

The Washington Whig.

VOL. IV.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM SCHULTZ, AT BRIDGETON, WEST NEW-JERSEY.

No. 166.

Subscriptions, Communications, Advertisements, &c. will receive the most prompt attention.

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1818.

PER ANNUM.

THE WHIG

IS PUBLISHED

every Monday, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum,

Payable in Advance.

A subscription will be received for a shorter time than six months, and unless orders are given, at that time, to discontinue, an intention to continue will be implied.

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

Bridgeton Prices Current, (CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Sept. 21, 1818.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Pts.	Scts.
Butter, dpt.	18	
Mould,	do	18
Cheese,	do	25
Salad,	do	25
Turnips,	do	25
Beets,	do	25
Shad,	do	25
Mackerel,	do	25
Butter,	lb	12 15
Wheat, super-	busht	5 50
Rye,	do	6 00
Buckwheat,	do	name.
WHEAT, Wheat,	busht	1 90 2 00
Rye,	do	1 90 1 50
Indian Corn,	do	80
Oats,	do	75
Flax,	lb	18 20
Lard,	do	18
Flaxseed,	do	37 15
Glasses, West India,	do	62 15
Sugar-House,	do	00
Wines,	bush	50 75
Port,	lb	16 18 181
Madeira,	do	25
Malaga,	do	50
WOOD, Oak,	cord	3 50 4 00
Hickory,	do	6 00 6 50

Course of Exchange.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

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

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

Bank Notes at a Discount.
Pennsyl., 2d.—Reading, 2 percent. Farmer's Bank at Lancaster, par; Susquehannah Bridge Comp. at Columbia, par; Lancaster Trading Company, 2d; Silver Lake, 2d; Little York, Chambersburg, Gettysburg, and other Pennsylvania Notes, from 2 to 5 per cent.

Delaware.—Commercial Branch, Bank of Delaware, Wilmington & Brandywine, Farmers' Bank at Dover, with branches at Wilmington, New-Castle and Georgetown, and Laurel Notes, from 2 to 5 per cent.

CEDARVILLE Woollen Factory.

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

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

*Elmer & Bateman,
John E. Jeffers.*

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

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

Cedarville, May 25th, 1818—Approved,

Laws of the Union.

[BY AUTHORITY]

AN ACT concerning the Territory of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person or persons who have or may hereafter purchase, from the United States, one quarter section or more of land in the Alabama territory, and shall have paid one-fourth part thereof, as the law in such cases requires, and shall have obtained a certificate of the proper land office to that effect, shall be competent to hold any office of honor or profit in the said territory, any thing in the ordinance or former laws of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding.

April 18, 1818—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT confirming the claim of Tobias Rheams to a tract of land given to him by the Spanish Government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Tobias Rheams, or his legal representatives, be, and they are hereby, confirmed in the title to a tract of land, situate in the territory of Alabama, on the east side of the Tombigbee river, granted by the Spanish government to the said Tobias Rheams, by warrant of survey, bearing date the tenth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and containing, by actual survey, the quantity of two hundred and eighty arpents: Provided, That the said land has not been already disposed of under the authority of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of the general land office be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cause to be issued, by the proper officer, a certificate or certificates of Mississippi stock, for the sum of six hundred and twenty-five dollars, to the legal representatives of George Pearson.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cause to be issued, by the proper officer, a certificate or certificates of Mississippi stock, for the sum of six hundred and twenty-five dollars, to the legal representatives of George Pearson.

April 9, 1818—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of the legal representatives of George Pearson.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cause to be issued, by the proper officer, a certificate or certificates of Mississippi stock, for the sum of six hundred and twenty-five dollars, to the legal representatives of George Pearson.

April 9, 1818—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to change the name of the District of Erie, in the State of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the district of Erie, in the state of Ohio, shall be called the district of Cuyahoga.

April 11, 1818—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Lemuel H. Osgood.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to settle the accounts of Lemuel H. Osgood, late quartermaster

of the third regiment of artillery, in such manner, and upon such terms, as may be equitable and just.

April 11, 1818—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT in addition to an act, entitled "An act for the relief of John Thompson."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to review the settle-

ment of the account of John Thompson, made under the authority of the act to which this is in addition, approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and to allow the said John Thompson interest, at six per centum per annum, from the fourth of March, seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, to the twentieth of May, eighteen hundred and twelve, on the sum which was found due to him, and paid under the act aforesaid;

and that the amount of interest, which shall be so found to be due him, be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

April 14, 1818—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT making further appropriations for the construction of the Cumberland Road.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifty-two thousand nine hundred and eighty-four dollars and sixty cents be appropriated, for the claims due and remaining unpaid at the treasury, on account of the Cumberland road, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That to meet the demands which will be made under existing contracts, on account of the Cumberland road, the sum of two hundred and sixty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

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April 14, 1818—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT fixing the time for the next meeting of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to liquidate and settle the claim of Mary Sullivan, founded upon a certificate dated the tenth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, for ten thousand weight of tobacco, or money equivalent, signed by Richard Young, A. D. Q. M. according to the principles of equity and justice, and to allow to her such sum of money as may appear to be justly due, and the same shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

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From the National Intelligencer.
OF GEN. ST. CLAIR.

GREENSBURG, PA. SEPT. 5.

Obituary.—Died, at his residence on Chestnut Ridge, on the 31st ult., the venerable General ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, in the 84th year of his age.

