

## THE WHIG

IS PUBLISHED

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

From the Republican Chronicle.

TO ELIZA.

There is a time, when memory's beam  
Shoots on the raptur'd soul,  
Like Phœbus' rays o'er lucid stream,  
Whose light defies controul.—  
Such transport doth my mind embrace,  
While memory's accents tell  
The flush that crimson'd o'er your face,  
When me you bade farewell!

When evening's silences doth sail,  
Thro' seas of empty air,  
While beasts of prey dart o'er the vale,  
By night rous'd from their lair,  
Tis then, reclin'd upon the green,  
My fancy loves to dwell  
Upon that sad yet charming scene—  
That silent, fond farewell!

And oft when fleecy clouds do fly,  
O'er eastern hillock's height,  
When morning's beams dance from the sky,  
Wrap't in a blaze of light!  
The distant sound of cat'ract's roar,  
Doth sigh along the dell,  
And echo thrills thro' every pore,  
Eliza's last farewell!

And yet, dear maid, cold absence, smart  
Will but enhance the joy,  
When we do meet, no more to part,  
Our pleasure to alloy.

So when the tyrant death doth break  
Life's transient, fleeting spell,  
Will firmly hope with joy to wake,  
Ne'er more to bid farewell!

HENRY.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA DAILY ADVERTISER.

FORGET NOT THY MOTHER.

Oh! thou upon whose bosom dear,  
My infant feet reposed;  
Oh! thou whose lips, with kiss sincere,  
My weary eyelids closed;  
Thou, when my rising sun has set,  
Thine arms last met thy view,  
Oh never shall my heart forget  
What to thy love is due.

Think not, my mother, I can cease  
To love my home and thee;  
Think not my hours are hours of peace,  
Like those of infancy;  
Alas! those moments sweet are gone—  
Those halcyon hours are fled,  
And on the world's cold heart alone  
Thou art now my head!

Mother, the World, perhaps, will say  
That I am wholly wrong,  
To write to thee a simple lay,  
Or chaunt a rustic song;  
They'll say I court a childish muse,  
Or wake an idle strain,  
And will to hear my lay, refuse,  
With proud and cold disdain.

And be it so—If gratitude  
For kind maternal care,  
May be to childish joy construed,  
Or seem an idle prayer,  
Then take, ye Gods! the many heart  
Ye planted in my breast—  
Take, take it hence, and give support  
With childish feelings blessed!

BOSTON BARD.

**The Devil and the Lawyers.**—The following anecdote may in some measure, account for the generally received opinion, that there is a certain intimacy carried on between the Inhabitants of the Ions of Court, and his Satanic Majesty: Saint Eynna a lawyer of Britain, went to Rome to entreat the Pope to give the lawyers a patron; the Pope replied that he knew of no saint not already disposed of to some other profession. His holiness proposed, however, to St. Eynna that he should go to the church of San Giovanni di Laterano blind-folded, and, after saying a certain number of Ave Marias, the first saint he laid hold of should be his patron.—This the good old lawyer undertook, and at the end of his Ave Marias, stopped at the altar of St. Michael, where he laid hold, not of the saint—but, unfortunately the Devil under the saint's feet, crying out—this is our saint let him be our patron.

The following curious advertisement appeared in a Concord, New-Hampshire paper—

“Whereas I, Daniel Clay, through misrepresentation was induced to post my wife Rhoda, in the papers, I now beg leave to inform the public, that I have taken her to my wife after settling all our domestic broils in an amicable manner, so that every thing, as usual goes on like clock work.  
[Divorced like scissors rent in twain,  
Each mourn'd the rivet out,  
Now what and riveted again,  
They'll make the old shears cut.]

A curious adventure happened lately to a French ventriloquist conjurer, at Fribourg, in Switzerland. So great was the illusion of his ventriloquism among the peasantry of that country, that, in the above named town, they were on the point of throwing him into a lighted oven, taking him for a sorcerer, as such only good to be burned; when he had the presence of mind to frighten them still more in this critical moment, by causing to come from the oven the most dismal groans and cries; which had such an effect on their credulity, that they threw him down; and he, embracing the opportunity, collected all his strength, and ran off as fast as his legs could carry him.—*Lon. pa.*

Lately a gentleman from the eastward asked a person on board one of the Delaware steam-boats, how long it would take them to reach—? He was answered, “The best end of three quarters of an hour.” Brother Jonathan ruminated upon this ambiguous answer for some time, and at last finding himself unable to determine the precise time when he should arrive at the long-looked for place of destination, calmly said, “Pray, sir, which do you call the best end of three quarters of an hour?” His instructor (somewhat tickled, and perhaps a little nettled by this apt interrogation) quickly replied, “Why the biggest end, to be sure.” Thus the quotation being settled not altogether to the satisfaction of our impatient traveller, he turned away, saying, “If you were in as much haste as I am, you would think the least end the best.”—*Freemans Journal.*

From the (N. H.) Sentinel.

**One mug of iod reward.**—Lost, a few nights since, about the middle of the night, somewhere between the grog-shop and Poverty valley, or Poverty valley and the grog-shop, my old large neck'd pint bottle—a pocket companion for a great many years) the stopple, out, round the great of which is written in blazing Capitals, INTEMPERANCE, with the word Destruction on the bottom; on the body of the same may be seen large Italicks.

From the Political and Commercial Register.

## THE RIVER LEHIGH.

Few persons are aware of the important consequences which will result to the city of Philadelphia, from the improvement of the navigation of the Lehigh. The comparatively small amount required to effect it, has impressed the public mind with the idea that it is a work of minor import, and it has, therefore, not been regarded with that interest to which it is fairly entitled, in the scale of internal improvements. The following statement of facts will, we trust, give a view of the subject highly gratifying to those who have at heart the prosperity of Philadelphia, and the comfort of her inhabitants.

Pennsylvania, before the revolutionary war, was a considerable exporter of lumber. The demand for foreign markets, and for the supply of the country, has so greatly diminished the quantity of this article, that the shores of the Delaware, almost to its source, are stripped of their forests, and none scarcely remains to be brought to market, except what has to be hauled some distance on the land. Many of the rafts which come to Philadelphia, are cut on the Susquehanna, and are transported across the Delaware, at the point where those two rivers approximate nearest to each other. The additional expense of land carriage, in conjunction with the diminution of quantity, and the increased distance from which lumber has to be brought, is the chief reason of the advanced price of this important material for building, and more especially for the opening of the Lehigh, we should hereafter be obliged to pay still higher for it.

The Lehigh, as far up as Lausanne, which is about 45 miles from its mouth at Easton, has at all times, perhaps been navigable for rafts in time of freshets. On this account, it has shared the same fate as the other waters which have been approached, and the chief part of the timber has been cut off. But from Lausanne, or the Turuhole (which is a short distance above it) upwards to the head waters of the Lehigh, the forests, which consist chiefly of white Pine and Hemlock, remains in their natural state, almost wholly untouched, even by the plunderers, who have every where else made such devastation of the property of non-residents. A gentleman who has lately visited this neighbourhood, has informed us, that he ascertained some acres to contain each 120 thousand feet board measure, of standing timber. This land, which, from the impossibility of conveying the lumber to market, has remained covered with forests, extends for about forty miles along the river, which abounds with water power, and affords a source of wealth to the proprietors of the soil, and to enterprising dealers in lumber, of many millions extent. In the neighbourhood of Stoddartsville, too, which is at the head of the proposed improvement, though not at the most distant point of navigation, the curled maple is found in great profusion; and already has a turning lathe, moved by water, been established on the spot, for the purpose of manufacturing chair stumps, balusters, and other articles of sufficient value to support a land transportation of forty miles.

In addition to the lumber, the article of coal constitutes a most important item. A respectable gentleman of this city, known to most of us, in June last visited the coal banks, which are situated about eight miles from the river near Lausanne, and states that the quantity appears to be almost inexhaustible. His expression was that there was enough to last for a thousand years. The quality of this coal is equal to any in America, and superior to any which has been found in any other part of the world, producing a heat which will melt platina. Nothing but a rail road from the coal banks to the water, after the present season, will be required to bring to the Philadelphia market, at a very moderate price, a sufficient quantity of this agreeable fuel to supply our own wants, as well as those of many of our neighbours.

