

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 withdraw his name, whilst in arrears.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

Bridgeton Prices Current,

(CORRECTED WEEKLY) August 17, 1818.

Table of market prices for various goods including Butter, Candles, Cheese, Flour, and other commodities with their respective prices per unit.

Course of Exchange.

[COMPARED WEEKLY]

Bank Notes at Par in Philadelphia.

The Notes in the City of New York; the Notes of the State Bank at New-Brunswick, of the Trenton Bank, of the State Bank at Trenton, of the Mount Holly, Camden, Cumberland, German-town, Easton, Humsville, N. W. Hope, Delaware Company at Chester, Chester Company at West Chester, Bank of Delaware at Wilmington; the Notes of all the Banks in Baltimore, and of the principal Banks in the District of Columbia.

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

Bank Notes at a Discount. Pennsylvania—Reading, 2 per cent. Farmer's Bank at Lancaster par; Susquehanna Bridge Company at Columbia, 2; Lancaster Trading Company, 2; Silver Lake, 2; Little York, Chambersburg, 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 12 per cent.

CEDARVILLE

Woolen Factory.

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

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

Elmer & Bateman, John E. Jeffe.

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

The highest market price given for wool of all descriptions in exchange for Cloths, or work done at the Factory. Cedarville, May 25th, 1818—f

CUMBERLAND BANK

Bridgeton, July 1, 1818.

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

C. Read, Cashier.

July 6, 1818—3c

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

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

Elijah Townsend, John Dickinson, Cresce Townsend.

Cape May, June 19, 1818 (29)—6t

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Supreme Court, 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 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 hundred and seventy-one acres more or less, situate in the township aforesaid, together with all the lands of the defendants, which will be divided at the time of sale. Seized as the property of Joseph Smith, and Jeremiah 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 Sale.

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

FARM,

Or Tract of Land, and Marsh, being part of the Baptist Parsonage, situate in Duwits township, in the county of Cumberland, and state of New Jersey, on the east side of Dividing Creek, adjoining lands of Major Henderson and others, bounded as follows—Beginning at a pine stump being the old parsonage corner standing on the first fast landing, above the bridge, that crosses the said Dividing Creek, and runs thence to a white oak sapling marked for a corner, thence 2d, bounding with land of the aforesaid Major Henderson south sixty degrees west one hundred and sixty perches to a stone for a corner, thence, 3d, north twenty nine and a half degrees west about eighty six perches to Wass's line, thence, 4th, bounding the said Dividing Creek the several corners thereof, to the place of beginning, containing about ninety three acres of Land and Marsh, being the same more or less. Seized as the property of Major Henderson, Jester, Denton, and Daniel Heaton, and taken in execution at the suit of the trustees of the Baptist Congregation at Dividing Creek, in the county of Cumberland, complainants, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

August 10th, 1818—4t

Sheriff's Sale.

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

A Lot of Land,

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

Bridgeton, June 6th, 1818—4t

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 8th day of June last, a Note to the amount of forty-five dollars was fraudulently obtained from the subscriber, in favour of John Wiley, in Dorchester, the public are therefore cautioned against taking an assignment on said note; as I am determined not to pay it.

Benoni Muncey.

Leesburg, 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 Inn of Philip Souder in Bridgeton,

A small Farm,

Situate in the township of Deerfield, said to contain thirty acres more or less, joins lands of Joseph Miller and others, with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of William Woodruff, and taken in execution at the suit of Smith Bacon, and James Tomlinson, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, 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 the property 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 Bowic & Shannon. Seized as the property of William B. Boon, and taken in execution at the suit of Enoch Boon, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

July 20th, 1818—4t

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

JUNE TERM, 1818.

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

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

By the Court, T. ELMER, CLK.

July 13, 1818—2m

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

JUNE TERM, 1818.

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

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

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

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

By the Court, T. ELMER, CLK.

July 13, 1818—2m

Treasury Department.

Washington, April 28, 1818.

Notice is hereby given,

To the proprietors of Stock issued under the convention with France of the 30th 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 attorneys duly authorized, 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 London 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 Treasury or at the Loan Offices as before mentioned. And it is also hereby made known, That interest on the moiety or half of said Louisiana Stock intended to be redeemed as aforesaid, will cease and determine after the 21st day of October, 1818.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Printers of newspapers, who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above advertisement once a week till October next, and send their accounts to the Treasury Department for payment.

July 27, 1818—40c

NEW STORE.

THE Subscribers having entered into Co-partnership under the firm of James B. Potter, & Co.

Have taken that large and commodious 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 assiduous attention to business, they will merit and receive a share of the public favour.

James B. Potter, Hugh R. Mersailles, Robert B. Potter.

Bridgeton, August 3, 1818—4t

HANNAH STEELLING.

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

Has on hand,

A handsome assortment of STAY BONNETS, Newest Fashions.

Also Elegant Straw Hats, for sale by the peice or yard. A Fashionable assortment of RIBBONS, LACES, &c. Several Apprentices wanted immediately. Bridgeton, April 13, 1818.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned taking an assignment on a certain Judgment Bond of One Thousand Dollars—that Hannah Dore of Gloucester county, Greenwich township, holds against the subscriber, bearing date February 19th, 1816, as I allege payment of a great part of said bond. Jacob Fidler, jr. Greenwich, Gloucester county. June 29, 1818—3t

NOTICE

WHEREAS my wife ISABELLA has eloped from my bed and board, this is therefore to forewarn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay one cent of her contracting. Thomas Wainright. July 20, 1818—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 military 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. CROWNSHIELD.

Washington City, May 27, 1818. 3m

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers on the night of the 12th inst, two indentured apprentices, one named JESSE GRAY, 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 chinquabound jacket; one mix homespun cloth coat; one pair tow trousers; one pair gingham ditty; and one small brown wool hat—brought up to the farming business. The other named JOHN A. ACREE, about the same age, and light, but thick set; dark hair and eyes, and speaks very slowly; had on and took with him, 1 pair small rib'd velvet pantaloons; 1 pair tow cloth trousers; 1 black silk vest; 1 blue cloth coat; 1 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 persons are hereby forbid harbouring or employing them or either of them to their peril.

Abraham Jones, James Hankins.

Port-Elizabeth, July 20th, 1818—3t

FULLING & DYEING.

THE subscribers respectably inform, his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that noted stand for the above business, known by the name of Ireland'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 paid to their business, and at the shortest notice, than has heretofore been done. All orders and directions will be punctually attended to. Cloths will be received, at the Hotel in Bridgeton, and returned when finished.

Peter T. Whitaker.

July 20th, 1818—40c

By the President of the United States.

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

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Missouri, shall be held in Franklin, in said territory, viz:

- On the first Monday in January next for the sale of Townships No. 46 to 52 inclusive and fraction towns in range 19: ship 53 48 to 52 and 2 48 to 52

On the first Monday in March next, for the sale of 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 53 55 to 58

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 for sale and no longer, and the lands shall be offered in regular numerical order.

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

JAMES MONROE.