He was born in Edinburgh, and came to this country in the fleet commanded by Admiral Boscowen in 1755. At an early period of his life, he took up the profession of arms and served as a lieutenant in the British army under Gen. Wolfe, at the taking of Quebec. He served during the whole of the French war of 1756, in the course of which he was honored with the friendship of Generals Wolfe, Murray and Monckton, under whose directions he learned the art of war. After retiring from the British army, he settled in Ligonier valley, on the site of Ligonier old fort, of which he had been the first commandant. In 1775, Richard Penn, lieutenant governor of the province, appointed him prothonotary and register and recorder for Westmoreland county, which offices, with others, he held in December, 1775, when he received from congress a colonel's commission in the continental service. Although this appointment was without solicitation on his part, he assumed the duties of his new station with promptitude and alacrity, and he recruited six full companies, and marched them to the vicinity of Quebec by the first of the next May. In the campaign of '76 he served in Canada, in company with colonel Wayne, under the orders of generals Thompson and Sullivan, and his knowledge of the country, gained in the previous war, as well as his military experience, was of essential advantage to the army. In the fall of the same year he joined Gen. Washington in Jersey, and first suggested that memorable russe d'assaut which terminated in the capture of the Hessians at Trenton, and which revived the sinking spirits of the army and the country. In the summer of '77 he commanded Ticonderoga, which post, being untenable by the small forces under his command, was abandoned, which occasioned a load of unmerited obloquy to be thrown upon him at the time. The military tribunal, however, which investigated his conduct, pronounced, that although he lost a post he saved a state, and all the well-informed have since unequivocally approved his conduct. He was in the battle of Brandywine as a volunteer, not having at that time any command.

When the army marched southward, he was left in Pennsylvania, to organize and forward the troops of that state, in consequence of which he arrived at Yorktown only a short time before the surrender of the British army. From thence he went to the south, with a reinforcement to gen. Greene.

After the peace he was a member of congress, and president of that body, and in '88 he was appointed governor of the then north western territory. In '91 he was again appointed a major-general in the army of the United States. In all the various stations and situations of his life, after he became known to general Washington, he enjoyed the especial confidence and friendship of that distinguished patriot.

Gen. St. Clair, in his domestic relations, felt the tender sympathies of our nature in their fullest force. In social life he was much valued as a friend. His conversation was instructive and interesting, enlivened by wit and embellished with science. As a soldier and statesman he possessed a piercing accuracy of mind, and fearless of censure from the short sighted and presumptuous; he looked to the ultimate result rather than to the immediate consequence of his actions. The resources of his mind were best developed in difficult and adverse circumstances; and although fortune in some instances seemed determined to thwart his purposes, his boldness, his courage and his penetration, were above her reach.—Providence seems to have designed that the American revolution should disclose every species of greatness and the subject of this notice, after toiling with unsubdued resolution against disaster, and smiling upon adversity, fulfilled his destiny by descending to the tomb a great man in ruins.

The affective spectacle of his last days touches the heart with sorrow. The friend of Washington—the companion of his glory—he who by his counsel turned the tide of battle in the most gloomy period of the revolution—he who, in the winter of '77, on the banks of the Delaware, looking on the broken army of liberty, beheld at his word the light of enthusiasm gleam over the brow of misfortune—he, who, in '83, before the entrenchment of York, standing by the side of the father of his country and participating his feelings, saw the liberty of that country sealed by the surrender of its foes, closed his life in neglected solitude. On the summit of the Chestnut Ridge which overlooks the valley of Ligonier, in which the commencement of the revolution found him in prosperity; on this lonesome spot, exposed to winter winds, as cold and desolating as the tardy gratitude of his country, died Major General Arthur St. Clair. The traveller as he passed the place, was reminded of the celebrated Roman exile's reply, "tell the citizens of Rome that you saw Caius Marius sitting amongst the ruins of Carthage." He is almost the rear of that gallant band in going to mortality's last sojourn, but his great captain has gone before to provide him quarters in the sky.

From the Norfolk Herald.

EXECUTION.

On Friday (August 4) the punishment of Death, by hanging, was inflicted on Negro Tom, the property of George Newton, Esq. pursuant to the sentence of the Court of Norfolk County. This ferocious bandit had long been the terror of

the country between this place and the Great Bridge.—Of almost Herculean stature and strength, and possessing great intrepidity and cunning, he contrived to elude the paths of those who were prepared to seek and capture him, while he frequently pounced unawares upon the unarmed traveller, and made him the sure and easy victim of brutal violence and plunder. Numberless are the instances recorded of his outrages and robberies, and scarcely a plantation within his range escaped the ravages of this marauder.—If common report may be credited, Tom was not very far behind his great prototype, Three Finger'd Jack, in the number and atrocity of his offences, or in his "hair-breadth escapes." He had several times been closely pursued, and was twice shot at and wounded, but contrived to give his pursuers the double.—One morning, however, having paid a visit to captain Joseph Middleton's farm near Portsmouth, he was discovered by capt. M. and in attempting to retreat across a marsh, he sunk to the knees in the mud. Captain M. followed him up, armed with a fence rail; but Tom at first refused to be taken, swearing he would defend himself to the last.—He altered his mind, however, as he contemplated the uplifted rail which was about to descend with a powerful sweep on his devoted head, and quietly surrendered. For some crime that he had committed within the jurisdiction of the Borough Court, he was first brought up before the tribunal, and sentenced to be burnt in the hand. As soon as this sentence was executed, he was taken into custody by the Sheriff of Norfolk county, to undergo another trial for offences of a more heinous nature committed within the jurisdiction of the County Court. At this trial he was convicted of highway robbery, aggravated by acts of wanton violence, and condemned to suffer the awful penalty of the law, DEATH.—While awaiting his doom, he evinced but little concern about the future. His feelings, however, were evidently softened by the influence of pious individuals who visited him in his confinement. When asked by the sheriff, a few days before his execution, if he was prepared for death, he coolly replied, "Yes; better than I should ever be if I was permitted to live. I have no wish to live, because I know too well how it would be with me; I can't trust my temper. If you don't hang me now, I know you will have to do it some other time; and as I have made up my mind to suffer, I had rather go now than not." At the gallows he was quite cheerful, and called out to the officer in attendance, let him know when he was to be turned off! This intimation was accordingly given him, and he had just time to articulate, "God bless you all," when the fatal cord stopped his breath forever.

