

THE WHIG

IS PUBLISHED

Every Monday, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum.

Payable in Advance.

No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months, and unless orders are given, at that time, to discontinue, an intention to continue will be implied.

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

[FROM THE VILLAGE RECORD.]

The Exile's Address to Scotland.

RUDE are the rocks that embosom thy mountain,

Bold is the chase which thy huntsmen have rung,

Bright are thy streams and thy crystalline fountains,

Wild are the notes which thy minstrels have sung.

Proudly thy pine, evergreen keeps its station,

Blasts howl around and the whirlwind's wild breath—

Glory of Scotia, and pride of the nation,

Ne'er may thy honours be withered in death.

Parted from thee, dearest country forever,

The rude wave rolls wild o'er the ocean between,

But the ties of affection no distance can sever.

The throb of the heart cannot change with the scene.

Days of my childhood oft fancy retraces,

Your visions of bliss on the sweet Scottish shore,

And oft in the moment of fondness replaces,

Those objects beloved, that will meet me no more.

Strangers shall catch the last sigh of the stranger,

No loved friend of youth shall weep o'er her grave.

No hand plant the rose on the tomb of the ranger,

No voice that is dear, chaunt the funeral stave.

Cruel misfortune! thy cold tear of sorrow,

Upon this pale cheek oft has lingering fell,

But say, will futurity point to morrow,

When the bosom shall throbb with a rapturous swell.

How oft I revisit in sweet soothing slumbers,

The birch, and the briar, and infancy's cot,

Again hear the minstrel's melodious numbers,

And gaze on a scene that is worthy a Scott.

Briave Caledonia, long shall thy story.

Of Douglas, and Bona, ring o'er rock, hill and glen,

And Wallace, thy hero, thy pride and thy glo-

Till nations re-echo their praises again.

"Fare thee well thou bright star!" though the broad foamy ocean,

May ever divide thy loved shore from my view,

Though the tempests of time cause the wildest commotion,

The heart of thy Emmeline still will be true.

EMMELINE.

The descriptive pen of Walter Scott.

From the National Intelligencer.

La Fayette.

Translated from "La Minerve Francaise."
"Mr. DE LA FAYETTE" (says Madame DE STAEEL, in her posthumous work, recently published in France, (vol. ii. p. 609) "having from his youth fought for the American cause, had early imbibed the principles which form the basis of the government of the United States. Youth, wealth, nobility, and the love of his countrymen, could not prevent him, at the early age of nineteen, from parting with all these advantages, and devoting, beyond the seas, his arm to that liberty, the love of which had influenced his whole life. Had he been a native of the United States, he would have acted like Washington. The same impartiality, the same enthusiasm, the same firmness of opinion distinguished these two friends of humanity. If, like General La Fayette, General Washington had been commander in chief of the National Guard of Paris, perhaps his exertions would not have been crowned with complete success. No pride of class or rank ever entered the brain of M. de la Fayette. Power, so effectual in France, generally, had no influence over him; his actions were never modified by a desire of pleasing in circles, and, with the most liberal indifference, his fortune has been sacrificed to his opinions. In the prisons at Olmutz, and at the pinnacle of public favor, he has shown an unshaken attachment to the same principles. His thoughts are direct, and so are his actions. Whoever has observed him may presume what will be his conduct on all occasions. Hated, of which he is the object, has never altered his temper, and the mildness of his soul is perfect; neither has any thing changed his opinions; and his confidence in the final triumph of liberty is like that of the pious man in eternal life."

From the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN:

On taking up the New York Columbian of the 21st inst. an article under the London head presented itself and as it related to the Navy of England, I perused it with interest, as I do every thing that regards in the slightest degree the naval interests of the United States and that power.

The article is as follows:

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

"The dresses of the boat's crew of the Royal Sovereign Yacht, who were to be in attendance on the Prince Regent, who were submitted to his Royal Highness, who suggested several alterations, which have, of course, been adopted. Jack feels himself so very fine, with his velvet lacod cap, and his other decorations, that he is afraid to appear on shore for fear of being quizzed as a sea dandy. The furniture and table stores of the royal yachts are furnished by the Lord Chamberlain and Lord Steward of the household. In the Royal Sovereign there is a complete kitchen and wine cellars, ice house, and every other accommodation necessary to alleviate the hardships of a sea-voyage."

I beg you to give publicity to this in your paper, with a view of warning our naval officers against the rock on which England split. Let them shun the folly of nonsensical parade and show, and devote their whole attention to the good order and discipline of their ships, that they may be prepared when their country shall require their services.

The long absence of our ships in the Mediterranean, and the frequent intercourse between the officers of the American and British navy may have led ours into some of the follies and fopperies of the latter: but I hope that the patriotism, good sense, and discretion, of the officers of the American navy, will prevent their sacrificing the best interests of their country to the gratification of their vanity, and induce them in time, to return to that good old discipline, which has proved so honorable to themselves, and to the character of their nation.

A ship of war, tricked out in all her gaudy attire, is a very pretty sight; and amusing, nay surprising, to ladies and to children; and it may be very pleasing to some officers to hear them express their admiration, and wonder how things can be kept so bright and so clean; but does the sight cause such feelings as were produced by the news of the victory of the rusty old Ironsides over the polished Guerriere? Or did the praise of women and children give to the coxcomb Dacres the heart-felt pleasure, that the applause of his country gave to the plain and gallant Hull?

With a view of impressing our officers more strongly with the necessity of a constant attention to discipline, and a contempt for such trifles as divert the mind from useful objects, I will add two extracts from James' Naval Occurrences between Great Britain and the United States, the first attributing their disaster to a laxity of discipline, the second assigning to the only true cause the success of the American over the British navy. James' work was written under the patronage of the lords of the admiralty; it is a defence of the British naval character; in many parts of it there is much misrepresentation; but in this there is certainly truth.

Extracts from James' Work.

"A succession of insipid cruises necessarily begat, among both officers and men, habits of inattention. The situation of seamen on board our ships, became almost a sinecure. A twenty years' war, of itself, was sufficient to wear out the strength of our seamen; but a laxity of discipline, in all the essentials of a man-of-war's-man, produced a much more sensible effect.

"Instead of the sturdy occupation of handling the ship's guns, now seldom used but on salutes, the men were taught to polish the traversing bars, elevating screws, copper on the bits, &c. by way of ornamenting the quarter-deck. Such of the crew as escaped this menial office, (from the unnecessary wear it occasions, lately forbidden by an order from the board of admiralty) were set to reefing and unreefing the top sails against time, preparatory to a match with any other of his majesty's ships that might happen to fall in company."—Page 98.

"The canker worm that, in the shape of neglect, had so long been preying on the vitals of the British navy, could not exist among the few ships composing the navy of the United States. America's half a dozen frigates claimed her attention. These she had constructed on the most approved principles both for sailing and for war. Considering that the ramparts of a battery should have, for one object, the shelter of the men stationed at it, she had built up the sides of the ships in the most compact manner, and the utmost ingenuity had been exerted, and expense bestowed, in their final equipment.

"Highly to the credit of the naval administration of the United States, the men were taught the practical rules of gunnery, and ten shot with the necessary powder, were allowed to be expended in play, to make one hit in earnest."