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

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till the first of May next and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment. July 27, 1818—1M

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 ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians and for other purposes;" the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands, acquired by the said treaty, to be offered for sale, when surveyed.

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Alabama territory, shall be held at Cahaba, in the said territory, on the first Monday in January next, and shall continue for three weeks, during which time will be offered for sale

- Townships number'd 9 to 16 inclusive in range 5 9 to 16 in 6 10 to 16 in 7 10 to 16 in 8

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, commencing 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.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States will publish the above once a week till the first of January next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment. July 27—1J

CHEAP GOODS.

DANIEL L. BURT.

In addition to his former Stock, has Just Received

An Extensive Assortment of GOODS of almost every description, which he now offers for sale at his Store in Bridgeton, near the Hotel, at reduced prices, for Cash, Country Produce, or on a short credit. Having purchased his goods at the lowest Philadelphia prices, he flatters himself that he will be able to accommodate his customers on very reasonable terms. July 27th, 1818—6v

MASONIC ALMANACKS

For 1818

For Sale at this Office.

### The late War in the South.

[FROM THE FRANKLIN GAZETTE.]

Extract from the Journal of a gentleman travelling in the Southern section of the U. States.

The Indians, inhabiting the country lying between Georgia and the Mississippi river could bring into the field about 11,000 warriors.

The Choctaws	4000
Creeks	3300
Cherokees	1400
Chickasaws	1500
Seminole	1000

This force, if embodied and hostile, would be a serious enemy to the United States; fortunately however, there exists among the different tribes, jealousias and animosities that will prevent such an association ever taking place, and enable the U. States, in the event of hostility with either, to employ as active allies any of the nations. The Creeks were formerly the most warlike, but the severe conflict in the year 1813, diminished their numbers and their spirit; none of them, however, are enemies to be despised, in personal courage they are seldom deficient, but like all irregular troops, having no idea of military combinations, or that confidence and reliance upon each, taught by discipline to the formed soldier and so essential to victory, they will always be defeated, unless they are the assailants, or attacked on ground exceedingly advantageous to them.

Their capacity to endure great fatigue, watching, hunger, their personal activity, knowledge of the forest, added to their courage, render them, in close country, an exceedingly dangerous foe.

The Seminoles, with whom we waged the last war, inhabit a tract of country, part of which is within the U. S. but the larger portion lies beyond the line separating it from Florida. They were originally a small party of the banished outlaws, driven from among the upper and lower Creeks, who, increasing in number—living in a country which is fertile and difficult to penetrate—associated themselves with a band of desperate runaway negroes, and instigated by their natural ferocity, and the artifices of British traders, have always manifested a disposition inimical to the U. States, and have since the year 1813, been notorious for their depredations upon the whites.

In August last, it was very well ascertained, that they were the authors of several murders committed upon the white inhabitants of the frontier. A patient endurance of suffering is always regarded by the Indians, as an indication of weakness, and is sure to produce a repetition of the insult or injury. General Gaines demanded that the murderers should be given up; it was answered with taunt and defiance; and let it be remembered, by those who accuse the country of pursuing a barbarous policy towards the people, and endeavoring to involve them in wars, that when Peletooxoy, the principal warrior and leader, was asked why he was thus hostile to the U. States, he replied, by acknowledging that the government were always ready to do him justice, and to make peace with him, but that war was a fully-earned exercise in which he wished to practise his going men.

The seventh regiment crossed the Flint river, dispersed the Indians, burnt Rowland town, and returned. This act of war was premature; the troops we had in the field, not being able to subvert the enemy, were inefficient to meet him in far conflict. The Indians assembled, attacked a boat ascending the river, captured it, and put to death 40 persons, composing its crew; they advanced up the river surrounded our troops in fort Scott, and cut off their communication. General Gaines called upon the state of Georgia for fifteen hundred militia; these men unfortunately were detailed for 2 months, and before they could approach towards the enemy, that period expired, and they returned to their homes.

Gen. Gaines made a second call upon Georgia, for two thousand men for six months; they assembled at Hartford; Gen. Jackson was now authorized to accept the services of two thousand Tennessee volunteers, to call out the friendly Indians, and to take the field himself. With his accustomed activity, he rapidly organized these men for service, and giving them orders to concentrate at fort Scott, he proceeded to Hartford, and placing himself at the head of the Georgia militia, moved them towards the same point. Gen. Jackson had in vain endeavored to procure provisions for his forces, and a correct idea may be formed of the intrepid cast of his character, from the circumstance of his starting, with two thousand men, on a march of ten days through a wilderness, when his only means of subsistence was a daily pint of corn for each man, and when he well knew, that on his arrival at fort Scott, he could procure but a very scanty supply. At fort Scott Gen. Jackson found the regular troops and friendly Indians. The movement of the Tennessee volunteers had not been marked with the same boldness as that of the other troops; apprehensive of a want of provisions, they halted in the route, and had not yet joined. Gen. Jackson advanced into the Indian country, destroyed their villages, and entering Florida, took possession of St. Marks. The Indians fled before him, and the Spaniards dared not oppose his progress.

The state of Georgia afford but few of the necessaries for the subsistence of an army, and the face of the country in which Gen. Jackson operated, abounded with insurmountable impediments to transportation in wheel carriages; great therefore, were the sufferings of the troops, subsisting upon a pint of corn, marching through swamps and morasses, wading through creeks, and sleeping on wet ground, without shelter, were privations endured, from motives of the purest patriotism, and in which the general participated equally with the meanest soldier in his army.

General Jackson was now about to move his troops from Florida, when he discovered that the governor at Pensacola, instead of exerting himself to fulfil the treaty existing between the United States and his king, by which he was bound to protect our citizens from savages within his dominions, had basely violated the Spanish faith, and protected, encouraged and furnished, with the means of war, a worthless band, at the same time laying waste to the frontier of the Alabama territory, and waging a war of destruction against the most lovely and most innocent part of our population. Gen. Jackson considered that this breach of treaty authorized him to take possession of Pensacola, knowing well it was the only movement that could afford the effectual protection he was bound to give to every individual within his military command.

The opposition of the Spanish troops was ill calculated to occasion a display of the full devotion of the American army. The governor retired at their approach, and shutting himself up in the Barrancas declared his determination not to surrender. The Barrancas is a fortress, situated on the southern cape of the bay of Pensacola; it consists of a heavy water battery on the beach, protected by, and communicating with, a regular work on the bluff. Although this work cost the king of Spain an immense sum of money, yet the lower battery is entirely inadequate to guard the water communication into the bay, and the upper work cannot sustain an attack from the meanest train of artillery.

The parapet consists of a sand mound, supported by pine pickets, and unprotected by glacis; confagrate these pickets, the sand must fall into the ditch, and there is no impediment to a platoon marching to the centre of the place.

Gen. Jackson cannonaded the fort, the garrison discovering that scaling ladders and other preparations were making for the assault, hoisted the white flag and surrendered. Gen. Jackson, with extraordinary liberality, permitted the Indian chief, who had sheltered himself in the fort, to accompany the garrison to the Havana.

