to 54 inclusive, in ranges 11 & 12 51 to 56 13 13 53 to 56 13 13 6 15

51 to 56
52 to 55
excepting the lands which have been, or may be, reserved by law, for the support of schools, and for other purposes.
Each sale shall continue open as long as may be necessary to offer the lands to a lands.

may be necessary to offer the lands for sale and no longer, and the lands shall be offer-ed in regular numerical order. Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 17th day of July, one thousand eight hundred a nd eight

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 pub-lish the above once a week till the first of

May next and send their bills to the Ge-

neral Land Office for payment. July 27, 1818—tM

By the President of the United States.

Whereas, by an act of Congress passed on the third day of March, 1815, entitled "an act to provide for the ascertain; ing and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treat, with the Creek Indians and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorised to pause 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 landa in the Alabama territory, shall be held at Cahaba, in the said territory, on the first monday in January next, and shall contin-ne for three weeks, during which time will be offered for sale

Townships number d 9 to 16 inclusive in range \$ 9. to 16 in 10 to 16 in 2

20 to 16 in Except such lands as have been reserved by law for the support of schools, and for other purposes. The land shall be offered for sale in regular numerical order, commenting with the lowest number of section, township and range.

Given under my hand; at the City of Washington, the 17th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen. JAMES MONROE.

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

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

CHEAP GOODS:

DANIEL L. BURT, In addition to his former Stock has

In addition to his former Stock has

Just Received.

A N Extensive Assertment of GOODS of al.

A most every description, which he how offers for sale at his Store in Bridgeton, hear the Hotel at reduced prices, for Cash, Country Friduce, or on a short credit. Having purchased his process at the lowest Philadelphia prices he flatter his self that he will be able to accommodate his customers on very reasonable terms.

July 27th, 1818—6w

(T Thuse persons who are still indelited to the late firm of BURT & SHUMARB, must not be surprised if their accounts are placed with justice for collection, as the money must be had.

MASONIC ALMANACKS

For 1818.

FOR SALE AT THIS ORFICE.

From a London Paper. Execution of German Banditti.

In the early part of last year we announced to our readers the conviction and execution of the leader and principals of a desperate gang of banditt, which had for several years previous held the unhabitions at the mouth of the Elbe, and its vicinity in constant terror by their frequent and lawless outrages; for the following paraculars of the execution of these wretches, which are curious, as they ex-hibit a picture, perhaps new to most of our readers, of the criminal process in that part of Germany, we are indebted to the common-place book of a gentieman who

was anjeye witness of what he describes.
This band of desperadoes, about thirty in number, had for many years practised the most alarming and extensive midnight depredations upon the south bank of the Elbe; their numbers either defying attack, ineir dexterity eluding the vigilance of the officers of justice sent in pursuit of them. At length the cruelties inflicted by them upon their victims, most frequently unprotected females, and of a description too indelicate to relate, for the purpose of extorting a discovery of concealed property, roused the neighbourhood to exercise and led to the detection of the offenders. The leaders and chief proportion of these wretches, proved to be farmers, many of them wealthy, and residing in a line extending along the Elbe, from Stickenbuttle and Cuxhaven, through the town of Otten-dorff and Nergehouse to Erieburgh, em-bracing a tract of about SO English miles.

Their operations were usually conduct upon a system, which in a few hours, would collect a gang, and enable them to carry on their villainous designson a most extensive scale, Their Chief named Koster, with his lieutenant, Lunder, and his own respective farms, at Stickenbuttle: Koster wore a cocked hat, and very appropriately assumed the title of Napoleon, by which he was usually addressed by his

The apprehension of the six principa miscreants had taken place as long since as the latter end of the year 1815; but having been tried by the laws of Hamburg, ac cording to the established practice, the whole of the evidence, with the sentence, was submitted to the head professor of the nuiversity of Gottingen, whose confirmation or judgment is seldom obtained in less than from one or two years, leaving the culprits in a state of suspense, which usually ferminates in indifference or forget fulness of their approaching fate. Such was the case with these unhappy wretches: after a long confinement and hard labor in the coule of Ritzehuttle, on the 26th April 1817, confirmation of the sentence was received, with directions for its immediate execution, Köster, sen. and Lunde-were condemned to the block, and the others to perpetual and various periods of imprisonment, viz: *12, 15 and 25 years the judgment being publicly read by the Licentente, the governor pronounced the sentence in the following words:—"The law is spoken, the stick is broken, sinners, you must die;" at the same time breaking a small stick of about 12 inches in length, painted black, with white ends. as usual on such occasions. On this declaration the executioner, Hannings, step ped up with his attendants to the two condemned robbers, telling them they were now left to him, and that on Monday the 28th they would lose their heads, his assistant very jocosely assuring them that they could not have fallen into better hands than his master, who would relieve them of their heads in a moment, and without any pain. On the Monday morning they were conveyed from the castle in a wagon to the fort at Stickenbuttle, where, upon a small eminence, the sentence of the law was first inflicted upon Lunder, who, being placed in a chair, a handkerchief was tied over his eyes, and a black ribbon under his chin and over his head, and held up by his assistant, when, with one blow of a two edged sword, the executioner se-vered his head from his body, amidst the acclamations of the spectators. The blood issued as from a fountain, and a glass bewing filled with it, was drank in the prethe multitude by oung woman named Welling, as an infallible cure for the apoplexy. Koster's execution immediately followed in a similar manner—when the executioner holding up the two heads, and taking off, his cap, saluted the people, heing greeted with loud applauses and clapping of hands. To a person who has witnessed the solemnity of an English execution, it was not the least revolting part

• In Germany the 24 hours confinement is reckoned as two days; the criminal being liable to be put to labor either in the day or night, the real term is thus shorter by one-half than the nominal time of the imprisonment.

of this ceremony to see the wretched suffe-

rers unattended by any clergyman, and incessantly plied with liquors to a state of complete intoxication. Although we do not profess an angualified approbation of

our own criminal code, we cannot refrain from a comparison which certainly must be gratifying to us as men, and English-

British Emigration.

We have had to touch more than once on this painful topic, and we are again impelled to rever to it. Whatever may be the real cause, it is too true that the mania has taken deep hold of the population of this port and the neighboring parts around large portions of which have re-solved and are resolving to become inhabitants of the American land. During the past and present week in particular, many pass and present week in particular, many have embarked; among others, Mr. Horn-briok, a wollan manufacturer, from the neighbourhoof of Tavistick, who is said to have taken the whole of his establishment, consisting of sixteen men and appearance and prentices, and four women, for the avow

ed purpose of carrying on his future con-cern at Pittsburg, the P ningham of America. We could mention other names, which the public would hear, with some surprise. A silversmith at Plymouth employed almost from morning to night, in furnishing the emigrants with gold and sil-ver in exchange for bank paper; and even were we to state the amount thus exchang ed, and which thenceforth may be consi dered as totally lost, as well as the possessors, to the mother country it would be quite evidence enough, if any be wanting help him to some money. There were no of the spirit of emigration.—Plymouth pa-

On Tuesday morning the attention of the inhabitants of Penrith was attracted by the appearance of a large wagon, stu-pendously laden with household furniture, &c. and with women and children; by the side of which walked a number of men the whole comprising several families, who were proceeding from Alston to Li-verpool there to take shipping for America. The sight of nearly eighty of our fellow countrymen, compelled by the privations attendant on a remorseless system of pro useness and taxation to bid adieu for ever to the land of our fathers, could not fail to awaken in the breasts of the spectators sympathetic emotions. On this eve of general election, such an occurrence ought to powerfully influence the reflecting electors, to return to parliament men on whom they can place dependence for a sincere lesire to retrieve the affairs of this once happy country. Tyne Mercury.