"While sailing towards America, bordering on contempt, had unhappily pos-

sessed the mind of the British naval officer, and impative, the American naval officer, having been taught to regard his new foe with a portion of dread, sailed forth to meet him with the whole of his energies roused. A moment's reflection assured him that his country's honor was now in his hands, and what, in the breast of man, could be a stronger incitement to extraordinary exertions?"—Pages 95, 96 and 97.

Mr. James then goes on to say, that, "thus situated were the navies of the two countries" when the Guerriere encountered the Constitution; and enters into a detail of the action, ascribing our success chiefly to superior discipline on our part and a neglect of it on theirs.

I shall now remark, that the Republican simplicity of America despises the pomp and parade of Royal Europe; the tawdry follies which there tickle the fancy, are here viewed with contempt. Whenever I see the fopperies, which sometimes takes the place of useful practices, on board our ships of war, and the devices of officers to trick out their crews for show, I can scarcely help saying, in the words of the old song—

Give me the lad with the tarry trousers,
Which shine to the like diamonds so bright.

Folly has not yet gone quite so far as to make the American sailor "afraid" or ashamed to appear any where, (although some of them have appeared to my eyes very much in the character of "sea dandies,") but unless a timely remedy is applied, there is no saying to what he may not degenerate.

NAUTICUS.

From the Philadelphia Union.

Communication.

Some foreign writers some our own despise;
The Ancients only or the Modern prize.

Pope.

The superiority of the Ancients over the Moderns in point of intellect has been strenuously asserted by some admirers of antiquity, and as warmly denied by others, who have felt their pride wounded by the degrading idea, that we are unable to excel those whom we surpass in all the means of acquiring knowledge. In this dispute the French partook largely; and one party instead of pursuing the examples set by those whom they were defaming, pertinaciously opposed the other, whose time would have been much more advantageously employed in the imitations of their models. Men who are capable of seeking truth with success, are often times misled by their passions, and confused by the boldness of their efforts.

Thus wit, like faith, by each man is applied
To one small sect, and all are damn'd besue.

One Frenchman thus concludes a paragraph: "And indeed what poets have we to produce fit to be compared with Homer, Horace and Virgil? What orators equal to Demosthenes and Cicero? What historians to match Thucydides, Xenophon, Tacitus, and Titus Livius? What physician such as Hippocrates and Galen? What sculptors like Phidias, Polycletus and Praxiteles? What architects to rear edifices similar to those whose very ruins are still the object of our admiration?" Now I do not mean to assert that the ancients had no poets, orators, or historians; but if Mr Deuton has a taste for English literature, I will refer him to Milton, as superior in fertility of imagination, in sublimity, and in energy to Homer, or any other poet that has ever existed—as for Virgil as a descriptive poet, I fancy that neither Cowper nor Thomson is his inferior. And although they have a Horace, a Juvenal, and a Terence, yet have not we a Pope, a Shakspeare, and a Butler? Those who believe the doctrines of the learned Frenchman, must be but little acquainted with English variety, or they would have known long since that Lord Catham has assumed the first niche in the temple of eloquence, and assigned an inferior station to the renowned Demosthenes. Much more ignorant must they be of the presumption of the Americans, who, secluded in the forests of the Western World, despised as they are, have the temerity to raise their heads and contest the palm of glory and honour with their giant opponents. But until they can surpass the magick eloquence of Fisher Ames, Patrick Henry, and James A. Bayard, we must obstinately adhere to our claims of pre-eminence.

Mr. Wirt has said that Cicero, and his great compeer, when compared to Erskine and Curran, are cold and rapid. Lord Littleton the younger (or the author of his Letters, whoever he may be) has advanced a similar thought; and Mr. Hazlitt has even gone so far as to assert that they are inferior to Burke. When I look for eloquence, I don't seek after handsome periods, but for that magnificence of thought which can flow only from a mind replete with useful knowledge and from an imagination naturally animated and glowing. I then behold it adorned with the ornaments, which nature has supplied, and disencumbered of that vain lustre and pomposity which crowd the patch work, just issuing from the study. Those who can read Xenophon, well know that Hume has transfused into our own language, all the grace of the Greeks and has excelled him in every other historian in the powers of narration, and in quickness of discern-

ment. Robertson in choiceness of language, in the roundness of his periods, and in the arrangement of his materials, has scarcely an equal—whilst Gibbon is more eloquent than Thucydides, and more luxurious than Tacitus.

Those who admire the ancient authors and have time sufficient to become intimately acquainted with them, will find them rich with every thing that is pleasing, and abounding with all that is useful. If they can enjoy the marvelous stories of Livy; take delight in the egotism of Cicero; least on the incredulity of Tacitus; or be enraptured with the obscenity of Ovid, I exhort them to abandon all other pursuits and confine themselves to one which abounds with enjoyment.

We do not know that we can better occupy our editorial head, than by introducing to our readers the following articles, the one exhibiting in a most interesting light the vastness of the yet unexplored regions of the western world, and the other the richness of the fund which the United States possess in their millions of acres of unappropriated territory.—Nai Int.

EXPEDITION TO THE YELLOW STONE.

St. Louis, Sep. 4.

On Sunday the 30th inst. a battalion of the rifle regiment, 800 strong, embarked at Belle-Fontaine to ascend the Missouri river to the mouth of the Yellow Stone. The expedition is commanded by Lieut. Col. Talbot Chambers. The captains Martin, Magee and Riley; the lieutenants Shade, Clark, Ravenaugh, Fields, and Francis Smith; go out with their respective companies. It is intended that the expedition shall encamp during the winter at the mouth of the Kansas; and continuing its voyage in the spring shall reach its point of destination in the course of next summer.

The Yellow Stone enters the Missouri in latitude 48 degrees north; and in longitude 37 degrees west from Washington city. The intended post will be at its mouth. The United States will then have a military establishment one thousand eight hundred miles west of the Mississippi, and nearly one hundred miles further north than the city of Quebec. The officers carry with them the seeds and grains which are expected to thrive in that climate; that the post may have within itself some resource against the failure of contractors. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, are expected to do well there. They attain perfection even at the ear of Silcock's establishment on lake Assiniboin, three degrees further north. The Mandan corn will find itself in its own climate at the mouth of the Yellow Stone. In fact all the grains, plants and vegetables which flourish at Quebec or Montreal may be expected to be raised there, as the climate in that interior region of the North American continent is known to be near ten degrees milder than in the same parallel on the Atlantic coast.

Our fellow citizen, Manuel Lisa, so well known for his enterprise, will precede the expedition, to prepare the Indians for its reception. He will quiet their apprehensions by shewing the benevolent and humane intentions of the American government; and will silence the British emissaries who shall represent the expedition as an act of war against the Indian nations.

The establishment of this post will be an era in the history of the west. It will go to the source and root of the fatal British influence which has for so many years armed the Indians against our western frontiers. It carries the arms and power of the United States to the ground which has heretofore been exclusively occupied by the British and North West and Hudson's Bay companies; and which has been the true seat of the British power over the Indian mind. Now the American arms and the American policy will be displayed upon the same theatre. The North West and Hudson's Bay companies will be shut out from the commerce of the Missouri and Mississippi Indians; the American traders will penetrate in safety the recesses of the rocky mountains in search of its rich fur; a commerce yielding a million per annum will descend the Missouri; and the Indians finding their wants supplied by American traders, their domestic wars restrained by American policy, will learn to respect the American name.