General Jackson is a more extraordinary person than has ever appeared in our history. Nature has seldom gifted man with a mind so powerful and comprehensive, or with a body better formed for activity, or capable of enduring greater privations, fatigue and hardships. She has been equally kind to him in the quality of his heart. Gen. Jackson has no ambition, but for the good of his country; it occupies the whole of his views, to the exclusion of all selfish or ignoble considerations. Cradled in the war of the revolution, nurtured amid the conflicts that afterwards took place between the Cherokee Indians and the Tennesseans, being always among a people who regard the application of force, not as the ultima ratio regum; but as the first resort of individuals; and who look upon courage as the greatest of human attributes, his character on this stormy ocean has acquired an extraordinary cast of vigor—a belief, that any thing within the power of man, could be accomplished, never despair of effecting, and a conviction, that courage, activity and perseverance, can overcome, what to an ordinary mind, would appear insuperable obstacles. In society he is kind, frank, unaffected and hospitable, endowed with much natural grace and politeness, without the mechanical or artificial, flimsy polish, to be found in fashionable life.

From the Boston Palladium, Aug. 7

### Affairs of Canada.

The provincial convention of Upper Canada, met at York, on the 6th of July. They were organized by the election of a chairman and secretary, and assumed the name of "the convention of Friends to Inquiry." Mr. Gourlay was invited to attend the meetings, with the privilege of speaking and making motions, but not of voting. He attended accordingly, and addressed the convention. He said, that in consequence of the alarm that had been spread, and the fears that had been excited, as well as the happy appointments of the duke of Richmond as governor general, and Sir Peregrine Maitland, as governor of Upper Canada, he had been induced to change his original plan of sending commissioners directly to England, and should now propose that commissioners should wait on general Maitland immediately on his arrival, and present an address to him, and an address for him to forward to the prince regent, and to explain to the general the situation of the colony; and request that a new parliament may be called.

These propositions were adopted by the convention, with great unanimity. Other resolutions were offered by a Mr. Washburn, and rejected—and a Mr. Kerr offered a protest against some part of the proceedings.

The convention censured the latter gentleman for a change of opinion, and some reflections had he made, in a publication, on Mr. Gourlay, and voted a request to his constituents to choose another delegate in his stead. Mr. Kerr opposed this proceeding, and vindicated his own conduct.

The convention voted that branch conventions should be held on early days; but that the general convention should adjourn to the first Monday in Feb. 1819. Much minor business was done, after which the convention adjourned.

The "Upper Branch Convention" met at Ancaster, on the 20th July, and adopted several measures in accordance with the general plan.

### Extract of Mr. Gourlay's Speech.

The appointment of the duke of Richmond to be governor in chief of the Canadas, was an auspicious event. The duke of Richmond was a rare character, one

who had proved that royalty itself could not make him stoop to indignity, and one who had nobly supported the rights of the people of England. He had long ago maintained, that every man who paid taxes, should have a vote in parliamentary elections, and his opinion had been previously quoted by the lovers of rational reform, upon every occasion since. In this country we had the fullest privileges as to the choice of representatives, the fullest security that taxation never could be made oppressive to the community. We had nothing to expect from the duke of Richmond as to this; but his former conduct and declared opinions, were quite cheering to our hopes, of his heartily joining in every effort for the public good; and Sir Peregrine Maitland with such an example and with such an adviser, we might be well assured, will be forward in performing honorably and well, the high and important duties entrusted to him. As to the change of representatives, there was at this time, considerable hope. Men's minds were now roused to the full importance of having respectable characters in assembly; they had seen the civil consequences from too much indifference as to this, and, in fact, the parliamentary character had fallen so low, that respectable men had for years, declined coming forward as candidates. Now, he was convinced that men of solid worth and judgment would offer themselves; and that while all were alive to public interests, every voter would seriously think of the character he supported.—There were now in assembly several men quite a disgrace to their situation. These men, he thought, would certainly not now be returned; and such as were still in favor with their constituents from uprightness of intention; and there was a considerable proportion that he believed to be worthy honest men, such as perhaps could not be excelled, then he was sure these men would resume their duties with increased energy and determination, to recover to the country that character and credit, which their remissness had unhappily tended to degrade and dissipate.

The following were among the Resolutions passed.

Resolved, That this convention assembled for the declared specific purpose of sending home a commission to England, with an address to his royal highness, the prince regent, on the state of public affairs in this province, sees good reasons for departing from the prescribed course of proceeding—or, at least, for delaying the execution of the plan of procedure first intended.

1st.—Because, various unfair advantages have been unexpectedly taken, by weak, wicked and selfish men, to deceive the public as to the true and legitimate object in view, as well as to stir up doubts with regard to the propriety and legality of the measures proposed—thereby distracting the public mind, and creating false fears and alarms.

2d.—Because by a little delay, and with further means being used to dissipate the prejudices practised towards them, a more universal concurrence will be insured in every required measure, and a better chance of succeeding in the great objects in view.

3d.—Because, the appointment of the duke of Richmond to be governor in chief of the Canadas, has generated hopes which could have sprung from the appointment of no other individual whatever.

4th.—Because, the people of this province are now so effectually roused to a just sense of the bad consequences of mal-administration, and weak legislative proceedings, that when parliament again meets, there is every hope, that, narrowly watched by the public eye, its every motion will be guided and determined by better principles, and more manly resolutions—that, in short, the virtue of parliament will be braced and upheld by the virtue of the people.

Resolved, That under all circumstances, the members of this convention conceive, that they will best maintain their own honor and the interest of their constituents, by appointing a deputation to wait on Sir P. Maitland, as soon as he arrives in this province, or to proceed, if deemed expedient, to meet him at Quebec, to present a conference with him, and to present him with the printed principles and proceedings of this convention, and of its supporters.

Resolved, That this deputation shall bear two petitions—one to his royal highness the prince regent, expressive of the loyalty and dutiful consideration of this convention to the royal dignity, and calling the royal attention to the conduct of affairs in the land-granting department of Upper Canada, as well as to the means which his royal highness possesses, of redressing, instantly, the grievances of claimants for sufferings by war, and of militia men, expecting promised lands—which petition the deputies shall beg of Sir P. Maitland to send home, and have presented to the prince, at his first public levee, by such person as Sir Peregrine shall think proper to confide in.

Resolved, That the other petition shall be addressed to Sir Peregrine Maitland himself, as lieutenant governor of Upper Canada, praying him to call parliament together as speedily as possible, that inquiry into the state of the province may be instituted, and a commission appointed to go home with the result, in such time that the same may be brought by Ministers of the Crown, before the imperial parliament, at an early stage of its next session—and submitting to the judgment of Sir Peregrine Maitland, on reasons given, whether it would not be proper to dissolve the present commons house of assembly, and issue writs for a new election of representatives of the people of this province.

Resolved, That whatever be the con

sequence of these resolutions, and of any temporary change of procedure, it is the duty of this convention, to devise measures by which the great cause in which its members and supporters are engaged, shall be maintained—and that no dissolution of the present system of representing the will of so numerous a body of people, as have already declared for the cause, shall take place, till the enquiry into the state of this province, has been realized, and those beneficial objects obtained, which are absolutely essential to the well being of the province.