FROM A PARIS PAPER.

HORRIBLE ATROCITY.

An horrible crime, which presents in its details the most astonishing courage and singular presence of mind, has been lately committed in the vicinity of a little village of the Isle. It altogether forms a drama, the episodes of which possess great interest. If the trial to which it will give rise shall not obtain the melancholy celebrity of the case of Fauldles, it will at least display a character of woman, whose frightful situation was more critical than that of the mysterious and imprudent heroine of Rhodes.

A pedlar and his wife, a short time since, presented themselves at night-fall at the door of a little farm house, a short distance from the high road. They requested the farmer permission to sleep there, whose wife was still confined to her bed, having lately lain-in. A small room was assigned to them, where they passed the night quietly. The next day being Sunday, the farmer and his servants went to mass to a neighboring village. The pedlar also expressed a wish to go there, and there remained in the house only the wife of the farmer, the pedlar's wife, who complained that she was not well, and a child of six years of age.

Scarcely had the people gone out, when the pedlar's wife, armed with a knife, presented herself at the bed of the lying-in woman, and demanded her money, threatening to kill her in case of refusal. The latter, sick and weak, did not oppose the slightest resistance, and delivered up the keys of her drawers, at the same time desiring the little boy to conduct the woman who had to look for something in them. She rose softly from her bed, followed the pedlar's wife without being heard, and having beckoned the child out of the room, locked the chamber in the chamber. She then desired the child to run to the village to apprise his father, and desire him bring assistance.

The child did not lose an instant; but by an inconceivable fatality, met on the road the pedlar, who had left the church, no doubt, to join his wife. Having asked the child where he was going, the latter answered ingenuously he was going to seek his father, as an attempt was made to rob them. The pedlar took the child by the hand, and said it would be unnecessary, and that he would himself go and protect his mother.

They returned to the farm where the farmer's wife was shut up; he knocked at the door, but this woman, not recognizing the voice of her husband, obstinately refused to open it; the pedlar made vain efforts to induce her to do it, and being unable to attain his end, threatened to cut her child's throat, if she did not instantly decide upon it. Ferocious at not being able to prevail upon her, he executed this horrid threat, and killed the child, almost under the eyes of its mother, who heard, without being able to give succour, the cries and last sighs of her son.

After having committed this useless crime, he endeavored to penetrate into the house to save his wife; time pressed, they might each moment return from mass, and

he could not succeed in getting admission but by mounting on the roof and descending down the chimney. During all this time, he exhausted his rage in menaces and imprecations against the farmer's wife, who, almost fainting, saw nothing to deliver her from certain death. This wretch had already got into the chimney, and was about to enter into the chamber, when the farmer's wife, collecting all her force, drew by sudden inspiration, the paillassie of her bed to the edge of the hearth, and there set it on fire. The smoke in a few minutes enveloped the assassin, who not being able to reascend, very soon fell into the fire, half suffocated. The courageous farmer's wife lost not her presence of mind, but struck him several blows with the poker, which put him beyond the chance of recovering his senses. Finally, exhausted with fatigues and mental agony, she fell senseless on the carpet of her chamber, and remained in this situation till the moment when the farmer and his servants returned from Church to be witnesses of this horrible occurrence. The dead body of the child, at the gate of the farm-house, was the first spectacle that struck the eyes of this unhappy father. They forced open the gates, and having recalled to life the farmer's wife, they seized the two culprits, who were delivered up to justice. It is believed that the pedlar will survive his wounds, and be able to receive the punishment due to his crimes. They will be immediately brought before the court of assize of the department, where this affair is in preparation for trial, which excites the greatest interest through the whole country.

From N.Y. Register.

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

The current of emigration, from the British dominions to the territory of the United States, never was so strong as it is now. For the week ending the 31st of August, 2150 passengers, "nearly the whole of whom were emigrants from Europe," arrived at the single port of New-York; and for the subsequent week we kept an account of the passengers reported in the newspapers, (which is far short of the number that arrived), and found them to amount to nearly 3000, for five or six principal ports—and the aggregate may be fairly estimated at 6000 for the two weeks preceding the 6th of September. We designed to have published the names of the vessels, with the places they arrived at, with their respective numbers of passengers, as we have done on several occasions, but thought the long list might unnecessarily occupy a page of our paper. Of the six thousand that arrived in the two weeks—about 4000 were from England, 1000 from Ireland, and the rest from Scotland, Holland, and France—about 100 only, from the latter. The emigrants from England that we have seen, (and we have conversed with several) appear to be of that class of people which lately were the bone and sinew of that country—respectable farmers; driven from their homes by taxes and tithes, yet generally before they were too much reduced to make their way in comfort to a strange land. Some of them, indeed, appeared to have considerable sums of money, with which they proposed to buy and improve farms of their own; and a number were making their way to the great settlement that Mr. Beale is founding on the Wabash, in Indiana. Many of them are persons of intelligent minds; and, in general, they were very decently apparelled.