Panis, June 1. We cannot let the opportunity pass without observing how wonderfully the credit of France has augmented, and what gardens destroyed. Near Harrisburg, Pa. on the 11th inst confidence is inspired by the present go-vernment. The sum subscribed for the loan of sixteen millions amounts to more than ten times the sum wanted! They amount to above two milliards in capital and one hundred and sixty millions of rents. Industry of every sort will immediately feel the effects of this confidence, and we may fairly anticipate a flourishing state for France.

The Duke of Wellington is not arrived t Paris, as was stated, but is expected in day or two.

A terrible fire has almost entirely con sumed the city of Cretzenburg, in eastern

The late fice at Copenhagen, of which ve gave an account at the time, lay hid sebroke out again, but by great exertions, animated by the king in person, all damage was prevented.

We learn from Vienna, of the 16th of May, that a loan of thirty millions of florins is just contracted for by the Austrian government. Messrs. Baring, Hope, Botham, Parish and Geymuller, are the con tractors; 5 per cent. at 70, the terms. The paper money rises in public opinion.

Several wine merchants in Paris have been fined by the tribunal of Police for ha ving adulterated wine, and materials for adulteration. Besides the fine, the wines have been ordered to be spilt in the street

Yesterday capts. Delano and Skinner and an agent for the Spanish Patriots, were brought before the Hon. B. Living ston, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, charged with a violation of the law passed at the last emplyed in the patriot service in South of the prosecution, and Messrs. Hoffman and D. B. Ogden for the defendants, the judge decided the mere building of vessels, calculated for ships of war, and preparing to send them out with the view of their being employed in the manner above mentioned, was not an effence against the late law of the U. States, buttin and send the market send the market send to the manner above mentioned, was not an effence against the late law of the U. States, buttin that ample remuneration for their losses that ample remuneration for their losses the market send to promote the public with the result of such experience as would be made. To effect this object, the nalty, such ships must be actually armed and equipped. N. York D. Adv.

from Port-Au-Prince, on his way to make war with the Republic, with most of his army. The people here are in high spirits—ready and anxious to meet him, and confident of success.

"The produce of this country is so exceedingly scarce and high, that many ves-sels which have been here several months from Europe, are obliged to wait for the crop for their cargoes.

The Flamingo.—A gentleman in the vi-cinity of Charleston, S. C. lately shot a Flamingo, a species of water fowl measur-ing six feet high, being it is believed; the first of the kind ever seen alive in this country. It has been placed in the Charleston museum for the inspection of the curious.

WUUL.

62 Fleeces, Full Blood Merino Wool. 25 do. 25 do. 7-8 3-4 Apply to the Subscriber, Louis Maillard.

Deerfield, August 5, 1818-6t

Accidents, Casualties, Crimes, &c. Received by the late Mails.

The dead body of a man was found on the 27th of June, on a road near Dowing-town, Pa. His clothing consisted of a snuff colored broad cloth surtout coat, &c. t appeared that he had called at several scious innocent, and was hardly out of of the neighboring houses in the course of the day, and stated that he had been a soldier in the northern army, enquired the way to Frenchton; expressed a wish to way to Frenchton; expressed a wish to of favor She survived many years to lasee a Col. Pearce, in hopes he would of favor She survived many years to lasee a Fort Montgomery, in the name or place of residence.

In Benton N. Y. Mr. Jeremiah Oldfield died of a kick in the abdomen, received from a horse.

property of Col. Ephraim Bowen, was delimated at 7000 dollars.

Dayton, Ohio, Mr. Richard Throll, was

Mr. Throll was about 30 years of age. A person was drowned in the Delaware on Saturday evening, from a brig lying in the stream; it is supposed he fell overboard in a state of intoxication.

rate draught of cold water, while overheat-

ed in pitching hay. James Haney, the soldier who killed and sentenced to ten years imprisoment.

Fire in Boston .- Eight wooden buildngs were consumed in Boston on Saturday evening last. They were situated in the vicinity of the Rev. Dr. Baldwin's church, which caught fire several times in the roof, and was preserved with difficulty. The fire originated in a bake house. The total loss is estimated at 12,000 dollars. Messrs. J. & B. T. Welles, who lost their veral days amongst the ashes, and then coppersmith's works, together with a large broke out again, but by great exertions, amount of stock, were the greatest suffer-

> On the 13th inst. Mr. Samuel Whitemore, house joiner, was drowned whilst bathing in Oqequon creek, near Martinsburg, Virginia.

In German, N. Y. on the 2d inst. Mr. Edwin Wells, taking down a loaded gun, carelessly struck the lock against the threshold of the door, when it went off in an instant; his head was blown to pieces.

On the 13th inst. on the Jersey shore. on Delaware, a barn of Mr. Jugett, filled with the produce of the new harvest, was struck

William J. Stanley, a youth of 11 years old, was drowned in Lake Erie, on the 18th inst. by falling overboard from a vessel lying at Fort Erie.

From the National Intelligencer, July 24

When the news first reached us of the unfortunate attack on the friendly Indian seasion of Congress, entitled "an act in village of Chehaw, by a party of militia addition to an act for the punishment of headed by capt. Obed Wright, we expresser against the United States, ed our earnest hope, that the government &c."-The charge was for fitting out two would, as far as in its power lay, redress vessels calculated for ships of war, in the the injuries inflicted on this hapless peoper of New York, and intended to be ple. We are glad to find we were not ner of making compost; in a third, an indisappointed on a firm reliance on the just America. After hearing counsel, viz., and humane dispositions of those who ad-Messrs. Emmett and Wells on the part minister our government. minister our government.

We now learn, from an authentic source, that, upon Gen. Jackson's representation of the unauthorized destruction ties have been cultivated by education and would be made. To effect this object, the to benefit his fellow-citizens generally; sum of 10,000 dollars was transmitted to bearing in mind the excellent and well him six weeks ago, accompanied by in-known maxim, that man was NOT born structions to ascertain, as speedily as pos-From Hayti.—A letter from Samuel the injury, and apply the whole of that sum, if necessary, to the whole of that sum, if necessary, to the town, dated Jacquemel (St. Domingo) July 2—says "Christophe is but 13 leagues from Port-Au-Prince, on his way to make him day to ma abundantly remunerate them for all their

The Agent was also directed to assure the warriors, that measures would be im-mediately adopted to bring the commander of the expedition to trial under the laws of the United States. A commission has according issued to the Judges of the has according issued to the Judges of the profitable, pleasing, rational and healthful Federal Court, as the Savannah paper has of all the pursuits and amusements in life. correctly stated, to hold an extra session

From La Belle Assemblee, December 1817.