Resolved, That in case it shall be deemed expedient by the branch conventions, that this general convention shall assemble at York for any particular, or unforeseen matter of deliberation, that then the branch conventions shall, by correspondence, fix the day, and have the same advertised in all the newspapers throughout the province, besides advising each individual member, by letter.

### State of France.

From the Richmond Compiler.

There are few countries which have passed through so many changes in three centuries, as France has seen in the last thirty years. The year 1787 saw her groaning under the Grand Mazarin—so absolute and supreme over the affections of his subjects, that we are told by an intelligent traveller, his very looks were watched by his obsequious courtiers, the expressions, "The king smiles," "The king frowns," became the signs of joy or mourning. He was the glass in which they dressed themselves.

In a few years the wheel was turned—and then was seen the king dragged by his own people to the bar of the National Convention, to be tried for treason to the constitution and the country. His blood was shed upon the guillotine, and France passed with the most astonishing rapidity from the extreme of despotism to the excess of licentiousness. Not only were privileges swept away; not only were the nobility and established clergy extinguished, but religion itself sunk into contempt.

The reign of the laws did not succeed that of the king; but the laws themselves were prostrated under the feet of faction and its leaders. Blood streamed in torrents, according to the whims of the favorite of the day. Danton, Marat, Robespierre, ruined the nation. Scarce any man's life was supposed to be safe; the sun rose upon the living and set upon the dead. Men began to sigh for tranquillity, as liberty fled from their grasp. Robespierre or Marat might have become the permanent masters of their country if they had had a military genius and an army to back their usurpations. Civil discord generally ends in a military despotism. When the elements are thrown into chaos, some daring spirit, at the head of an army, generally rises to the top, to rule the whirlwind and direct the storm. Some military commander of great genius and reputation was therefore looked for to command the destinies of the nation. She was ripe for such a revolution; and it came in the shape of the most astonishing man that ever rose to the head of affairs.

Bonaparte appeared at Paris, when it was thought he was in Egypt; he came, and every difficulty gradually vanished. He rapidly ascended to the throne; borne aloft at every new effort by new victories and a more buoyant reputation. One of three consuls—a single consul—consul for life—Emperor, crowned by the hand of the Pope, sprinkled with the holy oil—behold him, elevated by the grace of God to the throne of a country which so lately boasted of its liberties. New conquests wait upon his car. Behold him successively Protector of the Rhenish Confederation, King of Italy, Master of Holland and of Switzerland, the conqueror of Prussia, the son in law of a King—his eagle threatens to overshadow all Europe. He is about to overrun Spain and Portugal—when he invaded Russia with a gigantic army. He flies from victory to victory with a rapidity which is unexampled; his enemy retires before him until at last we see him in possession of the venerable city of Moscow. From that moment, when he appears seated on the pinnacle of glory, his star begins to descend. Nature conquers him who had defied all the might of man. The snows and frosts of Russia overwhelm him with a tremendous desolation—his allies desert him, one by one, and the retiring wave now turns upon him. France, who had overrun others, is overrun in her turn. Bonaparte falls, and the Bourbons usurp his place.

Behold the conqueror of Europe, now a captive on the rock of Elba—but his teeming brain still projects new schemes of Empire. In the solitude of an island, he meditates the conquest of the greatest empire in the world. He makes the attempt, and is successful. "This daring eagle flies from spire to spire—until it lights upon the towers of Notre Dame." No revolution is more astonishing in the annals of the world. Without shedding one drop of blood, it is consummated, and he once more rises to the throne of France.

But another revolution rapidly approaches to sweep him off. Europe is once more marshalled in the cause of "legitimate princes," and in the field of Waterloo, his military career is closed for ever. He is borne again to a rock; not on the verge of France, but in the depth of the Atlantic; not a King, but a captive, with no little court to keep the pageantry of the scene, not wandering at ease in his little island, but guarded by foreign troops, confined to certain prison bounds, his very look watched, his correspondence intercepted, and the very seas that wash St. Helena guarded by a British squadron. Such is the mutability of fortune, so frail is the condition of even the greatest of men. But let him blame himself! Had Bonaparte been less ambitious, Louis might have eaten capoons in England for life.

Once more behold Louis on the throne of France—not seated there by the will of France, but resting on the affections of his people, but imposed upon them by foreign states, and supported by foreign bayonets. The troops of the allies, cantoned upon humiliated France, and some of her strongest fortresses occupied by foreigners. Is any situation more disgraceful, or more galling to a high-minded people? How would the Americans feel on such a conjuncture? Then let us judge of the feelings of Frenchmen, lately the masters of almost all Europe, now the slaves of all.

They, naturally anxious to rid themselves of the presence of the holy allies, to throw off the pressure as well as the expense which bears them down, are using every exertion to obtain the object of their wishes. The people, as well as their representatives, are manifesting their anxiety in numerous ways. The press is nearly silent; but the legislative hall now rings with the indignation which they feel. Nay, the exposes of the ministers are filled with their remonstrances and wishes.

But the French government are in debt to the allies. The requisitions are not half discharged, and some fear was entertained, that the difficulty of raising the money might retard the departure of the foreigners. A loan is opened; the English merchants are anxious to subscribe to it. But the French merchants with a solicitude to rid themselves of their invaders, come forward and lay their funds at the feet of the government. They complain even that loans are obtained of the British merchants; and they demand that the contracts should be cancelled. Frenchmen fill the loan—the subscriptions even overflow.

But will the troops be withdrawn? A few weeks will answer. The Congress are about to meet; and with them rests the decision. It is probable they will be removed—though a new question is about to be made by an appeal of the paltra-royalists to the Congress against the measures of the ministry.

If the troops be removed, what then? Will a calm reign over France? Or will her discontented people attempt to throw off the yoke of the Legitimists? One thing seems to be certain; that in the present state of Europe, a new attempt at revolution will scarcely be drowned with success. Let the tocsin-but sound; the allies will immediately flock back into France. All that she can safely do, is to wait calmly until some new disturbance breaks out in Europe. When the allies are embarrassed by their own hostilities, the French may attempt, if they choose it, to improve their form of government.

Boston, August 4

### Robbery of the Portland Bank.

The Cumberland Bank at Portland, was opened on Saturday night last, with false keys, and robbed of two hundred thousand dollars in bills, 1600 in gold, and 5400 dollars in silver. Part of the latter has been recovered. A reward of 1,000 dollars is offered for the thieves and money, or 500 dollars for either.

CINCINNATI, (Ohio) July 21.