The Lehigh at Stoddartsville, which is situated at the great falls, is distant from Wilkesbarre on the Susquehanna, seven or eight miles, along the Easton and Wilkesbarre turnpike. Bear creek, a branch of the Lehigh capable of being made navigable crosses the said road at the distance of two or three miles, from Wilkesbarre and approaches to within three or four miles of another stream which empties into the Susquehanna. This river will therefore afford, with a trifling land carriage, a direct and cheap communication between the country watered by the Susquehanna as well in New York as Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, and must of necessity be an important channel of commercial intercourse, the benefits of which will be felt at no distant day.

Having thus pointed out the chief advantages to be anticipated from the navigation of the Lehigh, it remains for us only to state that the work has been commenced and prosecuted with great success—to twelve or more, dams have been completed below Lausanne, by which rafts of boards can descend in the present low state of the waters, over obstructions formerly insurmountable except in freshets—that there is every reason to believe that the first section from Lausanne to Easton will be completed before the approaching winter—that coal will come to market this fall—and finally, that the second section from Lausanne to the falls which will open the great timber country, will be completed before the expiration of the next year.

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday the 30th day of September, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton:—

## A small Farm,

situate in the township of Fairfield, said to contain seventy-five acres, more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Jonathan Elmer, jr. and taken in execution at the suit of Powell Garrison, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

**A Dwelling House, Store House**  
And Wharf, situate in the township of Fairfield, ten acres more or less, situate in the township of Hopewell, ten acres more or less situate in the township of Greenwich, with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of James Jones, and taken in execution at the suit of Powell Garrison, Lewis Paulin and Mathias Miller, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

Bridgeton, September 7, 1818—4t

## Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry Writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the thirteenth day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton.

## A House and Lot,

Situate in the township of Downs, lot contains three acres more or less, with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Daniel Parvin, John Budd, & Co. and others, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

**A house and Lot,**  
Situate in the township of Fairfield, lot contains one fourth of an acre more or less, with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of William Westcott, and taken in execution at the suit of George Earl, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

**A Lot of Land,**  
with the improvements thereon, situate in the township of Maurice River, said to contain twenty-five Acres more or less; joins lands of John Tomlinson and others, with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Abraham Peterson, and taken in execution at the suit of Michael McCreeley, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

September 14, 1818—4t.

## WOOD CARTERS WANTED

TO cart 2000 Cords of WOOD in Antuxet Neck, for which a generous price will be given.

Apply to  
**Joshua Brick.**

September 14th, 1818—4t

## STRATTON & BUCK

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

## GOODS,

Amongst which are,

CLOTHS, CALICOES,  
CASSIMERS, CHECKS,  
VELVETS, LINENS,  
FLANNELS, MUSLINS, &c. &c.  
BOMBAZETS,

Together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARD-WARE, CHINA GLASS, &c.

Which have been purchased principally for cash, and at auction, they offer for sale much below the common market price, either wholesale or retail, for cash, country produce, or the usual credit.

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

Bridgeton, Aug. 10, 1818.

## By the President of the United States.

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

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

On the first Monday in January next for the sale of

Townships No. 46 to 52 inclusive and fract'l township 53	in range 19
48 to 52 and fract'l township 53	20
48 to 52	21, 22,

On the first Monday in March next, for the sale of

Townships 48 to 55 inclusive, in ranges 14 & 25	26 & 27
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On the first Monday in May next, for the sale of

Townships 51 to 54 inclusive, in ranges 11 & 12	13
51 to 56	14 & 15
53 to 56	14 & 15

excepting the lands which have been, or may be, reserved by law, for the support of schools, and for other purposes.

Each sale shall continue open as long as may be necessary to offer the lands for sale and no longer, and the lands shall be offered in regular numerical order.

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

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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

July 27, 1818—4M

## By the President of the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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

July 27—18

## FULLING & DYEING.

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

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

Peter T. Whitaker.

July 20th, 1818—10t

## CASH

WILL be given for a Black Girl that has two years of more to serve, if well recommended.

Enquire of the Printer.

Bridgeton, August 17, 1818—4t

## Adjourned Sales.

The Sale of the Lands of John Webb, Levin Bond, Steph Bailey and Henry Parker, is adjourned until Thursday the 15th day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 5 P. M. at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton.

Sep. 21st, 1818—3t

## CEDARVILLE

## Woollen Factory.

THE Subscribers ever mindful of past favors, and in 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, Cassimers, 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—4t

## Treasury Department.

Washington, April 28, 1818.

## Notice is hereby given.

To the proprietors of Stock issued under the convention with France of the 30th of April, 1803, commonly called Louisiana Stock, That one moiety, or half of the principal of said stock, will be redeemed on the 21st of October next, ensuing the date hereof, and that the same will be paid to the respective proprietors, or their attorneys duly authorised, on the day before mentioned, at the Treasury in Washington, or at such Loan Office, on the books whereof any portion of said stock may then stand.

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

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Printers of newspapers, who are 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—40c

## NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court, of the county of Cumberland, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday, the 17th day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M. at the house of David Reed, Innkeeper at Millville, the following described property, viz:—

No. 1. A Lot of Land within half a mile of Millville, fronting on Maurice River, with a good Landing on the premises, said to contain 150 acres adjoining lands of Richard Bowen and others.

No. 2. A Lot in the town of Millville with a good landing, two houses, and other improvements on the same, within a short distance of the Millville Iron Works. The above will be sold as the property of Patrick McCormick, Lunatic. Conditions made known on the day of sale by

John Wishart, Guardian.

September 14th, 1818—4t

## Notice is hereby Given.

THAT we, the subscribers, have made application to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and they have appointed, the 21st day of October next, at the Court House in Bridgeton, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, to hear what can be alleged for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

George Racquire,

Barnard Duffy,

Lot Garrison,

ma k

Cumberland, Sept. 25, 1818.



An Account of the first rise of FAIRS in England, and of Living in the sixteenth and seventeenth Centuries.

Before the necessities or ornaments of life, from the convenience of communication and the increase of provincial intercourse could be procured in towns through the medium of shops, goods and commodities of every kind were chiefly sold at fairs to which all one universal mart, the people resorted periodically, and supplied most of their wants for the ensuing year.

Fairs and markets were first held near the castles of the great barons, and near the cathedrals and principal churches in cities and great towns, not only to prevent frauds in the king's duties or customs, but also as they were esteemed places where the laws of the land were observed, and as such had a very particular privilege.

The display of merchandise and the conflux of customers at these principal and only emporia of domestic commerce were prodigious, and they were therefore often held on open and extensive plains.

It appears from a curious record containing the establishment and expenses of the earl of Northumberland in the year 1512, that the stores of his lordship's house, at Wressle, for the whole year were laid in from fairs: "He that stands charged with my lord's house for the whole year, if he may possibly, shall be at all fairs; where the gross emptions [that is the principal articles] shall be bought for the house for the whole year as wine, wax, beeves, muttons, wheat and malt."

This quotation is a proof that fairs were at that time the principal marts for purchasing necessities in large quantities, which now are supplied by frequent trading houses, and the mention of buying beeves and muttons (oxen and sheep) shows that at so late a period they knew but little of breeding cattle.

The great increase of shops in the retail trade in all the towns and villages thro' the kingdom since the commencement of the 18th century, by means of which the inhabitants are supplied with every article necessary for subsistence as well as for luxury, has in a great measure rendered useless the purpose for which fairs were originally established. This change in the domestic trade of the country can be attributed to two causes operating together, viz. the facility of payment given by the notes of the bank of England and inland bills of exchange, and that of commercial intercourse produced by the certainty and regularity of the post office. The latter may be looked upon as the cause, and the former the effect of this change, which has so completely altered the state of fairs throughout the kingdom.

Connected with fairs, as furnishing the necessities of life, may be given an account of the living of the people of England in the 16th and 17th centuries.