Maternal Tenderness. The superiority to all selfish considerations which characterises maternal tenderness, has often elevated the conduct of women in low life, and perhaps never appeared more admirable than in the wife of a soldier of the 55th regiment, serving in America during the campaign, 1777. Sitting in a tent with her husband at breakfast, a bomb entered, and fell between them and a bed where their infant lay asleep. The mother begged her apouae would go round the bomb before it exploded, and take away the baby. As his dress. ting in a tent with her husband at breakfast, a homb entered, and fell between them and a bed where their infant lay asleep. The mother begged her spouse would go round the bomb before it exploded, and take away the baby, as his dress would allow him to pass the narrow space between the dreadful messenger of destruction and the bed. He refused; and left the tent calling to his wife to hasten

all her care in anxiety to save her child, tucked up her petticoats to guard against touching the bomb, snatched the unconreach, when all the murderous materials were scattered around. Major C of the 55th regiment hearing of this action distinguished the heroine with every mark following month of October.

Princes Charlotte.

An ingenious writer in speaking of the leath of the late lamented Princes Char-On the 15th inst. a gin distillery, the lotte, introduces some singular coinciden-roperty of Col. Ephraim Bowen, was destroyed by fire, which originated in conse-ther's name is Caroline-her own was quence of the bursting of a hogshead of gin. Charlotte—that of her consort Coburg—Between 40 and 50 hogshead of gin were she was married at Carlton House—her consumed with the distillery; the loss estown residence was Camelford House the late owner of which, Lord Camelford, On the 25th June, several persons were was untimly killed in a duel—Her country ngaged in raising a barn a few miles from residence was Claremout—so long ago the property of Lord Clive, who terminated instanteously killed by a log which acci-dentally fell from the building on his shoul-ders and precipitated him with his breast against the stump of a sapling.

INDIANA, July 13.

The Lost Man, Found!—We have great, pleasure in Stating that Mr. H. SHRY-OCK was found, alive, on Thursday eve-A heavy thunder storm was experieuced at Three Rivers, Lower Canada, on the 17th of June, accompanied with wind and hail. Several barns were unroofed, a number of their does carried away, many trees level and the stock in each hand, in a state of their does carried away, many trees level derangement, his body and limbs entirely destitute of clothing except a small remnant of his shirt which hung a laboring man by the name of Leonard around his shoulders, and had neither hat, Corbin, lost his life by taking an immode-shoes nor stockings on;—his feet and legs are dreadfully lacerated and swollen. From his great lebility of body, having been in the wilderness eleven days and Maliski P. Varian, in a duel fought with eleven nights, without any subsistence but muskets some time since at Sacketts Harthat obtained from berries, he could not bor, has been convicted of manslaughter, have survived much longer. He reached his own house, in this borough, on Friday evening, perfectly sane in mind and in good spirits, and we have no doubt but that in a few days, he will be entirely recover-

> Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the citizens of this borough, generally, and on Capt. Meek Kelly and John Evans, Esq. of the vicinity, for the lively interest which they took in the fate of this man, and the great bodily fatigue they under went in their endeavors to find him, many of them being out 5, 6, 7 and 9 days, and as many nights in that inhospitable coun-

> > [FROM THE AMERICAN CENTINEL] No. L

Messrs. Frick & Co.

In a dearth of news, editors of papers should endeavor to fill their columns with such matter as would be both useful, interesting to their readers: And their patrons should preserve with care all such papers, in order to recur to them with ease, as they nay have occasion. I have found it an excellent practice, when I have, in the course of my reading, met with any thing impor-tant or interesting, that there was the least probability, I should ever wish or have occasion to recur to again, to make a nemorandum where it may be found. In this way, hundreds of pieces may be preserved to on and, the value of which may at some time or other, prove incalculable. For instance, in one paper, there is inserted a most valuable production on the improvement of various kinds of soils; in anoteresting essay on the culture of fruit trees: in a fourth, important observations on the culture of various kinds of grain and the soil most proper for each, and so on!-

So that every man whose natural abilimerely to eat, drink, sleep, or spend his some records of his experience and good actions as testimony of his endeavors to be useful to the present and future genera-

Although men pursue different objects as their inclination and fancies lead them; yet of all the arts, agriculture, when pro perly conducted, is one of the most useful And as the practice of husbandry requires precept, reflection and study; every one must be convinced that agriculture cannot the benefited by theory alone, but when theory is united with repeated experiments and facts, agriculture, like all other arts may be reduced to a regular system. Therefore it is my design to commence this sear units the observations.

away, as in less than a minute the fuse and destsoyed; and made not sufficient te-would communicate to the great mass of nacity to afford security against severe combustibles. The poor woman, absorbed colds and hard frosts. Sand without the mixture of earth, contains no oiliness or other particles that can contribute to vegetation; rain and moisture pass through it too easy to afford nourishment for plants; and therefore the dung of horned cattle hogs (which is rich and cooling) mix-ed with mud, clay, or marle, is the most cohesive and enriching manure, will the longest retain moisure, and at the same time convey proper nourishment; hence it is best adapted to such soils, and in pro-portion to the quantity mixed with the and, its tenacity and vegetative properties are increased.

CLAY SOILS.

Clayey soils differ as materially as sandy s ils.—The oiliness and earthly particles of some kinds of clay, are so closely combined as to retain water, which is per-mitted to escape only by evaporation. All sorts of clayey soils contain more or less oil, in proportion to their tenacity. A tough clay retains moisture so much as to rot the seeds and roots of plants. Clay doesnot admit the free access of heat and air (which are essentially necessary for promoting promoting vegetation) and it is so baked and hardened by the heat of the sun, as to prevent the tender roots and fibres of plants from extending themselves in search of food. Hence such manures as will open its pores, lessen its adhesion, and correct its bad qualities, should be applied.—Lime, and coal, or wood-ashes mixed with lime, are pest adapted for clayey and stiff soils under the plough.

A LOOMY SOIL

Loom is a medium between light and stiff soils; and differs in quality materially

Black and hazel coloured soils are generally the richest and most proper for the support of vegetables, as they contain a sufficient degree of cohesion, and at the same time are so fraible as readily to admit the roots and fibres of plants to extend themselves in search of nourishment.

Red and other colored soils, generally contain a mixture of iron, copper or lead, or some acid which is poisonous to vegetation. A proper application of quick-lime (as aeretofore directed, with an increase quantity as exigencies may require) will effectually dissolve and destroy those pernicious particles, and with the assistance of dung and sufficient ploughings, will render the most barren soils fertile.

It must be remarked, that according to the quantity of metallic particles impregnated with the soil so in proportion should the quantity of lime be accordingly appli-A PENN FARMER.

Sea-Serpent .- An Express arrived in town last night, to announce the appearance, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, off Rockaway Beach, of the Sea Serpent and her two young ones. Several persons were bathing in the surf at the time, and were so much alarmed, that they literally flew over the sand till they reached a place of safety. From the numerous large shoals of fish which of late have been hovering on the Rockaway shore, it is probable the monsters of the deep will remain some time about that place and will be seen by many New Yorkers, who have heretofore dispe-lieved all the Gloucester and Cape Ann stories .- N. F. Gazette.

