Together with a complete assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c. 1

Nutmers Claves Maca Cinnamon Cardamom Seeds, Essence of Lemon, Oil of Burgamot, Rose Water, Pearl Barley, Sago, Tapioca, Tamarinds, Lemon Acid, Saits of Lemon, Lemon,

Cinnamon. CORDIALS, of the first Anniseed, Peppermint, Life of Man, and quality.

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Cake Polishing Powders, White Wax. Whiers Clothes' Brushes Hair

Do. Shoe do. patent, White Wash do.

### \* PAINTS & OILS.

White Le.d, 1st and 2d quality, ground, Do., do: dry, Red Lead, Litharge, Whiting, Spirits Turpe wed Lead, Lunarge, Whiting, Spirits Turpening Gum Copal, Window Glass, of different sizes, Prussian Blue, Eatent Green, Chalk, red and white, Glue, Sand Paper, Gold Leaf, Sand Paper, Gold Leaf,
Spanish Brown, ground,
do do dry
Yellow Ochre, ground,
do do dry,
Venetian Red, Verdigrise,
do do dry,
do do dry,
Copal Varnish, Rosin, Spermaceti Oil, winter,
do do do dossumme

Oxford Stone Ochre, American do do Patent Yellow, Rose Pink, Umber, Orange Mineral, Vermilion, Cromic Yellow, Drop Lake, Black Lead, Ivory Black, 23 13, Lamp Black, Camel's Hair Pencils, Paint Brushes, 5ash Tools, Putty

DYE-STUFFS:

Log Wood, stick, Do do ground, Fustic, stick, Do ground, Nicaragua Wood, Red Wood, stick, Red Wood, stick,
Do do ground,
Cam Wood, ground,
Madder, Coppens, Allum, Bengal Indigo,
Spanish Indigo, Blue Vitriol,
Pearl Ash,
Annatto, hest,
Do common,
Oil Vitriol.

## MINERAL WATER

From the Fountain, or in Bottles Orders from Physicians, County of chants, or Manufacturers, will be thankfully ceived and punctually attended to.

June 29—ff

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WHERE he has on hand an extensive value of articles in the above (and paper) which will be sold at the lowest prices; or betted for RAGS.

As his assortment as particularly calculator country Storekeepers; they will find it the interest to call.

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George Helmbold June 22, 1818-tf

WAR DEPARTMENT

WAR DEPARTMENT:

PENSION OFFICE, MARCH 26, 18

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

The commissions of officers, and the dischart of the regular soldiers of the army of the Be to the way of the Be to the way of the pensions, to be observed up the commissions of officers, and the dischart of the regular soldiers of the army of the Be to the way of the regular soldiers of the army of the Be to the way of the respective Judges, certification of the control of the respective Judges, certification of the respective Judges, certification of the respective Judges, certification of the control of the respective Judges, certification of the respective Judges J

Approved, J. C. CALHOUN

JUST PUBLISHED

nd for sale at the Office of the Whist AVOCABULARY

AND FAMILIAR PHRASES,

IN PRENCH AND ENGLISHED Calculated for the Use of Berline BY E FRIEDERICE

ridgeton, August 318

Waskington W

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

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1818.

PER ANNOM.

No. 171.

# THE WHIC

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

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual

#### SONG.

TUNE-My only joe and dearie O. Testreen,\* I heard the mavis't strain, An' O 'twas sweet and cheerie O: This e'en, I hear its sang again, But O 'tis wae and eiry O. Then hush thy song, and gae to rest! Thy warbling only can molest The-wounded soul-the bleeding breast, That mourns afar from Mary O.

Yestreen, I saw the fields look fair, An' O the woodland breeze swell'd sweet This e'en, nae fragrance scents the air, Nae flow'ret bends beneath my feet. In vain to me, the hawthorn's bloom, vies with the honey'd flow'r's perfume; The fields and woods, in sullen gloom, Look sad as look'd my Mary O.

Yestreen, outowre‡ the misty hills The sun look'd bright on lan' and sea; This een, the brooding tempest swells And hides baith sun and hills frae me. But what care I for mavis' lay, Or flow'ry field, or sunny brae? could be blythe and blest butt thae Were I restor'd to Mary O.

Thrush 201 Without these.

#### THE DISAPPOINTED LOVER.

ligh heaven's lamps of flame are resplendent ly beaming; The moon sinks behind the blue hills of the

omen !- the crimson'd hair'd meteors are gleaming!— Why lingers my Mary!—O come to my breast!