An ingenious trick.—An honest countryman returning a few days since from market, took a young fellow into his wagon, who, by his address and conversation, won so much upon the old gentleman's esteem, that he agreed to take him home with him. The young stranger represented to his new made patron, that he had been in better circumstances, and as he was seeking employment, seemed very grateful for his kindness. The credulous old man was equally pleased on his part, from having met with so generous a youth. They had now got some miles from town, when, as it were, by mere accident, the young man leaning forward, happened to discover in the road a white piece of folded paper, which, on opening, found contained a quarter of a dollar. As it was wrapped up in two or three papers, the young man observed that the owner must have been very choice of it; and slipping a cent into the paper, instead of the quarter, said to the countryman, that should they meet with the owner upon their journey, they would have a pleasant joke with him. In a short distance they discovered a man, in the habit of a traveller, sitting by the road side feeling in his pockets, and as they came up to him, they inquired if he had lost any thing. The traveller replied, he had lost a quarter of a dollar, and on being shown the paper, exclaimed, ah! that's it!—let you see, dollars there is a quarter in that paper. The countryman, who saw the cent put in the paper, and not suspecting that anything more than a piece of pleasantry was intended, was persuaded by his young companion to lend him the money for the bet. Some bantering took place concerning the quarter, and the wager was raised to twenty dollars; the old man lending five dollars more. The money being laid down on both sides, the paper was opened. To the utter astonishment of the old gentleman and the affected confusion of the cheat, the quarter was really found in it.—The traveller gathered up his money, and walked off very composedly, leaving the matter to be settled between the old man and his guest. The villain, who has slyly replaced the quarter, pretended to be under some powerful incantations, and said the traveller had "bewitched" him. He stood some time snuffing, wiping his eyes, and writhing his body—till at length the spell seemed to wear away; he then assured the countryman he would make him a remuneration for his twenty dollars in labour. He, however, before proceeding many miles further, with a good deal of difficulty persuaded the credulous man to let him follow the traveller to

ack the money. He immediately set off upon the road, but has not yet returned. As both the villains were afterwards seen together, it is presumed they play their ricks in concert, and share their booty between them.

### Rural Economy.

#### Receipts for making Cider, and preserving it sound for years.

Three months ago, I was at the house of Nicholas Nall, esq., who lives near Deep river, at the upper extremity of Moore county, where I drank a glass of a very superior quality of cider, and as the habitual use of cider is eminently conducive to health, it imparts sobriety, the agreeable sensation of strength and vigor, and is a pleasant beverage that can be afforded at a small expense. I took care to be exactly informed of his manner of making, refining and preserving it; in the hope advantage might accrue by publication of it. Mr. Nall had in his cellar, as well as I now remember, about 8 or 10 hogheads, and 50 or 60 barrels of cider of different ages—the oldest was best, nor did he think any fit to drink till it was at least a year old. That which I drank was three years old, and it was excellent. His oldest cider I did not taste, as he intended it as a treat for his executors. He complained that his stock was too small to enable him to drink it of the age he wished, but intended to fill another cellar. I here copy Mr. Nall's receipts, as he gave it to me in writing, in April last.

All apples fit to be eaten will make good cider. The grand secret is in cleansing it from the fifth and drags as early as possible. Each sort of apples are to be heated and pressed by themselves. Two kinds of juice, both good, would if mixed, often make bad cider. Throw out all imperfect, sorry, and sun burnt apples, as well as dust and trash. Beat your apples before much mellowed, as they lose their strength, soundness, and spirit if too mellow—let them stand half a day after being beaten, before put into the press; then press them slowly, discontinue it as soon as the juice discharged appears to grow thin and watery. The advantage of slow pressure is in making the liquor run pure. Let your casks, previously well cleaned, be filled quite full to permit the froth and dregs to discharge itself at the bung—when the fermentation abates, cover the bung closely with something that may be fixed by the fixed air that escapes during the future fermentation. In a week rack the cider carefully, ceasing the moment you observe it to run muddy.—Now, stop the cask more firmly. In ten days rack it off a second time, and in fifteen days the third time. In every instance the casks are to be clean and perfectly filled, and when filled for the last time to be bunged close, placed, in a deep dry cellar, never to be moved until drawn for use. Late cider need not be racked until March, and then one racking, or at most 2, will be sufficient.—Be very careful that no water, not even the little that will adhere after racking a cask, is mixed with the cider. The smallest quantity of rain water will render cider unfit to keep. The addition of any quantity of distilled spirits is not only useless but injurious.

Mr. Nall's plan is the result of long experience, and its success justifies me in recommending it to the public. I hope it will be tried.

#### CALVIN JONES.

Raleigh (N. C.) July 25, 1818.

N. B. I ought to have mentioned that Mr. Nall told me he had for many years tried various plans for clarifying cider to prevent its souring, by means of milk, isinglass, scalding and scumming; filtering through sand, &c. &c. and found all useful, but is satisfied that frequent racking or drawing is far preferable to any other method he has attempted.

From the Boston Intelligencer.

#### Questions and Answers.

Q. No. 1.—When should a girl be out of leading strings, or in other words, when may she answer for herself, without answering backwards and forwards to Ma'ma—  
A. No. 1.—When she finds her sentiments and actions generally approved of by those of acknowledged merit.

Q. No. 2.—If a girl has half a dozen admirers, and feels no attachment for either, is she to run the risk of losing them all by rejecting their suits, and telling them the truth; or is she to keep them all in hopes, till she finds how her heart will decide?  
A. No. 2.—A lady of correct sentiment, would feel less in the absence of those with whom she could not sympathize.

Q. No. 3.—How is a woman to know whether her person, her mind, or her fortune, is the principal object of attraction when a gentleman makes her a tender of his love?  
A. No. 3.—If she is conscious of a neatness and simplicity in person; and dress, she need fear no greater attraction. If conscious of that superiority of mind, which discovers itself in propriety and delicacy, of manners and conversation, she would be in little danger of mercenary lovers, and would not fail in detecting them if such were their views. If fortune was her principal attraction, it would, most probably, be the last she would impute to the views of her lover, and her chance of getting other than a knave or a fool, would be very small.

Q. No. 4.—Is a good-natured fool, or a sensible and agreeable rake, to be preferred for a husband?  
A. No. 4.—Of two evils, choose the last—the influence of a sensible woman

over a weak man is great—but an agreeable rake might make a fool of his wife and thus multiply evil.

Q. No. 5.—Is it safe or prudent to confess attachment, whatever we may feel, till we are certain that we have engaged?  
A. No. 5.—Certainly not. But if an attachment is founded on merit, the worth that thus rewards it, is sure to meet a return; as a sympathy of feeling always produces affection when the parties become acquainted.

Q. No. 6.—Should we dissemble love, after we are sure that we are loved and have no reason to be ashamed of it, and violate no duty by owning it?  
A. No. 6.—Deceit in every shape is hateful, and rancid the reverse—but where there is mutual love and frequent intercourse, it necessarily discovers itself in a sympathy of feeling.

Q. No. 7.—May a lady correspond with a gentleman to whom she is engaged?  
A. No. 7.—I should approve of it as leading to a more intimate knowledge of character, before the indissoluble knot is tied.

Q. No. 8.—Is it prudent to form an engagement with a gentleman whose circumstances will not permit him to marry till some remote period?  
A. No. 8.—Time and circumstances effect such changes in character, as well as in person, that long standing engagements ought always to be avoided.

