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THE WHIC

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

THE BRIEF REMARKER

When pain and sickness mring the brow, A ministering angel thou." Sco

The man who expresseth or feeleth a hereby, either that his acquaintance has een mostly of the baser sort, or that heart is devoid of the common sensiilities of our nature. — A satire upon Woman! It is revolting; it is dastardly ind brutish — Particulars are deserving on the lash of satire, but not the species, Of omen, as well as of men, there are the riful and treacherous, the unfeeling and ruel, the mischievous, the disgusting, the abominable. The species, neverthers, is entitled to a high degree of reect, esteem and love.

Dominic, that whom a more murbleeated monster never existed, though stands sainted in the Romish Kalender:-that same Saint Dominic, the in fence and author of the hellish Inquifition, was confessedly a woman hater. Of him, it is recorded, that " he neer looked in the face of a woman, or spake to one."

In like manner,

To Women.

" aside the devil turn'd," when the first of female forms presented

itself before him. Woman was the last best 'gift to man, moulded out of that part of his fleh and bone which lay nearest the heart And what though she was first in the trans-Was she not principal. also, the restoration? And when the Divine Restorer, born of a woman, was in poverty and need, who were they that min-istered to him? Women. When the disciples had fled through fear, who stood by, and so deeply sympathized in his last agonies, undismayed by the forncious countenances of the murderous throng Women. To whom have all the after generations been most indebted for the ious culture of infancy and childhood?

The Eternal Wisdom has, if I may use the expression, cast the minds of the two sexes in different moulds, each being destined to act in a sphere peuliwis own.

"For contemplation he, and valor form'd: For softness she, and sweet attractive grace."

The one is destined and fitted for the more active and perilous scenes: the ocher for the duties and trials of domes tic life: the one to protect, tlie other to lean on the arm of her protector? the one to exhibit the sterner virtues, the other the milder: the orie possessing more of active courage, and the other more of Fortitude, of resignation, and of unweariable patience, and more of the benevo-

tent affections.
This is nature's distinctive line, which on the part of female character can never be overleaped, without producing dis-gust or ridicule. Hence it is, that, of all affectation, none is more displeasing than a woman's affecting the spirit and manners of the other sex. We have a sort of admiration of the heroic intrepidity of the Spartan ladies: of their contempt of danger; of their stocial apathy, or rather exuitation, with which they received the news of their sons arid husbands dying bravely in battle. We admire them as prodigies, but neither lave nor esteem thein as women. And why is it that the atheistical fair is regarded with such horror? Why is the foul oath, the heaven daring blasphemy, doubly horrible, in the ear of decency, when proceeding froin the lips of women? It is because we contrast the outrage with the attributes of timidity, gentleness, delicacy, and sensibility, belonging more peculiarly to the sex.

One of the most deplorable wants in woman is the want of heart? the want of genuine sensibility, of the radical affec-tion of sympathy and benevolence. It is a want for which neither beauty, nor wit, nor the rarest accomplishment of person or mind, can by any means compensate. On the other hand, the most attractive graces of the female character, are not the artificial and showy ones; but those of a meek and quiet spirit, and of beneficent dispositions, guided by morál principle and the discretion of sound sense; -in a word, graces the same that our holy religion incuicates and in-

spires. In the fair daughters of Eve, domestic excellence lis the predominating excellence; in comparison of which, all the ornaments that literature or manners can

bestow, are as tinsel compared with fine

How much soever woman contributes to refining and amplifying the innocent plea-sure of health and prosperity, yet still more does she contribute, when she acts more does she contribute, when she acts the woman, to alleviate the pains of adversity. In our sicknesses and sorrows she is indeed "a ministering angel." What heart else is so sympathesic? What hand else is so soothing? Who awaits the sick bed with the most care, with the sick bed with the most care, with the most inexhaustible patience! Who in spite of the feebleness of frame, foregoes sleep, end patiently endures a course of remitless watchings of incredible length? Who, so often devotes life, and the pleasures of life, to the needs of a helpless parent: to the solitary chamber of decrepid age? It is woman; the well educated, the enlightened, the Christian wo-

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

A gentleman of the Bar, in a neighboring county, in easy circunistances and pretty good practice, had rendered himself somewhat remarkable by his attempts in the way of matrimonial speculation and John M'Cornick and to be sold by

A maiden rather advanced in years,

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff. residing at a few miles distance is the neighborhood, hearing of this lawyer's speculating propensity—that his character was unexceptionable, and his situation in life tolerably good, resolved upon making him her husband. She hit upon the following expedient. She pre-tended suddenly to be taken ill, and sent for the man of the law, to draw her will —he attended for that purpose. By her will she devised 10,000% in bank stock, to be divided among her three causins, some thousands in bonds and notes to a niece—and a vast landed estate to a fa-vorite nephew. The will being finished, she gave the lawyer a very liberal fee, and enjoined secrecy upon him for some pretended purposes-thus preculding him, from an enquiry into her real circumstances. Need I mention the result? In a fortnight the lady thought proper to be again restored to health. lawyer called to congratulate ber on her restoration-begged permission to visit her, which was politely given. After a short courtship, the desired offer was made. The bargain was concluded, and ratified by the priest. The lawyer's whole estate by his wife consists of an annuity of sixty five dollars.

The above may be relied on as a fact.

Kingston Plebeian.

SHAKESPEARE-A GOOD COOK.

Two gentlemen were talking in a coffee house of the best method of dressing a beef steak. One of them observed, that of all recipes, that given in the words of Macneth, when he deliberates on the intended death of the king, is the best. "If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere

well "It sere done, quickly."

SPARTAN OATH.

The following is a curious specimen of the laconic manner in which state husiness was dispatched amongst the Spar-H. Cornelious Hulic, John Hanthorn, Thomas tans, (translated from the Latin.) "We Harland, Andrew Hunter, Robert Harris, Edith that are as good as you do constitute you; our king, and it you defend our liberties we will defend you; if not, not.

An eminent carcaso-butcher, as meagre in his person as he was in his understanding, being one day in a bookseller's
shop, took up a volume of Churchill's
Poems, and by way of shewing his taste;
repeated with great affectation the full lowing line:

Who rules o'er freemen, should himself be

Then turning to Doctor Johnson who was standing by, What think you of that, Sir ?' (said he,) 'Rank nonsence, it is an assertion without proof, you might as well say,
"Who slays fat oxen should himself be fat."

A humourist asked a citizen, whether he would sooner kiss a pretty girl, of partake of a good feast? The citizen honestly replied, that he should prefer the latter. To which the wag archly rejoined, I never thought you a man of the ton before, but I find now that you have more taste than feeling.

MATRIMONY-BY PINDAR.

Oh! Matrimony! thot art like To Jeremiah's figs—
The good were very good—the bad,
Too sour to give the pigs.

and Marie Steel Notice is hereby Given,

PHAT we, the subscribers, have made appli-cation to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and they have appointed, the 31st day of October next, at the Court House in Bridgeton, at 2 oclock P, M. of said day, to hear-what can be alleged for or against our liberation from con-

finement as insolvent debto George Facemire,

Barnard Duffy,

his Lot Garrison.

Cumberland: Sept. 28, 1818.

NOTICE.

HE accounts of Thomas H. Ogden, surviving Executor of Dayton Newcomb, deceased, Jacob Ware, Jun. administrator of Jacob Ware, deceased, Mary Bateman, and John Webb, ad-ministrators of Nehemiah Bateman, deceased,

T. ELMER, Surrogate.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundy writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, wilbe exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Tuesdy, the third day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the aftehoon 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 Samel Stiil, Randal Marshall and others, said to entain ninety acres more or less, together with allother lands of said defendant: -Seized as the poperty of Benjamin Treen, and taken in execution at the suic of Nicholas Rape

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

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 alledged for or against my liberation from confinement as an in solvent debtor.

Abram B. Ferris. Cumberland, October 5th, 1818-3t

Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given that a writ of attach ment issued out of the court of Common I leas, 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 prothises 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 Cnmberland.

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

Of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Bridgetown, W. N. J. October 1st, 1818 Townships 51 to 54 inclusive, in ranges 11 & 12

B. William Bateman, 2 George Bacon, John Bennett, Edner Bateman Henry Bitters, Enoch Boon, 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, Hannal

E. Benjamin Elmer, Rosanna Erwin, Mrs. Elmer.

F. Hannah Facemire, Eliza Fisier, Mancy G. Jeremiah Genning, Pierce Gould.

I. Matthew Irvine, Esq. Thomas L. Judge,

Matilda Jaquett. K. Sar h H. Kinsey.

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. Messis. M'Keer & Tagert, Lewis Tomlin-

W. Isaac Wynn, Abner Woodruff, David Whitekar, Benjamin Woodbury, 3. Jacob Ware, William Waithman, Achsa Welsh, Mary William

Persons calling for Letters, will please to mei tion that they are advertised. CURTIS OGDEN, P. M.