The cold, ruffian blast, which around me is brawling, Bears Autumn's farewell o'er the bleak wast

ly liopes, like the pale parting leaflets, are fall-

And, like the pale leaflets, they live not again The toil-weary hind has return'd to his dwelling; His babes have resum'd their lov'd seat on his

knee; the eye of his spouse, joyful welcome sits smiling;— But Mary still lingers unmindful of me.

THE SUBSCRIBER, The red-breast sits happy, asleep in his tree; the still as the breezes sweep past me so chilly, In addition to his former line of business I sigh that I cannot sleep happy as he. Though mountain-winds moan through the

step of Mary!

Her form hides the low-setting star in the west;

School and Blank Books the malice of envy had forced her to tarry,—
The schemes of the base held her back from my breast!

AT No. 191, SOUTH FRONT STREET, It will stretch myself down on the gray, sapless

stubble,—

My Mary will come—but I shall not appear
sive vir fill tears fill her blue eyes—the tears of he trouble-

And she turn disappointed that I am not here. How drear is this silence !- What do I disco-

A sorrow-form'd phantom bewilder'd my

brain! will Mary reposes-nor thinks of her lover

Who never can rest till he meet her again." Then ne'er shalt thou rest!"-'Twas the bro-

ther of Mary,—
His eye fix'd in sadness on Henry the brave;
No more shalt, thou meet her,—in vain dost

intemperance. "The practice of drunkenness, said he, can never be plliated; yet than to attribute their follies to misfortunes vourable suspicion. The prisoners enand injuries received; and if that be deemed a palliation, perhaps I have a right to as great a share of it as any man of my age. But what can be offered in palliation for man, who is placed as the supreme of all terrestrial beings, and formed in the very image of God himself when he debases himself heneath the brute creation? Nothing. 1 have been considered as dead lence; and we think their punishment—It is a wonder that I am not, but my was as mild as could have been, consist trembling hand and burning heart manifest tently with the circumstances of the that I am still alive, a living monument of human depravity." This is strong language to represent the effect of this strong and destructive vice: and in order inore ef fectually to produce reform, Mr. Gains ir ade a solemn affidavit before a magistrate that he never more will drink ardent spir its, and published the address to warn

others from a path so ruinous. Upwards ot a year has elapsed since that declaration was made, and we though proper to institute some enquiries attei this John Gains, and we had tlie satisfac tion to learn that his reformation had been complete. From a confirmed drunkard and an abandoned citizen, he has become a sober, steady, respectable man, having since married; and industriously pursuing his trade as a taylor, renovated in health as well as in character; and, iustead of bloated intemperance, disease of mind and body, poverty and disgrace, he finds himself, from the operation of firmness arid detennination, surrounded by comfort and enjoying health, together with the respec-of his fellow citizens. What a useful and practicable lesson does the resolution of John Gains display?—how very cheering such prospects to sober, moral men. He saw himself on the edge of a precipice, the danger of which he avoided by fortitude; course, and entering into a solemn covenant to reform his habits and meliorate his condition. He has succeeded - a good citizen is restored to society. Is it, therefore, too much to expect, that the thou. sands who throng the doors of the taverns and tippling blouses.-who .exhaust their -reduce their families to poverty debilitate their constitution, and demoralize society, will profit by the example of John Gains? Let them awake from a lethar gy soruinous in its consequence—dash the poison froin their lips—call to their aid fromness to resist the destructive goblet—religion to fortify them aqainst temptation, and love of country to contribute to its mental and moral character; then, in a short period of probational denial, they will find themselves new beings, enjoying comfort, health, respect and confidence; and thove all, a consciousness of having performed an imperious duty.

# Worcester, (Mass.) Sept. 80.

At the late term of the supreme judicial court in this town, six young men; belonging to Bolton, in this county, wert indicted-for a riot, and pleaded guilty The ringleader, 'Samuel Warner, was sentenced to imprisonment in the county iail for six months, and the others for three months and to pay costs of prosecution. The facts of this transaction are as follows — A young. lady, belonging to Bolton, in the month of July last, slowly round to very large and beautiful was engaged to be married to the broisland, covered with trees of great height selfish' arid depraved' views, he circulated reports unfavourable to her character as a woman, and procured a number of persons to unite with him in the. execution of a most barbarous and wicked scheme. They accordingly assembled one evening, waylaid her on her return homes 'placed her on a rail, and carried her the distance of a niile and a half, she, at the same-time, making all the resist ance in her power, and uttering shrieks of terror, which would heve melted the hearts of any but a body of ruffians. hearts of any but a body of ruffians. the course of the affray, she fell once from the rail, which was carried shoulder highand experience a severe shock. She was again replaced. The injury she sustained was so gre t, that-she was confined to her bed, and for some time it was considered doubtful whether she would self-in which the author describes sidered doubtful whether she would self-toricible language, the deplorable con-tition in which he had been reduced by vive. She is still in a very feeble state,