From the household-book of the earl of Northumberland above mentioned, it appears, that his family during winter lived mostly on salted meat and salt fish, and on that account there was an order for providing 180 gallons of mustard. On fresh days through the year, breakfast for the earl and his lady was a loaf of bread, two manchetts, a quart of beer, a quart of wine, half a chine of mutton or a chine of beef boiled. On meagre days, a loaf of bread, two manchetts, a quart of beer, a quart of wine, a dish of buttered eggs. During Lent, a loaf of bread, two manchetts, a quart of wine, two pieces of salt fish, six baroned herrings, or a dish of sprats. The other meals had as little variety except on festivals.

At that time, capons, chickens, hens, pigeons, rabbits, plovers, woodcocks, quails, snipes, partridges and pheasants, were accounted such delicacies as to be prohibited, except at the earl's table.

From the same book it appears that the earl had only two cooks for dressing victuals for his household, which consisted of 229 persons.

Hullinshed, who wrote about 1577, observes that white meats, i. e. milk, butter and cheese, formerly the chief food of the English people, were in his time degraded to be the food of the lower sort, and that the wealthy fed upon flesh and fish.

Feasts in those times were carried beyond all bounds of moderation. There is preserved an account of a feast given by archbishop Neville, at his installation, 1465, in which are mentioned, among a great variety of others, the following articles, viz. wheat 300 quarters, ale 300 tuns, 80 oxen, 6 wild hinds, 1000 sheep, 500 calves, 300 swine, called porks, 2000 pigs, 200 kids, 4000 rabbits, upwards of 3000 harts, bucks, and roes, 3000 geese, 2000 capons, 2000 chickens, 4000 pigeons, 100 peacocks, 200 cranes, 4000 mallards and teal; 500 partridges, 400 woodcocks, 1500 hots, and 4000 cold venison pastries, 6000 hot custards, and 4000 cold ones. On the table at this feast are mentioned to have been 4 porpoises and 8 seals.

There were 62 cooks and 515 servants to assist them, and not less than 3000 persons in all were at this feast. A particular account of this great festivity, and of the company who sat at each table, may be seen in Godwin's lives of the bishops.

At the above period, there was not discovered in society any pleasure but that of crowding together in hunting and feasting. The delicate pleasure of conversation, in communicating opinions, sentiments, and desires, were wholly unknown.

About the year 1512 the breakfast hour was eight, and after they sat down to dinner, at three in the afternoon they had a drinking, and four was the hour for supper. The gates of the Earl of Northumberland's castle were shut at nine in the evening throughout the year. "To the intent that no servant shall come in at the said gate, that ought to be within who are out of the house at that hour."

By a household establishment of lord Fairfax's, about 1650, it appears that eleven had then become the hours of dining, and towards the end of that century the hour was twelve, but from the beginning of the last century it had gradually grown late to the present times, when seven had become the fashionable hour in nobleman's houses. In the country, and in moderate families in the metropolis, one or two are the more general hours for dining.

The hours for attendance upon change, and the hours by which the post office is regulated, have great influence upon sitting down to dinner in London; the general hour for dining among the mercantile class in the metropolis, is therefore, at present, about half-past five, when the business of the day may be said to be over.

From the Percy household-book it may be observed, that several dishes were then in use which have been long banished from our tables; among these may be reckoned cranes, herons, sea gulls, bitterns, and kirlows, and at archbishop Nevill's feast, porpoises and seals were served up.

After the accession of Henry 7th to the throne, the nation began to rest from the scenes of war and blood which for several years had subsisted between the houses of York and Lancaster, and in the next reign the people turned their attention more to trade and the arts of peace, so that we find the mode of living considerably changed, for luxury being ever the attendant of extended commerce, this brought us acquainted with the produce of foreign countries, till then unknown in England.

Previous to 1509, the principal vegetables used at the tables of the great were imported from the Netherlands; so that when Catharine, queen of Henry VIII. wanted a salad, she was obliged to despatch a messenger to Flanders. Asparagus and artichokes were introduced into England about 1571, and caulidowers somewhat later. Celery was not introduced into England till after 1705 when marshal Tallard being made prisoner at the battle of Blenheim, and brought into England, first introduced this plant on the English table.

There is an article in the Percy household-book which says: "That from thenceforth there be no herbs bought, seeing that the cocks may have herbs enough in my lord's gardens." Since the introduction of tea into England at the close of the 17th century, the living of all classes of people has experienced a total change; but it was not until about 1740 that tea came to be generally used, for previous to that time those who made use of it got it by stealth, each being afraid of being known to be in possession of what was then termed a great luxury.

Walter has a poem addressed to the queen, Maria d'Este, wife of James II. in 1686, "On Tea commended by her majesty," whereby it seems it was even then a new thing, though Mr. Hanway, in his essay, on Tea, says: The lord Arlington and lord Ossory introduced it into England in 1663, and it was then admired as a new thing. Their Ladies introduced it among the women, of quality, and its price was then 3l. per pound, and continued the same till 1707. In 1715 green Tea began to be used, and the practice of drinking tea descended to the lower classes of the people.

In the Tatler (No. 86, Oct. 27, 1709) the author mentions inviting his friends, seemingly as though Tea was common, to drink a dish of Tea, which they refused, saying they never drank Tea in a morning.

The same author observes, that dinner had in his memory, crept by degrees from twelve o'clock to three, and in the Spectator it is said that coffee houses were frequented by shopkeepers from six in the morning, and that the Students at law made their appearance in them, in their night gowns about eight. A lady who sends her journal to the Spectator, represents herself as taking chocolate in bed and sleeping after it till ten, and drinking her Bohea from that hour till eleven. Her dinner hour was from three to four, and she did not sit up later at a card party than twelve. A citizen of trade, in the same work, describes himself as rising at eight, dining at two, and going to bed at 10 if not kept up at the club he frequented.

The history of taverns in this country may be traced back to the time of King Henry IV., for so ancient is that of the Bear's Head in East Cheap, London, the rendezvous of prince Henry and his dissolute companions. Of little less antiquity is the White Hart, without Bishopsgate, which now bears in the front of it the date of its erection, 1480.

From the New-York Columbian. Extract of a letter from an American Gentleman now in London.

"I take a just pride in the high estimation in which my country is now held by some of the most enlightened men in Great Britain: Our perfect freedom and social happiness, the splendor of our achievements, are familiar themes of universal applause, but I was less prepared for the commendation bestowed on the science of America. It was, therefore, with equal pleasure and surprise, I heard Sir Humphrey Davy, at a party where we met in the winter, speak of some essays on Chemistry by J. J. Cooper, on which he passed the highest encomiums. I am sensible indeed there are few Coopers among us, perhaps not another; but even such as he reflects lustre on our country, and his exam-

ple and labors must be productive of increasing good.

NAPOLEON THE YOUNGER. On Tuesday last we re-published from a London paper, an account of an attempt made to assassinate the son of Napoleon and Maria Louisa, in the palace of his grandfather, the Emperor of Austria. We have since learned from an officer, late in the service of the king of the Netherlands, and recently arrived in the United States, that the attempt above alluded to, was not the first which had been made to attempt the death of Napoleon the younger.

The following particulars of a former attempt are given to us as authentic. It will be recollected that in 1814, M. Maubrielle was brought to trial at Paris upon a charge of having stolen diamonds and other precious stones to a very large amount from the Queen of Westphalia. On his trial he acknowledged to have stolen the jewels, but he averred that he was in the employ of the Duke of Berri, to whom he said he had sent the jewellery. He further stated that he had been by the duke engaged to assassinate Napoleon Bonaparte on his way to Elba; which engagement, from some unexpected circumstances and feelings, he did not fulfil. The Duke of Berri thought it beneath the dignity of a prince of the blood of the House of Bourbon to deny the villainous accusations thus brought against him by Maubrielle, and Maubrielle was convicted of having stolen the jewellery and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. He was shifted from prison to prison by order of the French government, until he was confined in a jail on the Netherland frontier, whence he escaped early in the last spring.

Whether still in the same employment or not, certain it is that pretty nearly the same thoughts occupied his mind, and he went to Vienna. When there, he found that young Napoleon was at the palace Schoenbrunn, near the city. Maubrielle immediately changed his residence for the more immediate vicinity of Schoenbrunn, where he attached himself to the clergyman of the parish, who was one of the tutors of the young prince. By this clergyman Maubrielle was frequently introduced in the gardens, &c. of the palace, but had never the fortune to ascertain the person of young Napoleon.