MARRIED,

On the evening of the 28th ult. by Jacob Shull, Esq. Mr. Cooper Madden, of Port Elizabeth, to Miss Martha Miller, of Millville, both of Cumberland county.

May love inspire the tender minds. Of those two youths I've lately join'd, And in their days, with pleasure see, The fruits of matrimony. 515

DIED.

On the 19th July last, at Beaver Dam, in this township, Mr. Joseph High. On the 28th ult. near Mullica Hill,

Mrs. Susannah Burt, wife of Mr. Richard Burt. formerly of

NEW STORE

THE Subscribers having entered into Go-part nership under the firm of

James B. Potter, & Co.

Have taken that large and commodities new Brick. Store, near the Bridge, on the west side of the creek, and opposite Dr. Francis G. Brewster's inform their friends and the public in general, that they have now opened, and intend keeping an elegant and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c.

Which they offer for sale Cheap for Cash, or in exchange for country produce, lumber, &c. and hope by their assidious attention to business, they will merit and receive a share of the public

James B. Potter, Hugh R. Merseilles, Robert B. Potter. Bridgeton, Augsut 3, 1818-tf

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, AUGUST 3, 1818.

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Pensacola.-The National Intelligences nforms us that governmen't has decided to return the fort of St. Marks and Pensacola, lately occupied by the American Army to the Spanish authorities. Spain however, is to be required to fulfil her treaties with the United States, by restraining the Indians within her territory and by em ploying a force adequate to that purpose.

This decision of the executive, accords with that wise spirit of moderation, which we hope will ever distinguish the American government. However desirable the possession of Florida may be, to this country it is far better to wait the result of an amicable arrangement which must sooner or later, put us in peaceable possession of the territory. The object for which Pensacola was entered, has been accomplished; and that respect to justice and the rights of independent nations, which demanded the energetic step, of holdly defying consequences, to accomplish the important purpose of protecting our frontier, now requires that Spain should be permitted to resume her authority if she thinks proper. The evils of war, may thus be averted; it the true policy of the country to cultivate peace with the utmost assiduity.

General Jackson has been censured by many for what they are pleased to term an mauthorised war against Spain. A due regard to the circumstances in which he was placed, we think, presents this brave officer on the same commanding height now, that he has ever occupied. An important object was entrusted to him and we believe his energetic measures have one more to stop the effusion of blood and o avert the evils necessarily attending a war with savages, than more cautious proeedings could have possibly effected. The lood and the money of his fellow citizens ave been saved the prosecution of many campaign that must have inevitably followed less decisive operations. The prinliples of military warfare, the provisions of existing treaties, and the commanding wice of imperious inecessity, all conspire 6 justify him.

Attempts have been made to excite our lympathy in favor of Arbuthnot and Amristie; who were capitally punished, uner his orders. Jackson, has ever been manded by certain famous apologists of lagland, with the name of murderer. The unishment of spies and traitors by the regular sentence of a general court mar tal, is boldly termed a murder!

It would seem, that it is only necessary be an Englishman to enlist all the symathies of a certain class of people in the United States. The name of the unfortunte but criminal Andre, is made familiar to our pity by elegiac odes inscribed on the leaves of our school books and even now going the rounds of our newspapers. sh spirited, amiable and beloved Capt. ALE was an American: -and that, is a

Sober last by the advice of her friends, mber last by the accident at New-Orck, pursuing health. The hope of re- fender them capable of contentment here ting it was abandoned—she was re- and of happiness hereafter.

The frigate Guerriere, capt. Macdo-ogh sailed from Boston on Thursday with Mr. CAMPBELL and his family, Russia. The Guerriere, is fully mann-and equipped, and will, we understand ceed from the Baltic to the Mediterraan to join the American squadron, in

Ma. Schultz

An Election for members of the 16th longress took place in the state of New York, as far back as Appear.—I have seen no printed list of the symbers elect, and as some anxiety has been manifested by some of the editors of newspapers for one, I send you the enclosed, with a request that you would copy it in your paper.-It was received some time since from a friend in Saratoga county, of much respectability and correctness; and therefore may be relied on. The practice which has obtained in that state of frequently changing their representatives, most generally as it appears at the end of will be but four of the present. one term of service, is certainly unwise,

state, and of the union. Since the last census, New York has been entitled to 27 members of the House of Representatives—and in noticing the ideas, and abstruct doctrines, are above result of the four last elections, the singular fact is presented that no less than ninety individuals have been returned as members, that one only (Mr. Taylor) has been chosen at each of those elections, and that but two (Messrs. Comstock and Wendo- his creatures, that endeavour to act agree-ver) have been honored with three succes- ably to his will; but leaves to the awful ver) have been honored with three successive ones. In the present or 15th Congress, there are but two members that fer the indulgence of their criminal incli-were in the 13th and in the next there will be but four of the present.

as enjoy on notary without a fineling and forgetting that a line incli-nation to the observance of his salutary precepts, and forgetting that a line incli-Yours, &c.

and prejudicial to the interests of the

	Number of the district.	yrames of the Connues com- posing each district	Names of the Pepresentances, vance of the Pepresentures in the 13th Congress.	names of the representations in the 14th Cangress.	in the 15th Congress.	elected for the 16th Congress.
	One,	Suffolk, Queens, Kings,	R. John Lefferts.	R. George Townsend,		R. Silas Wood,
	X.		R. Ebenezer Sage,	R. Henry Crocheron,	Tredwell Scudder,	R. Ebenezer Sage, (a)
200	Two,	The romaining 8 Wards ?	F. Egbert Benson, F. Jotham Post	R. William Irving, R. Peter H. Wendover,	R. William Irving, R. Peter H. Wendover,	R. Henry Meigs, R. Peter H. Wendover,
	Three	Westchester & Rockland,	R. Peter D. Noyelles,	R. Jonathan Ward,	Caleb Tompkins,	R. Caleb Tompkins,
	Four,	clusive of Redhook.	F. Thomas, I. Oaklev.	R. Abraham H. Schenck,	R. James Tallmadge jun.	F. Randell S. Street, (b)
		Rinebeck, & Clinton,				
	Five,	Columbia & those 3 towns	F. I homas P. Grosvenor, R. Jonathan Fisk	F. Thomas F. Grosvenor, D. Ismes W. Wilkin.	R. James W. Wilkin.	R. Walter Case.
- , *, 4,	Seven,	Ulster and Sullivan,	R Abraham Hasbrouck,	R. Samuel R. Betts,	R. Josiah Hasbrouck,	R. Jacob H. De Witt,
	Eight,	Green and Delaware,	F. Samuel Sherwood,	R. Erastus Root,	R. Dorance Kirtland,	R. Robert Clark,
10	T'en.	Albany, Rensselaer	F. John Lovett, F. Hosea Moffit	F. John Lovett, F. Hosea Moffit.	F. John P. Cushman,	F. John Dickinson,
14.14	Eleven,	Saratoga,	R. John W. Taylor,	R. John W. Taylor,	R. John W. Taylor,	R . John W. Taylor,
16.49	Twelve,	Washington, Warren, Es-	F. Elisha I. Winter,	R. John Savage,	R. John Savage,	R. Withaniel Pitcher,
,	one.	lin lin	F. Zebulon K. Shipherd.	R. David Adgale.	K. John Fainser	In Exit C. Cross,
	Thirteen,.	Schedectady rnd Scoharie,	F. Alexander Boyd,	R. John B. Yates,	R. Thomas Lawyer,	R. Harmanus Peck,
ڏين ُ	Edurteen,	Montgomery, Oteorn Chenango and 3	F. Jacob Markell, R. Icase Williams.	F. Daniel Cady,	R. Isaac Williams.	R. Robert Monnell,
1		1	F. Joel Thompson,	R. James Birdsall,	R. John R. Drake,	R. Joseph S. Lyman,
1976	Sirteen,	Oneida,	F. Morris S. Miller,	F. Thomas R. Gold,	F. Henry R. Storrs,	F. Henry R. Storres
41	Seventeen, Perhteen	Herkimer and Madison,	r. William o. Omilia.	R. Wester Williamshipy, 3c		To well:
	Q	Lawrence,	F. Moss Kent,	F. Moss Kent,	100	F. William D. Folloy 19
3	Nineteen,		F. James Geddes,	R. Victory Birdseye,	R. James Forter,	R. George Hall, P. Jonathan Richmond.
1.1.	wenty,	Cayuga, Seneca, 1 10ga & (R. Oliver C. Comstock,	R. Oliver C. Comstock,	817 0	R. Caleb Baker,
	Twenty-one.	Ontario, Allegary, Genes-? F. Nathaniel W. Howell see, Niagars, Cattara- (F. Samuel-M. Hopkins,	F. Nathaniel W. Howell, F. Sarwuel M. Hopkins,	R. Peter B. Porter, R. Micah Brooks,	R. Benjamin Ellicetts. R. John C. Spencer.	R. Nathaniel Allen, R. Albert H. Tracy.
		gus and Chatauque, Ji				
. 4	(a) Sage	(a) Sage is returned, but it is said that James Guyon, jun, is entitled to his seat, although he has not the return. (b) I have marked Street and Ford as Federalists—perhaps incorrectly: Lan not nersonally acquainted with either of them, and the antient	at James Guyon, jun. is ent as Federalists—perhaps inc	itled to his seat, although orrestly. I am not personally	he has not the return.	them, and the antient