As we are of those who are always ready to say to the well-disposed but oppressed people of any part of the civilized world, "come and partake with us of the blessings of free government," very pleasurable feelings have been excited by such a pressure upon our shores—with such an accession to the wealth and strength of our country. When we hear that the "Harmony Society," as it is called, raised 6000 bushels of wheat in the present year, on a field which, three years ago, was covered with its native forests, we cannot refrain from calculating the auxiliary force of such a body of such emigrants in causing the wilderness to smile, and making our woods resound with the busy hum of men. The emigration of the present year will give us not less than 25000 days labor, this labor passing through all its stages of production, cannot be estimated at less than 25000 dollars per day, exclusive of the value of the articles consumed by the laborers, and those dependant upon them—a gross value added to the general wealth of nearly eight millions per annum, with 50 or 60,000 persons to the population in one year. What a source of revenue, if the country's need require it—how great a force, in arms, to repel a foe! We do exult—we cannot help exulting, at the great strides the republic is making towards a power to command the respect which its love of peace and justice entitle it.

Hamburg, July 11.

A new proof of the temerity of the self-styled Insurgent privates, appears in the deposition of capt. J. C. Altman, commander of a brig, called the Nordburg, and sailing under the Danish flag. It is dated Havana, April 25, and is as follows:

"On the 9th inst. I set sail from this port, and the 11th, I was taken by a private under the Buenos Ayrean flag. As soon as he boarded me, M. M. Rauner and myself were compelled to go on board the private. On my requesting the commander to examine my papers, to convince himself that my ship and cargo were neutral property, he replied that it was not necessary; that he was acting under superior authority, and that if my papers were regular, I should be indemnified for loss of time. After being kept prisoner five days and nights, we were landed on an island

called the Bay of Cadiz, inhabited only by two fishermen; we were permitted to take nothing with us but the clothes we had on. The taking of the vessel and our effects did not satisfy these inhuman beings; they wanted to deprive us of life, to effect this, they landed next day, armed with muskets, pistols and cutlasses, forced us into a fisherman's hut and openly announced to us their ruthless design; adding, that I should be reserved as their last victim.

Two of the assassins took aim at one of my men; but at the same moment our others made their escape from the hut, and ran into the woods, without being hurt by the shot which was fired at them. Their project of assassinating us, having thus failed, they took to their boats, leaving us to ourselves; we proceeded to the Ilavana, where we arrived yesterday, after enduring many obstacles, without means of allying hunger or thirst."

[The private which captured the above brig was the Young Spartan, from Savannah, where the Nordburg was sent, and most of the cargo dispersed before it was ascertained the vessel was a prize. She has since been restored by the U. S. and proceeded for Europe.—*Pal.*]

From the Baltimore Patriot, Sept. 14.

LATEST FROM BUENOS AIRES.

By the ship Manhattan, Capt. Freeman, arrived here on Saturday last, in 58 days from Buenos Ayres, we have received a file of papers of that place up to the latter end of June, but we are saved the trouble of translation by the following which we received last evening from our attentive correspondent at Norfolk, who says:—Capt. Freeman has passed up the bay for Baltimore, and has transmitted us a file of Buenos Ayres papers to June 27.

They give however, no further details of the operations of the Independent forces, to which we have already seen, except what is contained from Chili. From these it will be seen, that the remnant of the Spanish army which escaped after the memorable battle of Maipo, has been taken by a detachment of the patriots.

"We regard it as not the least interesting incident of the long and arduous struggle in South America, that the contending parties have it in contemplation to adopt the usages of civilized warfare, by consenting to exchange their prisoners. The patriots first made the proposition to that effect, but the Spanish Vice-Roy, proud of his strength and confident victory, treated the application with cold neglect. The battle of Maipo, however, has given a different turn to his sentiments. We now find him applying to the Independent Government, to effect the same object. We are pleased to find that our gallant countryman, Capt. Bridgeman, of the sloop of war Ontario, has offered every facility in his power, towards the accomplishment of this desirable purpose."

From the Savannah Republican Sept. 8.

FROM THE SOUTH.

We have just seen a gentleman from St. Augustine, who informs us, that between seven and eight hundred Indians and negroes are encamped near the Musquette, and about one thousand in a strong encampment, are on the St. John's river, who evince a strong hostility against the frontier people of this state. They have declared themselves hostile, and are determined to attack our countrymen as soon as they can obtain powder and ball. Several of the chiefs have been at Augustine, endeavoring to get ammunition from the governor of that place, and it is believed they have partially succeeded.

Our informant also states, that he saw captain O'Brien WRIGLEY in St. Augustine—that he had taken a Spanish protection, and intended in a few days to go to the Havana.

Four whites, on their way to St. Mary's have already been murdered by the savages; and we dread to hear from that quarter, knowing as we do, the defenceless situation of our frontier citizens.

New York, Sept. 14.