'leavoured to 'extenuate their' crime by aledging that they were imposed upon by he representations of Warner, and by showing that they hatl been respectable and Industrious young men. But these con iderations will by no means excuse, and hardly palliate, conduct distinguished by uch strong marks of brutality and vio

Of all the gizzes we have seen on the subject of the Sea Serpent, and there have been not a few of them, the following is the most humorous and witty. may laugh at the bagatelles of unbeliev. ers, without being accused of scepticism ourselves. Whatever inay be said or sung, the evidence of the existence of the Ocean Monster is too strong to be invalidated.]—Prov. Pat.

#### From the National Advocate.

A letter, said to have been found in a bottle which was picked up in the Sound, and is another proof of tile existence of the Sea Serpent, and throws some, additional light upon the subject of its size, velocity and habits, and gives us io hope we may still have one, for the inspection of the curious and the learned.

10th June, from on board the Sea Serpent. On the 8th of June, as we were weathering Cape Cod, a squall carried a wav

the mast of our small schooner; in morning discovered something astern—a monstrous thing, with its head out of of water, and moving towards us with its jaws wide open. We at first were much frightened, but its eye had a mild exhe braved the sneers of the vulgar anti-the ignorant by avowing his disgraceful a Nevertheless. I loaded my miskets s. Nevertheless, I loaded my musket, and when it was close under the stern I fired into what seemed a large red-cave it closed over us, antl we were in total carkness. We are still in the stomach of the great sea snake, but our fears are riuch abated. We should have dashed to pieces on the sea shore, and all lost, if we had not fortunately been swallowed by this terrible animal. I struck a light and examined the premises; it looks like a grotto-shells of every description-very damp—a long-boat lying across our sterr -trunk full of papers, all Spanish, can't read them—cabin boy got upon the bowsprit, and discovered through his mouth Montaug Point-our motion is as easy as though we were in a calm; though moving with incredible swiftness we apptear to be at rest, and every thing passes by as if the world was turning round, but we were standing still. it will not give you an adequate idea of the rate witth which we move by telling you where we have been, as we have spent so much thme at each place. Yesterday forenoon we were two hours in Hudson's Bag. While lying offAlbany fort, which could plainly see with my spyglass, the serpents; wallowed a few most singular fish we salted one of them, in hopes, if we ever return, of making our fortunes by the exhibition of the many curiosities we have preserved. About 2 o'clock; wt arrived at the Pole—saw no ice—moved ther of Warner,; who, being apprehensive in blossom: as we approached the short that if the marriage should take place, lie ard a great screaming, and multitudes in blossom: as we approached the shore a man diligent in his calling, he shall his paternal interest would descend to his of what we took to be men and women brother, in exclusion of himself, determined by scrambling up the rock's, but which we ined to prevent it. Actuated by these found to be nothing but mermaids -- and distinction which encouraged me; This is the eighth time we have misas my mate calls him, only swallowed five of them. I saved two, a beautiful young mermaid, about sixteen years old, and her father, as I take him to be. If I can get his consent, and the dear con of our town will marry us I will marry her in spit of her tail, for I shall be rich enough to ride in a carriage: with tier. Poor thing, she can only walk upon her hands; she is now looking over my shoulder, weeping and wiping ner eyes, with her long green hair. . I wish I could understand what the says; when she speaks to her father, she sings with the most melodious roice all she has to to say. I mer mon these circumstances so partic carly, that in case we should

never escape from our present awkward

situation, the world will have no longer

peared in evidence, that this female had women in the sea, and who pity us as always borne an unsullied character, and much because we are without their nothing is more common among drunkards had never given occasion to any unfa- means of moving from one place to another, as we pity them for not having feet

We passed near some vessels with Eng. lish colours; distinguished Gregor Gilencow shamdinglon-lthefreedpartious, welyiek

stous fait daughing nghonnigh as wight five

were again along the coast of N. America, and for several hours lay off New-Bedford and Gloucester; but it takes me too long to fell every thing, arid per. haps I should not be believed if I did. We have been twice to Golumbia River, as high up as Astoria. We went north about

The snorter is very particulars as to his eating: he breakfasts at the Pole on mer-maids, dines in the Pacific Ocean on sea lions, arid many a nameless fish, and usually supt on mossbankers and perka michellau in Long Island Sound.