Bridget n, October 5th, 1818-4t

TO LET.

Por a term of years, the Grist and Saw Mil son Dividing Creeks, in Cumberland count; , formerly occupied by the Lore family:—the repairs are now nearly completed, and the Mil son the Mil will be let with the improvements thereunto be

longing.

Also for sale, or barter for lands in the Western Country, a House and Lots situate in Bridgeton. Also five other pieces of Land, in Salem coun

y, with improvements on a part thereof.

Also two good Horses for sale. For particular: and terms enquire of the subscriber, near Divid

ing Creek Bridge.

Abel F. Randolph.

October 5th, 1818--31

WOOD CARTERS

WANTED TO cart 2000 Cords of WOOD in Antuxe Neck, for which a generous price will b given Apply to

Joshua Brick,

September 14th, 1818-tf

STRATTON & BUCK

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

GOODS,

Amongst which are, ,

CLOTHS, Cassiméres, VELVETS, FLANNELS, BOMBAZETTS,

CALIBOES, CHECKS, . LINENS, MUSLINS, &c.&c

Together with a general assortment of

QUEENSWARE, CHINA GLASS, &c GROCERIES. HARD-WARE,

Which have been purchased principally for ash, and at auction, they offer for sale much be low the common market price, eitler wholesale or retail, for cash, country produce, or the usual

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.

WHEEAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled an act making provision for the estab lishment of additional Land Offices in the territory of Missouri," the President of the United States is authorised to direct the public lands which have been survey ed in the said territory, to be offered for

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

ry; viz:
On the first Monday in January next for the sale of Townships No. 46 to 52 in-clusive and fract'l town- in range 19

ship **53** 48 to 52 and 2 fract'l township 53 48 to 52

On the first Monday is March next, for he sale of Townships 48 to 55 inclusive, in ranges 14 & 25 48 to 50 26 & 27

On the first Monday in May nest, for the sale of

51 to 56 53 to 56 13 - 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 offer-

ed in regular numerical order. Given under my hand, at thk City Washington, this 17th day of July one thousand eight hundred a nd eight riotar

JAMES MONROE. By the President: JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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

July 27, 1818-tM

ed on the third day of March, 1815, enti-tled 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 thelands, acquired by the said treaty, to be offered for sale, when surveyed:

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

Townships number'd 9 to 16 inclusive in range 5

9 to 16 10 to 16 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 he offered for sale in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township atid range.

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

JAMES MONROE. By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS; Commissioner of the General Land Office

Printers who are authorized to, publis the laws of the United States will publish ti above once a week ill tlie first of. January nex arid send their bills to the General Land Office for payment. July 27-4J.

FULLING & DYEING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that noted stand for the above business, nown by the name of Irelan's Mills; and that he intends to carry on Fulling and Dyeing, in its various branches. Those who favour him with their chstom, 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 at

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

Peter T. Whitak r.

July 20th, 1818-10t

CASH

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

CEDARYILLE Woollen Factory.

THE Subscribers ever mindful of past favors, ask of their customers, a continuation of the same, and of the Public in general that patron-

age and support which is indispensible to the wel-fare of the establishment.

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

- Elmer & Bateman, John E. Jeffers.

ELMER & BATEMAN have on hand, at the Factory, an extensive supply of broad and narrow Cloth, Cassimers and Sattinetts, of various colors and different qualities which they would be gled to dispose of by wholesale or retail at

mederate prices.

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

Treasury Department.

Treatily 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 redecmed on the 21st of October next ensuing the date hereof, and that the same will be paid to the respective proprietors, or their attornies duly authorised, on the day before mentioned, at the Treasury in Washington, or at such Loan Office, on the books whereof any portion of said stock may then stand

stock may then stand.

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

aa aforesaid, will cease and determine after the 21st day of October, 1818. - WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury

Printers of newspapers, who are authorised to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above advertise, ment once a week till October next; and send their accounts to the Treasury De-

partment for payment. July 27, 1818—tOc

MOTICE.

By the President of the United States.

Whereas, by an act of Congress passed on the third day of March, 1815, entied on the third day of March, 1815, enti-

perty, 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 Bowers and others.

No. 2 A Lot in the town of Millyille 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 M'Cotmick, lunatic. Conditions made known on the day of sale by

John Wishart, Guardian. September 14th, 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 twenty seventh day of October next; between the shours of 12 and 5 octock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

A Tract of Land;

A Tract of Land;
Situate in the township of Millville; said to contain two thousaids even hundred acres more or less, joins lands of Buck, Potter & Cooper, and Maurice River. Also, a Tract between Littly Robbin Branch, and Parvin's Branch, joins Madice River, containing one hundred acres more of less. Also, a Lot in Millvill, joins the Main and Third streets containing half an acre more on the streets. tess. Also, a Lot containing twenty-five deress more or less; including the Burnt-Mill and Damp attuate near the House of John Sheldon, together with all other lands of the defendant.—Seized ar the property of John Sheldon, and taken in execution at the suit of George Cake, John John

on, Binjamin B. Cooper, David C. Wood and ot ers, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

September 28th, 1818—4t

Confession of Joseph Hare. One of the Mail Rubbers,

with John Alexander, one of his companions, on Thursday, September 10.

Kwas born in the state of Pennsylvania. My mother was called a very clever woman, and my father had always the character of an honest and sober man. When I was about sixteen years of age, my mother died, and from that time was left very much to my own management, and not calculated to control a boy of my ungovernable spirit. My friends soon grew tired of me; and I found I must in a short time, be left to shift for myself, wit jout caring much in what way. went to Philadelphia, and embarked for New Orleans: where I suffered much by privation. To get rid of my embarrass ments, I enlisted in the governour's guard and initiated myself in the art of knocking down people in the streets and robbing them, having associated with some desperate fellows well trained to the like practices. The first person we robbed in this manner, was the captain of the ship Ocean, from whom we took a watch, for which he must have paid at least fifty guineas in France.

At length, fearing we should get noto rious in New Orleans, and hearing that many travellers possessed of considerable sums of money, passed daily through the Choclaw and Chickasaw nations to get to Kentucky, Tennessee, and Pittsburgh, determined to start thence, but not before we made two other robberies. One of my men took \$257 from a countryman. Or my coming up he told me, it was all that he had: I gave him up forty dollars in sil-The same evening I stopped a Spaniard, and took from him his watch and seventeen dollars. He seemed poor, and I telt his watch and part of the money where he got it again. Being now provided for our journey, we all agreed to get some good rifles and three first rate We left the town and went as far as Nushville, in the state of Tennes see, without meeting any adventure. We raked the wilderness from Muscle Shoals, to the Choctaw nation. One day when much latigued with beating up and down we fell in with a company of four men, all of whom I ordered to stand, and stepping up to one that had holsters hefore him told him that I had twelve highwaymen under my command, and the first man that moved should be blown to hell. My two men said, that we had not painted our faces; that we might be known, and that it was better to murder the rascals. than to let them live and tell tales on us. One of the attacked, an ederly man, spoke and said, "for God's sake spare wy life." I told him, that they should be all, that in stant lanched into eternity. I ordered one of my companions to rifle them of their money and watches: when one of them well armed advanced, and stript them of

The place we pitched on, for our habita tion seemed to be a very good retreat, and such as would be likely to shelter us from danger, or the vigilance of justice. It was in the cleft of a rock, where one jutted very much over another, and made a sort of This was near the Chickasaw We had a good feather bed, that we got in the manner following. Meet ing with a family that was moving low down on the Mississippi, I told them, I was an officer stationed at the Chickasaw Bluffs; and as I had a uniform on, they took it for granted; who finding I offered a good price, hunted up their best bed and hedding I paid them well as I promised We got a pot and a little salt. On getting bed into our cave, my companions grew so wearied, that they soon betook themselves to rest, not having an hour's

Shortly after this, we robbed another nation, as they knew no better, and found niards said to the other, that we were out all their business. They spoke Spanish and broken English:—one of them told me, he had a watch that would run any adverture, though constantly on the ly, when he was glad enough to get off—the ly, when he was glad enough to get off—the ly, when he was glad enough to get off—the ly, when he was glad enough to get off—the ly, when he was glad enough to get off—the ly, when he was glad enough to get off—the ly, when he was glad enough to get off—the ly, when he was glad enough to get off—the ly, when he was glad enough to get off—the ly, when he was glad enough to get off—the ly, when he was glad enough to get off—the ly, when he was glad enough to get off—the ly when he was glad enough to get off—the ly when he was glad enough to get off—the ly when he was glad enough to get off—the latter when ly when he was glad enough to get off—the latter when ly when he was glad enough to get off—the latter when ly when he was glad enough to get off—the latter when ly when he was glad enough to get off—the latter when la seven days without winding up, and asked allert; several companies had passed dume, if I would exchange my horse for it. ring this time, but they were too well Thinking that in a very short time I would armed. Early on the seventh week whilst horse I had.