The name of the Yellow Stone river will hereafter be familiar to the American ear. That a stream of its magnitude should heretofore have been so little known is a proof of the immensity of our country. How little has it been thought, that 1800 miles up the Missouri, a river was to be found equal in length and breadth to the Ohio? Yet such is the character of the Yellow Stone, or Roche jaune, as it is called by the French. One of its branches, the Big Hoen, issues from a lake near the Rio del Norte, on the confines of New Mexico, and is navigable for many miles. The Yellow Stone itself issues from a lake in the Rocky mountains. It was descended by Capt. Clark on his return from the Pacific ocean. He found it deep and navigable from the place where he struck it to its mouth, a distance of 850 miles. Below the junction of the Big Hoen the width was usually from 500 to 800 yards,

and sometimes a mile. Innumerable were the herds of Buffalo, and other game, which ranged upon it. This abundance of game is a proof of the richness of the country. In fact, the traders speak of the face of the country upon the Yellow Stone, the richness of the climate; the rapidity and richness of the waters, in terms of admiration.—St. Louis Enquirer.

From the N. Y. Republican Chronicle, Oct. 10.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The advantage which painting has over poetry is this, that poetry can only give you a description of things, but painting can show you things themselves. A room, a crowd, a senate, a landscape, a water-fall, a face, a passion, a feeling—all these the painter can exhibit to your eye, and what is evanescent, he will size and fix in such a manner that you may gaze on it, and enjoy it in rapturous leisure. The poet will give a thousand beautiful images, where-with to amuse your fancy, and perhaps not one of them will be correct. That poetry may be said to be painting, what novels are to history—not truth, but so much like it that you are pleased to dwell upon it. But how superior is poetry to novels, and how much superior history is to painting. There is more history in the single canvass of Mr. Trumbull's Declaration of Independence, than can be crowded into a folio of descriptive history. The painting represents a large Hall, and Congress assembled therein. President Hancock is sitting by a table, and the members in front around him. The scene is taken at the moment when the committee advance to the table of the ever memorable declaration of our independence. It was, perhaps, the most interesting moment, to the political state of man, that ever the sun beheld. The committee consisted of Franklin, Sherman, Chancellor Livingston, Jefferson, Jefferson's figure is the most prominent, and is flattered with the most conspicuous stand in front of the President, with his hand on the report. The whole assembly seems as if struck with the magnitude, danger and sublimity of the measure about to be adopted. If we consider that every member of that congress was at that moment an open conspirator—a rebel against the king and the law of the day—that his head was liable to answer for that step, and that he might be consigned to the ignominy of the gallows for it in a little time—we are astonished at the daring spirit of that noble band of conspirators. If we consider them as patriots, philanthropists, statesmen and heroes, at that moment, about to adopt a sublime and dangerous experiment, on the issue of which depended their lives and their fortunes, and also the destinies of millions yet unborn, the interest of the painting is heightened to a still greater degree. We gaze, then, with a degree of rapture on the exhibition—we are struck with the spirit of the whole scene, and our hearts swell with gratitude towards those our ancestors, who, at such hazard, performed an act so beneficial to us and our descendants. Every American ought to view this painting, and take his wife and children to see it, that they may become familiar with the faces of these, our glorious benefactors. And every American, ought to give thanks to, and to feel proud of their painter, Trumbull. This Native Genius is engaged in painting a series of historical pictures, the subjects of which, are to be selected from American history. One will represent the resignation of Washington, and another, the surrender of Cornwallis. Every one is familiar with the former paintings of that gentleman—the death of Montgomery—the Battle of Bunker Hill, &c. &c. But none of us here have ever had an opportunity to see any of the original paintings of Mr. Trumbull, so interesting as the one now exhibiting at the Academy.

From the Newburyport Herald.

STEPHEN BURROUGHS.

A traveller who has passed up from the District of Maine through parts of Lower Canada, thus writes.—"During my residence in Three Rivers, I became acquainted with Stephen Burroughs; he is the Baron Trenck of the new world. Independent, oppression has never broken his spirits; hospitable, adversity has never disgusted him with the world; generous to his friends, misfortune has only tended to create a fortitude, which enables him to support life with cheerfulness and content. He informed me that Sir Charles Philips of London was about publishing a new volume of his works, comprising struggles with the judiciary of his province, and a detail of the injuries and indignities he received from that despotic member of government. The memoirs are before the world—all I have to remark is that he and his daughters are members of the Catholic church. The recollection of his former vicious course of life is buried in oblivion. He was superintending a school, and lived respected by many valuable friends. His eldest daughter has entered the nunnery, probably for life."

Bloomfield Millvaine,

BEING ENGAGED IN THE
PRACTICE OF THE LAW,

IN the City of Philadelphia respectfully offers his professional services to his friends in his native state, with a hope of meriting by fidelity and attention the confidence they may place in him.
Dwelling and Office at No. 74, South 6th Street, Philadelphia, Sep. 28th, 1818—1f

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1818.

JONATHAN SOCWELL, Guardian of Ruth Chard, Wm. J. Chard, Mary Ann Chard, John W. Chard, Charlotte Kimsay and Hetsy Kimsay, having set forth to this Court that said Wards have no personal estate, and praying a decree for sale of part of their real estate for their support and maintenance.

It is ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estates, of said Minors, do appear before the Judges of this Court, on the first day of November next, and show cause, if any they have, why so much of the real estates of said minors should not be sold as will be sufficient for their support and maintenance.

By the Court,

T. EEMER, Clk.

October 19, 1818—2m

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the last Will and testament of Azariah More, Esq., deceased, will be sold, at Public Vendue, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 21st day of December ensuing, about fourteen acres of TIMBERLAND and SWAMP, in lots, being part of the Plantation, late of said deceased, situate in Stow Creek township, county of Cumberland—Also, fifteen acres of Cleared Land enclosed, with a well of water, in the township of Hopewell, adjoining lands of Thomas W. Peck, John More, and others. At the same time and place, a Lot of CEDAR SWAMP lying on Green Branch, in the county of Salem, containing three or four acres. Vendue to begin at one o'clock, P. M., when the conditions will be made known and attendance given, by

LEWIS MORE, } Executors.
JOHN MORE, }

October 19, 1818—3f

Sheriff's Sale.

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

FARM.

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

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

August 10th, 1818—4t

The sale of the above property is adjourned until Tuesday, the 10th day of November next, at the above place.
October 19, 1818:

Adjourned Sales.

The Sale of the Lands of Levin Bond, Stephen Bailey and Henry Parker, is adjourned until Thursday the 15th day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 5 P. M. at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton.
Sep. 21st, 1818—3f

The sale of the above lands is further postponed until the 12th day of November next, at the above place.
DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

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.

Treasury Department.

Washington, April 28, 1818.

Notice is hereby given,

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

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

WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

By the President of the United States.

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

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

On the first Monday in January next for the sale of

Townships No. 46 to 52 inclusive and fractional townships 53	in range 19
48 to 52 and fractional township 53	20
48 to 52	21 22,

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

Townships 49 to 55 inclusive, in ranges 14 & 25	48 to 50	26 & 27
---	----------	---------

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSTAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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

By the President of the United States.