On Education. THOUGHT IV.

Having attempted to form an idea of an tion, now in common use, with the system

in contemplation, and marked wherein the former is deficient; then

Thirdly, We ought, in a particular manner, to ascertain the additions and alterations, which are requisite to raise the lits who sheds a generous tear for the present system to the degree of improvealte of a better man than he, who suffered ment, pointed at in our previous enquiries, being more immediate; than with the "un-We have already seen that the culture of seen realities" of a spiritual state; he is wish to the same rigid law, in the pursuit of the memory and intellect, is almost the continually exposed to the temptation of the memory and intellect, is almost the continually exposed to the temptation of know what species of youthful instruction in an exclusive aim,—is, at least, the only dipersonal to spiritual enjoyments.

Sudfecollect him and when we record his vect object, pursued in the general part of He is more especially exposed to this invect object, pursued in the general part of He is more especially exposed to this invect object, pursued in the general part of He is more especially exposed to this invect object, pursued in the general part of He is more especially exposed to this invect object, pursued in the general part of He is more especially exposed to the individual enjoyments.

The formation of moral printage is a printing sensual to spiritual enjoyments in what species of youthful instruction in youth, for, in that period, his as important, even in a worldly view, as ciples, and the government of the affections, are left to the indirect, weak, indistingually exposed to the temptation of tinct influence of the customary exercises. These in well-regulated, schools, are, without a doubt, powerfully effective, in Ambristie, has been already celebrated leading the pupils to habits of order, atten-Ambristie, has been already celebrated; leading the publisto haots of order, atten-tion, and perseverance, also, in excluding, during the hours of their attendance, such lan, and we may expect soon, to see Ar-alboot held forth, as a pattern of piety? as are incident to youth. But they are dow, breathed her last, a few days ago not taught to combine the attainment of Philadelphia. She has descended to excellence with the hope of utility; the be grave; and its silence rests upon the possession; of goodness, with the approbaregrave, and its stence rests upon the pussession of goodness, with the approbation of God or the practice of virtue with the enjoyment of happiness. Satisfied with superficial acquisitions, and vain of exterior accomplishments, they grow upon the complete of the practice of the principles, and neglect of the practice of the principles, and neglect of the practice wher victim of ruthless war. In De of the practice of that piety and benevolence, which alone can ensure their useful-ness to society, introduce them to an acquaintance with themselves, consecrate is, and in June last, arrived at New their talents to the interests of virtue, and

As the direct cultivation of the moral ming to Kentucky to die among her sense forms the great distinction between sense forms the great distinction between the method of education generally pursutateps! Where now was the sympa ed, and that which we wish to see adopt of her countrymen? Alas! it has evasion, for all the required changes and intact in lamentations over the deserved now and panders of savage atrocities of spies and panders of savage atrocities.

1. There sught to be an appropriate and definite portion of time devoted to the inculcation of the principles and obliga-tions of religion and morality. Man is a compound being; allied, in his corporeal appetites, to the brute, and connected, by his ment I powers, to the world of spirits. As his alliance with matter can only be of short continuance; so all the pleasures and enjoyments, founded on sensual gratification, must be fleeting as time-evanescent

as mortality: Therefore to seek for a more exalted felicity than that; which can be dependent on the senses, has been in improved mode of education, which, while all ages, reckoned true wisdom; as its opit cultivates the understanding, extends posite conduct has justly received the
also to the regulation of the heart; and name of folly. Wisdom is associated
baving compared the method of instrucwith self-denial; folly, with self-indulgence. Wisdom is the master; folly, the slave of its appetites. The superiority of twisdom is not gained by the parade of science, but by a determined struggle in opposition to the unseasonable importunities of animal appetence. For, in this life, the connection of man with sensible objects, being more immediate, than with the "unobscure, and their operation feeble.

will do, where moral culture is neglected, -it is subversive of every benevolent feeling, every liberal emotion, every exalted pursuit. Every one who has attended to the operations of his own mind, knows as are included to youth. But they are the operations of his own mind, knows ind patriotism. The gallant Capt. Hart of left without any motive to artain excel how difficult it is to restrain the sallies of lence, or to follow what is good, except the how difficult it is to restrain the sallies of implicit ductility of obedience; or the blind sensual desire; and if he has been an object of the presence of awakened vanity. They are witnessed innumerable instances of men witnessed innumerable instances of men submitting to the influence of their senses one day, and remorsefully accusing them selves of folly and weakness, the next and conscience forbid them to tread; they seize the cup of animal gratification, and swallow its contents, although the poison of temorse, and the dregs of death, form a part of the ingredients. But they were not taught, in youth, the awful consequence of building their bappiness on external objects; they were not made to see, that the joys of selfishness are, like the song of the syfen, or the wailing of the crocodile, a prelude to destruction. Their minds were not secured from contamination, by being early and habitually led to piety, with the grossness, contracted duspiety, shall, hereafter, keep such a force in the grossness, as shall enable, him to execute, with fidelity, the fifth article of the ty. Hence the incessant warfare between their judgment and their practice. Unaccustomed in youth to self-controlly derivative, the following words: "The two customed in youth to self-controlly derivative states and their practice, and the grossness, and the grossness, contracted duspiets, with a requisition mat the king of presenting the grossness, and the grossness, contracted duspiets, with fidelity, the fifth article of the treaty between the United States and their practice. Unaccustomer the grossness are the grossness, as shall enable, him to execute, with fidelity, the fifth article of the treaty between the United States and their purposes and degenerating influences. The two customers are grossness, as shall enable, him to execute, with fidelity, the fifth article of the treaty between the United States and their practice. Unaccustomers are grossness, and degenerating influences, and the grossness are grossness, and degenerating influences, and the grossness are grossness, and degenerating influences, and the grossness are grossness, and the grossness are grossness. their eyes to its impropriety, they talk of who inhabit the country adjacent to the virtue, but they practice vices they sing of lines and rivers, which by the preceding