The last visit made by the Priest and Maubrielle to the garden, he saw a smart well-dressed boy walking in the shrubbery. He was instantly impressed with the belief that this boy was the son of Bonaparte, and his destined victim. He watched him vigilantly until he saw him nearly enveloped in a clump of young trees; he then sprang toward him, and at the instant drew a dagger; the boy hearing a noise turned round and seeing Maubrielle with the dagger in his hand, within a few paces of him, he said at once "you want young Napoleon, I am one of his playmates; there he is," pointing toward a boy about his own age who was a short distance from them, Maubrielle was now as certain of his victim as if his dagger had been already bathed in his heart's blood. He lost not a moment, but crouching and stealing forward until he came within striking distance, when he plunged his dagger into the playful boy, who fell lifeless at his feet.

While this tragedy was performing, Napoleon the younger, for he it was whom we left in the clump of trees, and whose presence of mind had turned aside the dagger of the assassin, he precipitately and by the nearest route went to the guard and gave the alarm. Precautions were instantly taken, every avenue was guarded, the garden was searched, Maubrielle, the priest, and a stranger were found and arrested. In a few hours they were all tried and put to death. It is said the confession of Maubrielle and the stranger, containing very important matter were sent by the court of Vienna to all the principal Courts in Europe.—Dem. Press.

Washington, Sep. 17.

The advertisement which has recently appeared from the War Department, inviting proposals for supplying, in bulk, the articles necessary for the subsistence of the army, indicates the commencement of the new system for the supply of the army by a Commissariat, instead of by contract. This is an important change in our military arrangements, which Congress believed, and we hope, will render the subsistence of the army something less expensive, and will enable our troops to move with more certainty and celerity than at present.

The order which we have published, for the establishment of gardens at all the military posts and of plantations at the more distant stations, comes in aid of the system, and is founded in a policy as humane as it is just. The necessity of vegetables to the health of troops in garrison, of those who are well, and those who from the want of them have become sick, is sufficiently apparent; and in the cultivation of these productions, such time only will be employed as would otherwise be wasted in that inactivity which is painful, if not demoralizing to soldiers in a time of peace. Gardens already exist at some of the posts; the order makes that a duty which was before a matter of inclination. But the other part of the order contemplates an entirely new arrangement—the establishment of farms around our stations in the western wilds. This measure, besides giving a healthy employment to the soldier, and imparting to him habits of industry which will make him hereafter a valuable citizen, will afford supplies for the army, at those stations, at a much lower rate than they can be transported thither by the army; and not only the whole expense of the transportation to the interior, but its risk and uncertainty will thus be avoided. But, the most important consideration is, that in case of hostilities with the Indians, in the intermediate country,

each post will have within itself the means of supply, without being dependent for it on chance or circumstance. The soldier is, moreover, paid by the government, at a fair valuation, for the products of his industry which are, at the same time, appropriated to his own subsistence and comfort.

Some changes are contemplated, we believe, in the component parts of the army ration, of which one is daily furnished to each soldier, by substituting, occasionally, vegetable productions, beans, peas, rice, &c. &c. for a portion of the meat which has been heretofore allowed. This variation will also consult the comfort of the soldiers. It has ever been supposed, that the whiskey or spirituous part of the ration might be dispensed with altogether, with more benefit to the health of the men, than prejudice to their comfort; and it is probable that the experiment will be tried.

All these, it may be objected, by those wedded to old habits, are innovations; to which we reply that they are innovations, which, if successful in practice, will be serviceable to the individuals composing the army, acceptable to the people generally, and creditable to the government. There is nothing which creates a greater prejudice, in the minds of the people, against a military peace establishment (which, to a limited extent, we hold to be of indispensable importance) than the apparent inactivity and want of regular employment, in which troops in garrison generally kill their time—an objection which this general order, with their employment, at other stations, in building fortifications, or constructing or repairing roads necessary for military purposes, will entirely obviate.

From the Baltimore American Sept. 24. Novel and Important Case.

A correspondent at Elkton, has forwarded us the following statement of a novel and important case, tried a few days ago in Cecil county court.

William Wainley, Action on the case tried in Cecil county court, at September Term, 1818.

This action was instituted by a father to recover damages for the seduction of his daughter. The plaintiff is in an humble situation in life, but of respectable character. The defendant a widower, with a family of children, and possessed of a large fortune. The daughter of the plaintiff was produced as a witness, who proved that about three years ago at the earnest solicitation of the defendant, her father permitted her to go to the defendant's house to reside as a companion for his daughter, who had then lately lost her husband—he promised at the time that he would treat her with the kindness and attention of a father, that she considered herself at all times at liberty to quit the defendant's house, which she would have done whenever she had been dissatisfied with her situation—that she lived in the family upon terms of equality, assisted in the house-keeping and was seduced under a promise of marriage. Many circumstances appeared in evidence which excited strong sympathy for this ruined and unhappy girl; among others it appeared that the defendant sent her to a remote part of the country to be confined, and her father and her friends had no knowledge of her situation and residence—some time after her child was born, her father found her out, and made an attempt to remove her, which coming to the knowledge of the defendant, he took her to Wilmington, and sent her on in the stage to Philadelphia, with directions to a house where he said he had engaged a situation for her—when she presented herself at the house, the proprietor had never heard of the defendant or of her, and would not receive her—she had only three dollars which the defendant had given her; she knew not where to go or what was to become her; she was asked by the lady of the house if she knew any person in Philadelphia, and she then recollected a highly respectable lady from Maryland who resided in the city,—she was shown to her house and the lady humanely employed her as a servant.

The defendant attempted to prove by a woman by the name of Graham, that the plaintiff's daughter at the time of the seduction was a servant in his family; this testimony was discredited by proving the character of the witness. He also called on Levi Craig, by whom he proved that the plaintiff's daughter was a licentious girl, and that nine years ago he had detected her in criminal intercourse with a married man of high respectability who has been dead for some years. The circumstances which he stated in relation to this transaction were most improbable, and he was discredited also; by proving his character to be infamous. The defendant last of all called his own son, by whom he proved that soon after he returned from college, he engaged in a criminal correspondence with the plaintiff's daughter in his father's house, and that a long habitual criminal intercourse subsisted between them—the hardened and unfeeling depravity manifested by the boy in his testimony, excited in the audience great disgust and abhorrence, a strong manifestation of which could be with difficulty restrained; a hiss had one time commenced. On cross-examination by the plaintiff's council, he was entirely discredited by the jury. The plaintiff concluded the testimony by examining several respectable witnesses from the neighbourhood, who proved that the reputation of his daughter was fair and unsuspected until the seduction by the defendant. The case engaged the attention of the court and jury two days. About 8 o'clock at night the jury retired from their box, and in about half an hour returned with a verdict for the plaintiff, damages six thousand dollars. William Clarmichael and Ezekiel F. Chambers, esqrs. were for the plaintiff; Tobias Rudolph, Levin Gale and Jeremiah Coaden, Esqrs. for the defendant.

SPAIN.

Madrid, July 13.—All business is stagnated here, owing to the withdrawing of very large sums of money from public circulation, and in the mean time our financial people are endeavoring to ascertain the cause of the scarcity of specie. Its effect is felt in the royal household itself, and even in his majesty's privy purse.

Almost insuperable obstacles are thrown in the way of raising the money due last April for the quarter of the direct contribution (something like the property tax), which has become so unpopular, that it is believed by men conversant with financial affairs, that it will be impossible to collect it at all.

Another paper of the 25th, says—"The inexplicable, as well as illegal conduct of the United States, renders our relations with the colonies more difficult than ever, and our efforts for the re-establishment of order more painful."

The same paper mentions that the king of Spain was still at Sacaton, and adds—"The absence of his majesty from the capital is not at all inimical to affairs. The monarch regularly transacts business with his ministers, and for some time back, rarely a day has passed without several couriers having been dispatched to different foreign courts.—This activity in our cabinet is by no means surprising, considering our political situation."