not only make myself master of his watch, I had been walking near the road, no "After some stay in Washington, and but, of his money also; told him, "No Sir, great distance from our cave, there pass-roving in other places, I went to Philadelmy house would run more to my advanded a gentleman, with a servant, both of tage than, his watch but one, so long a whom were well armed. The Patter had time without winding up, which was very a broad sword hung by his side, and a case inconvenient sometimes in the wilderness, of pistols before him. I hastened without where we could get proper fact. My two delay, to the cave, mounted our horses men, were at this time, five or sir miles and overtook them after riding thirty-two from the Chickasaw nation; and finding iniles. On coming up, I teldthem that that the travellers had to put up at the war had been declared between Spain from the Chickasaw nation; and finding in less. On coming up, I teldthem that thousand six hundred dollars in Bauk that the travellers had to put up at the war had been declared between Spain notes, after which I decamped for Baltivery tavere, where my companions then and the United States; and that they more; returning shortly after to Philadel. were, which lay between Bear Creek, and trust deliver up all their money as we phia, I put up at a Mrs. in South street. I had at this time several highway-pany, to inform my men of the chance which offered. One of my fellows would they did with great reluctance, we found hardly hear me to the end, when I told them to contain seven hundred and sever, whose name was Scott; that he put hardly hear had a post addle hear and the men and red and sever, whose name was Scott; that he put had a post and the men a

or which I could not tell, till I weighed tenaoce, said that we had been passing them, I got thirteen thousand dollars in through the Spanish Provinces, to see the after this I fell in with a negro trader, and tisfactorily account for ourselves, the two men came up. One of them asked nim, I had, when he asked me if I did not fire at one just; to which I replied, (people sometimes *missed* **a** thing,) on which we parted. A few hours after this, I fell in on our coming across a small spring, he glad enough to get out of the governour placed his rifle against a tree, whilst he clutches: we now made for New Or about io refresh himself with some brandy and water, some of which he offered me, ling away our money. but I refused taking any, when I snatched up the rifle froin the tree, and told him, I'd take a drink of water with him, after Lhad counted what money he had: and that if he did not instantly deliver up every oenthe had, I would send him where he'd get something hotter than brandy. He delivered all up to me, amounting to two thousand Seven hundred dollars, in gold,

watch let him go.

I now made for the cave, and having secured all our money in belts and bags, and put up at a house kept by an Irishman from New York, who kept a tavern and was a great. sportsman. Twice a and was a great. sportsman. week a great many respectable persons met at his house to play at dice, cards, it of different colours. I and my compaour stock was further diminished by our having to pay one thousand three hun-

We started from this place for Baton Rouge, which is one hundred and thirty ed for Baltimore, where I worked its miles from New Orleans, and belonged to months with a taylor; but, finding the the Spaniards. I got a passport from the living I made none of the best, left it Governous, whose name was Granderse. intended to rob on the road bitween baton tricks, and developed on myself inaccussible. It was overhung with rocks, which he offered me, on condition that and covered with grape vines and bushes, I should join him; the golden bait was and could not be got at without much alluring, particularly at this juncture, climbing; we made a ladder of large grape | We bought two horses a pair, of double vines to let us down to the cave and to immediately made, and a dirk, each. We vince to let us down to the cave and to started a cross the Green Mountain to-ascend by. The cave was twenty feet started a cross the Green Mountain to-wide; the solid rock projecting over the wards Boston through Vermont, and cros-top, nine feet deep, and six feet high. We sed the line into Canada: when we fell hunted up and down here for eight days. in with two travelling gentlemen. About sleep for the preceding three days and On the morning of the ninth, we put our dusk E rode up to one side of the travel-nights; during this time, I employed my- arms in order and went on the look out; ler's gig, and my companion to the other nights; during this time, I employed my arms in order and went on the look out; ler's gig, and my companion to the other self in counting the money, whilst they, as after a few hours we fell in with a compa- I fold them we were highwaymen, and if nothing had happened slept on; the my of five men, who seemed more than a ordered my companion to dismount and booty each of us had after this last exploit, match for our little party, When we take their arms, which he did. We got might have very well served our greedy came up with them, we passed them fifappetites; my share amounted te \$7,000 teen or sixteen paces, when we suddenly hundred dollars, the chief of which was dollars. We lay in the mountain a considerable time during which, we solely subsisted on wild meat, turkey, deer, and raccon. I had been once, during that their money. They at first made some her time in Nashville: I took my horse with sitation, but seeing us bold and resolute, ter his, parted, when I made for New me, my money I hid. When I was there, I having our rifles cocked, and ready to fire, heard that a robbery had been committed, they got down, when I stepped up to them and from the relation, found it, to be the with a dagger in my hand; took from them nour, I was determined they should be with a dagger in my hand; took from them one, of which I had been the principal ag-two cases of pistols and three daggers, my gressor.

two highwayman standing of about fifteen feet, ready to fire should they have made leading the other by a bridle, which beparty in the Cherokee nation, two of them were from St. Augustine, and one from Charleston in South Carolina, three in company. When I fell in with them, I that the I was agent for the Cherokee dollars. As we left them one of the Spannies on Bridge, Here I fell in Nation, as they have no hetter and found in soil to the Cherokee dollars. As we left them one of the Spannies of Trenton Bridge, Here I fell in the characteristic of the Spannies of Trenton Bridge, Here I fell in the characteristic of the Spannies of Trenton Bridge, Here I fell in the characteristic of the spannies of Trenton Bridge, Here I fell in the characteristic of the spannies of

mounted my horse, and rode off for the

with the company; our faces had been ing to about three thousand five hundred miles of his house, we effected the robbery of the cell to get out; but any person painted like the Indians, when bound for dollars. After this we determined to war. The party was pretty well armed; take a farewell of this cave, after a stay was executed at Baltimore, together I rode up to them, they all started at see- of about two months, and having made ing us. I told them we were Indians, that twenty-six thousand seven hundred dol-did not think it much harm to take money lars. We proceeded to Pensacola, and from white people, and, that if they raised put up at the principal inn there, where one of their hands to fire on us, we would a number of French and Spanish officers send everyone to eternity. On the pack stopt. Here we spent our time, in balls, horse we found three hundred doubloons; routes, and gambling, till our money was and seven hundred and four pieces of dif-nearly gone. We left Pensacola, and ferent sizes, a large quantity of gold in started for Baton Rouge, where, on our bars, 30 weight of it. With the owners, arrival, were sent for by the Governour I found seventy four doubloons, and five and conducted to the garrison by a priest my father being of an easy disposition, silver dollars, four hundred French who was his interpreter. The Gover-

guineas and-sixty seven pieces, the value nour after viewing us, with a stern counof which I could not tell, 'till I weighed tenaoce, said that we had been passing gold, from the company. A day or two fortification!, and that if we did not sa being by myself was desirous to try what would send us to the mines. I produ-I could do, I rode up on his left side, told ced the passport that I had obtained from him to deliver his money, and that if he did not drop the gun off his shoulder, 1 We were, however, lodged in the guard would send him to hell in a second. He house, and to remain there till he could turned the muzzle towards me to fire and hear from Pensacol, about us; they took made such a smoke, that when I fired I every cent of money from us. 1 hired could not see. My horse jumped, and my a man to post off without delay for Penhat fell off; at the same time I descried sacola, to get what letters and recomtwo men up the road, I had not hurt the mendations he rossily could from the trader in the least, and let him go off as officers who were equainted with us, fast as his horse could carry him. I picked as well as from the ady of the house up my bat, and remounted; by this time where we boarded, whose son was well known by the governour. On the four, me if I had seen any deer there; I told teenth day my messenget returned, accompanied by the son of the lady, who had a uninber of letter in favour of us, and gave so good an eccount of us, that we were ordered to be released forthwith a man who had a rifle. He told me with: after it had cost us near two thou he had been to St. Louis'to buy land, anti sand dollars. We left Baton Rouge, clutches: we now male for New Or leans, where we stopt we months fooling away our money. On finding but seven hundred dollars it my purse, I resolved once more on pushing for the highway with my companions. ingly pushed for Nashville, in the State

of Tennessee. Here, we found a man, bound for the state of Georgia. We left the town and lay in wait for him, & rob bed him of nine hundred and seventy lollars in bank notes and silver. anti a small bag of silver; I returned the days after this, my comrades being at a latter, and not caring to strip him of his tavern in Knosville, I fell in and joined company with a drover, on his way to Virginia, who I supposed to have been pretty flush of money, I determined to we mounted our horses next day and bid rob him. When we got into Franklim adieu to it. We made for New Orleans, county, Va. a favourable spot presented itself about fifteen miles from the Courthouse, where I robbed him of his horse, and four hundred aild fifty dollars, and rode off as fast as possible. after, I was taken, shortly after going to billiards, and a curious game called the bed, at a house on the r ad where I stop-"United Stabell" with thirty two figures on ped, thinking the pursuit was over, where ped, thinking the pursuit was over, when the house was surrounded by fourteen or nions lost a great deal of money here and fifteen men, (acquaintances of the drover) who had pursued me, and I was put in prison. When my trial came on, dred dollars, to a French gentleman as a was sent to the Penitentiary for eight compecsation for a trunk of his that had years. I had the good luck after a servibeen broken open and robbed by one of tude of five years to be releasea, in consequence of my good conduct whilst prisoner. After being released, I start