I hope and pray that all the vessels along the coast will be sent out to look for us, and when we see a probable chance of being picked up, I shall order black Sim and Eben to saw Snorter's back bone across, which will stop his progrhss till we can cut our way out. Fore and aft he is about the length of tlie New-York Institution, his head about the size of Scudder's Museum, antl his teeth may be compared to the little pillars in front of the hall. The bottle in which I am going to cork this letter I shall throw from the end of the bow-sprit out of his mouth, in sincere hopes it may be picked up, and effect our re-lease. We have a plenty of every thing but bread and vegetables. We took in such a quantity of fresh water last night, we were all washed off the deck, and I was happy to find my dear Swimberrella is no more fond of living with her head ander warer than I am. In fact, her ather has evidently got a touch of the heumatism, from the dampuess of the place we are in. I shall keep writing and throwing letters over, whenever I find we are on this side of the continent, and untill I see a general turn out of all the vessels, from New-York to the province of Maine, which will so cover the water, that it will be impossible. but some will discover us.

Yours,' who ever you niay he, Nicodemus Nantuckie.

Franklin's first Luxury. - He observes, speaking first of his library, "This library afforded me the means of improve, ment by constant study, for which I set apart an hour or two each day: and thus, repaired in some degree the loss of the learned education my father once intended for me. Reading was the only amusement I allowed myself. I spent no time in taverns, games, or frolicks. industry in my business continued as indefatigable as it was necessarji. E was indebted for niy printing house; I had a young family coming on to be educated; and I had two competitors to contend with for business,' who' were established in tlie place before me. My circumstances, however, grew daily easier. My original habits of, frugality increasing, and my father having among his instructions tome when a boy, frequently repeated a proverb of Solomon, "Seest thou stand before kings, he shall not stand before mean men." I thence considered. industry as a means of obtaining tho! I did not think that I should ever litetaken, them in the same way. Snorter, rally stand before Kings, which, however, as my mate calls him, only swallow has since happened; for I have stood been fore five, and even had the handur of sitting down with one (the king of Denmark) to dinner. ,

> Murder.-Le is stated in a Cooperstown paper; that a horrid murder was commented in Springfield, Otsego Coun-77 on Thursday of last week, by a young man named Simmons, on the body of his Father The murderer was lodged in the Cooperstown Jail on Friday, to await the sentence of the law-

Fast Spinning.—Two young ladies, Misses Sarah Patterton and Cornelia Zeelie, of Painted Post, spun and reeled each on the 11th September, one hundred donats about the existence of men and and thirty Knots of woollen filling.

From the Liverpool Mercury, of August 20.

America and Great Britain. The acticle recommended to our attention by a Friend, so completely coincides with our own views of the existing rela-tionship between this country and Ameri ca, that we have adopted the advice of our correspondent, by inserting the essay from the Scotchman, which is given en-tire, and is recommended to the particular attention of our readers. It is by such plain arguments, divested of all party feel ing, that the people of England must ultimately be convinced that the improvements, of the U. States, and particularly the westward extention of their increasing population, are matters of high interest to the civilized nations, of the old world. It is there that the prosperity of Europe may find the means of strengthen ing itself by commercial transactions, and there the unfortunate and disaffected will find asylums for ages yet to come.

Grounds of dispute between Great Bri tain and America; probably conse quences of an American War.

"The rapid increase of their culture and popu lation too, doubling in twenty-five or thirty gears, must necessarily augment this demand for our goods in the same proportion. Circumstanced as the two countries are, I use no figure of speech, but speak the simple fact, when I say, that not an axe falls into the woods of Aderica which does not put in motion some shuttle, or hammer, or wheel in

[Mr. Brougham's speech in the House of Corn-mons, 16th of Inne 1812.

The capture of Pensacola, and the execution of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Ambristie, appear to have excited in some minds an unusual degree of irritation towards North 'America But surely the good sense of the people of Britain will not allow itself, and especially in a matter of so much importance, to be led astray by first impressions. What concern have they in the disputes between America and Spain, respecting the possession of Florida? It cannot possibly be a matter of the least importance to any individual in this empire, whether or not Pensacola shall be restored to Ferdinand. Even when this subject is inquired into, with reference to the balance of power, it is impossible to come to any other conclusion—No person will

venture to maintain that the power of Spain was at all increased by the possession of Florida, or that it would be in the least impaired by its being entirely emancipated from her authority. The revenues derived from the Floridas have never sufficed to pay the expenses of its administration: and Spain assuredly is not in a situation to retain that colony to enable her to awe the United States: Neither would its annexation add any additional preponderance to the power of that republic. It would yield some teak wood for her ships,

& would prevent the harbours of Pensacola and St. Augustine from becoming the receptacle, of hostile privateers in time of War, but that is almost the whole extent of the benefit to be derived from its occugation—Now it really appears to be a lit-tle too much to call on the people of Great Britian to interfere in such a case. Whe-

ther a thonsand square leagues of barren uninhabited territory shall be taken from Spain and added to the United States, is a matter about which John Bull need not give himself any uneasiness. If the Americans are determined to take possession of