It is whispered amongst persons who are supposed to be well informed, that a commission has been given to Count Fundenrostro, an American nobleman, the object of which is to bring about a reconciliation between the mother country and the provinces of the river Plata; but very little hopes are entertained of his succeeding in his mission.

As an instance of severe distress, never before witnessed even in the most calamitous times, is reported the expedient which it has been necessary to resort to, in order to enable the king to set out for the baths of Sacedon. A collection was made of shabby sums of money existing in several public establishments, such as the royal printing office, &c. which did not produce more than between four and five hundred thousand reals (about 4,500,000) and that small sum, was brought to the king himself, to detract the expense of his journey, which took place on the 10th inst. in company with the queen and Infante Don Francisco.—The Infante Don Carlos, and his Infanta, remain here.

There is a rumor in circulation, about a partial insurrection, supposed to have taken place amongst the troops in garrison at Malaga; the cause of this movement is ascribed to the long arrears of their pay.

NETHERLANDS.

Spain, it appears, owes a debt to the Dutch which she shuffles off, and will not, or cannot pay—"Things have come to such a pass, (says the London paper,) that we should not be surprised to see the Dutch lay hold on Puerto Rico or some point in America, near their island of Curacao, as it appears, the North Americans have done with the Floridas, and as we did, on a former occasion, with the four frigates coming from Buenos Ayres." On which a Boston paper remarks—"It seems this is the only way of getting old debts paid by Spain. The U. S. have not seized upon the Floridas, though the British have attacked the four frigates coming from Buenos Ayres." Niles' Reg.

OBSTINATE CONFLICT.

The following article (says a late Liverpool paper dated Faro, June 12, was received by the last Lisbon mail)—"An Algerine corsair full of men, was lately sunk off Cape St. Vincent's by two Portuguese men of war, after a most desperate and bloody conflict of nine glasses, wherein vast numbers were killed on both sides. The rover maintained the action with great firmness, and such undaunted resolution, that at one time it was doubtful whether she would not have beat them both off, notwithstanding the superior odds against her. The Portuguese behaved manfully and offered to give quarters, provided they would strike, which generous and humane offer the pirates did, with horrid imprecations, disdainfully refuse; and so revengeful were the infidels to the last, that they fired grape and partridge shot from the deck and small arms out of the tops into the men of war, as they were going down, which did a deal of mischief amongst the Portuguese. Both the ships were severely shattered—one had several shots between wind and water, which made her very leaky, and her sails and rigging almost cut to pieces; the other had her foremast and bowsprit carried away, with part of her starboard bow, and a large shot went 15 inches in her mainmast. It is thought the pirates had expended all their cannon balls, as in the latter part of the engagement they fired from their guns, marlin spikes, ring bolts, rusty nails, bars of iron, and lead cut into square pieces."

Philadelphia, Sep. 19.

Spontaneous Inflammation.—A few days past, one of the woollen manufactories near Georgetown, was set on fire by the spontaneous inflammation of wool or flocks, greased with linseed oil. It had been prepared the day before for a particular purpose; and although the quantity did not exceed a couple of pounds, by morning it was completely on fire, and had communicated to the building contiguous to it. By an experiment since made, it has been proved that fire is produced from the same mixture in about 12 hours. It has long been known that this effect has sometimes resulted from vegetable substances wet with linseed oil; but it would appear that from its mixture with wool or flocks, the effect is even more certain, and it should serve as a caution to manufacturers, who sometimes use flocks and linseed oil on their engines.



Cumberland Nominations.

The following is the list of persons nominated to the different offices designated, as candidates at the election which takes place on the 13th inst. 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, Hosea Sneathen, 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. Mersailles, Samuel Seeley, Jarvis W. Brewster, William Wetherby, John Lanning, Junr, Issiah Dunlap, Edmund Sheppard, William Bevin, Junr, David Sheppard, James B. Hunt, John Swinney, John E. Jeffers.

At a convention of Delegates from the several counties of this state, met at the State House in Trenton, on the 30th ult. the following ticket was agreed to, and recommended to the Republican Voters of the state to be supported at the ensuing election for members of Congress:

Ephraim Bateman, Joseph Bloomfield, Henry Southard, Bernard Smith, John Linn, John Condit.

At the last September Court, James Hill was convicted of robbing the stores of Edward P. Mulford, of Roadstown, and D. Edmund Sheppard, of Newport, in this county, and sentenced to seven years imprisonment at hard labor.

The next Governor.—Having observed an article in a late West Jersey Gazette, setting forth the claims of that place to the next Governor, we mention, for the information of the editor, that we have some idea of his being selected from Cumberland.

Lewis Hoyt has recently been appointed Post-Master at Fairton, in the room of James Clark, Esq. resigned.

Imprisonment for Debt.—This subject has, for a considerable time, excited the public attention. It is an evil, which can hardly be supported either on the ground of justice, or good policy.—The principal, and in fact, only argument that can be adduced in support of this measure is, that the terrors of a prison frequently operate as an incitement to persons in declining circumstances, to industry and greater exertion, to pay their debts, and relieve themselves from pecuniary embarrassments. That it may partially have this effect we do not doubt.—But is it in the power of all to surmount these difficulties, even by excessive industry and exertion? We apprehend not. Why then, should we imprison the body of an honest man, when we are aware, by that means, we put it completely out of his power to render us that justice, which he probably would, if left to pursue his usual avocations.—Laws, subjecting the body originally, to imprisonment for debt, were unquestionably framed as a punishment for the guilty, or those, who having sufficient property, refused to account for it, or to pay their just debts. Have our insolvent laws had in general this effect? We presume no one will answer in the affirmative. Is there any argument then, for continuing in a course which we perceive has a contrary effect from what was originally intended,—that it distresses the honest debtor, instead of punishing the guilty, and to all which we are daily witnesses? Certainly not.—It may be asked, what security has the creditor, when deprived of the power of imprisoning his debtor? We reply, that he stands on as safe, if not better ground, than when he possessed that power.—In nine cases out of ten, a creditor never realises any thing by the imprisonment of his debtor.—It is evidently then, of no advantage to him; and the mere gratification of imprisoning a man will hardly be contended for. If all the laws on this subject were abolished, we think it would operate very materially in favor of the merchant, mechanic and farmer; they would be cautious to whom they gave credit, and it would tend in a very great degree, to relieve the country from that system of credit, which at

present embarrasses it. The following observations are copied from the West Jersey Gazette, with a view of throwing a little more light on this subject.

"That all men are born free and have an equal right by birth to liberty, and all the enjoyments his life can afford, is an opinion that with me remains unalterable; but that such is not the case through life, is an undoubted fact. And perhaps it would not be salutary at the present day, society requires a distinction of rank. Misfortunes befall the worthy and best of men.—Others by vicious behaviour forfeit their privileges; and our laws authorise a creditor, after taking the greater part of the debtor's property, to deprive him of his liberty by locking him in a jail, and although he may have done a number of good acts, and have been a useful and worthy citizen, although he may have ventured his life and fortune to establish our freedom and independence, and now advancing with rapid strides to the grave, yet for a trifling debt, must be dragged to prison, there to perish, or live on the charity of his friends.—and all this to gratify a merciless creditor. Monstrous injustice! his family left to weep at home, deprived of that assistance which is necessary to support nature, must apply for public support, and after all this, the creditor is despoiled of his money.—But he may have gratified his merciless disposition. It is unnecessary to say much on the subject, it is sufficiently evident without. But I would recommend it to the consideration of those whose province it is, to make such regulations, as they in their wisdom may think proper, believing that in this enlightened day there are few men of candour that will suppose, that a creditor is intitled to the body, or has a right in justice to deprive a debtor of his personal liberty. If creditors would consult their own interest, they would find the labour of the debtor, to be their best security; but let fraud and concealment of property, be made punishable by law, but to deprive a debtor of his personal liberty is a species of tyranny, and I trust that the state of New Jersey, will not be the last in the Union to do it away. Sep. 10th, 1818.

A Fatal Enterprise.—It is stated, on the authority of an arrival at Norfolk, that in June last, a Portuguese prize ship, of 22 guns, anchored near the city of St. Domingo; that thirty or forty Spaniards, Englishmen and American, proceeded with an armed force to take possession of the prize; and that every individual of the expedition was slain in the contest which ensued.