the Spaniards. I got a passport from the living I made none of the best, left it Governour, whose name was Grandpree. I for New York. Here I pursued my old Rouge and Pensacola. About 80 miles endless train of miseries. My spirits from Pensacola, we fixed on a cave for a were once more recruited on meeting with rendezvous, which seemed to answer our an old acquaintance who had Seven hun-purpose remarkably well; it being almost dred dollars in his possession, part of nour, I was determined they should be mine, and next morning went to his sta-ble, and stole them out. I mounted one with two gentlemen, one of them seized in y horse by the bridle, I jumped off, and seiz-

city of Washington, where I sold the phia, and in a short time after, made a robbery on the road that leads from Chester to the Lancaster turnpike. At the tavern where I stopt, there was a couple of men, who looked like rich Germans. I stole into their room, and took from one them one them they had a pack saddle, he was so tenty four pieces of gold, and in a port up at Myer's tavern (in Philadelphia) and lifelighted; and swore I was a devil of a mussian which the servant had belind was about to start for Harrisburgh, who had belind to smelling out game.—We him, was five hundred pieces more; the supposed to have a considerable deal tracted without loss of time, and made off pieces were of different sizes, the lar money. After having dogged Scott a long or the woods, shortly after, we fell in gest of which fell to my share, amount-time, at length when within about six

after some trifling resistance; but, he was entry leading to these cells, can get acc forced to yield to our superior force. He to them, by taking out the broomstick gave up his pocket book, which contained unscrewing the hook to which the di one thousand eight hundred dollars. We is fastened. Lewis Hare, whose punistript his horse of both saddle and bridle ment was commuted by the President so that he could not pursue us. We then consideration of his youth, from death started for Philadelphia, where we arrived ten years imprisonment, was not so

A few weeks before this, I married a under sentence of death; and as young girl, 17 years of age, of respectable weather was oppressively warm, and connexions, who had been brought up in was not necessary to guard him with New York; I purchased a horse and gig, same degree of vigilance as the others and took my wife to Boston, where we inner door of his room was left open remained till I had got rid of all my mo- the air. Lewis Hare had expressed ney. I thought it time to send her to her much submission and resignation in friends, which I did telling her I had a fate, and his youth excited so much great deal of business, to transact: the fact paty, that suspicion was fulled asleep was, I intended to replenish my pockets procured by some means, a pen knife, by another exertion on the highway. Scott large blade of which had been conver the drover, followed me here, but did into a saw. With this, after a labour not prosecute me, he being unable to iden- several days, he sawed off his trons, tify my person. I robbed a man at a ta- having got out of his cell into the entry wern near Boston of four hundred dollars, putting his arm through the cross band which he had got for some property, he the outer door, and taking out the brook sold; after this I started for New York, and from thence to Philadelphia, where I other cells, and Joseph Hare and Alexanders of the control of t staid but a few days, when I parted for der, were enabled to saw off their in Princeton, New-Jersey. Here I put up The turnkey usually visited them eve at a stage tavern, and fell in with a mer- night about dark to see that they were chant bound for New York. I robbed their cells; and their plan was, to secre his trunk, which contained thirty thou- themselves by the entry door, and wh sand dollars, and started again for Phila- the turnkey came down at night, to ru delphia. I was apprehended the next day rast him and make their escape. The when eating my dinner, at a tavern, and termoon, however, that they made the committed to prison. I was tried at the escape, understanding that Somerville Courthouse, and was sentenc- keepers were in town, and that the tur ed to the state prison for five years. Af- key was coming down to the cells, the ter serving twenty four months, I was became impatient to escape, (having the discharged on account of my good con- irons of and determined to embrace the duct: Immediately after my being set at oppartunity. Accordingly having secret liberty, I made for Philadelphia, where ed themselves by the entry door, when I fell in with an honorable thief, by the the turnkey came down between five and name of Alexander; shortly after this, the six o'clock, P. M. to carry provisions to idea struck me of robbing the United some of the prisoners, they rushed pas States mail. Alexander approved of it him as soon as the door was opened; and and agreed to join me. I also persuaded the upper doors being open, they goton a young man, whose name I shall not of the jail. The alarm was instantly given mention, to join us in the scheme. We and pursuit commenced. Lewis Have provided ourselves with arms and set out was caught, a short distance from the jail. to complete the deed for which we are on the banks of the falls; Alexander, was now going to die. About two or three overtaken a short distance on the Yok miles this side of Havre-de-grace, I made road; and Joseph Hare, was taken used them help me to build a fence across the the corner of the Penitentiary wall, where road, before the mail passed that way on the had dropped down, exhausted and drits way to Philadelphia from Baltimore. hilitated by their long confinement in We saw the lamp burning on the stage; as it mas coming towards us we observed mind necessarily attendant upon the two men in the stage; whom we found to situation, that they were completely exbe the driver and a passenger. I was soon hausted before they had ran two hundred along side of the driver, and told him we were highwaymen, and that there were six of us. I could not see whether they had arms or not; but, on inquiry, found the passenger to have one pistol which was loaded. I told him not to be scared, that he should not be hurt, and that if he had ten thousand dollars with him, he should ten thousand dollars with him, he should for property placed under their charge by not lose one of them. I told them I should their guests. But few inn-keepers, we be obliged to secure them until I got the money out of the mail. We took them into the woods, where I left Alexander and the other to tie them together, whilst I had been employed in taking off the mail and opening the letters, which took up three full hours. When I was done, we took the passenger and driver out from the woods gon. Before we left them I went and felt the rope on the passenger's arm, and said it would do. I asked bim if I might look at his watch to see what time of night it was: he answered in the affirmative and found it to be near two o'clock. I told him his tiffcame to the defendant's house, with

into his pocket; he said it was a family piece, and thanked me very politely. I then asked the driver which was the swiftest horse, I mounted him and we started for Baltimore. When it came daylight, we seemted the moneyest-was chiefly in Bank notes, and amounted to sixteen thousand nine hundred dollars. I got for my share seven thousand five hundred, having been exposed to all the danger, and doing the robbery myself. The second night after the robbery we arrived safe in Baltimore; and early on the following morning, Alexander parted from us, with a promise of lad and I, (who was my brother) went to

The circumstances of our trial, and the sentence, the citizens in general are too well acquainted with. Fourteen years had followed the profession of a highwayman, Juring which, my offences have been great the inn-keeper liable, it was not necessatively the goods of the first skeep. The trially the goods of the first skeep. The

and manifold, but, I have the consolation of reflecting that I never caused one drop of blood to be spilt. My hour is now fast ger case than the present. There the serpproaching and I feel the supporting vant to the plaintiff came to the inn of the roodness, receive my soul. Amen.
JOSEPH HARE.

Hare, himself. Joseph and Lewis Hare, and Alexan-goods as any other guest; and that the ler, were confined in separate cells, and goods need not be in the special keeping leavily ironed. The cells had each two of the landlord to make him liable. theet iron, and an outer, cross bar iron keeper far such losses, arises from the nalor. To the outside of the inner door, sattached a strong chain which factor. s attached a strong chain, which fastens, by special license. He holds out a general when the two doors, are shut, upon a hook invitation to all travellers to come to his n the outer cross bar door, which is screw-house and he receives a reward for his hosnd up very tight. One of the cross bars of pitality. The law in return, imposes on he outer door extends about two feet along him corresponding duties, one of which is. he wall, when the door is shut, and fixes to protect the property of those whom he

entry leading to these cells, can get acc verely ironed, as the other two, who hilitated by their long confinement irons, want of exercise, and the auxiety

From the Ohio Repository, Sept. 22.

Important to innkeepers .- The following case, copied from the 14th volume of Johnson's Reports, page 175 determines how far the law deems inn-keepers liable believe, are aware of their responsibility for property thus deposited.

IN SUPREME COURT. Clute against Wiggins .- In errour on certiorari to a justice's court. Wiggins, a wagoner, brought an action on the case against Clute, a tavern-keeper, to recover the value of several bags of wheat and barley, stolen from the sleigh of the plaintiff, during the night, while he was enter ained

as a guest in the house of the defendant At the trial before the justice, it was proved that the defendant kept a tavern, was an elegant one, and put it back a load of wheat anti barley, and was there received as a guest for the night; that his put into the defendant's stable, and his sleigh, with the wheat and barley, "was put into the wagon-house of the plaintiff, where it had been usual for the defendant to receive loads of that description." The next morning it was discovered that the door of the wagon-house had been broken open, and all the wheat and barley stolen from the plaintiff's sleigh.

