MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1818.

PER ANNUM

No. 163.

## THE WHIG

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

## Bridgeton Prices Current,

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.) August 31, 1818.

A DOTTON DO	ARTICLES.   Per ( at al.		
ARTICLES.	Per	S cts	S cts.
Butter,	- 1b	20	$\pi_{i} = \pi_{i} = \pi_{i}$
Candles, dipt	do.	181	1976
mould.	do	25	and the
Cheese,	do	10	121
Chocolate, -	do	25	646
Catton	do	None.	
Coffee, -	do	31	
Cider, best, -	bbl	3 50	45 25 27
FISH, Shad,	· do		12 00
Mackarel, -	do		12 00
Flax,	: lb	12	15
Plaxseed,	bush	none	
MLOUR, Wheat, super.	cwi	5 50	6 00
Ryc, -	do	100	3 00
Buckwheat,	do	7.	none.
GRAIN, Wheat,	bush	1 90	2 00
Rye, -	do	90	1 00
Indian Corn, -	do	75	′ 80
Oats,	do	33	373
Hims,	lb	183	20
Hog's Lard,	do	18	20
Madder.	⊬do	373	50
Molasses, West India,	gal	621	67
Sugar-House,	do	1 00	
Onions,	bush	50	7.5
Pork,	ìb	16	184
Potatoes.	bush	50	62
	lb	8	~~
Rice, Sult, fine and coarse,	bush	80	1.00
	Lis	124	15
Sugars, SPIRIT'S, Jamaica best,	. G.S.	1 25	1 50
Common Spirits, -	Go.	1 00	1.30
Common opirits,	l do	50	
Gin, Holland,	do	1 00	
Common,	do	2 25	
Brandy, Cognac,	do	1 25	1 50
Common, -	do	1 25	1 50
Peach, -			1 00
Whiskey, Apple,	do	871	1 00
Rye,	do	75	
WINES, Lisbon, " -	do	1 50	
Port,	do	2 50	4 00
Madeira, -	do	2 00	4 00
Malaga,	do	1 3 60	1 50
WOOD, Oak,	cord	3 50	00
Hickory, -	do .	5 00	UU

# 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, Hulmville, New-Hope, Delaware Company at Chester, Chester Company at West Chester, Bank of Delaware at Wilmington, the Notes of all the Banks in Baltimore, and of the principal Banks in the District of Columbia.

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

Bank Notes at a Discount.

npany, persburg, 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-Eastle and Georgetown, and Laurel Notes, from 9 to 12 per cent.

# CEDARVILLE Woollen Factory.

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

fare of the establishment.

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

Elmer & Bateman, John E. Jeffers.

ELMER & BATEMAN have on hand, at the Factory, an extensive supply of broad and nar-prov Cloths, Cassimers and Sattinetts, of various colors and different qualities, which they would be gled to dispose of by wholesale or retail at mederate prices:

mederate prices:
The nignest market price given for wood of all descriptions in exchange for Cloths, or work

one at the Factory. Cedarville, May 25th, 1818—tf

## FOR SALE,

THE time of a Bound Boy that has four or five years to serve, he is honest, indus-trious, ingenious, and healthy, parted with for want of semploy. The Boy may be had on trial

Enquire of the Editor of the Whig. Bridgeon, August 17, 1818-tf

## CHEAP GOODS.

DANIEL L. BURT.

In addition to his former Stock, has

Just Received

A N Extensive Assortment of GOODS of almost every description, which he now offers for sale at his Store in Brudgeton, near the Hotel, at reduced prices, for Cash, Country Produce, or on a shortcredit. Having purchased his goods at the lowest Philadelphia prices, he flatter him self that he will be able to accommodate his cus-tomers on very reasonable terms. July 27th, 1818—6w

Those persons who are still indebted to the late firm of BURT & SHUMARD, must not be surprised if their accounts are placed with a justice for collection, as the money must be had.

## Sheriff's Sales.

Py virtue of a writ of Fier. Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the nincteenth day of September next; between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the countries of the same of ty of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder, in

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.—Seizedes the property of Nathania I ore and taken e 1 as the property of Nathaniel Lore, 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 Milwate, said to contain fifty eight acres, more or less—joins lands formerly the property of Eli Budd, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Richard Hankins, and taken in execution at the suit of Eli Budd, and to be

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

One half Acre of Land,

Situate on the main street of the valage of Di viding Creek, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Thomas Ackley, and taken in execution at the suit of John Budd, William Tomlinson and William Davis, and to be sold by

DAN SIMEINS, Sheriff.

# Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, issued out of the Court of Chancer of the state of New Jersey, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the Thirteenth 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

## FARM.

Or Tract of Land and Marsh, being part of the laptist l'arsonage, situate in Downs township, in the county of Cumberland, and state of New Jersey, on the east side of Dividing Creeks, adjoining lands of Major Henderson and others, bounded as following: Beginning at a pine stump being the old parsonage comer standing on the first fast landing above the bridge, that crosses the said Dividing Creeks, and runs thence to a white oals sapling marked for a corner; thence, 2d, bounding with land of the aforesaid Major Bank Notes at a Discount.

Pennsylviii.—Reading, 2 per cent. Farmer's
Bank at Laucaster par; Susquehannah Bridge
Company at Columbia, 2; Laucaster Trading
Company, 2; Silver Lake, 2½; Little York, ChamCompany, 2; Silver Lake, 2½; Little York, Cham-Wass's line: thence, 4th, bounding therewith north to Dividing Creek, thence up the said Dividing Creek the several corners thereof, to the place of beginning; containing about musty three acres of Land and Marsh, be the same more or less.—Seized as the property of Major Henderson, Jester Dragston, and Daniel Heaton, and taken in execution at the suit of the trustees of the Battle Congregation at Dividing Creeks in the Baptist Congregation at Dividing Creeks, in the county of Cumberland, complainants, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff, August 10th, 1818—4t

## To. all whom it may concern.

OTICE is hereby given, that on the 8th day of June iast, a Note to the amount of forty-tive dollars was fraudently obtained from the subscriber, in favour of John Wilsey, in Dorchester, the public are therefore cautioned against aking an assignment on said note, as I am deter nined not to pay it.

Benoni Muncey.

Leesburg, July 20th, 1818-tf ...

## WINES

For sale by the Subscribers.

MADEIRA, LISBON, PORT, and MALAGA WINES.

Also, on elegant assortment of

LOOKING-GLASSES, BRASS-ANDI RONS, SHOVELS AND TONGS, AND WAITERS.

3.25 (17)

STRATON & BUCK.

Bridgeton, Aug. 10, 1818.

### 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, Hollow-ware, Cutlery, China, Glass, & Queen's-ware.

Together with a goodly quantity of the moe substantial and necessary articles in life,

#### 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 har 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.

Bridgton, August 17.

N. B. The subscriber will wholesale goods extremely low, if any wish to purchase in that

#### Cumberland Orphans' Court. June Term, 1818.

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

It is ordered by the Court, That the said admi nistr-tor give public notice to the crepitors of said deceased, to bring in their claims within one year from the date hereft, by etting up a copy of this order in five d the most public places in this County, for the space of 2 months 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: Cfk.

r. ELMER, Cik. July 13, 1818-2m

# Cumberland Orphans' Court.

June Tern, 1818.

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

on a state of said deceased is institution of any said debts—

Therefore, on application of said administrator, setting forth that slid deceased died seized filands, tenements, hejeditaments, and real estate, in the county of Comberland aforesaid, and oraying the aid of the Court in the premises.

Also at the Term aforesaid, David Garrison

Juardian of Sarah Tillis, setting forth, that aid ward has no personal estate, and praying siecree of this dourt for sale of a lot of Ceda Swamp on Black Water, for her support and

it is ordered. That all persons interested in he lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real state of said deceased, and said minor do ap pear before the Judges of this Court on the first lay of September Term next, at 100 clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have; why the vhole of the real estate of said deceased should not be sold to satisfy said debts; and why said lot of ledar Swampshould not be sold for support and

> By tlie Court, T. ELMER, Clk.

July 13, 1818-2m

#### Treasury Department. Washington, April 25,1818:

'Notice is hereby given;

To the proprietors of Stock issued under the convention, with France of the Soth of April, 1803, caminonly called Louisiana Stock, That one moiety, or half of the principal of said stock, will be redeemed on the 21st of October next ensuing the date hereof, and that the same will be paid to the respective proprietors, or their attornies duly authorised, on' the day before mentioned, at the Treasury in Washington, or at such Loan Office, on the hooks 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 Steck 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 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 aa aforesaid, will cease and determine after the 21st day of October, 1818.

> WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury.

> > Ž. 1.