FILLIANS TAKEN.—The miscreants that recently fled from this city to Philadelphia, plundering, under the mask of friend and assistance, the poor and unsuspecting emigrants from England and Ireland of their little all, leaving them utterly destitute, to walk about the streets of a strange country, without a friend, or a home; or a shifting to procure a dinner, or a lodging for themselves or families, are at length overtaken by justice. These men were taken on Friday night, lodged in the watch house, and brought before the magistrate on Saturday morning. Their examination occupied nearly all that day. One of them, named George Hughes, a young man about twenty years of age, an awkward, cadaverous looking fellow, (simple must be the people whom such a wretch could impose on,) finding the testimony thickened on him, and denial useless, came out and confessed five or six of these felonies—his associates remained sulky and silent.

Baltimore, Sept. 10.

This day about eleven o'clock, in the prison yard in this city, the awful sentence of the law was executed on John Alexander, and Joseph Thompson Hare, convicted of robbing the mail of the United States.

A vast concourse of spectators, attended on this melancholy occasion, to witness the fatal consequence of disobedience to the laws. A solemn lesson, which it is to be hoped, will not fail to make a due impression.

The dying confession of Hare, written by himself, is published by Mr. Joseph Robinson, at No. 94, Baltimore street, in a pamphlet of twenty pages. In this he gives a very interesting history of his life and crimes, and in the conclusion says, "For the last fourteen years of my life, I have been a highway robber, and have robbed on a larger scale and been more successful, than any robber either in Europe or in this country, that I have ever heard of."

THE WATER MELON.

[By S. WOONWORM.]
Twas noon, and the reapers repos'd on the hill,
Where our rural repast had been spread;
Besides us meander'd the rill where we drad,
And the green willows wav'd over head;
Lucinda, the queen of our mystical treat,
With smiles, like the season auspicious,
Had rendered the scene and the banquet sweet;

But oh! the dessert was delicious!

A melon, the sweetest that loaded the vine,
The kind hearted damsel had brought,
Its crimson core seem'd with the richest hue,
How much like her kisses!—I thought
And I said, as its nectarious juice quaffed,
How vain are the joys of the vicious!
No tropical fruit ever furnish'd a draught
So innocent, pure and delicious!

"In the seeds which embellish this red juice,
An emblem of life we may view;

For human enjoyments are thus sprinkled o'er

With specks of an ebony hue.

If we are wise, to discard from the mind,

Like the speck-speckled core of the melon,

Each innocent pleasure delicious!"

THE VILLAGE PREACHER.

"Father, forgive them."

Go, proud infidel—search the populous tombs of heathen learning, explore the works of Confucius, examine the precepts of Seneca, and the writings of Socrates: collect all the excellencies of the ancient and the modern morality, and point to sentence equal to this simple prayer of our Savior. Revile not—insult—not—suffering the grossest indignities, crowded with thorns, and led with dieing an annihilating curse broken on his tortured breast. Sweet and placid are the aspirations of a mother from her nursing, ascending the prayer for mercy on behalf of her enemies. Father, forgive them? Our was worthy of its origin, and stamps with the bright seal of truth that his mission was from Heaven!

Acquaintances, have you quarrelled? Friends, have you differed? If the world was pure and perfect, forgave his bitter enemies, do you well to cherish your anger?

Brothers, to you the precept is imperative; you shall forgive; not seven times, but seventy times seven. Husbands and wives, you have no right to expect perfection in each other. To err is the lot of humanity. Illness will sometimes render you petulant, and disappointment pollute the smoothest temper. Guard I you, search you, with unremitting vigilance your passions; controlled, they are in genial heat that warms us along the way of life; ungoverned, they are consuming fires. Let your strife be one of respectful attention, and conciliatory conduct. Cultivate with care the kind and gentle affections of the heart. Plant not, nor eradicate the thorns that grow in your partner's path. Above all, let no feeling of revenge ever find harbor in your breast. Let the sun never go down upon your anger. A kind word—an obliging action, if it be in a matter of trifling concern, has a power superior to the harp of David in calming the billows of the soul.

Revenge is as incompatible with happiness as it is hostile to reason and religion. Let him whose heart is black, with malice and studious of revenge, walk through the fields while clad in verdure and adorned with flowers; to his eye there is no beauty; the flowers, to him, exhale no fragrance. Dark as his soul, nature is robed in deepest sable. The smile of beauty lights not upon his bosom with joy; but the furies of hell rage in

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, SEPTEMBER 21, 1818.

Cumberland Nominations.

The following is the list of persons nominated to the different offices designated, as candidates at the election which takes place in October next. Those marked (*) have declined.

COUNCIL.

Ebenezer Seeley, Jacob Shull,
James Clark, Timothy Elmer.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

John Sibley, David Sheppard,
Timothy Elmer, Daniel Parvin,
Thomas Lee, John Trenchard, Jr.
Ebenezer Elmer, William Peterson,
John S. Wood,* Ethan Osborn,
Jeremiah Stratton, David Clark,
Sheppard Westcott, James Clark,
Hosen Sneadon, Amos Westcott,*
Nathan Leake, Jacob Shull,
John Buck, Charles Clark,
Samuel Seeley, Daniel Bishop,
John Lanning, Jr.

SHERIFF.

Dan Simkins, Samuel Seeley,
George Souder, David Lupton.

CORONERS.

David Reed John Rose,
Hugh R. Mersilles, Samuel Seeley,
Jarvis W. Brewster, William Wetherby,
John Lanning, Jun. Isaiah Dunlap,
Edmund Sheppard, William Bevin, Jun.
David Sheppard, James B. Hunt,
John Swainey, J.W. E. Jeffers.

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.