Important Invention.—A communication in the Washington City Gazette, announces, that a Machine, which will, at one operation, cut and gather standing corn, and prepare the ground for a crop of wheat or other grain has lately been invented by a NEGRO SLAVE, in Faccuire, county, Virginia.

Curious Circumstance.—In the early part of 1817, the Beaconsfield and London Courier had a small parcel delivered to him to convey to town, which by some means he never could surmise, he lost on the road out of his pocket. Nothing was afterwards heard of the parcel until a few days ago, when a carpenter repairing Hall Barn, the seat of the Rev. Mr. Waller, near Beaconsfield, accidentally found the long lost parcel in perfect preservation in a Jackdaw's nest.

Wilmington, (N. C.) Sep. 5. A Saw Fish was taken in the sound near Wrightsville, a short time since, measuring from the point of the saw to the end of the tail 13 feet 4 inches, and the width across at the fins 4 feet 5 inches; the saw had 28 teeth on each side, and was upwards of 3 feet long. The black persons who took it, have preserved the skin with the saw attached, and have brought it up to town where the curious may be gratified with a view.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, Sept. 28. CAUTION. The public, and more especially the officers of Banks, should be on their guard against an infamous forgery lately practised in this city; by altering the face of bank checks. The first attempt was made on the Merchants' Bank, last week for six thousand dollars, which succeeded, as appears by the advertisement of the cashier. A second, of the same nature, but which met with less success, was made upon the Bank at Jersey City. The following are the particulars. A young man of genteel appearance, dressed in a blue coat, white vest, and white pantaloons, presented to the cashier of the bank at Jersey City, a check, drawn by himself on the bank at Elizabethtown, for ninety hundred dollars, endorsed on the bank by the cashier of the bank at Elizabethtown, in Good for the within amount.—J. Dayton. The check being for so large a sum, the cashier of the Jersey City Bank hesitated about paying it. Upon which the young man, with an appearance of great indifference, said, it was a matter of no moment, whether it was paid there or not, and taking back the check, observed he could get it done in New York. On Monday forenoon he made the attempt upon the City Bank, but luckily for that bank, a vague suspicion prevented them from accepting it, and strange as it may seem, no effort was made to detain the fellow. On investigating this piece of knavery, it turns out that the rogue deposited in the first place in the bank at Elizabethtown \$90, and then drew a check for the sum, and got the cashier to certify on the back—"Good for the within sum." In drawing the check he had taken care to write the word ninety so as to leave a sufficient space between that and dollars to add the word hundred, after he had got his check certified to be good, thus changing it from ninety dollars to ninety hundred dollars.—At the foot of the check where the figures are placed at the left hand, showing the amount drawn for, the \$90, by adding 00, is changed into \$9000. Such a forgery might easily be prevented by the cashier's particularizing the amount, for which the check is good, instead of merely certifying, as has been the practice, in good for the amount. After the deed is stolen, says the proverb, the stable is locked. This same fellow lodged at the widow Van

derbilt's, Staten Island, one night last week, and after the family had retired, rose, broke open a trunk belonging to Mrs. Vandebilt, and robbed it of between fifty and sixty dollars in specie. He then hired a black man to take him in a skiff over to Bergen point and made his escape. Police officers would do well to keep a sharp look out.

Extract of a letter dated Valparaiso, 5th May, 1818, to a merchant in New York. The U. S. sloop of war Ontario, capt. Biddle, returned here a few days ago from Lima, with Judge Prevost on board, who accompanied capt. Biddle in his mission, also some patriot officers, who are to be exchanged for a like number of Spaniards, taken at the battle of Maipo. This is the first regular exchange that has taken place since the revolution in this country, and it is certainly owing to the humane interference of capt. Biddle and Judge Prevost. By the Ontario the loss of the battle of Maipo was first known, and which dismayed the citizens of Lima, as they had been led to believe that an army of gen. Osoro would soon reconquer Chili, as no expense had been spared in equipping it. They alone contributed 14 millions of dollars. The victory of Lima treated the officers with marked attention—surrendered, at the first demand, the Americans who had been so long confined in prison—and what is very singular, and so highly honorable to captain Biddle, he gave an order, that the American vessels then in the ports of Chili might sail, and should not be molested by the royal cruisers. How flattering to our national glory, that a small ship, so far distant from the U. States, can accomplish such important things: it speaks more than volumes could do in favor of our rising and gallant navy; and, how galling to the pride of the English, who so lately pretended to be indignant at the conduct of the royal squadron then blockading this port, in permitting the Ontario to enter com. Bowles, of the Amphion frigate, alleging it was thereby violated, and, in future, that the English should not respect it. We now see this same vessel returning from Lima with Americans freed from a Spanish dungeon—patriot officers to be exchanged, which in part, is acknowledging their government—an order from the viceroy that our vessel might sail from a blockaded port without dread of molestation from the royal cruisers; and all this after this same vessel rescued from the guns of the frigate Verganza, the brig Ariel of Baltimore, who certainly would have been captured. The English are extremely mortified, that so much has been performed by a single sloop of war, and particularly as they joked so much when this vessel first arrived. The day is not far distant when we shall act that conspicuous part which nature has destined us to perform, and those English writers who are paid to vilify our country, will see that we do not over rate our resources; even within the last 6 years our hopes did not anticipate what we now witness. The government are entitled to great credit in sending a ship of war to these seas, and giving the command to so distinguished an officer as capt. Biddle, who by his correct conduct, commands the respect of all. Independent of all the advantages stated, the Ontario's being in these seas has saved a million of dollars to the U. S. If Gen. St. Martin had been enabled to follow up his victory, there is no question but Peru must have fallen; it is, however, an event not far distant. There is a great want of money here, which paralyzes the operations of the government. St. Martin is now at Buenos Ayres, supposed for the purpose of obtaining means to advance towards Peru. The patriots have the command of the seas; they have lately received from England a large ship, very far heavier than any which the Spaniards have in these seas. Only one fourth the cost were paid in cash; they have long credit on the balance. Arms and ammunition are constantly arriving from England—indeed, there is more than can find a market. N. Y. Nat. Advocate.

Maj. Gen. E. P. Gaines passed this place yesterday, on his way to Georgia. The general is immediately from Pensacola, and informs us that the utmost harmony existed among every murmuring Spaniards who remained, found no fault whatever with the authorities established by Gen. Jackson; and that not an instance had occurred in which a deviation had taken place from the true intent and meaning of the articles of capitulation entered into and ratified between Gen. Jackson and Don Masot, the late governor of that place. St. Stephens Hall.

Seminole Indians, Arbuthnot, &c. From Bell's London Messenger of the 9th August.

The American papers last arrived, make mention of two circumstances, to which our English journals attribute more importance than belongs to them. The first of these two circumstances to which we allude, is what is termed—the American proclamation to exterminate the Seminole Indians, and the second is—the execution of Mr. Arbuthnot, by the American government, for being taken in arms against them.

With respect to the first of these it is a matter of candour to state, that the Americans are compelled to adopt this system of giving no quarter to the Indians, by the practice of the Indians themselves. It is well known that these savages take no prisoners; they strip off the skin of the face and head, called the scalp, from every one who may fall into their hands, wear them thereafter as trophies of their military prowess. The American people are therefore compelled for self-defence, to adopt this system of retaliation; and however every civilized man may lament this savage method of prosecuting national war, it is certainly not contrary to any acknowledged principle of public war. It was our own practice, arising from a similar necessity, in the American war. There is much nonsense upon this head in one of our evening papers.

The American people have now the same right to the soil of America, as the people of England have to their own country.—They have the right of purchase and prescription. It is equally absurd and mischievous in questions of this kind, to go back to original right. The earth was not made for a hunting desert. When America was first discovered, the Indians standing only upon natural right, could claim only so much even of their own country, as they could use and enjoy. Upon any other principle, one quarter of the globe would have lain in vain. If we do ascend to first principles, let us ascend to the first of all—namely, to the manifest will and purpose of God,

The mischievous nonsense to which we allude, and which we are sorry to see adopted by a treasury paper, first originated in a French writer, the Abbe Raynal, who, in his history of the Indies, has filled a volume or two with this frothy declamation.