Printers of newspapers, who are authorised 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, 1818-10c

# NEW STORE

THE Subscribers having entered into Co-parts nership under the firm of

James, B. Potter, & Co.

Havetaken tliat large and commodious new Brick Flore, 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 elegant and extensive assortment of

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

Which they offer for sale Cheap for bash, or in exchange for country produce, lumber, and hope by their assidious attention to by mess, they will merit and receive a share of ine public fayour.

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

NOTICE.

THE employment of an Agent or Attor. ney is not 'necessary in any claim against the government. It is most generally at-tended with expense, and sometimes with

blank, shall be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

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

JOHNQUINCY ADAMS. WM. H. CRAWFORD. J. C. CALHOUN. B. W. CROWNINSHIELD.

Washington City, May 27,1818.

## Six Cents Reward.

AN away from the subscribers on the night The AN away from the subscribers on the flight of the 12th inst, two indented apprentices, one named Joseph Gray, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, full face, light haw, and grey eyes; had on and took with himsone thin roundaboutjacket, one mist homespun cloth contact one of the party throwspers one pair further than the party of the part coatee, one pair tow trowsers; one pair gingham ditto, and one small brim'd wool hat—brought op to the farming business. The other named John A. Accex, about the same age, and light, but thick set; dark hair and eyes, and speaks very slow, had on and took with him! I pair small will dark that the control of the control rib'd velvet pantaloons, 1pair tow cloth trowsers, 1 black silk vest, 1 blue cloth coatee, 1 old grey upper jacket, besides other cothing not enumerated he was brought up to the biacle-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 of either of them at their peril.

Abraham Jones, James Hankins.

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

## FULLING & DYEING.

subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that noted stand for the above busilness, nown by the came of Irelan's Mills; and that lie intends to carry on Fulling and Dyeing, in its various branches:—Those who favour him with their custom, may depend on more attention being poid to their business. tion being paid to their business, and at the shortest notice; than has heretofore been done, rill orde s and directions will be punctually at-

cloths will be received, at the Hotel in Bridge-

Peter T. Whitaker. July 20th, 1818-10t

## CASH

WILL be given for a Black Girl that has twoyears or more to serve, if well recom-mended. Enquire of the Printer. Bridgeton, August 17, 1818—tf

# LAND FOR SALE.

Y virtue of a decree of the Orphan's Court of the County of Cumberland, will be exposed to Sale,

## AT PUBLIC VENDUE:

On THURSDAY, the 17th day of SEPTEMBER, on I Holisbay, the full day 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.

ty 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, 18 feet by 22, two stories high, and Kitchen adjoining. Spring House, two large Frame Barns, and other out-buildings. Well. &c.—three Aprile Orchards, one of them young, containing 200 grafted trees. grafted trees.

gratted 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, Mount Holly, May 23, 1818.

25

# STRATTON & BUCK

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND OPENED, A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSOCIMENT OF

# GOODS.

· Amongst which are,

CLOTHS, CHEC CASSIMERES, CHEC CALICOES! CHECKS \_bLINS, &c.&c FLANNELS BOMBAZETTO

Together - cu a general assortment of QUEENSWARE. GRCCERIES;

LARD-WARE, CHINA GLASS, &c. Which have been purchased principally for cash, and at auction, they offer for sale much below the common market price, citler wholesale or retail, for eash, country produce, or the usual

N.B. Country stole-keepers residing at a distance from navigation, will be supplied wholesale at Philadelphia prices.

Bridgeton, Aug. 10, 1818.

### By the President of the United States.

tended with expense, and sometimes with actitud 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, for where the amount is not ascertained, a receipt in blank, shall be forwarded to the Treasury sale: sale:

Therefore, I, James Monnoe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of cer-tain lands in the territorry of Missouri, shall be held in Franklin, in said territo-

ry, viz: On the first Monday in January next Townships No. 45 to 52 in-clusive and fract?1 town-ship 53

48 to 52 and 2 fract'l township 53 48 to 52 21 22, 23 On the first Monday in March next, for

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

the sale of

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

ed in regular numerical order. Given under my hand, at the City 60.
Washington, this 17th day of July,
one thousand eight hundred and eight

JAMES MONROE; By the President:

jostah meigs, . Commissioner of the General Land Office: Printers who are authorised to publish the laws of the United States, will pub-lish the above once a week till the first of May next and send their bills to the Ger-

May next and send conneral Land Office for payment. July 27, 1818—tM

## By the President of the Unit ted 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 authorised to cause the lands; acquired by the said treaty, to

be offered for sale, when surveyed:
Therefore, I, James Monros, 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 a Cahaba, in the said territory, on the first monday in January next, and shall continue for three weeks, during which time w ... be offered for sale

Townships number'd 9 to 16 inclusive in rang 9 to 16 10 to 16 10 to 16 in ^ in in

except such lands as have been reserved by law for the support of by law for the support of schools, and for other purposes. The land shall be offered for sale in regular numerical order, com mencing with the lowest number of see

tion, township and range. Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the 17th day of July, on thousand eight hundred and eighteen. JAMES MONROE.

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

Printers who are authorized to public 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.

July 27—17 for payment.

From the True American. NEGRO TRADING AND KIDNAPPING.

MR. W LSON, I was very much surprised, and extremely sorry tal earn, that the late meet-ng in New-Brunswick, to rdvice and on certain conditions, e.c. adopt measures to prevent the illegal traf-So in People of Color, which is now carris Society, a correct and no in recipie of Color, which is now carril society, a correct and published in particle and published in particle and by the should be drawn and published in particle and pu

it bespeaks an apath win the community at seers—and generally whatever informaliarge on a subject which ought to excite tion is proper and necessary for them to the feelings, and call forth the exertions, possess previous to their appearing before of all benevolent men, and especially of a Judge to declare their consent or refusal

1. Slaves for life.
2. Such as by will or other lawful instrument are to be free at a certain period.
3. Those children who were born after the passage of the law for the gradual abolition of Slavery, by which males could are entire strangers.

4. That an Address be circulated in like and femiles 25 years of age, and

4. Buch as have already been set frez, or

slaves for life, who are transferred from from the fair character of this State the four this temperate and healthy climate, to the stain which this barbarous traffic must insultry plains or poisonous marshes, of the from generally, kind masters and mistresses, to unfeeling overseers and negro drivers—form their relations, friends and acquaintances, to a land of strangers, where there is "no eye to pity, and no hand to save" from a reasonable portion of labour, to extreme and exhausting toilfrom abundance of wholesome food, to a scanty allowance of course diet. Yet this, so far as I am informed, is the exchange made by those who leave Jersey to go to

And if this statement be correct, how injectable must even those bland be who have no hope of liberty here, to go from this state of mitigated slavery to that of

infinitely greater severity!

But if it be such a wretched exchange to Slaves for life, what must it to the other three classes, who are already free or are to be so in a few years, if they remain here? And who have been either kidnap ped and forced away, or beguiled by spe cious promises, of an easy life, kind treat ment, plenty of the best food, eventual freedom, and a bounty in land, to give their consent to go? What, I say, must be the feelings and reflections of such, when they shall find, themselves in the confliction above described? condition above described? When all the fears of the first class shall be realized, and all the flattering dreams and fond hopes of the others shall have vanished forever! Yet such means, I am told, are resorted to by many, if not all, of the dealers in this trade. I have even been told that at one rendezvous for these victims about to be sacrificed at the unhallowed altar of Mammon, instruments of music, plenty of liquor, a profusion of money, and even momen, were employed, in addition to ample promises of a compara-tive paradise, to reader them conjented in present situation, and infatuated with their future expectations. As I have not been an eye-witness to these scenes, I relate them only on common report, on the same authority, much more might be recited—but I forbear.