A meeting of the republican voters of the county of Cumberland, will be held at the Inn of Wm. R. Fithian, Laurel Hill, near Bridgeton, on Wednesday evening the 23d inst; at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the General Convention at Trenton.

National Bank.—The Circular lately issued from the Bank of the United States, announcing its determination to refuse the notes of its branches, except in payment of debts due to the United States,—and a subsequent circular of the Bank at New York, refusing to accept of the notes of the Mother Bank and its branches, excepting under similar circumstances, has excited considerable sensation and alarm in the community. This mode of proceeding, is in direct opposition to the object for which the institution was originally formed; and so far as it relates to the convenience of the people, renders the Bank completely useless.—It destroys at once all confidence in the institution and branches, and places their notes on the same footing with those of the state banks. The equalization of our distracted currency, the convenience of travellers, and a check to state banking, were the principal considerations, which led to its formation; but neither of these objects will be effected, if the bank persists in its present course.

United States Bank.—The Directors have selected the plan of a Banking House drawn by Mr. Strickland of Philadelphia, to whom they have awarded the first premium;—and Mr. Latrobe's has been approved as the next best, to whom they have awarded the second premium.

Vermont Elections.—The following gentlemen have been elected to represent the state of Vermont in the next Congress of the United States:—Samuel C. Crafts, Ezra Meech, Wm. Strong, Charles Rich, Mark Richards, and Q. C. Merrill.

Governor Galusha, Lt. Gov. Brigham, and treasurer Swan, are re-elected in Vermont, without opposition.

Austrian Journals.—In the whole empire of Austria, there are now published 31 Journals, 17 in the German language, 7 Italian, 1 Latin, 2 Hungarian, 1 Bohemian, 1 Polish, 1 Greek, and 1 Syrian.

Shockingly.—It is stated in a Providence Gazette of the 5th inst, that an insane man, by the name of Earth, had deliberately cut off his own leg, near the ankle, with a cooper's axe. The leg has been since amputated, and the unhappy man is doing well.

We have seen with satisfaction, (says the Boston Centinel) in Merchant's Hall, the operation of a new Flax and hemp Spinning Machine—a desideratum long sought for in mechanics. Good judges consider it a fair candidate for the premium of a million of francs, offered in France. It is the invention of Mr. Fox of Saugus.

The United States have established an Arsenal near Augusta, Geo. and appropriated forty thousand dollars to erect the necessary buildings.—[Journal.]

The following religious missionaries are now abroad from the United States:—At Bombay, Rev. Gordon Hall, H. Bardwell, Samuel Newell, John Nichols and Allen Graves:—At Rangoon, Burmese, Rev. Adoniram Judson, jun. George H. Hough, James Coleman and Edward Wheelock:—At the Island of Ceylon, Rev. Edward Warren, Benjamin C. Meigs, James Richardson, and Daniel Poor.

A number of the Creek Indians, in imitation of the Cherokees, are migrating, we are informed, to the west, from a desire, we presume, to be far removed from the "haunts of civilized man."—Others are making permanent settlements, and are slowly advancing in the arts of civilization.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 3.

Murder & Suicide.—A horse of Jone's at the island, slew his rider, a little negro boy, a few days since, who was drowned. Last evening the horse went into the river and drowned himself!—[Times.]

UPPER CANADA.

ROBERT GOURLAY, Esq. of Upper Canada, of whom we have recently heard so much as a public reformer, in that province, was on the 15th ult. tried at Kingston, on an indictment for a libel on the government, and "for attempting to sow sedition among the people;" and after a full hearing, a verdict of NOT GUILTY was pronounced by the jury, and which was received by the audience with the loudest shouts of acclamation. On the day following, a public dinner was given to Mr. Gourlay at Kingston. [ibid. Gaz.]

New Holland.—A discovery has been made in New South Wales, which must materially affect the future advancement of that colony. "A river of the first magnitude" has been found in the interior, running through a most beautiful country, rich in soil, limestone, slate and good timber. A means of communication like this, has long been anxiously searched for without success, and many began to entertain an apprehension that the progress of colonization in New Holland would be confined to its coasts.

Timber, &c.—MR. MADISON, in his invaluable address recently delivered before the Albemarle (Va.) Agricultural Society, makes the following pertinent reflection:—

"Of all the errors in our rural economy, none is perhaps so much to be regretted, as the injudicious and excessive destruction of timber and fire wood. It seems never to have occurred that the fund was not inexhaustible, and that a crop of trees could not be raised as quickly as one of wheat and corn."

The New-Orleans Gazette of the 11th of August states that the Privateer Gen. Ricciendi came up to that city on the 9th that while at the Quarantine ground on the night of the 8th some of her crew attempted to board a Schooner which was then at anchor for the purpose of seizing two of the men on board—that they were eventually beaten off and that one of the privateer's crew lost a hand in the contest.

London, Aug. 12.

Infamous Transaction.—A few days ago, a widow lady, named Frotheringham, a native of America, came to town from the coast of Sussex, where she had been for some time residing with her three infant children, for the purpose of selling out stock to the amount of 8000/- preparatory to a voyage to her native country.

Having applied to the people of the house to recommend some professional man to transact her business, a genteel looking fellow was introduced, who stated that he was a solicitor of the Inner temple. He appeared to be perfectly conversant in money transactions, and after some conversation Mrs. F. furnished him with the necessary documents, and with a written authority to sell out stock to the amount mentioned.