that the young should be taught such truths, and be required to perform such duties, as are suitable to their weak untheir comprehension; but the most important and necessary truths are happily so simple, that even a child may understand them. That there is a God, who made, supports, and regulates the world; who smiles with the affection of a Parent on all consequences of their own folly, all such as enjoy his bounty without gratitude, prethey live and move and have their being, blindly and obstinately pursue a selfish in terest, distinct and separate from the wel fare of their fellow-beings, and in opposi-tion to the rules of universal order, which God has imposed for the preservation and happiness of his creatures; that as God is the source of all that is good, we ought to raise our hearts to him in prayer for the supply of all our wants,—in thanksgiving for every mercy we enjoy; that as the offspring of the same benign Creator, who loves and provides for us all, we ought to love, and do good to all around us,—to do hurt to no one; — to do to every one as we would wish them to do to us; that as we frequently, through weakness, ignorance and wickedness do those things which we ought not to do, and thereby transgress agains the goodness of God, yet he still bears with us, and continues to be merci-ful to us,—so also ought, we to bear with those that offend us,—to forgive those that injure us,—to be kind to those that hate us that we are made up of body and souls that it is not our bones, or our flesh, or our blood, or consequently any part of our body which thinks, but it is our soul, which thinks and knows, and moves our tongue to speak; that our bodies will die, be laid in the earth, and in a short time be reduced to clay,—but our souls, which thinks and understand, will live forever; that if, in this world, we love and obey God, we will, at the death of our body, go to hea-ven, and live and rejoice in his presence, time without end; but if we refuse to at-tend the dictates of his will, and fix our love on the transient enjoyments of this world, all our pleasures and our happiness will die with our bodies;—remorse for our mispent lives, dread of an offended Diety, the remembrance of the mercies we have slighted, the calls—the invitations we have neglected, and the goodness, we have abused,—behind us a wilderness of follies and of crimes, -before us an eternity of darkness; and sorrow, and wretchedness, — all will conspire to fill us with the trepi-dation of horror, and the anguish of despair: these, and many others deducible from these, are truths, which may be communicated in language level to the humble comprehension of children; and when am plified by the teacher; pressed upon their attention by frequent interrogations, and addressed to their affections by pertinent examples, lively allusions, and brief, but conprehensive and vivid descriptions, illustrative of the native descriptions, illustrative of the native descriptions. lustrative of the nature and practical effects of virtue and vice, they must produce

a lasting and salutary impression upon the youthful mind. Some may object to this mode of treat ing youth, as having a tendency to wind the shackles of early prejudice round the understanding, and cause it rather to re-pose on the dogmas of a system, than on the dictates of truth. I am, for my part, willing to concede, that it is improper to prejudice them for or against any sect or name whatever. The instructions I would impart, should be equally agreeable to reason and revelation; and if these should be reckoned objectionable, I could wish to know what species of youthful instruction may not be condemned. Moral and reli-gious truths are as armly established and ledge of the principles of the liberal arts obscure, and their operation teeble.

Sensual appetite is always bent on self and sciences, according to the most appraished and if allowed to predominate over the mental powers;—as it always priets of teaching them the elements of priety of teaching them the elements of their duty to God and man? If ignorance of those things that are useful to be known, is incommodious; certainly igno-cance of what ought to be done, and what left undone, must be dangerous. If to systemize our knowledge of language, of nature, of art, to render its acquisition more easy, more speedy, and more certain to the youthful student, be commendable; assuredly, to impress upon his mind, in an earnest but alluring manner, those sentiments, which have an unequivocal tendency to make him an obedient son, a kind husband, a tender father, a useful citizen, and worthy man,-to exalt his affections; direct his feelings, strengthen his reason, in-crease his activity, and promote his happiness, must be as laudable as these objects are important. are important.

From the National Intelligencer, July 17. The president of the United States has we understand, decided, that Pensacola and the other Spanish posts, which have been taken by Gen. Jackson in the Floricontrast the tranquillity of virtue, the fe-das, shall be restored to the Spanish autholicities of benevolence, and the delights of rity; but with a requisition that the king of ing all their restraints from external cir-high contracting parties shall, by all the cumstances; fixed in the habits of self-in-means in their power, maintain peace and dulgence, before experience has opened harmony among the several Indian nations joy, while torture wrings their hearts; articles, form the boundaries of the two they do what they vehemently condemn, Floridas; and, the latter to obtain, this ef-and become what they heartly despise. | feet both parties oblige themselves, exfect both parties oblige themselves, ex-

It is therefore of the ulmost importance, that the young should be taught such on the part of the Ludien nations lying truths, and be required to perform such duties, as are suitable to their weak understandings, and tender years. Abstract of the United States, nor the Ludiens inhabited as a suitable to their comprehensions but the most importance, pressly, to restrain, by force Indian united to the Ludien nations lying within their countries, so that Spain will not suffer her Indians to attack the citizens of the United States, nor the Ludiens inhabited the countries of the Co States permit these last mentioned Indiana to commence hostilities against the nubjects of his catholic majesty, or his Indians in any manner whatever."

On the strict execution of this article. on the part of Spain, it is understood that the president rigorously insists; and that it was the failure to fulfil it, which produced the necessity of crossing the Spanish boundary, during the present war, with the Seminole Indians.

These tribes occupy the lands on each side of the line between the United States and Florida; much the greater part of them living within the limits of the king of Spain. They are neither citizens of the United States, nor subjects of the king of Spain. They owe no allegiance to the laws of either power. They cannot, therefore be tried for treason on account of their levying war against their nation, within whose limits they dwell. They are the owners of the soil which they occupy; hold at least a qualified sovereignty over it, and exercise, on all occasions, the right of making way and peace. Fo this purpose they are sovereign within the country which the possess; to this purpose the country is their country; and that country may and must, of necessity, bewar cannot be otherwise terminated.