In such a state of things, what is to be done? The blacks either lack the power or the information to help themselves Some are bought of mercenary masters, who if they can obtain a large price for their slaves care little were they are taken to, or what becomes of them. Others are purchased under the assurance that indulgent treatment, and liberal promises;

trouble, expense and danger be thrown up-on a few humane and zealous individuals? Shall they be left to struggle alone with the numbers and wealth embarked in this trade? We have seen that one individual by his own confession, brought on from New-Orleans forty-five thousand dollars to be expended in procuring slaves for his plantation. Many others engaged in this business, have large capitals of their own, or of others, to carry it on. The vast profits" they realize will whet their ingenuity and stimulate their enterprize; and enable them to employ or retain the first Counsel and Attornies in the state. By their money, and through their connections, they can obtain aiders, abettors, and connivers; and many will be overawed or influenced, to shut their eyes to the iniquitous scenes which are passing, to stop their ears to the cries of the distressed, or to close their lips from relating what they have seen or heard. Against such a combination of numbers, wealth, and influence, I again ask, will the people of New Jersey permit a fem individuals to contend unassisted? Can they answer it to their consciences and their Gon-can they calculate on peace of mind here, or happiness hereafter, if they do so? Let every lover of humanity-let every follower of CHRIST-answer for

ion. which is:

1. That County Societies should be

artended, though it had been publicle artended, though it had been publicle as a serious they are fed, clothed, and loged—their flours and their kind of labor—the usage of an exchedivictims of this traffic, but as many receive from their masters and over-confedivictims of this traffic, but as many receive from their masters and over-confedivictims of this traffic, but as

sisters, relations or friends, and transferring them to such as will transport them to a distant country, and a new climate, among a people to whose principles, hab-

rally, calling upon them in the name of all that is just and merciful, to unite with the state and county societies, in eradicating from the fair character of this State the foul delibly stamp upon it, unless a speedy and effectual stop is put to it; and requesting every person who shall discover or suspect any attempt to evade or infract the Laws in relation to kiduapping or transporting slaves, or servants, or free people of color, to communicate the same without delay to some of the officers of the state or County Bocieties.

5. That a memorial be drawn and circulated in every county in the state, praying the Legislature, at their next session, to evise and amend the act concerning slaves in such a manner that it can no longer be evaded or infracted with impunity.

6. That a remonstrance to the Legislature be drawn, and subscribed as generalsuspected, on reasonable grounds, of aiding in or countiving at in his official character, any attempt to evade or infantal letter or spirit of the above-mentioned seriousness of prose by the occasional in-law; and requesting that an impeachment may be promptly instituted against any may be promptly instituted against any judge against whom these offences can be

7. That in the selection of Candidates for the Legislature, the utmost care be taken that no abettor nor advocate of the inhuman and illegal, traffic in slaves, servants or free blacks, be taken up by any

If these measures are promptly taken and resolutely pursued, it appears to me that the axe will be laid to the root of the tree which now produces such a profusion of bitter fruit to hundreds, if not thousands, of that unfortunate race, whose past aufferings and services ought to exempt them from future deception and oppresoff the blot which too long an indulgence of this trade has already cast upon the re-putation of this state for piety, morality,

HUMANITY.

August 19, 1818.

love of liberty, and

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH. NO. I.

AT a period like the present, when the tempest of war is hushed, when our ears are no longer stunned with the thunders of battle, when our feelings are no longer shocked by the details of the destroyers, and when our imaginations are hour, that hurries the laborer from his no longer appalled at the catalogues of the drowsy couch to fulfill his daily task; he they will not be carried out of the state. dead;—at such a bliss-inspiring season, rises fresh to his employment; he toils when the repose of peace and the bright-with ease, for the reward of his radustry. ness of returning prosperity awake the The scorching rays of noon beat intenseindulgent treatment, and liberal promises; and endown the property awake the grad numbers, as there is too much reasons to believe are carried off by force, under the preference that they are runaways, slaves, cc.

If the blacks cannot help themselves, in the preference that they are runaways, slaves, cc.

If the blacks cannot help themselves, and endown the preference that they are runaways, slaves, cc.

If the blacks cannot help themselves, and endown the first the anthem of praise for presents as a stiffaction to the value of the property awake the proper hours, and to perpetuate them to our off-ion the table, where, perhaps, a cloth was spring. Let us, therefore, earnestly and never spread, and slumbers in his chair. we find it, and teach our children to love

We are all brethren. We are all the creatures of the same Creator-the children of affection. Again he resumes his wanted the same Parent; we breathe the same air; employ, and the setting san is the faithful we are warmed by the same sun; the same witness of time laboriously spent. He reearth is our flowe; we have the same form; tires and rests in sweet repose, exempt we are possessed of kindred feelings; an from those anxieties, which haunt the immortal spirit equally inspires us; we are circles of fashion. These are delights, one in nature and shall we not be one in sation of delight, which thrills through my realize. Ask the gay encure, the sportsaround the whole human family, and press them one after another to my breast, for all the triumphs which victory ever inspired. -for all the glory which ambition ever and sleeps at home. He meets his participated, for all the wealth which companions at the board of pleasure, conquest ever won! Men and brethren!be honest, be civil, he affectionate; be ports the character of a gentleman. But brotherly to one another, and you will rene does he spend no time in the society of der earth a paradise, -you will anticipate his wife? Is not her conversation and comthe joys of heaven!

diffusing useful knowledge, inculcating him, to whom, she has entrusted the events moral precepts, and alluring to the practice of virtue. The Editors of papers, by a proper selection and compression of their most politic respect. Deluded man! you matter, might detail every fact worth rela- are following a phantom; you will never

the present, when their passions have sub-sided, and the calm of reason inspires them with virtuous hopes and resolutions, they can listen with satisfaction to the lectures of philosophy, the admonitions of wisdom, and the pleadings of benevolence. This, therefore, is an opportunity, which every well-wisher of his country, -every of all benevolent men, and especially of every sincere Christian, who believes that to go.

3. That an appeal be published, under of the carth, and that we should do unto of the carth, and that we should do unto others as we would that they should do un gratitude of separating those who have to us.

Same authority, to the owners of the same authority, to the owners of the same authority, to the owners of the same authority and instance of the same authority and insta the heroes of the South, and the butchers of Spain, will not be required to die offener than once; the gluttons of Europe will be allowed to eat their dinners in peace, and the royal boobies to scold or hang their slaves without interruption; people will be left at liberty to walk into wells, without alarming any, besides their neighbours, to help them out, and the wonderful wonders of the wonder-finders will be allowed to wither en the soil which produced them.

Newspapers, from the entertaining va-riety which they generally present, might be used, and doubtlessly are used, by parents, to assist their exertions in the education of their children. The novelties they contain, and the shape even, in which they appear, so different from any thing used at school, will be found to rouse the curiosity of children, and produce in them a desire to read those paragraphs, which if presented to their attention in the form of a regular volume, would meet their neglect, or excite their disgust.

A consideration of this has led the "Friend of Youth" to believe that he may be useful to some of his young neighbours, by accasionally presenting them with a few thoughts, suited to their capacities, and intemn or that they will, at least, tolerate his attempts to be serviceable to the young; and he wishes parents to submit to the perusal of their children such of his lucubra tions as they may deem worthy of their attention. He would also suggest the propriety of he clildren's being told that papers which shall hereafter appear under the title I have assumed, are immediately addressed to them by one that loves them, and incerely wishes then well; who is desirous of their prosperity in this world, and their happiness in that which is to come, And it might not be amiss, perhaps, to preserve the papers wherein the Friend of Youth shall make his appearance, for the purpose of leading their children sometimes to review pas passages-to be re-inspired with the examples, which we hope will be produced and to be more forcibly, more lastingly impressed, with such addresses to their affections, as shall be thought most pow erful and most likely to woo them to the love and practice of all that is worthy, and creat, and amiable. great, and amiable.

Cedarville, August 25th, 1818.

THE LABORER'S HOUR, OR HAP

PINESS CONTRASTED. The morning dawns, and brings the neans, allowed us by our common Bene- and he satisfies it with his frugal repast; factor, to extend our mercies to our neight his mind is at ease, he places his elbows oyfully perform the offices of kindness, His slumbers broke, he starts from his humanity, and brotherhood, to our friends, seat, wipes his eyes, and meets the fond fo our neighbours, to all mankind partner of his cares with a smile: her arms, Let us love the face of man, where ever her neck, her feet, display all the beauties of nature; she appears more lovely than Venus to his senses; he folds her to his bosom, and bestows the kiss of conjugal which the luxurious can never know. neart?-O I would not give the sweet sen which the proud and oppulent can never man, or the man of pleasure, what he is in pursuit of? he will tell you happiness. Ask him his path; how he spends his time; he probably will tell you, he eats He meets his joria pany more pleasing than all his associates, But I wander from the purpose for me mirth and dissipation. Does he not himself.