A time was appointed for an interview when he was to pay over the money to her, but he has never since made his appearance, and the feelings of the unfortunate woman may easily be conceived, when upon inquiry she found that he had absconded with the whole of her property, having sold the stock on the day appointed.

From the New York Evening Post, Sept. 14.

An article from Stockholm, dated 21st July, states that two vessels are fitting out, one for Algiers with 30 twenty-four pounders, and 9000 balls on board, and the other for Tunis with 24 guns of the same calibre, with other warlike stores. These, the London papers say, are the tributes which it was lately stated the Swedish government were preparing to send to the Barbary powers. It is disgraceful in any christian state to trifle thus, with these lawless and ferocious pirates, by flattering their pride even with presents of luxuries, but the disgrace is aggravated, and indeed, the party becomes an accessory to their crimes, when these presents assume the shape of warlike stores and arms, thus increasing their strength and enabling them to perpetrate these enormities.

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Great Britain.—It appears by returns from the Scotch Presbyteries, that there are in Scotland 3466 lunatics, including the Northern Isles and Zetland, but exclusive of 259 parishes from which no returns have been received. Of the former number 2840 are at large; 649 are confined; 622 are furious, and 2688 are fatuous; 965 are wholly maintained by relations; 781 partly, 523 wholly by parishes.

[Nat. Int.]

Peach Trees.—This decay of peach trees is chiefly owing to an insect that deposits eggs within the bark near the surface of the ground.—From these are hatched a worm that perforates the wood in every direction. If peaches are inoculated into stocks of the bitter almond, apricot, or the common meadow plum, above twelve inches from the ground they will be secure from the attack of the insect. The peach and plum, though belonging to different genera of the linnean system, will flourish when inoculated into each other.

[New-Haven Col. Register]

Corn.—A writer in the Vermont Intelligencer advises farmers not to be in too great haste to cut their stalks—that they ought to stand till they lose their deep green colour, and begin to turn yellow and become dry at the extremities. The sap is necessary to nourish the ear, and the corn ripens sooner. The stalk is also considered security against the frost. If the frost comes early before the stalks are cut, the best practice is to cut the corn immediately up by the roots, and put it in small stacks, which prevents its being frozen.

DIED,

At his residence in Stucreek Township, in this County, on Sunday the 6th inst. Azariah Moore, Esq. aged 77 years. The following day his remains were attended by numerous relatives and friends, to the Presbyterian church in Greenwich, and deposited with the dust of his fathers.

Thus, in a good old age, has descended to the grave useful and highly respected citizen; ever distinguished from his youth by the soundness of his principles, the goodness of his heart, and the innocence of his life and conduct. Blest with a strong mind, an accurate observation, and an uncommonly retentive memory, Mr. Moore was in his old age the counsellor of his neighbors on occasions of difficulty, and an agreeable and entertaining companion to all who enjoyed the pleasure of his company. To the young and anxious for information, and inquisitive of times that are past, his conversation was particularly delightful. In his youth he was a zealous friend to the revolution, and in the hour of trial did not withhold his best exertions as a patriot and a soldier. The cause of his country, of religion and of virtue, was near his heart. For a great number of years he discharged the duties of a Judge and Justice with fidelity, zeal, and ability. Although Mr. Moore was never married, he possessed the virtues of domestic life; was cheerful, kind and obliging to his family, and all around him; and though he has not left children to honor him, he has left the remembrance of many good actions, and must stand as a distinguished example of an honorable and a virtuous life.

Those who knew the virtues, will long cherish the memory of this JUST MAN.

"Hear what the voice from Heaven declares,

"For all the pious dead,

"Sweet is the savor of their names,

"And soft their sleeping bed."

From the Ballston Watch-Tower.

Longevity.—Died, in Milton, in June last, Mr. Alexander Ross, aged about one hundred and twenty. Mr. Ross was a native of Scotland, and served in the army of the pretender, in 1745. After his defeat and the consequent ruin of the army, Mr. Ross came to America, and served in the army of General Wolfe, and was severely wounded on the plains of Abraham. On the breaking out of the revolutionary war, Mr. Ross, although very aged, took up arms in defense of our country, and distinguished himself by his bravery, and a soldier-like conduct, in several severe actions. He was a consistent trier, a sincere and faithful friend—honesty and integrity marked his way, and contentment delighted in him. At the age of 117, he was convinced that work, however fair, would not, unless united with religion, avail him. He then joined himself to a respectable church, and proved himself a useful and zealous member. He retained his mental and bodily faculties to a surprising degree, and died in the full assurance of entering into the joys of the faithful.

From the Laurel, published at Mount Sterling, Kentucky.

An extraordinary spectacle was exhibited at the polls, during the election in this place, in the person of Mr. John Summers, one hundred and twelve years of age, who appeared and exercised the right of suffrage, having walked several miles for that purpose.—He was born the 12th of July, 1706, in Virginia, and has been a resident of Kentucky about 30 years, and we are informed, has resided in this county, nearly the whole of that time. He has had 24 children, 14 now living, the youngest 11 years old; and has upwards of 300 grand children. His hearing and sight are good.

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To the Public.

ON the 31st of August last, an advertisement appeared in the Washington Whig, in my name, "for warning all persons from taking an assignment on a certain note for \$350, dated June 29, at 90 days," then lying in Cumberland Bank for collection.—As the tenor of the above advertisement was calculated materially to injure (and very unjustly) the character of Mr. Budd—I state that a note was given by me to Mr. Budd, for that amount, which was intended to be offered at the Cumberland Bank for discount, but was, by some mistake left for collection, which induced me to suppose that it was a different note, and led to the above advertisement.