This consideration becomes the stronger when it is remembered, that it was owing to the acknowledged incompetency of Spain to fulfil the stipulation of her treaty with us, by restraining the hostilities of the Se-minoles by force; that the United States were compelled to take up arms in their own defence. Yet such was the delicacy of our government towards Spain, that the first order issued to the general commanding in that quarter; expressly forbade him to cross the Spanish line. This inhibition was repeated by a second order. But as it was apparent, that driving the Indians beyond the limits of the United States was doing nothing effectual to extinguish the war; since in falling back within the limits of Florida they were still at home, with all the means of incursion and announce which of Florida they were still at home, with all the means of incursion and annoyance which they possessed, at the commencement of hostilities, a third order, was issued, which authorised the American general, if the Indians should present themselves in body, beyond, the line, to cross it and attack them. Shortly after issuing this order, a massacre was committed by the Indians, which demonstrated that no alternatives were left for the United States, but to leave, our frontiers exposed to the mercy of the savages, or to carry the war into florida, and thus to do for Spain what she confessed herself unable to do for herself, by exterminating by force the hostilities of these, savages. A fourth order was therefore issued to this effect, to the American general; but by the same order, he was expressly general; but by the same order he was expressly commanded, if the indians should take refuger under a Spanish fort not to attack them in that situation, but to report the case to the department of war. Such has been the delicacy observed by the United States towards. Spain, and no subsequent order, it is understood, has been is sued, to enlarge the suthority of the American

subsequent, order, it is understood, has, been issued, to enlarge the suthority of the American general.

In attacking the posts of St. Mark and Pensagoral, with the fort of Baraneas, general Jackson, it is understood, asted on. facts, which were, for the first time, brought to his knowledge, on the immediate theatre of war; facts, which, in his estimation, implicated the Spanish authorities in that quarter, as the instigators and auxiliaries of the war; and he took these measures on his own-responsibility, merely. That his operations proceeded from motives of the purest patrotism; and from, his conviction, that, in seizing and holding those posts, he was gustified by the necessity of the case, and was advancing the best interest of his bountry, the character of general Jackson forbids a doubt. Of the important facts alleged by him, satisfactory proof, it is understood, has been already furnished to it e president, and proof of the other, facts is confidently expected it is difficult to admit the belief that acts, so totally regardless of the amicable relations between Spain and the United States, so directly repugnant to the stipulation of the treaty above fuoted; and, in themselves, so hostile and even, cruel, will be avowed, and adonted by the king of Spains nant to the stipulation of the treaty above quoteds, and, in themselves, so hostile and even cruel, will be avowed and, adopted by the king of Spains. We trust that they were the mere unauthorised acts of his agents. But, should they, contrary to all rational expectation, he so avowed ande adopted by that sovereign; there carribe little doubt that the means of antoying us from that quarter will ere long be taken from him by the decision of the competent authority, to be restored no more.

stored no more. In the mean time, as congress, only, have the In the mean time, as congress any, have the power, under our constitution, of declaring war, and had made no such declaration against Spain, it is understood that the president does not conceive himself, authorised to retain the Spanish posts, inasmich as such retention would be an act of war. It is on this ground, we understand that the reguition has been taken to restere the posts, and to demand from the king of Spain the posts, and to demand from the king of Spain the punishment of these officers. punishment of those officers, whose improper

conduct led to their seizure.

The president, no doubt, sees, in common with The president, no doubt, sees, in common with his countrymen, the great advantage which the United States would derive from the entire coassession of the Floridas, but, confessedly great as these advantages, would be, he is not willing any gain them but by the sanction of an act of congress. To have retained the posts, under present circumstances, would certainly have had the colat of being a strong measure; but we hope never to see a president of the United States dissposed to be stronger than the constitution of the country, for that is the palladium of interests far more sacred, and of infinitely higher import to the general cause of human liberty, than any acquisition of territory, however wast or advantage out.

Notwithstanding this unexpected collision in Notwithstanding this unexpected collision in the Floridas, we trust that the relations of another ty between the two nations will be preserved; nor can we abandon hope, that their differences may yet be settled, on fair, and honorable conditions. We may even indulge the hope that the incidents which have grown out of the formulole war however adverse their tendency may have uppeared to be may contribute essentially to product that happy result. Spain must see, and has preatically confessed, her incompetency to maintain her authority in the Floridas, against the Seminoles and foreign adventures; and we hope she will see that it will be much were for her to dede those provinces at once, than to a tempt to hold. those provinces at once, than to a tempt to hold them on the impossible condition of fulfilling her treaty with us, or on the condition now by home to her, by experience of subjecting here to perpetual collisions, and eventual losses, which she may now avoid with ease and honor to herself.

By the President of " Duited | BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIT:

States

WiffileAs, by an of Congress, assed on the 3d of March, 1815, entitled, fan act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for their purposes, the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be of fered 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.

junction of the rivers Alabama and Caha-

On the third Monday in October next ships 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.

At the seat of justice for Howard Country, in the said Territory, on the first Monday in September and November next. excepting such lands as have been reserved by law for the support of schools, or fer other purposes; each public sale shall continue open for two weeks, and no longer.

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 Ja

Awary, 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

(C7 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

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

JOHN GARDINER Chief Clerk General Land Office: And sold by him and at Milledgeville.

Printers of the laws who publish this notice shall have copies.

> War Department, Pension Office, May 27, 1818.

Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Vir-ginia, 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 re-spective papers for two months, and send in their accounts to the War Department for ad-May 28 2m

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Congress, passed on the Sd 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 au-thorised 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 By the President, 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 Perritory, 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 low shall be offered for sale in regular pumerical order, beginning with the low-

est 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

Trinters who are authorised to publish the hws 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 en-graved as speedily as practicable, and will be self at Huntsville; and at the General Land Office

JOHN GARDINER.

Printers of the laws who msert this notice, shall have copies of the Viap and Plan.

Jun 1-6,4818—Oct 1

Money! Money! LL those indebted to the late firm of BURI A. & SHUMARD are requested to make im-mediate payment, and save costs

Daniel L. Burt. Peng 1st, 1818-15

ED STATES.

clare and make known, that public sales and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands that 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 function of the rivers Alabama and Caha. said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of St. Louis. Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale, commencing for the sale of townships 13, 14, 15, 16, in with the most eastern ranges west of the ranges 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15; and of town- fifth principal meridian line, and proceed-

and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of *Howard County*. Thirty town-The town lots, and other lands, shall be ships shall be offered at each sale: The The town lots, and other nanus, share offered for sale in regular numerical order the seat of justice of said county, as near-commencing with the lowest number of the seat of justice of said county, as near-ly 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 re-

served 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.

May 27, 1818.

NOTICE.

It is expected that the Judges will certify, is 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, anless 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 Newth Carolina South Carolina, and

to cause the lands in the land district of Detroit to be offered for sale when surveyed; and where as 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.

law) of the said lands, shall be field 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 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 numer ical order.

Given under my hand at the City of Washing ton, the thirty-first day of March, one thou sand eighteen hundred and eighteen. JAMES MONROE.

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 Lidames 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 a the district of Madison county, shall be held at Huntsville in said county in Alabama territory,

On the first Monday in July next, for the sale On the first Monday in July next, for the sale of the lands in ranges f. 23, 24, 5. On the first Monday in September next for the lands in ranges 6, 75, 8, 95, 10, 11, 12, 15, 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 per, and proceed in regular numerical order.
Given under my hand, at the city of Washing-ton, 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 nws 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 April 20, 1818 -cc.

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 cer

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 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 thesaid certificates, in one or more of the public papers in tificates, in one or more of the public papers each of the United States.

each of the United States.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all certificates, commonly called loan office certificates 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. erest, as endorsed on said certificates.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That for car

rying this act into effect, the sum of eighty thou sand dollars, be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not other wise appropriated.