But, it may be asked by many, "What I have always considered Newspapers as and cheer her sedentary hourn?" Alasyshe shall we do?" It is not for me to dictate; a powerful intellectual engine, which is totally forgottem she realizes not the the be rendered exceedingly effective in delights of mutual conversation, with

the man of honor by associating with those of whom you could learn to be virtuous. If you avoid the company of the partner of your cares, and shun her presence; for fear of her counsels and reproofs; you fear the scrutiny of gentleness and virtue, and are paying the price of your comfort for your extravagance and folly. Go now to the drawing room, and ask its fair resident if she can assign no cause for her husband's indifference; has she not contributed her portion to those frigid vapors, that lower on his brow? Has she set him an example of rural retirement, or has she chosen to amuse herself in dressing, and strolling from place to place? you then may inform her, such flights of fancy will never insure her the affections of her husband, orgain her the esteem which men of sense attend to merit. If she would shine, she must be at home; if she would appear in her most amiable light, she must be at home; if she would gain and keep the affections of her husband, and the panegyric of her friends, she must do it at home There she appears the prototype of loveliness, and there she transfixes him, to her welfare, and reclaims him from vice; when libertinism and proffligacy were hovering to devour him, and even there, she may plant in his bosom a passion, to which beore he was a perfect stranger. But let inquire whether we can assign no reason for the depravity of the present age. Can we discover no fountain from whence flow the variety of troubles and afflictions, which infest the human understanding? The cause is obvious, and the reason plain. All that is necessary to form a perfect character, is requisite to eradicate vice and immorality from society. How dif-ferent this, from the principles of modern education! Youth, instead of being early instructed in the strictest principles of virtue, are taught the love of wealth. Believing happiness to consist in riches, they scruple not to obtain it, by indirect means, and when once obtained, make it the foundation of merit. Actuated by he same sordid motives, the gentle—mis taken fair one, continually doating on equipage and show, makes not virtue a necessary quality, in the person who addresses her; his fortune eclipses his faults; the meets him with rapture, unconscious that he is seeking an auxiliary to his means of amusement, rather than an auxiliary to his happiness. Did she view nim in his trué colors, she would despise nim: Did she bestow her smiles on none, but those who are worthy of praise; would she applaud merit, and despise immorality wherever she encountered it; the rake, sensible that his actions must undergo her crutiny, would refrain from vice to win ier smiles. The debauchee would quit is bottle to make himself worthy of her notice. The sportsman would leave his verds to hear her speak of the conduct she leves and admires, and would look with forror on the vortex of misery he had escaped. But when debauchery, infidelity with every species of vice and immorality are overlooked in the splendor of fortune, an we expect a reformation among man kind? even the vices and follies of the rich are flattered; consequently no motive remains for a different course of conduct Every member of the community has con tributed his mite to support this despicable practice, and in the same proportion, has become an accomplice in the evils which prevail. Why should we fear to in praise of meritorious ac peak tions when indigence has obscured the author? Or why do hesitate to despise unworthy deeds, where fortune smiles; The laurel must be wrested from the crown of popular applause, and placed on the brow of merit, or society will remain corrupted, licentiousness will increase. morality will wane, and unhappiness will abound. FORDYCE.

Port Elizabeth, Aug. 24, 1818.

"My daughter Elizabeth wrote to me in March, 1805, at the request of Miss Dutton, who wished to consult me on a point of some delicacy." The Russian Prince, Bariatinski, was paying hi addresses to her; she had some scruples, and her mother, Lady Sherborne, had more, respect ing the propriety of her entering into a matri-monial connexion with a person of the Greek Calgarth Park, March 27, 1805.

"My dear Elizabeth—In answering Miss Dut ton's inquiry, I shall certainly do it with sinceri ty; but my opinions on any subject though sin-cere are not infallible; I must act in conformity to them myself, but I am far from wishing any

person to rely on them.
"The Christian religion is wholly comprised in the New Testament, but men have interpreted that book in various ways, and hence have sprung up a great variety of Christian churches. I scruup'à great variet of christian churches. a scru-ple not giving the name of hristian churches to assemblies of men uniting together for public worship, though they may differ somewhat from each other in doctrine and discipline, whilst the

each other in doctrine and discipline, whilst they all agree in the fundamental principle of the others are religion—that Jesus is the Christ, the Saviour of the world.

"In this the Greek, the Latin, and all the regioned churches have one and the same faith. They all believe, too, that Christ rose from the dead—that there will be a resurrection of all men that there will be a future state in which all dead—inst there will be a future state, in which all men will be rewarded or phished according to their works done in this. These are some of the their works done in this ruces are some of the chief points in which all churches agree; they disagree in matters of less importance; and each church esteeming itself the true church, is apt church esteening charles to every to impute not merely error, but crime to every other. This imputation I think extremely wrong hit is industring another man's servant—it is asother anis improvement and servant—it is as--it is judging another man's servant—it is as-suming dominion over another man's faith—it is having too high an opinion of our wisdom—it is presuming that we are rendering God service, might easily be caught; nearly all the time-when it may be that we are nerely supporting our that he was in sight his bead was elevated own prejudices, flattering our own self-suffi. mere or less above the water—where wa-

formed in every county in the state; to corporate with the State Soworth reading, and still have sufficient respond and co-operate with the State Soworth reading, and still have sufficient friendship; dendered in New Brunswick, to room left for scientifical information, more reflected to the latter; and the state excepting of the state excepting on certain conditions, &c.

That under the authority of the State State excepting of the multitude, no-should be drawn and published in part the certain conditions of the multitude, no-should be drawn and published in part the certain conditions of the multitude, no-should be drawn and published in part the certain conditions of the multitude, no-should be drawn and published in part the certain conditions of the multitude, no-should be drawn and published in part the certain conditions of the multitude, no-should be drawn and published in part the certain conditions of the multitude, no-should be drawn and published in part the certain conditions of the multitude, no-should be drawn and published in part the certain conditions the delicacies of tasts. This is more part the character of a gentleman, must the character of a gentleman must the character

every church.

"The doctrine of every church are best known from its public creed, because that is supposed o be a compendium of articles of faith adapted

o general use.

Che Russian Greek Church does not use its public service what is commonly called the Apostle's Creed; nor what is improperly called Athanasian Creed; but simply that which we use Athanasian Creed, but simply that which we use in our communion seavice, which is usually demonstrated the Nicene Creed, though it is not in every point, precisely that which was composed at the Council of Nice, in Bythynia, in the year 325. I do not p esume to blame the Russian Church for the exclusive use of the Nicene Creed in its public service, especially as it does not prohibit the private use of the other two Nor do I blamo, it from differing from the Rom at Churchio non article of this creed, respecting Church in one article of this creed, respecting the Holy Ghost proceeding from the Eather alone; though all the reformed Churc es agreed with the church of Rome in maintaining the pro-cession of the Holy Ghost from the Pather and the Son, notwithstanding its being well known that the words—And the Son, were only added by a Pope in the 10th century, without the and thority of the Council. The doctrine may be true, but not being a part of what was established at the Council of Nice, it is not admitted by the Great Church. the Greek Church.

The Russian Church differs from the Romish Church, in not acknowledging a purgatory, in not denying the sacramental cup to the laity. in allowing their priests to marry; in explaining transubstantiatiation in a mystical manner; in not invoking saints and the Virgin Mary, as mediators; acknowledging feasis Christias the only. Mediator; and in many other points. In those, and in other particulars, the Greek Church seems to have a leaving to the mistings of Partiest.

and in other particulars, the Greek Church seems to have a leaning to the principles of Protestantism, rather than of Popery.

"On no occasion ought we to act in opposition to our conscience, but it does not follow, that in obeying the dictates, of conscience we always act rightly, for there is such a thing as an erroneous conscience, and we may not be able to detect the error. I knew a gentleman who had been brought up at Eton and at Cambridge, who, from being a Protestant, became a Romaj who, from being a Protestant, became a Ror Catholic. This gentleman examined the found dation of both religious, and finally settled on that of the Church of Rome. He acted properly in the church of the Church of Rome. following the impulse of his judgment. It ink he formed an erroneous judgment, but that is only my opinion in opposition to his opinion; and even admitting my opinion to be right, it would be uncharitable in me to condemn him, for God only knows whether, with his talents and constitutional turn of mind, he could have escaped the rror into which he had fallen. With a degree of moderation, therefore, I think of the different sects of Christians. Every sect believes itself to be right, but it does not become any of them to say—I am more righteous than my neighbour, or to think that the gates of Heaven

Shut against all others.
"Miss Dutton, I think, will easily collect from what I have written, my opinion; that if in every other respect, the match-meets with her approbation and that of her parents, it need not he declined from any apprehension of the children's salvation being risked by being educated in the Greek Church; especially as, when they arrive at mature age, they will be at liberty to examine and judge for themselves which, of all the and judge Christian Churches, is most suitable to the gospel of Christ.

"I received your letter only vesterday evening, but as you wished for a speedy answer, I have hastened to oblige you.

"And am ever, your most affectionate father,
"R. LANDAFF."

A new interview with the Sea Serpent.

A very particular and interesting account.