William Lore.

September 21, 1818.

Old Establishment.

THE Manufacturing Establishment in Bridge-ton is still continued in operation. The subscriber thankful for past favors, again invites his former patrons, and the public in general, to favor him with a continuance of their custom, and no pains will be spared, to give satisfaction to those who may employ him. The delay which has heretofore taken place in the Fulling business, is in a great measure removed, having thus Summer past erected an additional fulling stock, on an improved plan. The workmen are experienced hands, at the different branches of the business; the Clothier, by long experience and attention, has arrived to that perfection in colouring and finishing cloth, that few have attained in this country.

Cloth left or forwarded to the Mill will be thankfully received, and dressed as ceable to order, as soon as possible, and in the neatest manner. Cloth sent by the Bridgeton and Cape May Stages, will be immediately attended to, and returned when finished, agreeable to order, without any additional expense to the owners.

Wool received for manufacturing into Cloth, Spinning or Carding into rolls; Woolen Yarn received for Weaving, and Cotton and Linen Yarn for colouring permanent blue.

I have a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Satinets on hand, which will be sold low for cash, or barter for Grain or Wool.

Enoch H. More.

Bridgeton, Sep. 21, 1818—1f.

HENRY & SAMUEL ECKEL

HAVING taken the TAN-YARD, formerly Win. S. Brooks' (West side of the Creek,) BRIDGETON; respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that by an attention and assiduity to business, they will endeavour to merit a share of public patronage.

Enoch H. More.

Bridgeton, Sep. 21, 1818—1f.

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR

SLAUGHTER HIDES, CALF, AND

SHEEP SKINS.

TRY THEM FOR SALE.

SPANISH SOAL LEATHER

By the President of the United States.

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

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

On the first Monday in October next, for the sale of town lots, in the town of Cahaba, in the said territory, situate at the junction of the rivers Alabama and Cahaba.

On the third Monday in October next, for the sale of townships 13, 14, 15, 16, in ranges 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15; and of townships 14, 15, 16, in ranges 12 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 commence 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 aforementioned town of Cahaba, on the first day of January, 1819.

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

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS,

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

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

JOHN GARDINER,

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

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

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

JAMES MONROE.

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

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

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

JOHN GARDINER,

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

June 1st, 1818—Oct 1st.

PUBLIC VENUE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court in the County of Cumberland, will be exposed to Public Sale, on SATURDAY,

the 10th day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P.M. at the Inn of Joseph Clark, in Newport, in the township of Downe, the following described property.

1st.—A Two-story Frame House, with seventeen acres and a quarter of land and meadow, in the Village of Newport—joins lands of Ebenezer Wescott and others.

2d.—A Lot of eighty-seven and half acres timbered, Bear Swamp, in said township—joins lands of Peter Cambias and others.

3d.—A Lot of thirteen acres and three quarters of Meadow, in the Fairfield and Downe Bank.

4th.—A Lot of twenty acres of Salt Marsh in said Township—joins Marsh belonging to the heirs of William Moore, deceased, and others.

5th.—A Lot of eighteen acres of Bush land in Grubbs neck—joins land of Benjamin Conzen and others.

6th.—A number of Building Lots in the Village of Newport, in size to suit purchasers—late the property of William Chard, esq. deceased.

Conditions made known on the day of sale by Elizabeth Taylor, Edmund Sheppard, Esqrs.

Newport, Sept. 7, 1818.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

April 27th, 1818.

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

W. H. CRAWFORD,

Secretary of the Treasury.

AN ACT to authorise the payment of certain certificates.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act entitled "an act making provision for the support of schools in the Territory of Missouri," the president of the United States is authorised to cause the public lands which have been surveyed in the said territory, to be offered for sale when surveyed:

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

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

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

JAMES MONROE.

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

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

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

JOHN GARDINER,

Chief Clerk General Land Office.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Congress, passed on the 26th of March 1804, entitled "An act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory, and for other purposes," and an Act passed the 3d March 1805, entitled "An Act supplementary to the act, entitled, an act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory," and an act passed on the 25th of April 1808, entitled "An act supplemental to an act regulating the grants of lands in the Territory of Michigan," the President of the United States is authorised to cause the lands in the land district of Detroit to be offered for sale when surveyed; and wherefore as a 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 (agreeably to law) of the said lands, shall be held at Detroit, in Michigan Territory, viz:

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

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

JAMES MONROE.

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

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

April 20, 1818—oc1.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 31st day of March, 1816.

JAMES MONROE.

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

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

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

April 20, 1818—oc1.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

April 27th, 1818.

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

W. H. CRAWFORD,

Secretary of the Treasury.

AN ACT to authorise the payment of certain certificates.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act entitled "an act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five; and so much of an act entitled "an act respecting loan office and final settlement certificates, indents of interest, &c," passed the 18th of April, 1818, of which the following is a copy.

W. H. CRAWFORD,

Secretary of the Treasury.

AN ACT to authorise the payment of certain certificates.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all certificates, commonly called loan office certificates countersigned by the loan officers of the states respectively, final settlements certificates, indents of interest, &c, shall be outstanding, may be presented at the Treasury and, upon the same being liquidated and adjusted, shall be paid to the respective holders of the same, with interest, at six per cent, from the date of the last payment of interest, as endorsed on said certificates.

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

April 13, 1818—Approved.

JAMES MONROE

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.



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