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

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

Townships numbered 9 to 16 inclusive	in range 5
9 to 16	in 6
10 to 16	in 7
10 to 16	in 8

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

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

JAMES MONROE,

By the President:

JOSTAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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

Notice is hereby given,

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

Abram B. Ferris.

Cumberland, October 5th, 1818—3t

Domestic Attachment.

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

EBEN. SEELEY, Clerk.

D. ELMER, Attorney.

October 5th, 1818—2m.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the third day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

A Tract of Land,

situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining land of Samuel Still, Randall Marshall and others, said to contain ninety acres more or less, together with all other lands of said defendant.—Seized as the property of Benjamin Treen, and taken in execution at the suit of Nicholas Rape and John McCormick and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

October 5th, 1818.

FULLING & DYEING.

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

All orders and directions will be punctually attended to.

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

Peter T. Whitak r.

July 20th, 1818—10r

NOTICE.

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

T. ELMER, Surrogate.

Sep. 28th, 1818—2m

LIST

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

A. Wilson L. Ackley, 2.
B. William Bateman, 2. George Bacon, John Bennett, Edmer Bateman, Henry Bitters, Enoch Boon, 3.
C. Rev. John or David Clark, Jonathan Cook, Rev. John Cleamer, Alfred Copeland, Henry Crawford.
D. Capt. Joseph Dickinson, Thomas Daniels, David Dare, Mary Dare, Mercilla Davis, Hannah Dunham.
E. Benjamin Elmer, Rosanna Erwin, Mrs. T. Elmer.
F. Hannah Facevine, Eliza Fiesler, Nancy Force.
G. Jeremiah Ganning, Pierce Gould.
H. Cornelius Hulic, John Hanthorn, Thomas Harland, Andrew Hunter, Robert Harris, Edith Hains.
I. Matthew Irvine, Esq. Thomas L. Judge, Matilda Jaquet.
K. Sarah H. Kinsey.
L. Jonas Long.
M. Robert Magee, Bowen More, Zalma Mulford, Hannah Moore, Elizabeth Mall, Esther Mower, Miss. Dianna M.
N. James Nichols.
O. Kelley Ohare.
P. Ann Patton, Millican Price.
R. Joshua Reeves, Thomas Ross, John Ross, Andrew Rocap, Aaron Riley, 2. Eliza Reed, 2.
S. George Souder, William Sayre, Ichabod Simpkins, Joshua Squirewood, David Sheppard, (of Shiloh) E. C. Swain, Samuel Steward, William Smith, Abraham Sayre, 2. Jane Stevens, Mrs. Stevens, Mr. Seeley, Eliza Smith.
T. Messrs. M'Keer & Tagert, Lewis Tomlinson.
W. Isaac Wynn, Abner Woodruff, David Whitecar, Benjamin Woodbury, 3. Jacob Ware, William Waithman, Achsa Wels, Mary Ware.

Persons calling for Letters, will please to mention that they are advertised.

CURTIS OGDEN, P. M.

Bridgeton, October 5th, 1818—4t

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT we, the subscribers, have made application to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and they have appointed, the 31st day of October next, at the Court House in Bridgeton, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, to hear what can be alleged for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

George Facevine,

his

Barnard Duffy,

mark.

his

Lot Garrison.

mark.

Cumberland, Sept. 28, 1818.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry Writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, said to contain two thousand seven hundred acres more or less, joins lands of Buck, Potter & Cooper, and Maurice River. Also, a Tract between Little Robbin Branch, and Parvin's Branch, joins Maurice River, containing one hundred acres more or less. Also, a Lot in Millville, joins the Main and Third streets containing half an acre more or less. Also, a Lot containing twenty-five acres more or less; including the Burnt Mill and Dam, situate near the House of John Sheldon, together with all other lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of John Sheldon, and taken in execution at the suit of George Calk, John Johnston, Benjamin B. Cooper, David C. Wood and others, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

September 28th, 1818—4t

HENRY & SAMUEL ECKEL

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

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR

SLAUGHTER HIDES, CALF, AND SHEEP SKINS.

THEY HAVE FOR SALE,

SPANISH SOAL LEATHER

OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

Wanted—Two Apprentices.

Bridgeton, Sept. 7—1f.

WOOD CARTERS

WANTED

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

Joshua Brick.

September 14th, 1818—1f

Foreign Articles.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 23.

United States.—The opposition papers have raised the alarm of a new war with America.—It is almost a pity that it has not taken place, to afford them the gratification of going to their old pursuit of predicting shame and discomfiture; and to give them the opportunity of again manifesting their bitter and indomitable hostility to their own country. Government, they tell us, is seeking occasions for a war, and the seizure of Pensacola, and, for any thing that yet appears to the contrary, the murder of Arbutnot and Ambrister, have happily occurred to favor the purpose. It is a proof of their moderation, that they have not charged their own Government with having advised these measures, and with employing Gen. Jackson to execute them. Explanations will, doubtless, be demanded, and we hope, may be given. If Jackson's conduct has not been authorized, as we are bound to believe, by his government, it will be disavowed, and nothing more will follow. If the government of the U. States pursue a course of ambitious aggression, it must be repressed; but its repression does not necessarily suppose a war with England. They will oppose themselves not so much to England, as to associated Europe, and will be expected to be bound by that international law, which alone binds her and every other power to the great family of nations.

Some thousands of quarters of English and foreign wheat are now on board vessels lying in the river Thames; and every granary on its banks, that could be procured, has been taken for the purpose of storing.

Reporting that the Earl of Mulgrave is to be the first Lord of the Admiralty, and the Duke of Wellington, Master-General of the Ordnance.

A Young girl was executed at Baden, on the 6th inst. for poisoning her mistress, in order to marry her old master, who was in love with her.

Lord Cochrane has actually sailed from Boulogne for South-America, as supposed, and taken his wife with him.

A lady of distinction, at Berlin, has been condemned to hard labour, for cruel treatment towards a male orphan which she brought up.

Algiers, June 17.—The plague continues to prevail in this Capital with this uncommon variation, that the number of daily deaths has suddenly increased from 20 or 25 to between 40 and 45. In Oran and its territory it is stated to amount to between 100 and 150. In the course of the month of May 1160 individuals were carried off in this city, and the Dey lost a son, a daughter and a sister-in-law.

It is probably owing to some hints indirectly given to this government, that the Dey has hitherto refused his permission for fitting out private ships of war as usual at this time of the year.

Gibraltar, Aug. 15.—The Spanish surgeon whom we mentioned in our paper of the 25th of last month as having been sent by the emperor of Morocco to ascertain the nature of the prevailing disease, declares unequivocally, that it is "the plague of the Levant." In a small village named Marchand, situated N. W. of Tangiers, and consisting of about 200 souls, 49 have already died and amongst them were three entire families, one consisting of 7, and two of 6 persons each.

The disease has extended itself to four other villages in the neighborhood of Tangiers.—It is said that a fifth part of their population has been swept off.

From the New York Evening Post, Oct. 11.