The second circumstance, the execution of Mr. Arbuthnot, a British subject, may be sufficiently vindicated by a mere statement of the fact. Arbuthnot was a subject of a nation at peace with America, but was taken in the actual exercise of hostilities against the American government; that is to say, papers and proclamations were found on his person, by which he excited the Seminole Indians to hostilities against the American States, and encourages them to a resolute perseverance, till they expel their oppressors. In the English edition of Esop's Fables, one of the best of them, perhaps, in the original Greek, is omitted. A conquering army in pursuit of the fugitive enemy, overtook amongst others, a trumpeter, who, allowing down his trumpet, implored pardon, and quarters, as he had not born arms or done any manner of mischief against them.—"That may be true," replied the Commander, "but if you have not fought us with your single sword, who was it that called on the ten thousand who are now flying before us? Cut him down."

MARRIED.

At Fairfield, on the 19th September, by John Westcott, esq. Mr. EDWIN BACON, of Greenwich, to Miss MARY LESLIE, of Fairfield, all of Cumberland county.

LIST.

Of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Bridgetown, W. N. J. October 1st, 1818.

- A. Wilson L. Aekley, 2. B. William Bateman, 2. George Bacon, John Bennett, Edner Bateman, Henry Bitters, Enoch Bonn, 3. C. Rev. John or David Clark, Jonathan Cook, Rev. John Creamer, Alfred Copeland, Henry Crawford. D. Capt. Joseph Dickinson, Thomas Daniels, David Dare, Mary Dare, Mertilla Davis, Hannah Dunham. E. Benjamin Elmer, Rosanna Erwin, Mrs. T. Elmer. F. Hannah Facemire, Eliza Eisler, Nancy Force. G. Jeremiah Gullick, Pierce Gould. H. Cornelius Henic, John Hanthorn, Thomas Harland, Andrew Hunter, Robert Harris, Edith Hains. I. Matthew Irvine, Esq. Thomas L. Judge, Matilda Jaquet. K. Sarah H. Kinsey. L. Jonas Long. M. Robert Magee, Bowen More, Zalma Mulford, Hannah Moore, Elizabeth Mall, Esther Mower, Miss. Dianna M. N. James Nichols. O. Kelley Ohare. P. Ann Patton, Millican Price. R. Joshua Reeves, Thomas Ross, John Ross, Andrew Rocap, Aaron Riley, 2. Eliza Reed, 2. S. George Souder, William Sayre, Ichabod Simpkins, Joshua Squirewood, David Sheppard, (of Shiloh) E. C. Swain, Samuel Steward, William Smith, Abraham Sayre, 2. Jane Stevens, Mrs. Stevens, Mr. Seeley, Eliza Smith. T. Messrs. M'Keer & Tagert, Lewis Tomlinson. W. Isaac Wynn, Abner Woodruff, David Whitekar, Benjamin Woodbury, J. Jacob Ware, William Waitman, Actiss Welsh, Mary Ware. Persons calling for Letters, will please to mention that they are advertised. CURTIS OGDEN, P. M. Bridgeton, October 5th, 1818—4t.

Notice is hereby given, THAT I have made application to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and they have appointed, the 13th day of November next, at the Court House in Bridgeton, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, to hear what can be alleged for or against my liberation from confinement as an insolvent debtor.

Abram B. Ferris.

Cumberland, October 5th, 1818—3t.

Domestic Attachment. NOTICE is hereby given that a writ of attachment issued out of the court of Common Pleas, of the county of Cumberland, at the suit of John Hill against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Albert Hankins, an absconding debtor, in a plea of trespass on the case upon promises for one hundred and twenty dollars—that the same was duly served and returned to the term of September last, by the Sheriff of the said county of Cumberland.

ELEN: SEELEY, Clerk.

D. ELMER, Attorney. October 5th, 1818—2m.

Sheriff's Sale. BY virtue of sundry writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the third day of November 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 Tract of Land, situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining land of Samuel Still, Randal Marshall and others, said to contain ninety acres more or less, together with all other lands of said defendant—Seized as the property of Benjamin Treen, and taken in execution at the suit of Nicholas Rape and John M'Comick, and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff. DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. October 5th, 1818.

NOTICE. THE accounts of Thomas H. Ogden, surviving Executor of Dayton Newcomb, deceased, Jacob Ware, Jan. administrator of Jacob Ware, deceased, Mary Bateman, and John Webb, administrators of Nehemiah Bateman, deceased, will be reported to the Orphans' Court to be held at Bridgeton, on Monday the 23d day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at which time and place, any person or persons interested in the settlement of said Estates, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said accounts should not be allowed and confirmed.

T. ELMER, Sergeant.

Sep. 28th, 1818—2m.

TO LET. FOR a term of years, the Grist and Saw Mills on Dividing Creeks, in Cumberland county, formerly occupied by the Love family—the receipts are now nearly completed, and the Mills will be let with the improvements thereunto belonging. Also for sale, or barrier for lands in the Western Country; a House and Lots situate in Bridgeton. Also five other pieces of Land, in Salem county, with improvements on a part thereof. Also two good Horses for sale. For particulars and terms enquire of the subscriber, near Dividing Creek Bridge. Abel F. Randolph. October 5th, 1818—3t.

Bloomfield M'Ilvaine, BEING ENGAGED IN THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW. In the City of Philadelphia, respectfully offers his professional services to his friends in his native state, with a hope of meeting by facility and attention the confidence they may place in him. Dwelling and Office at No. 74, South 6th Street. Philadelphia, Sep. 28th, 1818—4t.

Gloucester, and Greenwich Point Ferry Company. A General Meeting. OF the STOCKHOLDERS of the Gloucester, & Greenwich Point Ferry Company, will be held on the first Monday in October next, at the New Market Hall, South Second Street, Philadelphia, at which place between the hours of ten and three o'clock, of that day, the said Stockholders will in person or by proxy, elect nine Stockholders, Trustees, to serve for one year, next after their election, and until their successors are chosen. ANTHONY M. BUCKLEY, Secy. Philadelphia, Sep. 28th, 1818—2t.

Orchard Grass Seed OF AN EXCELLENT QUALITY. For sale by Richard Wood. Greenwich, 9th mo. 28, 1818.

NOTICE WAS taken up by the subscriber, on Sunday the 6th inst. in the river Delaware Shallop's Boat. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away. Adam Hoover. Milville, Sept. 29, 1818—3t.

Sheriff's Sales. BY virtue of sundry Writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of October 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 Tract of Land, Situate in the township of Millville, said to contain two thousand seven hundred acres more or less; joins lands of Buck, Potter & Cooper, and Maurice River; also, a Tract between Little Robin Branch, and Parvin's Branch, joins Maurice River, containing one hundred acres more or less. Also, a Lot in Millville, joins the Main and Third streets containing half an acre more or less. Also, a Lot containing twenty-five acres more or less; including the Burnt Mill and Dam, situate near the House of John Sheldon, together with all other lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of John Sheldon, and taken in execution at the suit of George Calk, John Johnston, Benjamin B. Cooper, David C. Wood and others, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. September 28th, 1818—4t.

To the Public. ON the 31st of August last, an advertisement appeared in the Washington Whig, in my issue, "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.

HENRY & SAMUEL ECKEL HAVING taken the TAN-YARD, formerly of Wm. 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. CASH WILL BE GIVEN FOR SLAUGHTER HIDES, CALF, AND SHEEP SKINS. THEY HAVE FOR SALE SPANISH SOAL LEATHER OF THE FIRST QUALITY. Wanted—Two Apprentices. Bridgeton, Sept. 7—4t.

To be sold at Private Sale. A LOT of MEADOW, AND UP LAND, situate in the township of Fairfield, containing 4 acres and 53 hundredths, joins lands of James Clark, and others. ALSO, A Tract of MEADOW AND UP LAND, situate in the township aforesaid, bounding on Colhaney and Mill Creek, adjoining lands of Jeremiah Buck, and David Clark, fronting the Main road leading from Bridgeton to Fairton, containing 43 acres. There are on said lot a Fishery, &c. for further particulars enquire of the subscriber. Thomas Rook. September 14th, 1818—3t.