The justice gave judgment for the plain-

tiff for twenty-five dollars, with costs. Weston for the plaintiff in errour, conreturning again after breakfast, the young tended, that the general rule of law as to lad and I, (who was my brother) went to purchase some ready made clothes, we fitted ourselves out quite dashy: the articles I fitted on was to have cost me one hundred and ten dollars. Whilst we were employed in fitting on the clothes, two men, whom the owner of the shop had sent for, he, suspecting us to be the mail robbers, a profit in keeping the horse of a transcript of the shop had sent for the horse of a transcript of the shop had sent for the horse of a transcript of the shop had sent for the horse of a transcript of the shop had sent for the horse of a transcript of the shop had sent for the horse of a transcript of the shop had sent for the horse of a transcript of the shop had sent for the horse of a transcript of the shop had sent for the horse of a transcript of the shop had sent for the horse of a transcript of the shop had sent for the horse of a transcript of the shop had sent for the horse of a transcript of the shop had sent for the horse of a transcript of the shop had sent for the horse of a transcript of the shop had sent for the horse of a transcript of the shop had sent for the horse of a transcript of the shop had sent for the horse of a transcript of the shop had sent for the horse of a transcript of the shop had sent for the horse of a transcript of the shop had sent for the horse of a transcript of the whom the owner of the shop had sent for, veller, the inn-keeper is hable, for he has he, suspecting us to be the mail robbers, come in and a pprehended us. We were the court, examined, and sent then before the Court, examined, and sent the court, examined, and examined the court, examined, and examined the court, examined, and examined the court, examined the cour The circumstances of our trial, and could make the defendant liable as a bai-

hand of my Divine Saviour, through whose defendant, and asked the defendant's wife intercession I 100k forward to a crown to take care of his goods until the next day effolion ghis in the term of the country of the c cause the house was full of parcels. The servant then sat flown in the inn, and had some liquor; and put the goods on the floor behind hiin; and when he got up, af-Narrative of the escape and reapprehen ter sitting a short time, the goods were sion, of Joseph and Lewis Hare, and missing. The court held, that as the ser-Alexander, communicated by Joseph vant was sitting in the inn as a guest, he was entitled to the same protection for his

hey put a broom stick which is a sufficient. On general principles applicable to this security against any attempt made inside subject, the defendant is liable for the loss

sustained in this case. He received the plaintiff as his guest for the night, with his loaded sleigh and horses. The sleigh with his contents was put into an out house appurtenant to the inn, "where it had been usual for the defendant to receive loads of that description." The doors of his wagon-house were broken open, from which it may be inferred that the building was close and the door feetened in such a manclose, and the door fastened in such a manner as to promise security. The bags of grain, therefore, may be deemed to have been infra hospitium; and being so, it is not necessary to prove negligence in the inn-keeper, to make him liable for the loss. -Judgmeut affirmed.

New York, Sep. 29.

"Honest Thieves."-On Sunday morn ing, whilst the prisoners, brought up by the watch, were under examination, a yellow woman presented herself at the police of-fice and demanded entrance. A stiff contest ensued between her and the watchman, attending the door, he refusing and she in sisting on admittance; that she come there to get justice done her. She fikally entered, came up in great style before the justice, and proceeded with her complaint as follows: "Justice I be a very disorderly woman, I get drunk, fight, and raise h—I; am not long aut of Bridewell, and wants to go back." I be not fit to be out of prison, I ought now be sent to penitentiary, I want you to send me there." It, being well George Souder, known that her complaint was substantially true, her demand of justice was complied with as to commitment, and she went off highly gratified hearing her mitti-mus for Bridewell.—Columbian.

Hugh R.Merseilles,*Samuel Seeley.* Jarvis W. Brewster, William Wethe

Amusing Perplexities. — The French translator of Franklin's correspondence, has made a true French blunder. Franklin's John Swinney, lin somewhere says, 'People imagined' that an American was a kind of Yahoo." Upon this the translator makes, the following note: 'Yahoo. It must be an animal. affirmed that it is the Opossum: but I have not been able to find the wbrd Yahoo in acy dictionary of Natural History.' !!!-This reminds us of an anecdote also founded on one of Swift's admirable works. tleman saw a person poring over an Atlas, and seemingly disconcerted by some want of success. Can't you find what you want, said he: 'or can I assist you?' I don't know (was the reply) for I have been looking two hours through all latitudes and longitudes, and cannot discover this cursed Lilliput any where'!! Lit. Pan.

[A French translator employed to translate "Pringle on the Diseases of the Army," was exceedingly perplexed when Pringle stated that "many of the soldiers where cured by drinking frielly of the Dog and Duck water." The Dog and Duck is the sign of a tavern near London at which there is a spring of mineral mater. Of this the translator knew prothing but as he at which there is a spring of mineral mater. Of this the translator knew nothing, but as he knew the phrase "Dog and Duck Water," would be commented upon, and he did not choose to appear ignorant, he added the following information by way of note—"Dog and Duck Water." A Dog and a Duck to be boiled a competent time in water, and the patient to drink the soup freely.—D. Press]

NEW LONDON, Sept. 30. Gen. Bernard, col. M'Crea, capt. War rington and capt. Elliot? have been engaged for some days past. in examining this harbor and the waters adjacent, for the pur. pose of fixing on a suitable scite for a naval doubt be a sufficient inducement for the lepot, They have now left here for New. port, in the schr. Hornet.

> Nonzolk, Sept. 29. From France.

Capt. Lockyer, of the brig Syro of Phi ad. arrived here yesterday in 43 days from Marseilles, informs, that at the time of her departure, the most perfect tranquillity prevailed throughout France, that the people were daily becoming more attachtd to the king and his government, by whom every effort was making for the general prosperity and happiness. The duke Augouleme was very unpopular.-Capt. states, that the report received at New fork some time since of an insurrection in france, is utterly unfounded—that busi-

m the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Oct. 3. kets were dull, and but little business bing. We understand, that Mr. J Hararrived as a passenger in the brig.

less was in a state of stagnation, and the

narkets extremely dull.

Wew Cotton Crop — The Augusta Herof the 23d ult. mentions, that about the bales of the new crop of Cotton been brought to that market. The sames are said to be "tolerable."

Sickness at Amelia. - The com. Porter, thalf the troops on that island are under to the hospital with sickness. my of the inhabitants are also sufferunder the disease which is so comin that climate during the hot sea-

We learn by the Cam. Porter from St. thousand Indiana and oes had collected in the neighborhood St. Augustine, and become troublesome the frontier inhabitants of Georgia. It seven said they had encroached yo far rards Sr. Mary's as to render the cornpication with ttie southern borders un-N. Y. Paper.

rived in Lynhaven Bay on Saturday, rench Corvette La Coquette, lieut. dt. Henry de Villeneuve, 20 days from ique, bound to Annapolis, with deses from the governor of that island. elt Martinique 1st September.—Bea-

THE WHIC.

BRIDGETON, OCTOBER 12, 1818.

Cumberland Nominations.

The following is the list of persons riominated to the different offices designated, as candtdates at the election which takes place on the 13th inst. Those markthus (*) have declined.

COUNCIL,

Jacob Shull Ebenezer Seeley,*

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

SHERIFF. Samuel Seeley, Dan Simkina, David Lupton.

CORONERS.

David Reed John Rose Jarvis W. Brewster, William Wetherby. John Lanning, Jun. Isaiah Dunlap. Edmund Sheppard, William Bevin, Jun. David Sheppard, James B. Hunt. John E. Jeffers

Congressional Election.

The last Elizabeth-town paper in publishing the ticket recommended by the Republican Convention which met at Tren tton on the 30th ult. has substituted the name of Merriman Smith for Ephraim Bateman. This must have arisen either from a misstatement made to the editor, from misapprehension, or from a wilful design of misleading the public by stating what is not the fact. The public services! the talents and industry of Doct. Bateman were too well known to the convention and too highly appreciated, to permit thein to exclude him from the ticket.

In a late Newark paper Charles Kinsey and Lewis Condict are recommended to be supported for Congress id the place of Henry Southard and John Condit. The latter gentlemen are recommiended by the Republican convention of Delegates from the several counties of this state:

The preceding facts and information derived from letters, afford strong ground For apprehension that some insidious attempt will be made to the eastward to prevent the success of the Republican ticket agreed upon in the usual mode; and will no Republicans of this county to come to the polls and by voting the Republican ticket For Congress aid in defeating the schemes of their opponents.