The ship Courier, Bowne, (one of the line of packets) arrived in the outer harbour last evening, in 40 days from Liverpool. She sailed on the 1st of Sept. Capt. Bowne sent us up this morning, by the Revenue Cutter, a file of London papers to the 30th of August inclusive.

The Guerriere frigate, which touched in at Cowes, on her way to St. Petersburg, with Mr. Campbell the American minister to that court, seems, by the following notice in the London papers, to have excited great curiosity.

"The United States frigate La Guerriere, which arrived at Cowes on Sunday, is of prodigious size, and has a most imposing appearance. She has a crew of 400 men, and can on an emergency, mount upwards of 50 guns, being of the same class in point of tonnage and dimensions as our English 64's. This is the same vessel which captured an Algerine frigate of 40 guns, in the Mediterranean, about 18 months ago. The Guerriere, according to Mr. James' book, carried in the late war 33 thirty-two's, upon her main deck, exclusive of her upper-deck carronades, with a complement of 550 men. Her tonnage is upwards of 1590, making her larger by 150 tons than any 64 gun ship of the old rate in the British navy. Yet this fine ship is classed only as a frigate, and is actually rated at 17 guns less than several of ours."

Cowes, August 24.

Sailed last evening, the United States' frigate La Guerriere, with his excellency the honorable George Washington Campbell, minister to the court of Russia. The fine appearance of this immense frigate, drew on board of her during her short stay at Cowes, a large assemblage of distinguished visitors, all of whom were very courteously received by capt. Macdonough and his officers.—On Saturday, the Marquis of Buckingham, Earl Spencer, the right hon. Thomas Greenville, Admiral Lock, the hon. Capt. Charles Pagot, and several professional gentlemen, inspected La Guerriere, and on the following day, the Earl of Cavan, Capt. Thomas King, (one of the elder brethren of the Trinity Board,) and many of the officers of the

* She never sailed nor mounted a gun during the late war.

Queen Charlotte and other guard-ships Spithead. The complement of men on board La Guerriere, on her arrival in Cowes roadstead, was 460, and although much care was had in selecting proper crews for the launch and barge, in communicating with the shore, eleven men contrived to slip off undiscovered, the views and picturesque scenery of the Isle of Wight and Spithead having been it is said, very familiar to them.

In the paragraph respecting the force and tonnage of the American ship Guerriere, a fact was misstated. The Algerine frigate alluded to was taken, not by the Guerriere alone, but by an American squadron, composed of that ship, the Macedonian, Congress, Ontario, and four or five brig sloops. A reference to the American commander's official letter will establish the point.

It is said, says the London Courier, that Mr. Gallatin, ambassador from the United States to the Court of France, and Mr. Rush, American ambassador in this country, have been appointed Plenipotentiaries, for the purpose of renewing and extending the commercial treaty already existing between Great Britain and the U. States, and held a conference with Lord Castlereagh on Saturday last, at his Lordship's seat, North Cray, Kent, at which the Right Honourable Mr. Robinson and Mr. Goulbourn, who it is added, are the Plenipotentiaries, appointed by his Majesty's government to negotiate with the American Plenipotentiaries, assisted.

Anti-pirate Institution.—The institution established at Paris under this title has just issued the following announcement of the satisfactory termination of their labours:

"Paris, Aug. 22, 1818.

"The latest advices received from the Dey of Algiers, dated the 1st of June, state that the new Dey, not wishing to follow the example of his predecessors, has not only set at liberty the European women and girls, who were carried off by Ali Hodgja, but that he has even caused a considerable sum of money to be paid the sufferers, as some sort of indemnification for the outrage which they experienced from the hands of his predecessor. They announce also the disarming of all the Corsairs, and the avowed determination of the Dey who is very moderate in his conduct, not to allow any to go to sea this year. The labors of the anti-pirate institution have thus attained their object, and the result deserves to be appreciated the more, that it exceeds any thing that could have been hoped for at the time of its establishment. The Bureau are therefore on the point of ceasing their functions at Paris, and the president of the institution (sir Sidney Smith) being on the eve of his departure from this capital, the creditors of the institution are requested to send in their claims."

The London Methodist Magazine of May last gives the following narrative:

Remarkable discovery of a Murder.

A gentleman travelling in Cornwall, observing a strange dog following him on the road, which, notwithstanding every effort he used to drive him back, claimed an acquaintance with him.

Benighted at a lonely place, he called at the first inn he met with, and desired to be accommodated with a room. After supper the gentleman retired to rest. No sooner had he opened the room door than the before mentioned dog rushed in. After some fruitless efforts to drive the dog away, the gentleman permitted him to stay in the room; thinking he could do him no harm.

When the gentleman began to prepare for bed, the dog ran to a closet door, and then ran back to him, looking very wishfully at him.—This the dog did several times, which so far excited the curiosity of the gentleman, that he opened the closet and to his great terror saw a person laid there with his throat cut. Struck with horror he began to think of his own state. To attempt to run away, he supposed would be unsafe. He therefore began to barricade the door with the furniture of the room, and laid himself on the bed with his clothes. About midnight, two men came to the door, and requested admittance; stating that the gentleman who had slept there the preceding night, had forgotten something, and was returned for it. He replied, the room was his and that no one should enter his room till morning. They went away, but soon returned with three or four more men, and demanded entrance; but the gentleman, with an austere voice, threatened, if they did not desist he would defend himself. Awed apparently by this bold reply, they left him, and disturbed him no more.

In the morning he inquired for a barber—one was immediately sent for, when the gentleman took the opportunity of inquiring into the character of the host. The barber replied he was a neighbor, and did not wish to say any thing to his harm. The gentleman still urged his inquiry, assuring him that he had nothing to fear, till the barber said, "Sir, if I must tell the truth, they bear a very bad character, for it has been reported that persons have called here who have never been heard of afterward.

Can you, said the gentleman, keep a secret? On his answering in the affirmative, the gentleman opened the closet door, and shewed him the person with his throat cut; he then directed the barber to procure a constable and proper assistance, with all speed, which was done immediately, and the host and hostess were both taken into custody, to take their trial at the next assize. They took their trial, were found guilty of murder, condemned and executed. The dog was never seen by the gentleman after.

W. STONES.

Solitude.

An extract from a Poem on the "Pleasures of Solitude" in manuscript. Hail, solitude! sweet friend of virtue, hail!

I love to woo thee, Solitude, when high, The sun looks laughing from the middle sky; When soft and warm, the idle breezes creep

Near which, a brook, with many a babbling talk, Laments the roughness of its pebbled bed, And age-fell'd trunks across its waters laid.

Or, while the light-wing'd breezes round thee play, Swell to a sigh, and, sighing, melt away, Dost thou, impatient, eye the flapping sail?

Or dost thou, leaning o'er the shallop's side, Tract the gay sparks, which gleam along the tide, And hum some homely sonnet, rudely true,

Or dost thou, pensive, mark the evening star, And think of her, whose throbbing heart, afar, Pours forth to Heav'n the fervour-breathing prayer?