Mr. Cushing-Having been an unbeliev er of the existence of a Sea Serpent on our coast, from the time that he was first noficed to the present week, my doubts have been compelled to yield to stubborn facts, of which I was an eye witness. Returning from Newburyport into Squam Harbor, on Wednesday last, in a Chebacco boat, where we had been for the purpose of obtaining fishing bait, and having failed of getting a supply, we were in hopes of takng some on our passage: and when off Chebacco bar, it being perfectly calm, we dis-covered somewhat at the distance of a mile or more, which we were in hopes was a shoal of bait, making a great agitation on the smooth surface of the water; it seemed to approach us rapidly; but as it come nearer, we were convinced we had been in an error, and that we took for a shoal of black fish, was nothing less than the bunches on the oack of the celebrated SEA SERPENT! He made directly for the boat until he came within fifty yards; he then then sunk under water, and we were much alarmed lest he should rise under us as we had no power of getting from him, we lying becalmed; when he came up he was 50 feet from us; we had then a perfect and distinct view of this monster of the deep; his head was elevated from 3 to 5 feet; the distance was about 6 feet from his neck to the first bunch; we counted 20 bunches, and we supposed them on an average about 5 feet apart, and his whole length could not be less than 120 feet. When we first saw him, there appeared a rippling in the water which made a noise not much unlike water running over loose pebbles; on his nearer approach, when we knew it to be the serpent, we imagined it to proceed from his mouth, and it appeared as though he was hissing; but on his nearing still more, we found it proceeded from the ripple made by the bunches on his back; it was 12 g'clock, noon, when we saw him; the weather was clear and the sea smooth, and no deception could have been made; his head was a dark brown color, formed like a seal's, and shined with a glossy appearance; he seemed to be indifferent as to us, and went a steady course for Rye beach about N. by W. and we lost sight of him at about 4 miles distance. Mr. Joseph Chase, of Brunswick, N. H. and two lads were with me in the boat, and saw him as distinctly as myself; his body was of the size of a 60 or 80 gallon cask, his head as large as a barrel; for we could see it when he was about 4 miles from us. I believe he is perfectly harmless and

might easily be caught; nearly all the time-

<sup>•</sup> ore. A prime negro will bring from one thousand to fifteen hund ed Rollars in Louisiana and Ell carn from 6, to 800 dollars a year.

nothing that appeared like fins or gills; we did not discern his tail, there was a quick vibration of the parts we saw which proba-bly was his mode of swimming.

TIMOTHY HODGKINS. Mr. Timothy Hodgkins, who relates the above, is about 50 years of age, has for the most part of his life followed the sea, and is entitled to credit, Yours, W. S.

led'

V ()

16th—The Serpent has been seen for several hours this morning near Squam light house by a great many persons, some of whom were within 20 ft. of him, and agree in the above description, excepting that his head nearly resembled that of a land ser perior and when he was at rest no bunches

From the New York Daily Advertiser, Aug. 26 BONAPARTE.

The following document is given in the London papers as anthentic.
NOTE.
Written by Bonaparte in the margin of Sir Tho

mas Reide's Letter to count Bertrand, dated

April 25, 1818.
"1. I gave you to understand, when you presented this letter to me, that I would not condescend to notice it; and that you need not translate it to me, since. it is not in the form which has been observed for three years.

"2. This fresh outrage only dishonours the coxcomb. The king of England alone is entitled to treat with me on an equali

object—to present your exposing the criminol plot they have been contriving against my life, for these two years past. 4. Thus, it is, that affecting a willing-

ness to provide me lodging and build a bouse for me, I have been kept for three years in this unhealthy barn, and nobuilding has yet commenced.

me the liberty of riding on horseback, they prevent me from so doing, and from taing exercise, by indirect means. Hence e primary cause of my illness.

"6. They employ the same means to debar me from receiving visits. They add need of obscurity.

"7. Thus it is, that after having made ttempts upon my physisian; having forced im to give in his resignation, rather than nder arrest at Longwood, wishing it to civil and military.

The good order of the fortifications, the believed that I have his assistance, then they well know I cannot see him: hat I have not seen him for a fortnight; nd that I never shall see him, unless he e set at liberty, relieved from his oppresive situation, and restored to his moral in enendence in what concerns the exercise this functions.

\*8. Thus it is they are guilty of a char cteristic falsehood in causing bulletins to e issued by a physician who has nev-r seen ine, and who is ignorant both of ny constitution and my disorder; but that well calculated to deceive the prince d neonle of England, and of Europe.

"9. They indulge in a ferocious smile the fresh sufferings this deprivation of he assistance of art adds to this tedious

"10. Desire this note to be sent to lord April, that the prince regent may know -is, and be able publicly to unish them.

"11. If he does not, I bequeath the upobium of my death to the Lieigning House

England. NAPOLEON. [Figned] Longwood, April 27, 1818.

## The American Navy.

We have reason to pride ourselves upon arm of our national defence. Whilst English writers affect to disparage the ries obtained by our frigates and ds during the late war, undertaking to relative force in some cases, and in superiority in skill and courage in ife of defeat—vet in almost every page the "Naval Chronicle" we find Amerip ships, seamen, gunnery and seaman-p, held up as models for unitation—as dements to improvement in the British y--or as arguments to produce an apension of our ultimate power upon the ean. The lords of the admiralty have tely ordered a number of line of battle and frigates, to be built of the size d model of the American vessels of the

ie class. With regard to the superior equipment four ships in the Mediterranean, we add a great deal of jealousy prevails, soon the naval writers, and one of them blace in addressing the lords of admiralrefers to the style and appearance of A merican fleet at Gibraltar, with evi-cidental discharge of his gun, while he was at soreness and asperity. We are hap-crossing the river on a shooting excursion. to hear, however, that the utmost attenm, politeness and decorum is found to paval officers meet together in any of the Streights. As to our line of le ships we may be allowed to express oubt, if ever more admirable specimens haval architecture were seen in the diterranean, than the Independence,

se vessels are well kn avn, and their ngth, compactness, arrangements and sailing have obtained an established ling, that has been seen in those waters he Streights can hold way with her.

Bost. Int.

THE WHIE.

BRIDGETON, AUGUST 31, 1818.

Republican Convention. A Convention of Republican Delegates from the several Counties in the state of New Jersey, will be held at the House of Thomas Atkinson, Innkeeper, in the City of Trenton, on Wednesday, the 30th of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to select suitable persons to be supported for Representatives in the sixteenth Congress.

By request of the last Convention. AARON MUNN, President.

The Ohio inquisitor mentions a report that the following military officers intend to resign their commissions: - Gen. Jackon, Col. Swift, Lt. Col. Armisted, Major M'Kee, Major Gratiot, Capt. Totten, Capt. Richardson, Capt. Gray, Capt. O'Fallan.

Mr. C. N. Buok, of Philadelphia, has been appointed by the Imperial city of Hamburg to be its Consul General in the United States, and he has been recognized 

Colonel Roger Jones of the army has been appointed by the President, Adjutant General of the Northern Division, in the room of Col. Jessup, who is now Quarter-master General. Nat. Int.

Accident .- A young man, somewhat intoxicated, fell from a swing, on Sunday last, in Canden, and fractured his scull. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital on Monday morning, but all at-tempts to save him were fruitless. He died in ten minutes after his arrival Am. Cent. there.

Maj. gen. Brown and suite, visited on Saturday the forts in the harbor. He was ccompanied by the governor and staff, the lieutenant governor, the council, Mr. Williams and Mr. Johnson, senators from Louisiana, Mr. Eustis, our late minister at the Hague, Mr. Otis, gen. Sullivan and suite, commodores Hull and Cassin, gen. Dearborn, the collector of the port, gen. Porter, and Col. Fenwick, of the light aremain a passive instrument, void of all Porter, and Col. Fenwick, of the light ar-noral feeling, they nevertheless keep him tillery, with other gentlemen of distinction

high state of discipline of the troops, evinc-ed in their evolutions and firings, afforded great satisfaction to all. After the exercises, an elegant collation by col. Eustis, was partaken of by the company, who returned to town about 4 o'clock.

Bost. Pat.

The corner stone of the Capitol of the United States was laid at 12 o'clock on Monday last, the 24th inst. in presence of the Commissioner of Public Buildings; and the Architect of the Capitol, after which the workmen and laborers employed about the building partook of refreshments, provided by direction of the Commissioner.

This ceremony took place, it will be re-collected, on the anniversary of that day, layerpool, and also your letter of yester- on which a barbarous enemy here made by, with those of the 13th and 14th of war upon the arts, upon literature, and upon civilized laws, and hoped to perpetuate his infamous exploit, by laying in a heap of irreparable ruins the edifices raised by taste and genius to the peaceful purioses of legislation, and the promotion of human knowledge and happiness.

A at. Int.