TO THE

Democratic Republicans OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

The delegates appointed in the several counties, to select persons to represent the state of New Jersey, in the House of Representatives of the sixteenth Congress of the United States, met at Trenton this day, and with much pleasure assure their constituents, that they have accomplished the object of their appointment with as much unanimity, and general satisfaction as on me differ will always arise in an assembly so numerous, By the brig James Scott, in 24 days from all parts of the state, nor can it be supposed, that every one mill return perfectly supposed, that every one mill return perfectly satisfied with the measures that have been adopt ed. But, so long as that fundamental principle Ri, an American, who was captured in of republicanism shall be acquiesced in, that the Miranda expedition, and who has rethe minority shall submit to the will of the major and a prisoner until a very recent date rity—a partial disagreement as to men or men sures, can have no unfavorable tendency. The deportment of your delegates, whilst discussing the several subjects which came under their notice, the harmony which prevailed throughout. and at the close of their session, and their zeal manifested by all, to support those republican principles, which it has been their delight to see maintained in the state of New Jersey, far St. Mary's brings the information many years, are sure pledges, that though some of your delegates, may not have been gratified in all their wishes-yet that their measures as a body, will receive the cheerful support of all.

After a patient investigation of the merits of the candidates, and of their claims to your suffrages, we have selected the following persons to represent the state of New Jersey, in the sixteenth Congress of the United States, viz:

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

It may be thought unnecessary to call on you to support the election of persons thus selected and whose characters are so well known. But as we are ignorant of the course, which may be pursued by our political adversaries, we conceive it proper, to recom .end to you not to rely too much either on their apparent unconcern, or your own

strength, but to be prepared to meet any sudden | emanation of immortality. Yes-he has a and secret attempt which may be made to defeat you. We exhort you to attend the elections give in your votes and thus secure beyoisd all doubt, the success of your candidates.

Permit us further to observe, that for many years, the cause of republicanism has not been in greater danger, than at present—Not from any real change in the sentiments of the people, but from an apathy on the part of the republicans and an insidious pretence on the part of the federalists, that they have ceased to "cherisha party spirit, and that there no longer exists any cause of difference between them and ourselves. That party spirit may cease, that it may be banished from our legislature, arid our courts of justice, and the whole community be actuated by motives of equity, and good will to all without dis tinction, is the wish of every good man. And whenever we see our adversaries make advances to this desirable end, in sincerity and in truth wre shall be happy to meet them in the same spirit. But shall we rely upon mere promises unsupported by acts? Should they not give us some proof of their sincerity? Have they not had it in thir power to do so? Did not the last session of the Legislature present a fair opportu-

But we prbear to particularize. We invite you individully, before you yield to their policy, to examine peir conduct, and find, if you can, a single ach in support of their professions of peace and moderation, which they are daily make ing for noother purpose, than to lull you into an ideal scurity, whilst they seize upon all the power of te state.

Impressed with the belief, that our safety depends upd our active exertions, we call on you fellow citiens to come forward at the ensuing election, and support with all your power, your candidate, not only for Congress but the State Legislatule.

Be united among ourselves, lay aside local and partial objections, and by a strong expression of your will, convince your opponents that your strength is undiminished, and that you are neither indifferentto your rights, nor to be deceived by words.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Conven-

A. MUNN, Chairman. THOMAS CHAPMAN, Secretary

Trenton, September 30, 1818.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH. NO.II.

A word to Parents on religious Education THE religious education of youth, whether as viewed by the Politician, the Philosopher, or the Christian, is an sobject of the highest interest, and most impressive importance. So weak is mere hu-man reason, vo powerful the impulse of sensuality, and so vivid the illusions of worldly hope, that unless we carry the lamp of religion in our heart, and be guided by the instructions of heaven, we tannot hope to act consistently, as citizens: to discharge the duties of humanity, as ment or as christians, to prepare, in the pleasing prospect of its pure delights, for the concerns of an eternal scene. To bring up ou children in ignorance of their relation to God and their neighbor, and of the duties arising from it, is to do them an injury which the repentance of an eternity cannot repair. It is depriving them of their birth-right. It is sealing up the eyes of their mind. Seeing that they are born in a Christian land, they have as great a moral right to the light of knowledge, and the instructions of Heavenly wisdom, as they have a natural right to the air which the breathe, or to the light of the sun, in whose beams they rejoice. Zo neglect their education is to brutalize them:—and to instruct merely their intellectual part, is to furnish them with weapons, without showing them how, or with whom, they are to wage offensive or defensive war. The consequence is, that feeling themselves possessed of intellectual power, without any particular motive, further than the suggestions of the selfish, or brutal principle to direct them in the employment of it; like a sword put into the hands of a fool, it is turned to the annoyance and injury of their neighbor. Livery wise parent will therefore, cultivate, with superior care, the hearts of the little immortals, with whose education our Heavenly Father has entrusted him. Give his WILL-PRINCIPLE a bias to the ways of piety and virtue, and you atone for not confering knowledge, or securing the smiles of fortune. Teach your children what things they ought to love, and what to hate; what they ought to value, and what to contemn; what ought to excite their joy, and what to awake their grief; what they ought to hope for and desire, and what they should fear and avoid; -- and you teach them that which is requisite, and well adapted to form them for all that is amiable and useful—for all that is really good and truly glorious.

But parents and Christians! when you have educated and instructed your own children, have you done all the duties you owe to the rising generation?—In training up your own children, you have done much,—and the sweet peace and satisfaction of your own hearts, the approbation of your conscience, and the blessing of your God, will be your rich reward. But is there no unfortunate young ones among you—the hapless victims of poverty, or, of what is more lamentable than poverty of parental ignorance or neglect? Must these poor innocents be ruined-must they be debarred from listening to the instructions of wisdom, and sitting at the feet of knowledge, because their parents are poor, or ignorant, or wicked ?—O surely not. Look at that little cherub, smiling in rags and wretchedness; -he smiles, -for he is yet unconscious of a crime; he sees not the ruin to which he is exposed,—he knows not the dangers that await him. Do not turn away your eyes from him with contempt or indifference;—for within that

soul, as capable of pleasure or of pain,as wonderful in its properties,—as insatia-ble in its desires,—as vast in its powers, as divine in its origin,—as dignified, as deathless as your own. And will you, for the sake of evading some trifling inconvenience, or of saving a paltry dollar, will you leave this little angel, defence less and unprepared, to encounter all the evils and corruptions of the world; and helpless and ignorant, to be boine away the current of temptation into the whirlpools of guilt and the shoreless ocean of despair;—to become, in this world the seducer of your children, and the pest of man,—in the nest, the associate of demons, and the foe of God ?-- No, no, every tibre of your heart repels the inhuman idea. Then look around you. Do you see children in your neighborhood, growing

up in ignorance of reading, of religion, of

themselves, of their Creator and Preserver? Have you done all in your power bo procure them the benefits of education?—It is not enough to say, "that you have done what you could for your own children, and let others do as they please by theirs,—it is no concern of yours." You must be very ungrateful, indeed, to God, for his graciously giving you the power of conferring the sacred advantages of a suitable education upon your own offspring, if you withhold your hand from aiding those, whom he has left undistinguished by such liberality,-whom he has left at your door, in order to dráw forth, and exercise your benevolence. As these children, if left tar the consequences of their forlorn situation, may become hurtful to society, and injurious even to your own family, by their licentious manners and profligate example; your duty to the community, to your children, and to God,—the voice of mercy, and the demands of justice, all unite in claiming your exertions in their behalf. It is not sufficient to profess "that you pity them, and if any thing could be done, you would endeavou to do a part." I do not hesitate to assert that if you are sincerely willing to do something; you will not be at a loss for an expedient to accomplish it. Were your neighbour's house in flames, would you be satisfied to let it burn down before your eyes, without any effort towards its preservation, farther than the cold remark, that "it is a picty, and if any thing could he done; you are willing to do a part?" You would not—And can you see your neighbor's children exposed to flames unquenchable, without one effort to snatch them as brands from the burning Assuredly not. The poor; and the ignorant, and the dissolute, are instruments in the hands of Providence for the trial of our obedience and meekness, and the exercises of our patience and charity; and if we neglect the commandment, "to love our neighbor as ourselves,"—if we deny them a share in the blessings we enjoy,—
if we allow them to perish without an effort, to be instrumental in their preservation-we may tremble to ask "of whom shall their blood be required?" In the name, therefore of all that can awaken your benevolence and excite your compassion; by your affection for your children, by your regard for your own mental peace by your love to a God of mercy, of good ness and of grace, he prevailed upon to stretch out the hand of kindness and relief to your fellow-creatures; and regardless of the wickedness you may witness, the itconveniences you may incur, or the ingratitude you may experience, step forward and endeavour to rescue evesy neglected child from ignorance and immorality-from guilt, irreligion, temporal pain, and eternal wretchedness.