Florida, his utmost efforts will be unable to prevent them, and if he does interfere he will only have the mortification to be hold his menaces disregarded, and the measures they were designed to counteract, so much sooner carried into effect. With regard to the other ground of complaint, the execution of Messrs. Ar-

burthnot and Ambristie, we do not think that the circumstances of the case are as yet sufficiently known to warrant the forming of any positive opinion respecting it. The matter ought certainly to be inquired into: sand we have no cloudt that If the American generals shall be found to have acted improperly, they will be punished hy those to whom they are accountable for their conduct. The destruction of the individuals in question could not be an object of the least importance to the U. States, and it is not at all likely that they will incur the odium of attempting to defend and protect their officers, if they have intentionally violated the great principles of international law. But, as we stated upon a former occasion, we do not think that there is the least probability of this being the case. It is impossible to imagine that 13 or 14 officers, many of them of high rank, would voluntarily them of high rank, would voluntarily expose themselves to the risk of being disgraced, or that they would basely conspire together, unjustly, to deprive two obscure individuals of their life. That the American commanding officer, in ordering the sentence of the court-martial to be immediately carried into effect, acted with an unnecessary and useless degree of severity, is we thing abundantly obvious. The legality of the sentence, however, is the only thing with which we have to do; home, would in any circumstances, but notes, there is as much here as will make It is stated, as one of the criteria of the

bfor if the evidence laid before the court martial was such as to warrant death, the commanding officer had an undoubted right to order it to be executed. We do not therefore think that this case, any more than that regarding the occupation of Pensacola, ought to be allowed to disturb the friendly relations subsisting between the two countries. It is unquestionable that we have a right to be made acquainted with all the proceedings relative to the condemnation of Arburthnot and Ambristie and that if it shall be found that they have been unjustly dealt with, we ought to demand the punishment of the guilty. But before calling out for a War of revenge, let us wait till this point shall have been satisfactorily established, and till it be seen whether the American government are themselves disposed to grant redress. After satisfactory information shall have obtained on these subjects, there will be abundant time to consider what ulteriour steps should be taken.

Nothing seems more unaccou'ntable than the strong inclination manifested in various quarters to involve this country in a war with America,—If experience could teach us wisdom, we might now we should thiok, be pretty generally aware of the ruinous nature of such contests. America is, of all other nations, the one whose friendship ought to be **most** assiduously cultivated and whose emnity is most to be dreaded by Great Britain. It is in her power to injure us in the most vital manner. The extreme distress into which the manufactures of this country were thrown by the America nnon intercourse acts, sufficiently shows how much we are interested in preserving an unresticted intercourse with our transatlantick brethren. Instead of being a source of jealousy and vexation to the politicians of Great Britain, the rapid progress of the accumulation of capital and population ought to be hailed by them with sugreme satisfaction,. They ought not only to rejoice in the fact of a powerful nation, speaking their language, and organized according to the most liberal and tolerant principles, being founded in another hemisphere; but they ought to know and to admit that the pros perity of Great Britain is intimately connected with tlie prosperity of tlie United

The physical circumstance in which the latter are placed, the buundless extent of their fertile and unoccupied, lands, will, for a long period, cuase the raising of raw produce to be the most profitable department of industry in which American skill and capital can be employed. Now the reverse of all this is the case in this coun-It is impossible for us to raise raw produce at as cheap a rate as the Americans; while, on the other hand, our command of capital, the excellence of our ma chinery, the skill and perseverance of our artizans, and the facilities with which supplies of coal are procured, naturally give us a decided advantage over them in the arts of manufacturing. While there fore, an unrestricted intercourse is allowed to be carried on between the two coun tries, it sill daily become more reciprocal ly advantageous and more indispensably necessary to each. And hence the, interests of America are the same with our interests. Whatever increases her,-strength and enables her to develope her gigantick powers, and to accelerate the march of civilization and of refinement over the deserts by which she is encompassed, must, in the end, contribute to the advantage of this country. . It is an accurate and profound remark of the Frenchman, Garnier, that the progress of civilization in Russia and the rapid improvement of that empire. have contributed in a very considerable degree to increase the Dower of England. But what are the benefits we have derived from the improvement of Russia, compared to those we have derived from our intercourse with America? The United States is now become the most important market for the disposal of the staple manufactures of this country. It is a market which is daily and hourly increasing, and which, if not violently interfered with, will continue to increase for centuries to