From the Detroit Gazette, Aug. 7-David B. Macomb, Esq. arrived in this lace from Chilicothe vesterday, gives information that bills, purporting to be of the Bank of Michigan," are circulating in Ohio. One person is said to have in his possession hills to the amount of 15,000 dollars. — We have only to observe that the industry of the villains who have made those bills, has far surpassed the exertions of the Directors of the Bank and our citi-perting to arguments to prove the Britzens—for it is believed the Bank will not commence issuing bills before nex

> A Whale caught in Boston Harbor.— Yesterday a Whale was seen in our harbor, above Fort Independence. Shortly after the sloop Cordelia, Capt. Cook, of Nantucket, who lately returned from a Whaling voyage, went out in pursuit of the serpent, but fell in with this animal, and harpooned him in the Light-House Channel, and immediately towed him up to town. He is said to be about 45 feet in Bos. D. Ad.

Mr. Alexander Melvin, a very promising and much respected youth, of George-town, was killed on Friday last by the ac-

On the same day, a little colored boy, who, with many others, had climbed upon the outer works of the public baths, to witness the ascent of a balloon from the yard of the adjoining hotel, accidentally removed some covering from the large boiler in which the water is heated for the baths, and fell into it. He was immediately taken out, but having plunged entireashington, and Franklin, have exhibit-ly under the boiling water, he was so The qualities of the two former of badly scalded that he survived but a few hours. Nat. Xnt.

Good Example .- William Smith, Esq. putation; in addition to which we are of Hector. Seneca county, has harvested 100 acres of hay and grain this season. The most rapid ship of the line, in her without furnishing any apirits to his

others, but learn that no vessel known ed, without any spirituous liquor being furnished. One of them was a church 40 by 50 feet. Alb. Pap. 40 by 50 feet.

Fucissitudes of Fortune.—Their are ty of exasperated citizens of the Alabahands upon; she deliberately passed into most living in Hampstead two individuals. The crosses guard, and put them all to death. Such goods; a very unwelcome visiter called, in whose situation, time, and the crosses and changes which are constantly taking place in this life, have produced a singular reverse. The one is a gentleman, highly respected, and keeping his carriage, who has formerly filled the humble situation of a porter, and the other is a person who captain Boyle of the Alabama militia. fills the office of groom in the service of this very gentleman, who had been his respected, and keeping his carriage, who own porter. Such are the contrasts produced by wild extravagance and prudent frugality.

Am. Cent. frugality.

BARBARY POWERS. It is stated that Great Britain has in-

vited the Russian government, to require a formal declaration from the Porte, whether it considers the Barbary powers as its dependents, and in that case, whether the court of Constantinople will guarantee the states of Europe against any outrages of these barbarians on their ights.

The sweedish admiralty have hired three vessels to convey to Algiers, Tri-poli, and Tunis, a large quantity of artillery, balls, powder, anchors, cables, &c: which were in the arsenals of Nor-Nile's.Reg. koeping and Nycaeping.

Most singular invention .- A Paris pa per mentions a very curious discovery made by M. Degouvenain, a chemist and academician of Dijon. He proposes, by certain means, to mark all bills, deeds, bonds, and other effects, whatsoever in pa-per, in such a manner that it may be ascertained, in all cases where it shall be judged necessary, whether the bearer be the legitimate possessor. There is something startling in this proposition of the chemist of Dijon. The commissioners appointed by the Prefect to examine the matter, have made their report, "that the process is perfectly safe, susceptible of a great number of combinations—that it takes up but little room on the paper—that the use of it is easy, and free of all cost, and that it will be impossible to counterfeit it."

Boston, Aug. 19. Distressing Event .-- Yesterday after-noon, Franklin Tukey, of Portland, about 18 years old, belonging to the packet sloop Messenger, was killed on Central wharf. A lad about 15 years old, named Joshua Wyman, and some others, were taking molasses from some casks landing from the packet, when Tukey was directed to drive them away. He did so, when Wyman, after retreating a few steps, threw a stone at Tukey, which hitting him on the back of the head, occasioned his death in about fifteen minutes ; without uttering a ward Wyman attempted to escape, but was apprehended, and is now in custody: The werdict of the jury of inquest, was that he The came tu his death by a stone thrown by Joshua Wyman:

Power of fancy .- A consultation of seven physicians, together with surgeon Richards, was held on Thursday evening, upon a very respectable priest, from the county of Galway, who, on his coming to town upon some business of his own. was requested, by the head of a respectable family, residing in that county, to convey ith him a very large sum of money for certain purposes, which, the gentleman was confident, he could not place in more secure hands. So careful was the priest of his trust, that having, on the road to town, brought it for security about his person to bed, he fancied, in the course of the night, that a person stood over him with a pistol in his hand, demanding the money; which was the entire subject of his thought, Determined to protect himself and the money from the supposed rubber, he made a sudden blow at the imaginary pistol with such, force that he unfortunately struck his arm against the beti-post so violently as to fracture it, and render amputation necessary. The unfortunate clergyman had requested 48 hours time tu consider whether or not he should subinit to a sacrifice, which forever renders him unfit for an office, that, in his early days, he had solemnly bound himself to perform.

Babylonian Marriages.

Am. Cent.

An auction of unmarried ladies used to take place annually in Babylon. "In evey district (says the historian) they assombled on a certain day is every year, all the virgins of marriageable age." The rost beautiful was first put up, and the man who bid the largest sum of money gained

possession of her charms. The second in personal apppearance followed, and the bidders gratified themselves with wives according to the depth of their purses. But alas! there were some ladies in Babyon for whom to money was likely to be offered: yet these also were disposed of-so provident were the Babylonians.—— · When all the beautiful virgins (says the historian) were sold, the crier ordered the most deformed to stand up; and after he had openly demanded who would marry her with a small sum, she was at length adjudged to the man who would he satisfied with the least; and in this monner the money arising from the sale of the hand some served as a portion tu those who who were either of disagreeable look, or had my other imperfection." Union.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Aug. 11. Lieut. Wager of the United States ar my; has just arrived from Pensacola, but brings no news. He says four or five Indians, supposed to be hostile, had been taken prisoners by a detachment of militia, ling, that has been seen in those waters workmen.

Many years. We are not acquainted And in the same town, the frames of Claiborne, for safe keeping. From some three buildings have recently been raiscause, it was subsequently ditermined

are the unhappy consequences of Indian warfare!

A gentleman of much respectability at Fort Gaines, informs us, that five Indians safe keeping. Reflector.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 15. number of English Officers, commanded by one Colonel Ma Donald, arrived at Amelia Island, for the purpose of joining gene tal Mac Gregor. After the occupation of that Island by the American troops, they sailed in a Patriot privateer for St. Bartholomews, whence they directed their steps to the Main. We have understood from good authority, that Col. M Donald and eleven others, landed in the month of May, somewhere on the Oronoke, intending to join a party of Patriots which were said to he stationed there. They, however, accidently fell in with a small party of

Br STON, Aug. 21. The following articles are from the Gibaltar paper of June 20th, received yester day at Merchant's Hall:

On the 12th inst. an Anglo-American squadron, consisting of two line of battle ships, one frigate and two sloops, came to anchor in this bay for the purpose of reminding this government; that in case their privateers should go out, they are not to search American vessels, or to recon-notire them in any other way than by their flog, which secures the commerce of their nation; atid that the U.S. Govern: ment will look upon any contravention as an act of hostility; and will make themselves satisfaction accordingly. On the next day the squadron sailed for Treghorn without communicating with the shore.

Gibraltar, June 20. ieived from Tangieranthaey accounts rebroken out in that town;

#### FEMALE SALAMANDER.

In the latest Glasgow paper received at this office, by the Fanny, from Greenock, we find an advertisement of a fire-proof phenomenon exhibiting in that city, in the form of a good looking woman who catis herself Madame Girardelle. From the Will of fare advertised to be served up on the evening of the 23d, we extract the following .- First, she is to enter into conversation with any of the audience, in four dif ferent languages whether she speaks the Carraboo language; we are not informed. She will then forge with her naked leet, a plate of red-hot iron-undergo the torture by fire, as used in the Spanish Inquisition -pour boiling oil into her mouth-drop burning sealing-wax upon her tongue, from which any gentleman may take impression of their seals—pour melted lead into her mouth, either with her naked hand or with a ladle, and place her bare feet in the same -dip her feet in Aqua-fortis, pass a redhot shovel over her head, without singing hair—pour the strongest aqua-fortis on steel filings, and trample on the same with her bare feet-dissolve copper in her bare hand with aqua-fortis—pour the strongest aqua-fortis into her mouth—and last though not least, get into a hot oven with a shoulder of multon, and remain there until it is thoroughly balked!!! These must certainly be rare accomplishments, for a lady; they beat the celebrated Day Francis all hollow. Indeed we think she puts all the fire-earing and sword-swallowing gen-try completely in the back ground. The requests amateurs of Chemistry, &c to attend with and materials they may thing proper, to put her fire-proof qualities to the test. The editor of the Glasgow Chronicle observe—"without pretending to divine by what "might magic", she effects such surprising and terrific feats, we give our ready testimony to the performarices, (or whatever else they may be called) as detailed in her hand bill being gone through in the fullest manner; and we may add, that she applies all the dreadful tests of her "supernatural" gifts with a smiling confidence, ease and grace, well writed to a drawing-room."