An article under "Ceresburgh, Ken-tucky," states, that the court house of the county in which that place is situated, had been destroyed by fire, and that all the records of wills, title deeds of lands, &c. ate destroyed.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, Oct. 7. Latest from Europe .- The elegant ship forenoon, in 40 days from Liverpool. the politeness of Mr. Newby, a passenger in her, we are indebted for the Liverpool Courier of the 26th of August, containing London dates to the 24th inclusive, and Shipping Lists of the same date. The Guerrier frigate, commodore Macdonough, which sailed from Boston on the 25th of July last, with G. W. Campbell, Esq. American minister to the Court of St. Petersourg, arrived at Cowes, (Eng.) on the 22d of August. It was reported in Londonaad puhlished in papers at that place, that the commercial treaty, in negociation at Paris, between France and the United States, is, for the present, entirely at a stand; the conferences, on the part of France, being discontinued. The United States, some-time ago, were also refused a commercial treaty with Holland. A London paper of the 22d of August states that his excellenby Mr. Gallatin, ambassador of the United States to his most Christian Majesty, appointed to negociate a com-mercial treaty between the United States and Great Britain, had arrived at the London Hotel, Albemarle street.

Lord Cochrane has actually sailed from Boulogne for South America, as supposed, and has taken his wife with him. He went in a vessel named the Rose.

Insubordination still exists among the cotton spinners; and there seems to he no disposition among them to return to work until their demands are complied with:

Intelligence from Bohemia announces that Field-Marshal Prince Blucher has fallen ill at Schlan, and that his situation is alarming.

The American ship Zephyr, Bruntnall, arrived at Cowes (Eng.) on the 21st Aug. little bosom pants a heart, inspired by an in 170 days passage from Canton.

The account this morning from Kew is hat "her majesty continues better." The manufacturers of this town have this week raised the price of weaving 1s. pe cwt. or about 10 per cent on the sort of goods most generally manufactured in this

neighborhood.—Preston Chron.
A verdict of 150l. sterling has been ob tained against the proprietors of a coach from Hastings to London, for injury sus-tained by the plaintiff in being over turned

by the negligence of the driver, &c.

Lord Castlereagh will set off in the first week of September, to attend the congress at Aix-la-Chapelle.

The domesties of Bonaparte and Count Bertrand, who arrived a few days ago in the Thames from St. Helena, have taken their departure for Hamburg. Gen. Count Witgenstein has taken the

command of the Russian army of the south, that is to say, on the Turkish frontier, in lieu of count Benningsen, who has quitted the service of the emperor.

A public procession has taken place at Paris, on secount of the long continued drought, and solemn prayers for rain have been offered up.

The Dandies have adopted great econo-

my in the article of linen. The shirt is almost universally exploded as an old fashioned incumbrance. A modern beaux's complete dress suit of linen consists only of a collar, a pair of wristbands and neckcloth. The whole may be conveniently carried in a pocket book.

It is asserted in the Paris papers, that the opening of the congress of Aix-la-Chap-elle, is deferred, and definitely for the 27th of September next. It is conjectured, that the sovereigns who will assemble in that town, will remain there two or three months.

MARRIED,

At Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. M'Cartee, Lucius Q. C. ELMER, Esq. of Bridgeton, to Miss. CATHARINE HAY of the county of Phila-

NOTICE.

On Wednesday, THE 14th INSTANT.

THERE will be sold, at Public Vendue, at the STORE-HOUSE of the Subscribers, at Port Elizabeth, a general assortment of

Dry-Goods, Groceries and HARDWARE, Crockery, Earthen & Tin Ware,

Hats, Shoes, &c. &c. ALSO, a variety of other articles, too tedious to mention. The Sale will positively commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when conditions will be made

B. Fisler & Sons. October 12, 1818-1t

Sheriff's Sale.

By Virtue of sundry Writs of Fieri Facias, to, me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Thursday the fifteenth day of this instant, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder in

Bridgeton, the Sloop Friendship,

Together with the apparatus belonging to said sloop, as she now lays at the wharf. Seized as the property of John Waithman, and taken in execution at the suit of Richard Wood, Georg-Bacon, Thomas R. Sheppard, Mark M. Shep-pard and Isaac Browning, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. October 12th, 1818—It

Adjourned Sale.

THE Sale of tile Lands of Jeremiah Smith Joseph Smith and Uriah Garrion, is adjourned until Wednesday the 21st of October, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 P. M.

DAN SIMKINS. Sheriff. October 12th, 1818.

Adjourned Sales.

THE Sale of the Lands of Isaac King, and James Jones, is adjourned until Thursday the 23d day of October, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P.M.

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.
October 12th, 1818.

Adjourned Sales;

The Sale of the Lands of John Webb, Levin Bond, Stephn Bailey and iienry 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

Bloomfield M'Ilvaine, BEING ENGAGED IN THE

PRACTICE OF THE LAW, N the City of Philadelphia, respectfully offers his professional services to his friends in his

native state, with a hope of meriting by fidelity and attention the confidence they may place in Dwelling and Office at No. 74, South 6th Street.

Philadelphia, Sep. 28th, 1813-tf

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 a Shal-

lop's Boat. The owner is requested to come fore-ward, prove property, pay charges, and take it

Adam Hoover.

Milville, Sept. 29, 1818-31.

States.

lands acquired by the said treaty to be of surveyed in the said territory, to be offer-

fered for sale when surveyed:
THEREFORE I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby de-

On the third Monday in October next, ranges 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 15; and of twe-ships 14, 15, 16, in ranges 14 and 16 of the ships 14, 15, 16, in ranges 14 and 16 of the At the seat of justice for Howard Counland district is the Alabama territory, directed by law to be sold at Milledgeville, ty, in the said Territory, on the first Monexcepting such lands as have been reserved ay in September and November next, ed by law for the support of schools, or for and three weeks, after each of the said excepting such lands as have been reserved by law for the support of schools, or for and three weeks after each of the said other purposes, each public sale shall continue open for two weeks, and no longer, ships shall be offered at each sale: The town lots, and other lands, shall be offered at each sale: The two lots, and other lands, shall be offered at each sale: The first to be in a square form, and to include the solder of the same with the rest. It is a square of the same with the rest. The sale is regular numerical order. lots, sections, townships and ranges.

that the offices of the register and receiver ately east of the first, and in the same of public mionies for the said district, shall form; excepting from sale in each district, sand dollars, be appropriated, out f any moneys the lands which have been or may be resaid town of Cahaba, on the first day of Jawary, 1819.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the thirtieth day of JAMES MONROE

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

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

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

WHEREAS, by an Act of Congress, passed on the passed on the 3d of March, 1817, entitled if An act to anthorise the appointment of a Surveyor for the lands in the northern part of the Mississippi territory, and the sale of certain lands therein described, and the President of the United States is authorised to select certain lands, for soites for towns, and cause the said lands to be grants of lands in the Territory of stebiesan. for towns, and cause the said lands to be grants of lands in the Territory of Juchigan, laid off into town lots, and the said lots to the President of the United States is authorised. be offered for sale-

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, Presi-Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare anti-make know, thet public sales for the disposal of the lots in the town of Marathon, (heretofore called Milton's Blue) on the south bank of the river Tennessee, (near the head of the Muscle Shoals) in Alshama Territory, shall be held at Huntsville, in the said territory, on the second Monday in October nest.

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

JAMES MONROE. By the President.

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner General Land Office.

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

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

JOHN GARDINER,

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

Sheriff's Sales.

tue 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 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bri geton,

A House and Lot, Situate in the township of Downs, for contains three acressmore or less, with all the lands of the defendant.—Serzed as the property of Henry Sockwell, and taken in execution at the suit 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 forth 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 M'Creedy, and to be sold by D. N. SIMKINS, Sheriff, September 14, 1818.—4.

By the President of the United | BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIT ED STATES.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed or the 3d of March, 1815, entitled, wan 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 United States is authorized to cause the larde acquired by the said treaty to be of surveyed in the said territory, to be offered for sales

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

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

On the third Monday in October next, shall be offered at each sale, commencing for the sale of townships 13, 14, 15, 16, in with the most eastern ranges west of the ranges 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, and of town-fifth principal meridian line, and proceed-

offered for sale in regular numerical order first to be in a square form, and to include dated and adjusted, shall be present, at six commencing with the lowest number of the seat of justice of said county, as near-per cent. from the date of the last ayment of interest, as endorsed on said certificates. And I further declare and make known veys will admit, and the second immedi-

Washington, the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

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

Printers of Newspapers who are authorised to publish the Laws of the Uni-ted States, will insert the above once a week till April next, and send their hills to the General Land Office for payment.

A map of the above Lands may be had (previous to the sales) at the General residing in foreign parts, that in order to obvi-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 BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

cause tlie lands in the land district of Detroi to be offered for sale when surveyed; and where

numerical order, beginning with the lowest number.

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

LAMES MONROE

the lands contrined in ranges 9, 105, 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 sale, shall continue bpen for two weeks and no longer, and shall commence with the first section of the lowest number of townships and ra ges, and proceed in regular numer

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

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS, Comm'r of the General Land Office.

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

April 20, 1818-oc1.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS by an act of Congress passed on the 3d March, 1815, entitled "An act to on the 3d March, 1913, endude "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 Presi-dent of the United States is authorised to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offer-

the tands acquired by the said freaty to be one-ed 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 deciare and make known, that public sales for the disposal of certain lands south of the Tennessee river and in the district of Madison county, shall be held at Huntsville in said county in Alabama territory,

On the first Monday in July nest, 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 ourposes. 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 authorised to publish the laws of the United States will publish the above once a week 'till October next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment

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

April 20, 1818-ocl.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that the severa 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 was constant to the contract of the con the following is a copy.