Or dost thou, leaning o'er the shallop's side, Tract the gay sparks, which gleam along the tide, And hum some homely sonnet, rudely true,

Or dost thou, leaning o'er the shallop's side, Tract the gay sparks, which gleam along the tide, And hum some homely sonnet, rudely true,

Or dost thou, leaning o'er the shallop's side, Tract the gay sparks, which gleam along the tide, And hum some homely sonnet, rudely true,

Or dost thou, leaning o'er the shallop's side, Tract the gay sparks, which gleam along the tide, And hum some homely sonnet, rudely true,

Or dost thou, leaning o'er the shallop's side, Tract the gay sparks, which gleam along the tide, And hum some homely sonnet, rudely true,

Or dost thou, leaning o'er the shallop's side, Tract the gay sparks, which gleam along the tide, And hum some homely sonnet, rudely true,

brightest, on the rolls of merit; but wish that none should enjoy an equal share of happiness with themselves; instead of securing, destroy its vital principles, and make it worthless.

True friendship is a living principle, and wherever it exists in purity, reigns superior to every other passion. It is the magnet of the human heart,

which explores the inmost recesses of the imagination, and brings to mind those secret thoughts, which, incapable of a moment's inaction, decide at once, for good or evil,

upon every new appearance, while as yet the cause is undefinable. A soul replete with friendship enjoys a satisfaction, superior to all the pleasures of sense, and like the sun at whose resplendent beams,

all other planets lose their power to shine— that eclipses every inferior virtue; while it give us the most indubitable proof, of the fallacy of those arguments, given to prove, that friendship can only exist, where interest is the predominant motive; and instead of divesting it of its most engaging quality, places it in the zenith of human virtues.

No greater solecism can be obtruded on our attention, than the profession of friendship, by those who are destitute of those virtues, calculated to produce it; and indispensable to its subsistence. A conscientiousness of real worth is the true and only basis on which it can rest; consequently we do not consider ourselves friends with those, whom, in every respect, we do not consider, equals.

Every column must support its part of the mighty fabric, or the whole totters, trembles, falls and becomes at once a mass of ruin. In the same manner must bear his portion, and the union will be pleasing, and permanent.

FORDPCE. Port Elizabeth, Oct. 5th, 1818.

The Florida. — The Baltimore Federal Gazette says, "It will be seen by a paragraph from the New-York Gazette, which is corroborated by an extract from a letter

received in this city, that a gentleman bearing despatches from the Court of Madrid, has arrived at New-York. These despatches are stated to contain some treaty or proposition for the sale of the Florida to our Government; and as the King of Spain has a Minister residing here, it is most probable the despatches are for him; and that the bearer of them has probably been informed of their supposed contents when he received them at Madrid. Such a treaty or proposition, we have heard, was forwarded some time ago from this country to Spain, for the consideration of the Spanish monarch, and, we have reason to hope, has been accepted." — Rep. Chron.

Hiram Lodge, No. 6, in Wilmington, (N. C.) have given public notice, that Josiah Hamilton, in consequence of gross, unamiable conduct, has been duly expelled from that Lodge, and deprived of all the honorary rights and benefits of Free Masonry. — All brethren within the sound of the gavel will take heed accordingly. Editors of newspapers friendly to the craft, are requested to give this notice an insertion.

MARRIED. On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Freeman, Mr. Rineer Dare, to Miss Rachel Corson, daughter of Abel Corson, all of this place.

On Monday last, near Fairton, by the Rev. Thomas Neall, Mr. David H. Rorays, to Miss Ann Swing, both of Fairfield. How blest the sacred tie that binds, In union, sweet acceding minds; How swift the Heavenly race they run, Whose hearts, whose faith, whose hopes are one.

At Philadelphia, on the 14th inst, by the Rev. Thomas Smith, the Rev. Thomas Davis, to Miss Catharine Beideman, all of that city.

received in this city, that a gentleman bearing despatches from the Court of Madrid, has arrived at New-York. These despatches are stated to contain some treaty or proposition for the sale of the Florida to our Government; and as the King of Spain has a Minister residing here, it is most probable the despatches are for him; and that the bearer of them has probably been informed of their supposed contents when he received them at Madrid. Such a treaty or proposition, we have heard, was forwarded some time ago from this country to Spain, for the consideration of the Spanish monarch, and, we have reason to hope, has been accepted." — Rep. Chron.

Hiram Lodge, No. 6, in Wilmington, (N. C.) have given public notice, that Josiah Hamilton, in consequence of gross, unamiable conduct, has been duly expelled from that Lodge, and deprived of all the honorary rights and benefits of Free Masonry. — All brethren within the sound of the gavel will take heed accordingly. Editors of newspapers friendly to the craft, are requested to give this notice an insertion.

MARRIED. On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Freeman, Mr. Rineer Dare, to Miss Rachel Corson, daughter of Abel Corson, all of this place.

On Monday last, near Fairton, by the Rev. Thomas Neall, Mr. David H. Rorays, to Miss Ann Swing, both of Fairfield. How blest the sacred tie that binds, In union, sweet acceding minds; How swift the Heavenly race they run, Whose hearts, whose faith, whose hopes are one.

At Philadelphia, on the 14th inst, by the Rev. Thomas Smith, the Rev. Thomas Davis, to Miss Catharine Beideman, all of that city.

DIED. At Brookville, Indiana, about the 9th ult. Mrs. MARY ALDERMAN, wife of Isaac Alderman, lately of this place.

CUMBERLAND ELECTION.

Table with columns for various locations: Deerfield, Hopewell, Stoe-Creek, Greenwich, Fairfield, Millville, M. River, Downes, TOTAL. Rows list candidates for CONGRESS, COUNCIL, ASSEMBLY, SHERIFF, and CORONERS.

NOTICE. 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

A Lot of Land, in the township of Deerfield, containing about two and a half acres; and a Lot of Cedar Swamp, on Black Water, late the property of Jacob Tullis, deceased. — Condition at sale, by David Garrison, Guardian. October 19, 1818.

Adjourned Sale. THE Sale of the Lands of Jeremiah Smith, Joseph Smith and Uriah Garrison, 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.

female Intrepidity. — We rarely find an extraordinary instance of female intrepidity than the one related in the following paragraph which we copy from the [Maryland] Gazette of Monday [] On last Saturday night, between eight and day, an attempt was made to break into the store of Mr. John Tomlinson, in the front part of the house occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Vickers of [] Two persons climbed over the gate, and ripped off two planks; but room being sealed they were heard to discuss the fact to each other. They repaired to the door of the dwelling, being fast, they forced a window and took out the lower sash and let down. — In the interim Mrs. V. got out of bed, took a broad sword, and to the spot and when one of the put his head in the window, she with her hands made a blow on his neck and shoulders, and then pushed the point at when he withdrew his head and retreated out of the alley, leaving a good deal of blood on the window and sword.

Few days since, an extraordinary instance of Divine Providence was witnessed in the deliverance of William Salter of St. Crossmill, in the Isle of Wight, being employed in the mill, had occasion to make some alteration in the van so engaged, his foot became entangled in the dressing strap, and he was instantly drawn up under the drum, and wounded by one of his thighs, expecting every moment to be torn pieces; but to his astonishment, the strap which was six inches wide and proportionably thick, and three of the cogs, gave way, by which he was providentially rescued. [English paper.]

PUBLIC SALES OF LAND.