What then could be more unwise than rashly to embark this country in a contest with North America? Are our manufactures in a situation to encounter a repetition of the non intercourse act? Is the demand for their produce so very great that the cessation of the American demand-a demand amounting from 12 to 14 millions per ann .- would not be experienced? Are we prepared to give a fresh stimulus to the erection of cotton and woolen factories in the U. States? We should think not. And we apprehend, that, when the people of Britain have reflected on this one consequence of an American War, they will pause a little before they engage in it.

tile operations at so great a distance from

especially at present, when our revenue is you comfortable for life; to me they are altogether inadequate to defray the charges of our peace establishment; deserves the most serious consideration. Unless the people of this country are longing for the restoration of the Income Tax, they will carefully abstain from entering into a War with America. They may rest assured, the one will infallibly lead to the other; and they had better not be over sanguine in their expectations of getting rid of that oppressive burden after the contest shall have put an end to.

A War with the U. States, it should always be recollected, is a war in which we have every thing to lose, and nothing togain. We may, it is true, harrass their trade, and signalize our valour and our love of science rind the arts by burning their sea port towns 'and' their libraries, and by defacing and pulling down some of their public buildings. But to think of making any permanent impresssion on America, is entirely out of the question. The American citizens are all soldiers, acsustomed from their infancy to the use of fire arms, and are known to be the best markmen in the world. Although, therethe discipiined armies of Europe might triumph over such opponents in a general engagement, they are sure to be cut off in detail. The circumstance of the country being over-run with woods, and the many other natural capabilities of defence which it possesses, would enable a much less numerous and worse trained militia than that of the United States successfully to defend it against the most powerful foreign invasion.

Nothing, therefore, but disaster and disgrace, can rationally be expected from a war with America. But even if our efforts were to be crowned with success, it would be considered as little more than a triumph over ourselves.—What is advantageous for the people of America must, as we have already shown, rebound more or less to the advantage of this country. We are deeply interested in their prosperity: and instead of absurdly atttempt ing to irritate and disgust, it should be our object to endeavour to secure their affection and esteem.

New-Orleans, Sept. 17.

We learn from unquestioable author ity that an express arrived in this city yesterday, from Havana, with despatches for the Spanish consul and for the government of the Udited States - Their contents have not been 'made public. Quere - Do they relate to the restoration of Pensacola to the Dons, or do they announce the conclusion of a treaty between the two governments? Or do they not more probably bring official information of the recapture of the negroes who were stolen out of a vessel bound to this port from the Chesapeake, the story of which is related in this days Gazette under

the Norfolk head? A letter from Fort Gadsden, dated 31st August, iost. says, that "on the 26th 27th and 28th inst. a number of Seminole women and children, with some negroes, the whole party amounting to 220 arrived here, having previously surrendered at Fort St. Marks: they were in a state of starvation at the time of their surrender. They say the warriours are raising the corn which was buried in the ground, and which of course was not destroyed by our troops, and seem determined to recommence the war in the fall. The wife and family of the prophet Francis are among the pri soners; two of his daughters are very interesting young ladies and speak very good English, as in fact the whole family do except the mother. The eldest, when her father went on board the Thomas Shields, shortly afterwards followed supposing her to be a British vessel. Before she got alongside, however, she discovered the deception, pushed off and effected her escape. The youngest and most beautiful is carressed by all the officers for having saved the life of a Georgia militiaman, whom her countrymen had taken prisoner and were about to put to death, when this Pocahontas, find mination to save his life, or perish with him. She was successful and the man was preserved. They all set off to morrow to join their nation in the neighbourhood of Fort Gaines.

Strange inducement to Murder.

About three o'clock on Tuesday after noon, a respectable looking man, about forty five years of age, went into the shop of James Ripley, a barber, residing in Portland-road, and waited until he found the barber alone, he took his handkerchief from his neck, opened his shirt collar, and sat down on the chair as if to be shaved. But it is not for these reasons alone, Whilst the barber stood over him with his that a contest of America ought, if possi- razor in his hand ready to begin the ope-Whilst the barber stood over him with his ble, to be avoided. The enormous expense ration, the stranger interrupted him, and that must attend the carrying on of hos- pulling out a handful of Bank notes, he thus addressed the barber:-"See these,

useless; you have a family to provide for I have no person living to look to, or that cares for me; do not be alarmed at what am going to propose to you, you run no danger, and will have nothing to account for; I am weary of life, and do not with the commit suice, and if my body be burged in the cross read and one care, take you in the cross road I do not care; take you razor be not afraid, and whilst I am read ing the paper cut my throat; do not star give the alarm and say I did it; here, fire o and conceal those notes, do not tremble be resolute; to save you from blame; go get me a sheet of paper, pen and ink; as iff wanted to write a letter, and I will write a letter, and will write on it, that I can into your shop with the determined piles pose of cutting my own throat. This will be found in my pocket, and consequently clear you." The poor barber was panic struck, and could not speak, he ran out to call a constable, and give the alarm; in the mean time his strange visiter departed, and he has not since been heard of.