Q. No. 9.—Is it advisable for a lady to marry a man much younger or older than herself?  
A. No. 9.—If there is a difference, the advantage of years should be on the side of the gentleman—as years inspire respect, and wives generally are influenced in their behaviour to the husbands, by the manner in which he is generally treated.

Q. No. 10.—Is a woman when married to have no will of her own?  
A. No. 10.—At all times when it can be maintained by reason.

Q. No. 11.—If her husband is in the habit of contradicting her rudely, what course of conduct ought she to pursue?  
A. No. 11.—By gentle means to make him sensible of his error.—First try by engaging a confidential friend, to act the husband in this particular in his presence, and mildly reply to his rude contradictions. If this don't suffice, find out where he is under the influence of fear, and this being the most powerful passion, it will managed will conquer every other.

Q. No. 12.—Is a woman justified in considering herself engaged to a man, before he has made direct proposals of marriage?  
A. No. 12.—Circumstances and her own feelings should decide.

Q. No. 13.—After she is engaged, with the approbation of all parties, can she retract her promise, with honour? and if so, can, for what causes?  
A. No. 13.—She can—finding the character upon greater intimacy, different from what it appeared at the time of her engagement, is cause sufficient; in as much as it substitutes a temporary evil for a permanent one.

#### Important Improvement.

For effectual separating garlic from Wheat, and other small grain.

This great object, which has so long remained a desideratum to the agricultural and commercial interests of our country, and which had baffled the efforts of our most ingenious mechanics, and those particularly interested in mills, is now effectually accomplished.

Recourse has been had to various expedients, and particularly to sifting and blowing; but all experiments of this kind have failed, owing principally to the near approximation of the garlic seed wheat in point of size.

Merchants and farmers need not be told how important it is, that flour should be brought to market free from foreign taste. It is not only more agreeable to the palate, but what is of greater consequence in commerce, commands a better price both in our own and in foreign countries. This improvement is therefore an object of national importance.

But this improvement, originally intended only to separate the garlic from the wheat, proceeds in its operation, not only to accomplish its particular purpose, but to separate whatever is of greater levity, and of greater or less seize than a sound grain of wheat; and also to free it from dust and soluble matter, which in the usual mode of treading wheat, attaches to it. It also separates and carries off all smut or smutty grain, which in some parts of the country is an evil equally pernicious with garlic.

Should this method be generally adopted, of which there is but little doubt, it will, by furnishing the farmers with clean seed effectually prevent the sowing of garlic, which now over-runs large portions of the country, where it has increased immensely within a few years.

We have no hesitation in asserting that, judging from the experiments which have been already made, and frequently repeated; wheat, submitted to this process, is more completely cleaned, than by any other method that has been yet, or perhaps can be devised.

The author of this discovery is Mr. Peregrine Williamson a native of this state, of the county of Calvert, and long a citizen of Baltimore, a gentleman who has given other proofs of his mechanical talents, and of his inventive genius.

[The editor of the Federal Gazette has had an opportunity of witnessing the above mentioned process, and feels it due to the merit of the inventor to recommend it to the attention of the farmers and millers, particularly the latter.]

## THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, AUGUST 17, 1818.

The Minister of France has returned to the seat of government, from which he has been a short time absent, on a visit to his seat in New Jersey.—*Nat. Int.*

It is said that the United States are about to redeem the half of the Louisiana stock, amounting to about 7 1/2 millions of dollars—held, principally by the Messrs. Barings of London. For this purpose, the treasury has called upon the U. S. Bank—the bank upon its officers, for various proportions. The office in Richmond deems it expedient to call upon its debtors, and to curtail their paper; say near 25 per cent in 16 weeks. The Bank of Virginia, in its turn, has determined to curtail its negotiable notes, of all descriptions 5 per cent.—*Rich. Eng.*

Capt. Webb, of the ship Benjamin, in 15 days from Havana, informs that a new duty of four dollars is hereafter to be levied on every vessel arriving at Havana, for the support of the *inquisition*, and two holy Friars are appointed to visit each vessel arriving, to search for obnoxious books, pamphlets, &c. The tonnage duty is fixed at 20 reals (250 dollars) on all foreign vessels, from 1st July last.—*Balt. Amer.*

New York, Aug. 12.  
*The Indian War not ended.*—A passenger in the schr. Victory from Pensacola, which arrived at Mobile on the 14th of July states, that the Indians had assembled in great force on the river Escaambia, and that Col. King had dispatched a detachment of 150 men in pursuit of them.

*Duel.*—A duel was fought at St. Louis, on the morning of the 16th April, between Capt. Ramsay and Capt. Martin. The former was shot through the body, and his life is despaired of.—*Dem. St.*

A letter received in town this morning from Richmond, mentions that Gallego's mills in the vicinity of that place, have just been consumed by fire, together with 1000 barrels of flour and 14000 bushels of wheat. Loss estimated at \$50,000.—*Am. Cent.*

#### On Education.

THOUGHT V.  
Having been engaged in considering the propriety of devoting a definite portion of time to the purposes of moral instruction,—in exemplifying the manner, and in defending the practice of an early attention to the culture of the heart; it may not be thought impertinent to mention some particular exercises, which have a direct tendency to lead the young mind to the love and practice of piety and virtue.

1. *The young ought to have their memories stored with the precepts of religion and morality.* Catechisms and moral and religious poems, seem to be best adapted for this purpose. In the former, the question suggests the answer; and in the latter, the memory is assisted by the regularity of the measure, and the return of the rhyme. In order to render these the more impressive, the teacher ought to possess sufficient time, (and should use it) to explain the tasks of his pupils, and draw their attention, not to the words alone, but likewise to the sentiments. Let us suppose, for example, that a class is saying a portion of the Shorter Catechism, and that it is asked, "How is the word to be read and heard that it may become effectual to salvation?" The pupil will answer, "that the word may become effectual to salvation, we must attend thereto with diligence, preparation, and prayer; receive it with faith and love, lay it up in our hearts, and practise it in our lives." Let the teacher then explain to him what is signified by the words; and it will probably be deemed sufficient to say that it is the *Bible*. "Effectual to salvation" may be explained; "Teach and assist us to be happy and good." Let the teacher then proceed to ask, "What is that to which we must attend with diligence?" A. "The Bible." "How must we attend to it?" "With diligence, preparation and prayer." "Very right! We must prepare ourselves for reading the Bible, or hearing it read, by praying to God, whose words are contained in it, that he may enable us to understand it; and we must also read or hear it with diligence and attention. Now tell me, how we are to receive it." "With faith and love." "Right! We are to believe it and love it; but what are we to do with it after receiving it with faith and love?" We are to lay it up in our hearts, and practise it in our lives." "Yes, we are to set our minds to the words of God, written in the Bible for our instruction—love them for the sake of their Author, and do those things they require us to do, that we may become good and happy."—In this manner, or in some way similar, their tasks might be rendered useful in the highest degree: contributing at once to the exercise and improvement of the memory, the judgment, and the moral sense.