Huntsville, Ala. Ter. September 19. The sales of the United States' Land commenced in this place last week, and close to day. In the present hurry and bustle of the office, the business of which occupies the whole time of eight or ten clerks, it is impossible to ascertain the aggregate amount of sales, but, if we may judge from the sales, the amount cannot fall short of \$100,000 dollars.

The county of Lawrence certainly bids to be one of the first in the territory in wealth and population. The land, the choice cotton farms, have been almost invariably purchased by the planter and actual settlement. Indeed, no other class of purchasers were allowed to compete with him. We may with safety say, that no visionary speculations enhanced the value of lands, during the sales, except in one instance, where a hundred and fifty-one dollars per acre was given for half a quarter section, in a town site. Good cotton farms were sold from forty to an hundred dollars per acre; and the sound judgment of the actual planters will sanction those prices.

In a country of so mild and salubrious climate, with a soil of inexhaustible fertility, producing a sure and very valuable crop with a certain prospect of such an improvement in navigation as will facilitate the arrival of its produce in market and cheapening foreign supplies; it is scarcely possible to overrate the quality of cotton land. Although much has lately been sold in this town, and much more is daily for market, the supply is not by any means equal to the demand—and land is daily rising in value. [Repub.]

Ballston-Spa, September 22.

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL STORM. On Tuesday, 15th inst. about 4 P. M. a heavy hail passed through the towns of Deerfield and Hadley, on the line of the river, and extended to the Palmetown mountain, in Northumberland, a distance near two miles, preceded by a noise resembling that of distant thunder, which distinctly heard 4 or 5 miles—and destroying every thing before it; the trees were literally stripped of their limbs and fruit, and buckwheat and corn were level with the ground. The dwelling house of Samuel Bailey, had about 180 panes of glass broken, and much other facing the hail shared a like fate. A man while walking from his shed to the house was struck down; and was the largeness of the hail, that one or two swine were killed by the hail stones. Men of credibility informed us that some of these hail stones measured 9 inches in circumference, and that some were found the next morning as large as hen's eggs. The hail was attended with high and violent wind, resembling sweeping blasts of the tornado, and it is a happy circumstance that the sufferers did not take place during the harvest. The oldest inhabitants have no recollection of witnessing so destructive a storm of hail as the above.

From the Baltimore American, Oct. 14.

Frigate Macedonian. By the steam boat Virginia, we have received from our attentive correspondents at Norfolk, the following account of the tremendous gale experienced by that frigate, when only six days at sea. The Macedonian sailed from Boston on the 20th September, bound for the Pacific Ocean, and completely equipped for a two years' cruise.

Norfolk, October 12. We announce with much regret, the arrival in this harbor of the U. S. Frigate Macedonian, J. Downes, esq. commander, in distress. She came in on Saturday afternoon, and proceeded immediately to the Navy Yard at Gosport. She was damaged in a severe gale, which commenced from S. E. on Saturday, P. M. Sept. in lat 33, 37, lon. 57, and shifted on the morning of the 25th to N. W. during which she had her mizenmast carried away by the board; her fore and mainmast sprung, and was compelled to cut away her fore and main top-masts, with the loss of some other spars of inferior consequence, and three of her boats. We refer to the subjoined extract from her log book for particulars.

Extract from the log book of the U. S. frigate Macedonian, J. Downes, Esq. commander. "STURDY, Sept. 27, 1818.—From 12 to 4 P. M. fresh breeze and cloudy, at 2 30 hauled down the fore topmast stay-sail—at 4 sent down the sails, out of the tops. From 4 to 6, strong gales, with rain—at 5 took in the main-top-sail and the mizen storm-stay-sail. 6 to 8, strong gales, with rain—at 7 P. M. lost Wm. Wilkins, seaman, overboard by a flap of the mizen storm stay-sail sheet. From 8 to midnight blowing a severe gale, with a tremendous sea running—at 8, 30, parted the main storm-stay-sail-stay. At 3 P. M. split and hauled down the mizen storm-stay-sail, unbent and repaired it. From 9 to midnight, laying to, under fore storm-stay-sail.

From 12 to 4 A. M.—At 1 30, sprung the main-mast between the spar and gun-decks, called all hands, and set the carpenters to work, knocking out the wedges. At 2 A. M. parted the fore storm-stay-sail sheet—split the sail much, succeeded in hauling down, and securing it. At 4 A. M. sprung the mizen-mast, badly, in two places. At 4, 33, cut away the mizen rigging, when the mizen-mast went by the board, carrying away our stern and larboard quarter boats. The starboard quarter boat being injured before the mizen-mast went, hauled her on board and knocked her to pieces. At 6 A. M. discovered that the foremast was sprung in 3 or 4 places. Finding that we could not possibly save our lower masts by any means, but by cutting away our top-masts—at 6 30, cut away the fore top-mast, when the jib-boom went with it, carrying also the sprit-sail-yard.

At 7, cut away the main-topmast rigging; when the main-top-mast went over the side, bringing down with it the main-yard, which carried away the starboard yard arm. About 8 A. M. shipped a sea which knocked in our starboard waist nettings. About the same time found that the fore-mast would not support the fore-yard, cut away the slings, when it came down on deck—the fall of which sprung the yard. From 8 to meridian all hands employed in clearing the wreck; the carpenters employed fishing her masts. At meridian, moderate breezes—but a very heavy swell—set the main storm-stay-sail."

From the Baltimore Federal Republican, Oct. 14. Prom our attentive correspondent, Wm. G. Lyford, proprietor of the steam Boat Hotel and News Room. NORFOLK, Oct. 12. The Macedonian put back. On Saturday afternoon arrived at this port, in distress, the U. States frigate Macedonian, John Downes, esq. commander, having been dismasted in a hurricane which she experienced on Sunday the 27th of Sept. in lat 33 long 54. The Macedonian sailed from Boston on the 20th Sept.—bound for the Pacific ocean, and completely equipped for a two years cruise. Nothing material occurred until the 27th, when, as they were hourly expecting to fall into the trade winds, and anticipating a quick run to the Brazil Coast, they were suddenly overtaken by the most tremendous hurricane ever known to the oldest seamen, which lasted about 15 hours and left their gallant ship a miserable wreck.—The gale commenced from the SE with a heavy swell, but shifted to various points. About 5 A. M. the mizen mast was carried away by the board, and shortly after all the remaining spars, except the fore and main masts, which, however, were so badly sprung that it was found necessary to fish them in several places: lost all the stern and quarter boats, and sustained much other damage. The tempest is represented to have been indescribably awful and the situation of the Macedonian perilous in the extreme: in the early part of it, Wm. Wilkins, capt. of the mizen top, an excellent seaman and a worthy young man was unfortunately knocked overboard by the mizen Stay-sail sheet, and drowned! This was the only casualty that occurred among the crew.

Previous to the sailing of the Macedonian from Boston: she had undergone a thorough overhauling and repair; and the trim in which she left that port could scarcely be exceeded—but how altered. After being only six days at sea, she returns to port with no other vestige of her grandeur, than her "wooden walls," and in appearance, precisely as prize to the gallant Decatur. The Macedonian passed through the narrow below Craney Island about 5 o'clock, at which time the flood had only been three hours running, and (although under jury masts) in less than half an hour after she was safe at anchor abreast of the navy yard. Such indeed, was the celerity of her progress, that very few of the citizens knew of her arrival until she was moored. This fact alone should satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the depth of water from the entrance of Elizabeth river to the navy yard, is all sufficient for the purpose of a naval depot.—If the Macedonian, deeply laden as she is, and in her crippled state, could enter the capes and run directly up to the navy yard; with the same wind without anchoring; and could pass the shoalest part of our river on a half flood, it surely must be admitted that the harbor of Norfolk can afford a safe and easy entrance to the heaviest ship in our navy.