From the Salem Gazette, Oct. 13. Melancholy Information. - Last even ing arrived in this town. Mr. Felting merly mate of the Albatross of this town from a sealing voyage, from the Faulk land Islands, with four of the surviving crew; Mr. Felt informs us, that Aug. they experienced a very severe gale of wind north of lat. of the Bermuda in which they had the misfortune of losing 5 une viz.—Joseph Phippen, capt, and John Paters, Joseph W. Carey, Henry William Edward Hodgkins, and Simeon Hussey seamen; 5 men at one time were washed overboard, and three got again on board by being entangled in the rigging. The surviours were fortunately taken Sep. 3, by ship Ruth, Capt Hamby, from Jamaica, bound to London, and by his treated very kindly. They were after wards taken on boardthe ship Margari of Eastport, and from thence arrived Boston in a coaster.

TROY, Oct. 13

Singular Occurrences .- Some time last week, a cow belonging to the widow Aiking in Pittstown, in this county, having got her head into a barrel, from which his death she could not extricate it, made a rether water wil gade movement until she came spant marked the thr well curb, which she pushed from its place, when she fell into the well (which is thirty feet deep) tail foremost This must have been in the course of the night. On missing her, the next morning, immediate search was made, and after some time, to the great suiprize of the family, she was discordinable intervered in the well with her head above modore P water, whence she was hauled up, will out being materially injured. She received some trifling bruizes, and appear ed considerably chilled, from the length of time she must have been in the water She, however soon recovered the use her limbs, and is doing well.
In the same town, also, one day last

week, a little boy, a son of Mr. Snyden about ten years old, went into the patture with his little sister, to catch a horizontal when he was furiously attacked by Hawk, and retreated until he got into the corner of a fence, when he kepthingsalan at eav with the bridle, until Mr. Vandercook, who happened to be passing the scene of action, ran to his assistance, when the hawk immediately turned upon him. Mr. Vandercook
however, after making several passes him with a loaded whip, finally brough him to to the ground and killed him thus rescuing the child from imminish danger.-The hawk was one of the lar

From the Richmond Compiler, Oct. 10.

We lament to state that a black man died on Thursday morning last, with some of the symptons of Hydrophobia.—Precisely three months from that time, the unfortunate Negro had been bit by a little within the puppy, which was not previously suspected double the of being mad, but afterwards exhibited years. In puppy, which was not previously suspecting of being mad, but afterwards exhibited prisoned, puppy had bit a little child; and in the as of driving him off, he seized the negro of the left arm and bit him pretty severely Being shaken off from that arm, he seized the other which he also bit, though in a line of the clerk southwark likewise attacked and bit another negro detection; man; suspicion began to be excited, and the to trial; the

the dog was killed.

The negro, who is just dead, and the little boy (the son of a respectable, family dicarrous a in this city,) were immediately sent over the Mad Dog Stone, which is deposited for enoble, at Tappahannock (50 miles off) for use of M. de Fand whose virtues have been lately continued from her, quence of the fatal termination of two land conceit cases in this city, each of which had the land! The assistance of another stone belonging to caminatio one of our citizens.

It is stated, as one of the criteria of the last case.

faide of h in, but worse an ning befo cles of th seemed t the mus swallowi of drinki head thr specting the convi to come deed an Red to at neck and swing his to beat h we unde toms obs wing quest with a n count of attending on ourse ut may ha afflictions intelligen

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injury—r the same Captain He Imagnanim Trated—and unpleasant thereafter l We have lative to the publish to self in the affair, and non entert Conduct.

By refe



u comfortable for life; to me they are eless; you have a samily to provide for lave no person living to look to, or that are for me; do not be alarmed at what it fected by the virus and the patient has a going to propose to you, you run no been generally considered as out of danner; and will have nothing to account ger.

; I am weary of life; and do not wish to mit suicide, and is my body be buried was first applied to the left arm, (the first the cross road k do not care; take your to be not afraid, and whilst I am read to energy. After extracting the poison g the paper cut my throat; do not startly from that arm (as it was supposed by the ye the alarm and say I did it, here, first poperator) it was applied to the wound on and conceal those notes, do not tremble the right arm, which had been more slightnessolute; to save you from blame; go get.

In the case of this old man, the stone was first applied to the poison g the paper cut my throat; do not startly from that arm (as it was supposed by the resolute; to save you from blame; go get.