April 13, 1818-Approved.

JAMES MONROE

Treasury Department, Washington, April 10th, 1818. Notice is hereby Given

NO 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 pain on that day, at the Treasury and at the Loan Offices, having such Stock standing on their books to the Stockholders of 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 obvi-ate as far as practicable any inconvenience which might result by reason of loss at sea, or other wise, it will be advisable to retain correct copies of their certificates authenticated by a Notary Public duly appointed.

Wm. H. Crawford, Secretary of Treasury April 16 .- tht1(

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Poor House will meet a 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

LOST,

ON AUGUSDAY, 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, 1818-3t

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. Cristra

ty,
D. Abel Davis, Thomas Bunlap, David Dare,
Nathan Danbury, Elias Doughty, William Davison, 2, Eliza Davis, Emer M'Daniel.
E. Levi Eaton, Marmaduke Ervin,
F. Joel Fithian, Jackson Frieman, 2.
G. James M'Giliard, Peter Gamble, Gilbert
Gorden, Abraham Carrison Mar Greek

Gorden Abraham Carrison, Mary Gray. H. Thomas F. Hynd nan, 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 Ri ey, John Rose, Lewis Reeves, Reeves Robinson Walter Robinson.

S. David. Stapham, Thos. & Benjamin Shep pard, Ichabod Simpkins, Abraham Sayre, 3, Daniel Shaw, Eden M. Seeley, William Smith, John Scudder, David Sheppard, Deborah Strat.

T. Benjamin Taylor, Isaac Trump, Samuel Toulinson, Elizabeth Thomas, Margaret Tits Worth

V. Isaac Vail.
W. James White, Adrian Woodruff, William Wood, Jacob M. Welch, Tliomas B. Wood, David Whitakar, George Wagner, Thomas West, Thomas Ware, Susan Wetherby Mary Williams. CURTIS OGDEN, P. M.

Bridgeton, July 6th, 1818.

25 Dollars Reward.

PAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 11th day of May, an indented Lad to the Condwanning business, by the name of DANIEL ORAYTON, 17. years of age the minth day of April last, light complexion, somewhat freekled of a slender make, and small for what received of a siencer make, and small for his age, and shows his upper teeth when speak-uig. 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 pertook with hims suit or intermined 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 ennsylvania; or ten dollars to secure him in an jail in the United States. No furthe charges than above stated, will be paid for apprehending said boy. All persons are forbid barboring him at

Clark Henderson. Dividing Creeks, May 19th, 1818-46



WHICH ARE CELEBRATED FOR THE CURI OF MOST DISEASES TO WHICH THE HU-MAN BOBY 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 Brops. PRICE TWO DOLLARS

DR. ROBERTSON'S INFALLIBLE

Worm Destroying Lozenges. A Medicine highly necessary in all Fames.ili Paicr 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 Price 50 Cents.

DR. DYOTT'S

The Circassian Eye Water,

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

MAHY'S

Approved and recommended by all the most eminent Physicians of the city of Philadelphia.

Turlington's Balsam. Godfrey's Cordial. Bateman's Drops. Anderson's Pills. Hooper's do. Essence of Peppermint. Haarlem and British Oil.

WOOLLEN,

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

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 SAT TINETTS, of a superior quality, and at the kest prices: COLOURS WARRANTED.

Eulling, Dyeing and Dressing criptions of Wool, and Woolen CLOTH of all descriptions of Woolf 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 them selves that they will be able to give general satisfaction to those, who may think proper to employ them. ploy them.

John S. Wood, John E. Jeffers.

ters himself he will be able to execute the work as well, if not superior to any done in this S JOHN E. JEFFERS.

Stoe Creek, March 30, 1818.

March 16, 1818.

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

> BLANKS FOR SALE

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

BUCK & FITHIAM,

OFFER FOR SALE, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, AT THE WHITE STORE-HOUSE,

Opposite Stratton & Buck's,

BRIDGETON,

The following articles:

TATEMAN'S Throps, Godfrey's Cordials,
Turtington's Bulsam, 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 Rhubary
Wine Bitters, Wormseed Oil;

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

ALSO,

Numegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Climamon, Cardamom Seeds, Essenee of Lemon, Oil of Burgamot, Rose Water, Pearl Barley, Sago, Tapioca, Tamarinds, Lemon Acid, Salts of Lemon,

Lemon. CORDIALS, of the first quality. Anniseed. Peppermint, Life of Man, and

Perfect Love Perfect Love, J 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,

Polishing Powders, White Wax: Wafers, Clothes' Brushes, a

do. Hair Do. Shoe do. patent, White Wash do.

PAINTS & OILS.

White Lead, 1st and 2d quality, ground,
Do. do.
Red Lead, Lithage, Whiting, Spirits Turpentine,
Gum Copal, Window Glass, of different sizes,
Prussian Blue, Patent Green,
Chalk, red and white, Glue,
Sand Paner, Gold Leaf.

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 summer Linseed go.

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, bash 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 Comperas, Allum, Bengal Indigo,
Spanish indigo, Blue Vitriol,
Pearl Ash,
Annatto, best,
Do common

Do common, Oil Vitriol. MINERAL WATER,

From the Fountain, or in Bottles. • • Orders from Physicians, Country Mechants, 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

AT No. 191, SOUTH FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

As his assortment is particularly calculable for country Storekeepers, they will find it the interest to call. tered for RAGS.

George Helmbold.

PENSION OFFICE, MARCH 26, 1818

Rules and regulations for substantiating claims to pensions, to be abserved unde the Law of Congress of the 18th 4 March, 1818, viz:

March, 1818, viz:

The commissions of officers, and the discharge of the regular soldiers of the army of the Hewlution, tif in existence applying for pension under the above act, will, in every instance, furnished to the War Repartment; and the straining of the respective Judges, certifying these cases, must be attested by the seal of the Courts where such Judges preside. The persion of the pension to declare under each is applying for pension to declare, under oath, fore Judges, that, from his reduced circumstrees, he needs the assistance of his country for support.

ERSONS indebted to the Subscriber on I account are requested to pay him:—if Books will be left in the hands of a Jus William Steelling.

Bridgeton, July 6, 1818-tf. CEDAR RAILS: A QUANTITY OF CEDAR MAILS,

Stratton & Bucks

Patent Itch Ointment.

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

Price Fifty Cents per Bottle, with full Directions for Using.

Renowned Plaister Cloth,

Lee's (New-London) Anti-Bilious Pills.

Well's Patent Compressed Blacking. Bayley's Patent Blacking Cakes. Walkden's best British INK POWDER, &c. May 11, 1818.

MANUFACTORY.

Stoe Creek Factory.

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

At the Office of the Whig

WARELOUSE,

HERE he has on hand an eatensive varieff of articles in the above (and paper) his which will be sold at the lowest prices, or br-tered for RACS.

Orders attended to with promptiess and de

Paper Maker Ĵune 22, 1818—tf WAR DEPARTMENT.

Approved,
J. C. CALHOUN

POSITIVE!!!

POR SALE.

Bridgeton, July 9, 1818-45