Adjourned Sales. The sale of the Lands of Nathaniel Lore and Richard Hankins, is adjourned until Monday the 19th day of October next. DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. Sep. 21st, 1818—3t

On Friendship.

MAN, by nature, fickle and changeable, is perpetually toiling for, he knows not what, and discontented he knows not why; though his Creator has fixed a point, where his desires and wishes may converge and make him happy. That point is Friendship, and man is able to enjoy it in its purest light. He has a principle within his breast that vibrates with its softest strings, and joins in unison, with its sweetest sounds. It diffuses a secret happiness through the imagination, whose origin cannot be traced, a joy for which no cause can be assigned, and a love, which inspires the soul with raptures, and melts it in fondness to a bosom friend. A heart incapable of friendship would be forever tossing, too and fro, on the billows of anxiety without a reef for hope to catch at; consequently, unable to participate in the pleasures, arising from social conversation; and the mutual intercourse of ideas, so necessary to the enjoyment of any degree of happiness. Those selfish mortals, therefore, who believe their own name the

By the President of the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS,

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

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

JOHN GARDINER,

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

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

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

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS,

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

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

JOHN GARDINER,

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

STRATTON & BUCK

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

GOODS,

Amongst which are,

- CLOTHS, CALICOES, CASSIMERES, CHECKS, VELVETS, LINENS, FLANNELS, MUSLINS, &c. &c. BOMBAZETTS,

Together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, CHINA GLASS, &c.

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

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

Bridgeton, Aug. 10, 1818.

MASONIC ALMANACKS

OF 1818,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

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

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS,

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

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

JOHN GARDINER,

Chief Clerk in the General Land Office.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

THEREFORE, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, in conformity with the said acts, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of the said lands, shall be held at Detroit, in Michigan Territory, viz:

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

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

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS,

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

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

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

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS,

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

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

April 13, 1818—Approved,

JAMES MONROE

Treasury Department, Washington, April 10th, 1818.

Notice is hereby Given

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

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

Wm. H. Crawford,

Secretary of Treasury

To all whom it may concern.

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

Benoni Muncy.

Leesburg, July 20th, 1818—tf

Old Establishment.

THE Manufacturing Establishment in Bridgeton is still continued in operation. The subscriber thankful for past favors, again invites his former patrons, and the public in general, to favor him with a continuance of their custom, and no pains will be spared, to give satisfaction to those who may employ him. The delay which has heretofore taken place in the filling business, is in a great measure removed; having 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 perfection in colouring and finishing cloth; that few have attained in this country.

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

Wool received for manufacturing into Cloth, Spinning or Carding into rolls; Woollen Yarn received for Weaving, and Cotton and Linen Yarn for colouring permanent blue. I have a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets on hand, which will be sold low for cash, or barter for Grain or Wool.

Enoch H. More.

Bridgeton, Sep. 21st, 1818—tf

CEDARVILLE

Woollen Factory.

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

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

Elmer & Bateman, John E. Jeffers.

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

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

Cedarville, May 25th, 1818—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 Shallop's Boat. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

Adam Hoover.

Millylls, Sept. 29, 1818—3t



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DR. DYOTT'S Patent Ich Ointment, Price 50 Cents

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

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

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

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

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

May 11, 1818.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers having taken the large and commodious Distillery of John Wood, esq. at his Grist Mill, near his residence, in Stoe Creek, on the main road leading from Salem to Bridgeton, inform their friends and the public, that they intend converting the same into a WOOLLEN MANUFACTORY, to be called, Stoe Creek Factory. The Machinery will be in complete operation on, or before the first day of May next, and the Subscribers ready to receive wool of all descriptions, which they will Manufacture into Broad and Narrow CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and SATINETTS, of a superior quality, and at the lowest prices. COLOURS WARRANTED.

Fulling, Dyeing and Dressing

of all descriptions of Wool, and Woollen CLOTH will be done with despatch, and in the best manner, agreeably to order. Wool for carding, or Manufacturing, or Cloth for Dressing, will be received at the Factory, and at the Inn of James Sherron, Salem; at which place wool will be called for, and rolls returned every MONDAY. As none but good and experienced workmen will be employed to execute any branch belonging to the Manufacturing of Woollen Cloth in the above Factory, the Subscribers flatter themselves that they will be able to give general satisfaction to those, who may think proper to employ them.

John S. Wood, John E. Jeffers.

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

JOHN E. JEFFERS, Stoe Creek, March 30, 1818.

NOTICE.

BY Virtue of an order of the 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, the undivided share of Benjamin Champney, a minor, to a certain House and Lots of Land, situate on Cohane's Creek in Bridgeton, containing about thirteen Acres; late the property of Doct. Benjamin Champneys, dec. Conditions at sale.

WILLIAM POTTER, Guardian. Bridgeton, September 28, 1818.

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

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

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

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

ALSO, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Cardamom Seeds, Essence of Lemon, Oil of Burghamot, Rose Water, Pearl Barley, Sago, Tapioca, Tamarinds, Lemon Acid, Sats of Lemon, Lemoi, Cinnamon, Anniseed, Peppermint, Life of Man, and Perfect Love, French Chalk, Pocket Lights, Durable Ink, Boxes of Paints, Water Colours, Windsor Soap, Soap Balls, Shaving Soap, Pomatum, Court Plaster, Smelling Bottles, Breast Pipes, Nipple Glasses, Liquid Blacking, Cake do, Polishing Powders, White Wax, Wafers, Clothes' Brushes, Hat do, Hair do, Do. do. patent, Shoe do, White Wash do.

CORDIALS, of the first quality.

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

PAINTS & OILS.

Linseed Oxford Stone Ochre, American do do Patent Yellow, Rose Pink, Umber, Orange Mineral, Vermilion, Chromic Yellow, Drop Lake, Black Lead, Ivory Black, Lamp Black, Camel's Hair Pencils, Paint Brushes, wash Tools, Putty, Log Wood, stick, Do do ground, Fustic, stick, Do ground, Nicaragua Wood, Red Wood, stick, Do do ground, Cam Wood, ground, Madder, Coppege, Allum, Bengal Indigo, Spanish Indigo, Blue Vitriol, Pearl Ash, Annatto, best, Oil Vitriol, Do common, Oil Vitriol.

DYE-STUFFS.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER,

In addition to his former line of business HAS OPENED A STATIONARY School and Blank Book WAREHOUSE, AT No. 191, SOUTH FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE he has on hand an extensive variety of articles in the above (and paper) line which will be sold at the lowest prices, or on credit for RAGS. As his assortment is particularly calculated for country Storekeepers, they will find it their interest to call. Orders attended to with promptness and despatch.

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 March, 1818, viz:

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

Approved, J. C. CALHOUN.

JUST PUBLISHED

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

Bridgeton, August 30