I cannot forbear digressing from the subject a little, to point out what I have long considered to be a deficiency in the series of books published for the use of schools. We have Grammars and Introductions of all sorts, but we still want a *MORAL GRAMMAR*,—a concise, plain, and comprehensive Introduction to a knowledge of our duty to God, to man, and to ourselves. We have some good Catechisms, but they are deficient in many respects. Some are comprehensive, but not level to young understandings; others are easy, but confined in their extent; all are considerably defective in arrangement. The work in question, should proceed in a systematical manner to prove the Being of a God, and the authenticity of the Scriptures, and to point out our relation to God, to one another, and to the brute creation, deducing from thence our various duties, and shewing the advantages resulting from our faithful performance of them, and the disgrace and misery attending our neglect. Such a book as this should be put into the hands of all young persons from the age of twelve and upwards, and learned by them in the same manner as they do their grammar. I hope some person will condescend to favour the rising generation with a work of this kind. It would do honor to his humanity; and, I think, a public sense of its utility would prevent it from being inimical to his pecuniary interest.

3. *A Library would form a most useful appendage to every well regulated school.* Here it is necessary to consider what sort of books would be most proper for a *Juvenile Library*, who should be the readers, and the terms on which they might be allowed to read. The works most proper to be admitted into a library of this kind, are those which convey moral and religious instruction, under the guise of real or fictitious history. Works purely moral and religious might be added, provided their size and style did not render them tedious and incomprehensible to the youthful readers. Single numbers of magazines are often found to be very appropriate. The diversity they contain prevents them from being tedious; and those papers or essays, which may be too difficult, or otherwise improper, may be marked as not necessary to be read. Here the idea of another publication presses itself upon my notice. As far as I know, there is no YOUTH'S MAGAZINE published in the U. States. A monthly publication devoted to the interests of the young—admonishing them to diligence—inspiring them with emulation—reproving their follies—pointing out their dangers and the means of avoiding them—their difficulties, and the means of surmounting them—warning them of the consequences of crime—guiding them by precept, and alluring them by example to the practice of virtue, and the triumphs of religion, is, I believe, a desideratum in American literature.

Having furnished the *Juvenile Library* with a competent number of little volumes and tracts, we must next see who are to be the readers. It is evident that the higher classes, who can read with tolerable fluency must be the objects of this part of our system. But the honour and advantage of enjoying access to the library, ought to be held up to the younger classes as an object of some importance, in order to stimulate their exertions, and teach them to aspire to a seat in the major classes, when the much wished for period would arrive, when the Library doors would be thrown open to them. Those, only, of the higher classes should be allowed the privilege of reading, whose diligence and moral conduct should entitle them to such an indulgence. (It not used too frequently or upon the occurrence of trifling errors,) might be rendered a punishment more to be dreaded than even the terrors of the rod. The terms on which they should be admitted as readers, should be made to consist in their ability to read with ease, the books to be put into their hands; correct behaviour; and their rendering an account to the teacher of what they read. The teacher should require them, once a week, to show him their books; in order to ascertain whether any may be lost, torn, or otherwise injured; and to question them upon the portions they profess to have read, causing them to detail the outlines in their own words, explaining to them such parts as they have misunderstood, and pointing out the importance of the instructions to be derived from those pages, upon which they have been employed. This latter regulation will cause them to be careful in their usage of the books, will exercise their judgment, and teach them that books are not to be read merely, but also understood. In a word, (for I have not time to detail the various advantages of this arrangement,) putting books into the hands of youth, and beguiling them into a love of reading, and a wish to understand what they read, will have a most beneficial influence on their future lives. Viewed in no other light than as an amusement, a habit of reading in their leisure hours will prevent that waste of time that addiction to indiscriminate company, and improper pastimes, which has so often opened the door to vice, and smothered the germ of future usefulness. But a negative recommendation is not doing justice to this subject. Reading will not only tend to keep the young from doing what is vicious or improper; it will also exercise their reflective powers,—strengthen their sense of right and wrong,—give them intelligence and taste,—beget a love of virtue,—a detestation of meanness and vice,—strengthen the opening eye of reason,—and awake the best affections and sensibilities of the heart.

On a perusal of what I have written, I perceive that I have need to beg the indulgence of the reader, (if I should have the honour of ones) as from want of time, I have treated in a very clumsy manner, the subjects of this paper.

**PLENTY OF GOODS.**  
THE Subscriber has on hand at his Store in BRIDGETON, (east side) near the Bridge, a complete assortment of  
**Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Cutlery, Hollow-ware, China, Glass, & Queen's-ware.**  
Together with a goodly quantity of the more substantial and necessary articles in life, such as  
**Wheat and Rye Flour, Corn, Pork, Salt Shad, Mackerill, &c.**  
All which he offers for sale at a very low rate.  
Although these goods have generally been bought in Philadelphia, yet, as the Subscriber has of late purchased the most part of them at public auction, and at the lowest prices for cash, he trusts that the small sum he has added, by way of profit, will not make them exceed the New York retail prices, which he believes is generally considered below Philadelphia.  
The subscriber will take in exchange for goods, country produce of almost every description, or even cash if it is offered to him.  
**Thos. Woodruff.**  
Bridgeton, August 17.  
N. B. The subscriber will wholesale goods extremely low, if any wish to purchase in that way.

**STRATTON & BUCK.**  
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND OPENED, A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF  
**GOODS,**  
Amongst which are,  
**CLOTHS, CALICOES, CASSIMERES, CHECKS, VELVETS, LINENS, FLOWNELS, MUSLINS, &c. &c. BOMBAZETS,**  
Together with a general assortment of  
**GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARD-WARE, CHINA GLASS, &c.**  
Which have been purchased principally for cash, and at auction, they offer for sale much below the common market price, either wholesale or retail, for cash, country produce, or the usual credit.  
N. B. Country store-keepers residing at a distance from navigation, will be supplied wholesale at Philadelphia prices.  
Bridgeton, Aug. 16, 1818.

**WINES.**  
For sale by the Subscribers,  
**MADERA, LISBON, PORT, and MALAGA WINES.**  
Also, an elegant assortment of  
**LOOKING GLASSES, BRASS AND IRONS, SHOVELS AND TONGS, AND WAITERS.**  
**STRATTON & BUCK.**  
Bridgeton, Aug. 16, 1818.

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
BY virtue of a decree of the Orphan's Court of the County of Cumberland, will be exposed to Sale,  
**AT PUBLIC VENTURE,**  
On THURSDAY, the 17th day of SEPTEMBER, 1818, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, at the HOTEL in Bridgeton, in the County aforesaid, the following Tracts of Land, situate in the township of Hopewell, in said County, about six miles from Bridgeton, late the property of Jacob Clark, deceased.  
1. A Farm containing 250 acres—40 thereof Wood Land of superior quality, the residue Meadow and Arable Land, in good fence. The farm has thereon, a Dwelling House, 16 feet by 22, two stores high, and Kitchen adjoining; Spring House, two large Frame Barns, and other out-buildings, Well, &c.—three Apple Orchards, one of them young, containing 200 grafted trees.  
2. A Farm, containing about 80 acres—40 acres good Wood Land—the residue Tillable Land, having three small Houses, and an Orchard thereon.  
A good title will be made, and possession given 25th March, 1819.  
Mr. Joseph Claypole resides upon the Farm first above mentioned, and will, on application, shew the property.  
**JACOB CLARK,** Administrator.  
Mount Holly, May 23, 1818.