We think the American Fair must now

yield to foreign superiority, for we doubt whether any one of them would like much to sup upon melted lead and aqua-fortis, or to sit within a hot oven and baste a leg of mutton until it should be thoroughly roast-N. F. Eve. Post.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.
THE MERCHANT'S DIARY

FOR HALF A DAY.

Rose at 6 o'clock, A.M. regulated the store, puffed a segar, and walked the pavestore, putted a segar, and walked the pave-ment in slippers until 7, then prepared for breakfast, and white adjusting my cravat, was accosted by a boy, with "how do you sell coffee?" Thirty seven and a half cents," I replied, and away he won. Breakfasted at half past seven, and pla-cing myself behind the counter, eyed with wishful expectancy the crowd as they passed my door. At 9 I was aroused by the shrill exclamation of 'how do you sell domestics here?' from an elderly fook. ing woman with an empty bas et on her to remove them to Fort Montgonery: On arm, and a huge corn cob pipe in ber their way, having proceeded but a short month; but having learned the price and the distance, they were overtaken by a part overhauled every thing she could lay be

no other than a Runner from one of the Banks, with a request that I would accept a draft. A draft indeed; I wish the d-I would take all such forments, said I; and would take all such torments, eard I; and while writing, with a trembling hand, the word 'accepted' in came a fine sprightly Belle. An thinks I; lovely girl; if you would only write; accepted — Pray Sir, have you any thread lace? A very fine assortment Miss, answered to Then the silks and ribbons, honners and shawls, and doors of the same and latting were and latting were and loves. and gloves, crapes and satting. were all and gloves, crapes and sattins, were all displayed in glittering profusion, with many a round assertion from me of their superior excellence and cheapness, and in return, I received a most gracious smile, with—'I'll call again sir.' 'I hope not,' muttered I as she left the door.—Thinks I to myself, Cowper must have been a merchant, or he never could have written so correctly of the ladies, as when he save says-

"The Merchant's plague from shop to shop. "Wandering and littering with unfolded silks,
"The polished couner, and approving none."
"Of promising, with smiles to call again."

fortunate men is not generally known, we think it our duty to publish the account for the information of the families and friends they may have on the other side of the Atlantic. The abeve information is from a source that may be relied on: it up with. To this I objected, they in sisted, and in order to get clear of them.

at length complied.

I now sallied forth in good earnest to borrow money, met two or three of ny reighbors on the same business, succeeded in part, and, as a dernier resort, proceeded to the Brokers, and so sold at six per cent discounts, all my receipts for the list two weeks, and, quite out of breath, reached the bank just as they were closing

The above, Messrs. Editors, is a faith, ful picture of a merchant's employment for half a day of any one cover his situation; I wish he had it. If any one doubts the statement, I hope he may yet be a tape seller in Cincinnati. And if the girls should laugh at it, I pray them bewere, for although they receive our best how as often as they honor us with their visits, still we are a discriminating set of fellows, and if we getrout little of their cash, we learn, or at least pretend to learn, much of their real character and disposition; when exhibiting to them our wares and merchandize.

ANECDOTE.

Connected with the surrender of York Town. Baron Steuben commanded in the at the moment lord Cornwallia made his overture for capitulation, . The proposals were immediately despatched to the commander in the first and the please to the in a swe say, progressor, the marquis de la Fayette, whose turp, it was next to mount guard in the treuples, marched to relieve the haron, who to his astonishment refused to be believed. He informed ged, de la Fayette, that the custom of Europe-an war was in his favor, and that it was a point of honor which be could leither give that the offer to capitulate had been made during his guard, and, that in the trenches he would remain until the capitulation was signed of hostilities commenced. The mar-quis immediately galloped to head quarters: general Washington decided in favor of the bacon—to the joy of one and to the mortification of the other of whose brave and valuable men. The baron re-mained till the business was finished. N. Y. N. Advocate.

Bon Mot.—A person was joked by his friends because that, at an advanced age, he married a young woman. The old beau replied, "That he would rather have his heart pierced by a new and shining blade, than by a rusty nail."

JUST PUBLISHED And for sale as the Office of the Whig.

A VOCABULARY AND

FAMILIAR PHRASES, IN TREACH AND ENGLISH.

Calculated for the Use of Beginners.

BY E. FRIEDERICI-Bridgeton, August 31.

To be Sold at Private Sale. A about half a mile above Morristown, about half a mile above Morristown, about half a mile above Morristown, about 33 acres of Meadow, \$9 of Cedar Swamp, 47 // Upland/ with a House and Barn, young Applorchard and Peach Orchard, with Cherry Pear, and Plumb Trees. An excellent Spring house, with a very good spring above and property of the property

good water. Independent of the possession next Spring. William Webb.

## LOOK HERE!

FOREWARN all persons from taking and assignment on a certain note; of three hard-red and fifty dollars, dated June 29, at 90, days, now lying in the Cumberland Bask for collegger on; drawn payable to John Sudd—as l'amidetermined never to pay the above note; for I never gave any such note; and if any name is the gave, it has been done in this way—a ave sometimes wrote my name on paper, where has been taken and a note drawn to it.

William Lore.

August 3T.

By the President of the United

fered for sale when surveyed:
THEREFORE I, JAMES MONROE, Presi

dent of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of cer-tain lands in the Alabama territory, shall be held at Milledgeville, in Georgia, viz:

On the first Monday in October next, junction of the rivers Alabama and Caha-

On the third Monday in October next, for the sale of townships 13, 14, 15, 16, in ranges 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 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 con-tinue 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 Ja-

nuary: 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
(F. 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.

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

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

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

The publishers of the laws of the United States will give the above insertion in their re-spective papers for two months, and send in their accounts to the War Department for ad-May 28 2m

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

"An act to authorise the appointment of a Surveyor for the lands in the northern part of the Mississippi territory; and the sale of certain lands therein described." the President of the United States is authorised to select certain lands for seiter. Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the thirty-first day of March, one thou thorised to select certain lands, for scites for towns, and cause the said lands to be laid off into town lots, and the said lots to By the President,

De offered for sale—
Therefores, I, James Mondos, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal of the lots in the town of Manual of the United States, will insert the above once a week till October of the disposal of the lots in the town of the lots in the town of the lots in t Marathon, (heretofore called Milton's Office for payment.

Bluff) on the south bank of the river Ten April 20. 1818—6 nessee, (near the head of the Muscle Shoats) in Alabama Territory, shall be held at Huntsville, in the said territory, on the second Monday in October next.

numerical order, beginning with the lowest number.

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

By the President. JAWES MONROE.

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner General Land Office.

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

A Map of the Huntsville District is engraved and a plan of the town of Marathon will be en-graved asspeedily as practicable; and will be sold at Huntsville; and at the General Land Office

JOHN GARDINER.

Chief Clerk.
Printers of the laws who insert this notice, shall have copies of the Map and Plan.
June 1st, 1818—Oct

## CEDAR RAILS.

A QUANTITY OF CEDAR RAILS,

inquire of Stratton & Buck, Fridgeton, July 6 1818-tf

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIT-ED STATES.

W. MEREAS, by an act of Congress, assed 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 of surround for the public lands which have been found for the lands acquired by the said treaty to be of ed 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 Missousi 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 To the sale of fown lots, in the town of October, December, February and April Calaba, in the said territory, situate at the 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 proceed

ing westerly: At the seat of justice for Howard Coun ty, 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 Haward 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 immedi ately east of the first, and in the same form; excepting from sale in each district, the lands, which have been or may be reserved by law for other purposes.