BANKS FORSALE At the Office of the Whig.



By the President of the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Map of the above district, and a plan of the town of Cahaba, will be engraved as speedily as practicable for JOHN GARDINER, Chief Clerk General Land Office.

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

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 authorized to select certain lands, for sites for towns, and cause the said lands to be laid off into town lots, and the said lots to be offered for sale:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PUBLIC VENDUE.

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 John Clark, in Newport, in the township of Downe, the following described property, viz: 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 Cambas 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 Grubly neck - joins land of Benjamin Cozen 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.

Condition made known in the office of sale by Elizabeth Taylor, F. and Sheppard, Esqrs. Newport, Sept. 7, 1818.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the 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 authorized to publish the Laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week till April next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

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

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

THEREFORE, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, in conformity with the said acts, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of the said lands, shall be held at Detroit, in Michigan Territory, viz: On the first Monday in July next, for the lands contained in ranges 8, 10, 11, 12, and 13, south of the base line; on the first Monday of September next for the lands contained in ranges 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, north of the base line; and on the first Monday in November next, for the lands contained in ranges 9, 10, 11, and 12, north of the base line, excepting such lands as are, or may be reserved in said district, by law for the support of Schools, and for other purposes. The sales shall continue open for two weeks and no longer, and shall commence with the first section of the lowest number of townships and ranges, and proceed in regular numerical order.

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

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

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

April 20, 1818 - Oct 1.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

THEREFORE, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal of certain lands south of the Tennessee river and in the district of Madison county, shall be held at Huntsville in said county in Alabama territory, viz: On the first Monday in July next, for the sale of the lands in ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. On the first Monday in September next for the lands in ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14; excepting such lands as are, or shall be reserved according to law, for the support of schools and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue open for two weeks and no longer, shall commence with the section, township and range of the lowest number, and proceed in regular numerical order.

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

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

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

Copperplate Maps of the above lands may be had at the office of the Surveyor General Land Office. April 20, 1818 - Oct 1.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

April 27th, 1818. Notice is hereby given, that the several acts of limitation, heretofore passed, and which barred the allowance and settlement of certain evidences of public debt, have been suspended for two years, by an act passed the 18th of April, 1818, of which the following is a copy.

WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury. AN ACT to authorise the payment of certain certificates.

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

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

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

April 13, 1818 - Approved. JAMES MONROE, Treasury Department, Washington, April 10th, 1818.

Notice is hereby Given

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

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

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

Sheriff's Sale.

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

FARM,

Or Tract of Land and Marsh, being part of the Baptist Parsonage, situate in Down 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 corner standing on the first fast landing above the bridge, that crosses the said Dividing Creeks, and runs thence to a white oak sapling marked for a corner, thence 2d, bounding with land of the aforesaid Major Henderson sixty six degrees west one hundred and sixty five perches to a stone for a corner; thence, 3d, north twenty nine and a half degrees west about eighty six perches to Wass's line; thence, 4th, bounding therewith north to Dividing Creek, thence up the said Dividing Creek the several corners thereof, to the place of beginning, containing about ninety three acres of Land and Marsh, be the same more or less. - Seized as the property of Major Henderson, Jester Dargston, and Daniel Heaton, and taken in execution at the suit of the trustees of 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.

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

Benoni Muncey, Leesburg, July 20th, 1818 - 4t

Old Establishment.

THE Manufacturing Establishment in Bridgeton 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 day which he heretofore took place in the Fulling business, is a great measure removed, having this Summer past, erected an additional fulling stock, and 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 agreeable 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 orders, 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 Sattinets on hand, which will be sold low for cash, or barter for Grain and Wool.

Enoch H. More, Bridgeton, Sep 21 - 815 - 4t

MASONIC ALMANACKS.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. BRIDGETON, SEPTEMBER 24, 1818.



WHICH ARE CELEBRATED FOR THE CURE OF MOST DISEASES TO WHICH THE HUMAN BODY IS LIABLE. Prepared only by the Sole Proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DR. DYOTT'S 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.

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

ALSO, Lee's (New-London) Anti-Bilious Pills. Burlington's Balsam. Godfrey's Cordial. Bateman's Drops. Anderson's Pills. Hooper's do. Essence of Peppermint. Haarlem and British Oil. Well's Patent Compressed Blacking. Bayley's Patent Blacking Cakes. Walker's best British INK POWDER, &c. May 11, 1818.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTORY.

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

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

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

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

John S. Wood, John E. Jeffers.

N. B. THE Subscriber having been engaged in the Manufacturing business, for fifteen years past, principally in the State of New-York, and being particularly acquainted with the Woolen Manufacture, with the attention he intends to bestow to it together with the excellent workmanship of the Machinery to be employed, flatters himself he will be able to execute the work as well, if not superior to any done in this State. JOHN E. JEFFERS. Stoe Creek, March 30, 1818.

NOTICE.

BY Virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of the county of Cumberland; will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, at the Hotel, in Bridgeton, on TUESDAY the first day of December next, BETWEEN the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, on said day, the undivided share of Benjamin Champney, a minor, to a certain

House and Lots of Land, situate on Cohasset Creek in Bridgeton, containing about thirty Acres, late the property of Doct. Benjamin Champney, dec. Conditions at sale.

WILLIAM POTTER, Guardian. Bridgeton, September 24, 1818.

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

BUCK & FITZGERALD, OFFER FOR SALE, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, AT THE WHITE STORE-HOUSE, Opposite Stratton & Buck's, IN BRIDGETON. The following articles:

BATEMAN'S Drops, Godfrey's Cordials, Burlington's Balsam, British Oil, Essence of Peppermint, Dalby's Carminative, Opodeldoc, Haarlem Oil, Oil of Spike, Balsam of Fir, Anderson's Pills, Hooper's Pills, Lee's Pills, Fisher's Pills, Rush's Antibilious Pills, Cox's Hives Syrup, Hooping-Cough Syrup, Spiced Syrup of Rhubarb Wine Bitters, Wormseed Oil.

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

ALSO, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Cardamom Seeds, Essence of Lemon, Oil of Bergamot, Rose-Water, Pearl Barley, Sago, Tapioca, Tamarinds, Lemon Acid, Salts of Lemon, Lemon, Cinnamon, Anniseed, Peppermint, Life of Man, and Perfect Love, French Chalk, Pocket Lights, Durable Ink, Boxes of Paints, Water Colours, Windsor Soap, Soap Balls, Shaving Soap, Pomatum, Court-Plaster, Smelling Bottles, Breast Pipes, Nipple Glasses, Liquid-Blacking, Cake do.

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

CORDIACS, of the first quality - Peppermint, Life of Man, and Perfect Love, French Chalk, Pocket Lights, Durable Ink, Boxes of Paints, Water Colours, Windsor Soap, Soap Balls, Shaving Soap, Pomatum, Court-Plaster, Smelling Bottles, Breast Pipes, Nipple Glasses, Liquid-Blacking, Cake do.

PAINTS & OILS. White Lead, 1st and 2d quality, ground, do, do, Red Lead, Litharge, Whiting, Spirit's Turpentine, Gum Copal, Window Glass, of different sizes, Prussian Blue, Patent Green, Chalk, red and white; Glue, Sand Paper, Gold Leaf, Spanish Brown, ground, do do dry, Yellow Ochre, ground, do do dry, Venetian Red, Verdigrise, do do dry, do do distilled, Copal Varnish, Rosin, Spermaceti Oil, winter, do do summer do.

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

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

MINERAL WATER,

From the Fountain, or in Bottles. Orders from Physicians, Country Merchants, or Manufacturers, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. June 29 - 4t

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George Helmbold, Paper Maker. June 22, 1818 - 4t

WAR DEPARTMENT.

PENNSION OFFICE, MARCH 26, 1818. Rules and regulations for substantiating claims to pensions, to be observed under the Law of Congress of the 18th of March, 1818, viz:

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

Approved, J. C. CALHOUN.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at the Office of the Whig, A VOCABULARY AND FAMILIAR PHRASES, IN FRENCH AND ENGLISH, Calculated for the Use of Beginners. BY E. FRIEDERICI. Price 25 cents. Bridgeton, August 31.