**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 nineteenth day of September 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 FARM.**  
Situate on the main street of the village of Dividing Creek, said to contain one hundred and fifty acres, on which stands three dwelling houses, one of which is occupied as an Inn or Tavern. Also two hundred acres of Salt Marsh, near Turkey Point, twenty acres of timbered land, with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Nathaniel Love, and taken in execution at the suit of William Elmer, Executor, &c. and to be sold by  
**DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.**  
At the same time and place,  
**A Small Farm.**  
Situate in the township of Millville, said to contain fifty eight acres, more or less—joint lands formerly the property of Eli Budd, (together with all the lands of the defendant)—Seized as the property of Richard A. Hankins, and taken in execution at the suit of Eli Budd; and to be sold by  
**DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.**  
At the same time and place,  
**One half Acre of Land,**  
Situate on the main street of the village of Dividing Creek, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Thomas Akeley, and taken in execution at the suit of John Budd, William Tomlinson and William Elmer, and to be sold by  
**DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.**  
August 17, 1818—At

**FOR SALE.**  
THE time of a Bound Boy that has four or five years to serve, he is honest, industrious, ingenious, and healthy, parted with for want of employ. The Boy may be had on trial for a month or more.  
Enquire of the Editor of the Whig—Bridgeton, August 17, 1818—t

**CASH.**  
WILL be given for a Black Girl that has two or three years to serve, if well recommended.  
Enquire of the Printer.—Bridgeton, August 17, 1818—t

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**CASH.**  
WILL be given for a Black Girl that has two or three years to serve, if well recommended.  
Enquire of the Printer.—Bridgeton, August 17, 1818—t

## By the President of the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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

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

JOHN GARDINER,

Chief Clerk of the General Land Office.

And sold by him, and at Milledgeville. Printers of the laws who publish this notice shall have copies.

War Department, Pension Office, May 27, 1818.

### NOTICE

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

J. C. CALHOUN, Secretary of War.

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

May 25 - 2m

## BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

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

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner General Land Office.

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

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

JOHN GARDINER,

Chief Clerk.

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

June 1st, 1818 - Oct 1

### CEDAR RAILS.

A QUANTITY OF CEDAR RAILS, FOR SALE.

For Sale,

Inquire of

Stratton & Buck,

Bridgeton, July 6 1818 - 1f

## BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

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

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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

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

JOHN GARDINER,

Chief Clerk of the General Land Office.

## BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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

## BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

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

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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

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

April 20, 1818 - Oct 1

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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 authorize the payment of certain certificates.

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

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

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

April 13, 1818—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

Treasury Department,

Washington, April 10th, 1818.

### Notice is hereby Given

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

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

Wm. H. Crawford,

April 16 - 1818. Secretary of Treasury

### NOTICE.

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

Ephraim Buck,

Clerk of the Trustees.

June 29 - 3t

### LOST.

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

Major Henderson.

June 29, 1818 - 3t

### Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of sundry Writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of September 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 Bush Land,

Situate in the township of Davine, containing 37 acres more or less, two acres of Meadow Land, joins lands of Ethan Lore, ten acres of Bush Land, joins the heirs of William Clark, deceased, a Store House and Lot, situate in the village of Newport, together with all the lands of the defendant - Seized as the property of John Webb, and taken in execution at the suit of William D. Barrett, Benjamin Kilon and Dobe Baker, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Land,

With the improvements thereon, situate in the township of Greenwich, said to contain four acres more or less with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Levin Bond, and taken in execution at the suit of Enoch Bohn, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Land

With the improvements thereon, situate in the township of Greenwich, said to contain eighteen acres, more or less, with all the lands of the defendant - seized as the property of Stephen Bally and Henry Parker, and taken in execution at the suit of Enoch Bohn, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

Bridgeton, August 10th, 1818 - 4t

### Six Cents Reward

ANY away from the Subscriber about the 1st of October last, an indentured lad to the wearing business, named William Franklin Whiteaker, (or Francis M'Gaur) as I have been informed, he has since called himself about 19 years of age, of a slight complexion, 5 feet 5 inches high, of a slender make, any person or persons, delivering said apprentice to the subscriber living in Bridgeton, Cumberland county, New Jersey, will be entitled to the above reward, but no charges - All persons are forbid harboring him at their peril.

David Moore.

August 3, 1818 - 3t

### POSITIVE

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

William Steelling.

Bridgeton, July 6, 1818 - 4t



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

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

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

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

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

DR. ROBERTSON'S INFALLIBLE Worm Destroying Lozenges. A Medicine highly necessary in all Families. Price 50 Cents

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

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

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

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

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

DR. TISSOTTS Gout and Rheumatic Drops. Price Two Dollars

MAHFS Renowned Plaster Cloth, Approved and recommended by all the most eminent Physicians of the city of Philadelphia.

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

May 11, 1818.

Woollen MANUFACTORY.

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

Stoe Creek Factory.

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

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

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

John S. Wood, John E. Jeffers.

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

JOHN E. JEFFERS.

Stoe Creek, March 30, 1818.

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

March 16, 1818.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT the Office of the Whig.

Stratton & Buck.

FOR SALE BY Stratton & Buck.

March 16, 1818.

FOR SALE AT the Office of the Whig.

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

BUCK & FITZGERALD,

OFFER FOR SALE,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

AT THE WHITE STONE HOUSE,

Opposite Stratton & Buck's,

IN BRIDGETON,

The following articles:

BATEMAN'S Drops, Godfrey's Cordials, Turlington's Balsam, British Oil, Essence of Peppermint, Dalby's Cammilitive, 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, Cox's Live Syrup, Hooping-Cough Syrup, Spice'd Syrup of Rhubarb, Wine Bitters, Wormseed Oil.

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

ALSO,

Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Cardamom Seeds, Essence of Lemon, Oil of Bergamot, Rose Water, Pearl Barley, Sago, Tapioca, Tamarinds, Lemon Acid, Salts of Lemon,

Cinnamon, Anniseed, Peppermint, Life of Man, and Perfect Love,

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

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

CORDIALS, of the first quality:

White Lead, 1st and 2d quality, ground, do do dry, Red Lead, Litharge, Whiting, Spirits Turpentine, Gum Copal, Window Glass, of different sizes, Prussian Blue, Patent Green, Chalk, red and white, Glue, Sand Paper, Gald 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, Spermacet Oil, winter, do do summer, do

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

DYE-STUFFS.

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

MINERAL WATER, From the Fountain, or in Bottles.

\* \* \* Orders from Physicians, Country Merchants, or Manufacturers, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 29 - 1f

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