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

By the President

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office

Printers of Newspapers who are ithorised 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 en graving for 4

JOHN GARDINER Chief Clerk'in the General Land Office.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

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, Virtician, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, will be lawed, until further evidence of their service. Shall have been received from the several executive offices of the states. Approved,

The publishers of the laws 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, with the head ware to contained in ranges 8, 10, 11, 12, and 13, with the head ware the lands contained in ranges 8, 10, 11, 12, and 13, with the lands of the united states in the land district of Detroit on the law 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, with the land ware of the lands 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:

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, 15, 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, WHEREAS, by an Act of Congress, for the support of Schools, and for other pur passed on the 3d of March, 1817, entitled poses. The sales shall continue open for two

ton, the thirty-first day of March, one thou sand eighteen hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

April 20, 1818-oc1.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED

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 low-

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 cellular hands fouth of the Toursees. am lands south of the Tennessee the district of Madison county, shall be held at Huntsville in said county in Alabama territory,

On the first Monday in July next, for the sale 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; excepling 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 coinfience, with the section, township and range of the lowest num-ber, and proceed in regular numerical order. Given under my hand, at the city of Washing-

ton, this 31st day of March, 1818.

JAMES MONROE.

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

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

Copperplate Maps of the above lands may be not at the office of the Surveyor General Land

April 20, 1818-oc1.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT April 27th, 1818

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

tificates.

the following is a copy.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

Secretary of the Treasary. AN ACT to authorise the payment of certain cer

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That so much of an act entitled, "an act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and, ninety-five; and so much of the act entitled "an act respecting loan office and final settlement certificates, indents of interests the and the same is hearly suspended interest, he, and the same is hereby, suspended for the term of two years, from and after the passing of this act, a polification of which 'tem porary 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.

terest, as endorsed on said certificates.

Sec 3. And be it further enacted, That for carrying this act into effect, the sum of eighty thou sand dollars, be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not other wise appropriated.

April 13, 1818—Approved, JAMES MONROE

Troasury 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 Of-fices, having such Stock standing on their books to the Stockholders or to their attornies, upon the surrender of the original certificates of the aid Stock.

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

Wm. H. Crawford, Secretary of Treasury April 16 .- thtle

Sheriff's Sales.

Py 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 Downe, 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 Chard, deceased, a Store House and Lot, situate in the vill ge of Newport, together with all the lands of the de fendant.—Seized as the property of John Webb, and taken in execution at the suit of William D. Barrett, Benjamin Rulon and Dobel 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 Boon, and to

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 defendants.—Seized as the property of Stephen Saily and Henry Parker, and taken in execution at the suit of Enoch Boon, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

Bridgeton, August 10th, 18;8-4t

Six Cents Reward

The first section of the subscriber about the 1st of October last, an indented lat to the Weaving business, named William Franklin Whitekan, (or Francis M'Guier as I have been informed he has since called himself,) about 19 years of age, of a light complexion, 5 feet 5 inches high, of a slender make; any person or manufacturing, or Cloth for Dressing, will be covered at the Factory, and at the Inn of the subrersons, delivering said apprentice to the sub-scriber living in Bridgeton, Cumberland county, New Jersey, will be entitled to the above re-ward, but no charges— I persons are forbid qarbouring him at their peril.

David Moore. August 3, 1818-31

POSTTIVE!!!

DERSONS indebted to the Subscriber on Book A account are requested to pay him—if not attended to before the first day of August the Books will be left in the bands of a Justice.

William Steelling.

Bridgeton, July 6, 1818-tf.

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the Buight of the 20th of August an apprentice to the Farming Business, named JOSEPH PETET, the Farming Bisness, named JOSEPH PETET, about 13 years of age, light complexion; of a slender make, took with him two suits of clothes, one of Grey doth, the other of Homespun Gingham, Wool Hat, about half worn, a pair of Thick Shoes about half worn. The above reward will be pad, but no charges. All persons are forbid harboing or trusting said boy at the new lock of the law. peril of the law.

John Davis. Deerfield, August 24th, 1818--3t

MASONIC ALMANACKS For 1818,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



WHICH ARE CELEBRATED FOR THE CURE OF MOST DISEASES TO WHICH THE HU MAN BOBY IS LIABLE.

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

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE

WASHINGTON WHIG, BRIDGETOWN, N.J.

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

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

DR. ROBERTSON'S INFALLIBLE Worm Destroying Lozenges A Medicine highly necessary in all Fames.ili

Paice 50 Cents DR. ROBERTSON'S Patent Stomachic Bitters. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

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

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

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

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

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

MAHY'S

Renowned Plaister Cloth,

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

Lee's (New-London) Anti-Bilious Pills. Turlington's Balsam. Godfrey's Cordial. Bateman's Drops. Anderson's Pills. Hooper's do.
Essence of Peppermint

Essence of repermint.

Well's Patent Compressed Blacking.

Bayley's Patent Blacking Cakes.

Walkden's best British INK POWDER, &c. 1ay 11, 1818.

## WOOLLEN MANUFACTORY.

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

Stoe Creek Factory.

The Machinery will be in complete operation on, or before the first day of May next, and the Subscribers ready to receive wool of al' descriptions, which they will Manufacture into Broad and Narrow CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and SAT-TINETTS, of a s

Fulling, Dyeing and Dressing of all descriptions of wool, and woolen CLOTH will be done with despatch, and in the best manner, agreeably to order. Wool for carding, or Manufacturing, or Cloth for Dressing, will be received at the Factory, and at the Inn of James Sherron, Salem; at which place wool will be called for, and rolls returned every MONDAY. As none but good and experienced workmen will be employed to execute any branch belonging to the Manufacturing of Woole 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.

ploy 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 work-manship of the Machinery to be employed, flat-ters himself he will be able to execute the work as well, if not superior to any done in this State

Stoe Creek, March 30, 1818.

WINDOW-GLASS. BY THE BOX,

FOR SALE BY Stratton & Buck. March 16, 1818.

BLANKS FORSALE At the Office of the Whig. Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Gils. Glass, Dye-Siaffs, &c.

BUCK & FITHIAM,

OFFER FOR SALE, WHOLESALE ON RETAIL, AT THE WRITE STORE-HOUSE,

Opposite Stratton & Buck's,

IN BRIDGETON, The following articles:

The Journing arricless

B ATEMAN'S Drops, Godfrey's Cordials,
Turlington's Balsam, British Oil,
Essence of Peppermint, Dalby's Carminative,
Opodeldoc, Haarlem Oil,
Oil of Spike, Balsam of Fir, Anderson's Pills,
Hooper's Pills, Zee's Pills, Fisher's Pills,
Rush's Antibilious Pills, Coxe's Hive Syrup,
Hooping Cough Syrup, Spic'd Syrup of Rhubarbs
Wine Bitters, Wormseed Oil,

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

ALSO.

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

Lemon, Cinnamon, Anniseed. Peppermint, Life of Man, and

CORDIALS, of the first quality.

Life of Man, and Perfect Love, Brench Chalk, Pocket Lights, Durable Ink, Boxes of Paints, Water Colours, Windsde Soap, Soap Balls, Shaving Soap, Pomatum, Court Plaister, Smelling Bottles, Breast Pipes, Nipple Glasses, Liquid Blacking, dake do,

Polishing Powders, White Wax. Wafers,

Clothes' Brushes, Hat do. Hair do. patent, do. White Wash do.

PAINTS & OILS.

White Lead, 1st and 2d quality, ground,
Do. do. dry,
Red Lead, Litharge, Whiting, Spirits Turpentine Gum Copal, Window Glass, of different sizes, Prussian Blue, Patent Greez, Chalk, red and white, Glue,

Sand Paper, Gold Leaf, Spanish Brown, ground, do dry do do dry Yellow Ochre, ground, do do dry, Venetian Red, Verdigrise,
do do dry,
do do distilled,

Copal Varnish, Rosin, Spermaceti Oil, winter, inseed do Oxford Stone Ochre, American do do

Patent Yellow, Rose Pink, Umber, Orange Mineral, Vermilion, Cromic Yellow, Drop Lake, Black Lead, Ivory Black, Lamp Black, Camel's Hair Pencils, Paint Brushes, Sash Tools, Putty.

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

Do common, MINERAL WATER,

From the Fountain, or in Bottles. \*.\* Orders from Physicians, Country Merchants, or Manufacturers, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. June 29-tf

THE SUBSCRIBER. In addition to his former line of business,

HAS OPENED A STATIONARY,

School and Blank Book WARELOUSE. AT No. 191, SOUTH FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. of articles in the above (and paper) line which will be sold at the lowest prices, or bar-

As his assortment is particularly calculated for country Storekeepers, they will find it their

Orders attended to with promptness and des-George Helmbold.

Paper Maket. June 22, 1818-tf

WAR DEPARTMENT. PENSION OFFICE, MARCH 26, 1818.

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

March, 1818, viz:

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

Approved, J. C. CALHOUN.

W001.

62 Fleeces, Full Blood Merino Wool. do. 7-8 do. 25 25

do. 3-4 \*Apply to the Subscriber, Louis Maillard,

Deerfield, August 8, 1818-6t