WM. H. CRAWFOED,

Secretary & the Treasary.

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 "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-fire; 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 suspense of the act of limitation shall porary suspension of the act of Imitatton shall be published by the Secretary of the Treasury for the information of the holder of thesaid certificates, in one or mor of the polic papers in

each of the United States.
Sec. 2. And beit further enacte, That all cer tificates, commonly called loan dicacertificate ouncersigned by the loan office of the state;

terest, as endorsed on said certifixes.

Sec 3. And be it further enacted, That for carrying this act into effect, the sum feighty thou

Tredsing Department,
Washington, April 0th, 1818.
Notice is hereby Given

Stock, that the last payment on account of the Principal and interest of the said Stock, will become due on the first of October mest, ensuing the date hereof, and that the same will be paid on that day, at the Teastiry and at the Loan Offices, having such Stock standing on their books to the Stockholders or to their attornes, upon the surrender of the original certificates of the

It is further made known for the information of the Proprietors of saidold six per cent. Stock might result by reason of loss at sea or otherwise, it will be advisable to retain correct copies of their certificates authenticated by a Notary Public duly appointed.

Wm. H. Crawford,

April 16.—thil Secretary of Treasury

Sherifl's Sa e.

PY Virtue of a Writ of Fier: Facias to me rected, issued out of the Court of Chancery of the stree of New Jersey, will he exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the Thirteenth day of Octobe next, at the Inn of Philip Souder in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12. 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 Downs township, in the county of Cumberland, and state of New Jeisey, 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 hurship with the country stranger counter standards on the bounded as following. Beginning at a pine stump being the old parsonage corner standing on the first fast landing above the bridge, that crosses this said Dividing Creeks, and runs hence to a white oak sapling marked for a corner, thence, 2d, bounding with land of the aforesaid Major Henderson south sixty degrees west one lundered 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 tile said Dividing Creek tile several corners thereof; to the place of beginning; containing about meety three place of beginning; containing about meety three acres of Land and Marsh, be the same more or less.—Seized as the property of Major Henderson, Jester Dragston, and Datiel Heaton, and taken in execution at the suit of the trustees of the Baptist Cong egation at Dividing Creeks, in the county of Cumberland, complainants, and to be

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

five dollars was fraudently obtained from the subscriber, in favour of John Wilsey, in Dorchesier, the public are therefore cautioned against taking an assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay it.

Benoni Muncey.

Leesburg, July 20th, 1818 -tf

Old Establishment.

THE Manufacturing Establishment in Bridge on is still continued in appare ion is still continued in operation. The subon is start continued in operation. The subscriber thankful for past favors, again mytes his former patrons; and the public in general, to favor him with a continuance of their custom, and no pains will be spared, to give satisfaction to those who may employ him. The delay which has heretofore taken place in the Full ing business, is in a great measure removed; have ing this Summer past erected an additional fulling stock, on an improved plan. The workmen are experienced hands, at the different branches of the business; the Clothier, by long experience and attention, has arrived to that perpendicularly the control of the c fection 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 or-der, as soon as possible, and in the neatest man-ner. Cloth sent by the Bridgeton and Cape May Stages, will be immediately attended to, and re-turned when finished, agreeable to order, with

out any additional expense to the owners.

Wool received for manufacturing into Cloth,
Spunning or Carding into rolls; Woollen Yarn received for wise represent blue.

for colouring permanent blue.

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

Bridgeton, Sep. 21s., 1818-if MASONIC ALMANACKS

For 1818, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

OF MOST DISEASES TO WHICH THE HU MAN BOBY'IS LIABLE.

Prepared only by the Sole Proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE WASZINGTON 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.
Paice SO Cents DR. ROBERTSON'S

DR. DYOTT'S Anti-Bilious Pills. Far the Prevention and Cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

Patent Stomachic Bitters.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

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

Large boxes, 50 Cents-Small do.25 Cts.

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

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

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

MAHY'S Renowned Plaister Cloth.

nproved and recommended by all the most Fustic, stick, eminent Physicians of the city of Phi- Haragua Wood, 1, Approved and recommended by all the most ladelphia.

ALSO, Lee's (New-London) Anti-Bilious Pills. Turlington's Balsam. Godfrey's Cordial; Bateman's Drops. Hateman's Drops.
Anderson's Pills.
Hoopei's do.
Essence of Peppermint.
Haarlem and British Oil.
Well's Patent Coinpressed Blacking.

Bayley's Patent Blacking Cakes. Walkden's best British INK POWDER, &c. May 11,1618

WOOLLEN MANUFACTORY.

RE 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 triends and the public, that they intend converting the same into a WOOLEN MANUFACTORY, to be called,

Stoe Creek Factory.

August 10th, 1818—4t

To all whom it may concern.

To ilor is hereby given, that on the 8th day of June last, a Note to the amount of forty-large dellars was fraudently obtained from the first of June last, a Note to the amount of forty-large dellars was fraudently obtained from the TEATTOR of a concerning the state of June 18th June TINETTS, 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 manmen, agreeably to order. Wool for carding, or Manufacturing, or Cloth for Dressing, will be received at the Factory, and at the Inn of James Sherron, Salem; at which place wool will be called for, and rolls returned every MONDAY.

As none but good and experienced workmen will be employed to execute any branch belonging to the Manufacturing of Woolen Cloth in the above Factory, the Subscribers flatter themselves that they will be able to give general saisfaction 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, being particularly acquainted with the Woolen Manufacture, with the attention he intends to bestow to it together with the excellent work-manship of the Machinery to be employed, flat-ters himself he will be able to execute the work as well, if not superior to any done in this S

JOHN E. JEFFERS.

Stoe Creek, March 30, 1818.

NOTICE.

PY Virtue of an order of the Orphans' 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, he undivided share of Ben-jamin Champney, a minor, to a certain

House and Lots of Land, ituate on Cohansey Cicek in Bridgeton, containing about thirteen Acres; late the property of Doct. Benjamin Champneys, dec. Conditions WILLIAM POTTER, Guardian.

Bridgeton, September 28, 1818.

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

BUCK & FITHIAN,

OFFER FOR SALE, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

AT THE WHITE STORE-HOUSE, Opposite Stratton & Buck's

BRIDGETON,

The following articles:

BATEMAN'S Drops, Godfrey's Cordials, Turlington's Balsam, British Oil, Essence of Peppermint, Dalby's Carminative, Opodeldoc, Harlem 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 Hive Syrup,
Hooping-Cough Syrup, Spic'd Syrup of Rhubarb
Wine Bitters, Wormseed Oil,

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

ALSO,

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

Cinnamon, Anniseed, Peppermint, Life of Man, and

CORDIALS, of the first quality.

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

Polishing Powders, White Wax. Wafers, Clothes' Brushes, Hat

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

PAINTS & OILS.

White Lead, 1st and 2d quality, ground,
Do. do. dry,
Red Lead, Litharge, Whiting, Spirits Turpentine,
Gum Copal, Window Glass, of different sizes,
Prussian Blue, Patent Green,
Chalk red and white Glue Chalk, red and white, Glue, 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 Oxford Stone Ochre, American do do Patent Yellow, Rose Pink, Umber, O'rangeMineral, Vermilion, Cromic Yellow, Drop Lake, Black Lead, Ivory Black, Lamp Black, Camel's Hair Pkncils,

Paint Brushes, bash Tools, Putty. DYE-STUFFS.

Log Wood, stick, Fled Wood, stick,

Do do ground, Cam Wood, ground, Madder, Copperas, Allum, Bengal Indigo, Spanish Indigo, Blue Vitrioi, F'earl Ash, Annatto, best.

iDVitriotommon,

MINERAL WATER,

From the Fountain, or in Bottles. * Orders from Physicians, Country Mer-chants, or Manufacturers, will be thankfully re-ceived and punctually attended to.

June 29 tf THE SUBSCRIBER,

Inadditionto hisformer line of business;

HAS OPENED A STATIONARY. School and Blank Book

WARELOUSE, AT No. 191, SOUTH FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. HERE he has on hand an extensive variety of articles in the above (and paper) lind which will be sold at the lowest prices, or bartered for RAGS.

As his assortment is particularly calculated for country Storekeepers, they will find it ther interest to call. Orders attended to with promptness and de-

George Helmbold. Paper Maker.

June 22, 1818-tf WAR DEPARTMENT

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

March, 1818, viz:

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

Approved, J. C. CALHOUN

Price 25 cents

JUST PUBLISHED

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AND FAMILIAR PHRASES,

IN FRENCH AND ENGLISH Calculated for the Use of Beginners. BY E. FRIEDERICI-

Bridgeton, August 31.

support.