If y but it fell off without adhering at and conceal those notes, do not tremble the right arm, which had been more slight-resolute; to save you from blame; go get ly bit; but it fell off without adhering at a sheet of paper, pen and ink; as if it all; or very slightly.—The operator, (we anted to write a letter, and I will write believe) entertained sanguine hopes that letter, and will write on it, that I came the danger was over.

The old man made no serious complaints see of cutting my own throat. This will write a pain in his right arm, which he described in my pocket, and consequently with a pain in his right arm, which he described as extending over half the right uck, and could not speak, he ran out to give the alarm; in the side of his face. Medical aid was called ll a constable, and give the alarm; in the side of his face. Medical aid was called ll a constable, and give the alarm; in the side of his face. Medical aid was called ll a constable, and give the alarm; in the side of his face. Medical aid was called ll a constable, and give the alarm; in the side of his face. Medical aid was called ll a constable, and give the alarm; in the side of his face. Medical aid was called ll a constable, and give the alarm; in the side of his face. Medical aid was called ll a constable, and give the alarm; in the side of his face. Medical aid was called ll a constable, and give the alarm; in the side of his face. Medical aid was called ll a constable, and give the alarm; in the side of his face. Medical aid was called ll a constable, and give the alarm; in the side of his face. Medical aid was called la constable, and give the alarm; in the side of his face. Medical aid was called la constable, and give the alarm; in the side of his face. Medical aid was called la constable, and give the alarm; in the side of his face. Medical aid was called la constable, and give the alarm; in the side of his face.

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Тпох. Ост. 13. Singular Occurrences .- Some time last ek, a cow belonging to the widow Aikin Pittstown, in this county, having t her head into a barrel, from which could not extricate it, made a retip-le movement until she came against well curb, which she pushed from place, when she fell into the well, hich is thirty feet deep) tail foremost, nis must have been in the course of night. On missing her, the next orning, immediate search was made, d after some time, to the great sur considerably chilled, from the length time she must have been in the water e, however soon recovered the use of r limbs, and is doing well.

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the negro, who is just dead, and the selections with the control of the son of a respectable family, a currous and extraordinary circumstance his city,) were immediately sent over the Mad Dog Stone, which is deposited the mad Dog Stone of the wife Tappahannock (50 miles off) for use, whose virtues have been lately conted with considerable force, in conse ence of the fatal termination of two es in this city, each of which had the istance of another stone belonging to of our citizens. It is stated, as one of the criteria of the

jing or sight of fluids—indeed all the mus-goles of the chest and that of the diaphragm seemed thrown into convulsion, whenever the muscles of the throat connected with wallowing were thrown into action, not fonly as in drinking or strongly thinking of drinking fluids, but also in having his head thrown back for the purpose of inspecting his tongue—a shuddering, and the convulsive gasp of breathing, seemed to come over him at these moments—in-deed an extraordinary irritability, appear-ted to attack all the muscles of his arms, neck and chest—he would occasionally wing his arm up and down, and was seen to beat his head against the wall. Such we understand, were some of the symp-toms observed; though in such an interest-

It is remarkable, that on the morning o his death, the negro sipped and drank water with much greater ease than had marked the earlier periods of the attack.

t may have been complicated with other

afflictions-We leave that question to the

intelligent gentlemen, who saw the case

and understanding the disease of Hydro

From the National Advocate.

Commodore Perry and Captain Heath. The unfortunate dispute between these wo gentlemen has been the subject of vaous comments, and has excited considetable interest throughout the union. Comred in the well with her head above modore Perry conceiving that an atoneter, whence she was hauled up, with their was necessary, for having, in a motored some trifling bruizes, and appears in officer holding a commission under the considerably chilled from the laboration when the satisfactory is the satisfactory of the sati mofficer holding a commission under the government, afforded capt. Heath the satisfaction he required.

The meeting took place yesterday, on

he Jersey shore, when commodore Perry received the fire of captain Heath, without mjury—reserving his fire, and refusing at the same time, to exercise said right; and taptain Heath, satisfied at this gallant and pagnanimous atonement, the parties sepanted-and thus honorably teminated this impleasant difference, which, we trust, will

breafter be buried in oblivion. We have received several documents re ative to this transaction, (which we shall publish to-morrow) from which it appears hat commodore Perry has conducted himalf in the most honorable manner in this lair, and justified the favorable opinion entertained of his gallantry and good

# Juvenile Depravity;

By reference to the Criminal Calenpry, which was not previously suspected to other which he also bit, though in after which he also bit which he also better which he also better

In the year 1787, it was decided at Greenoble, that a child, born of the wife M. de Beaumont, in the course of four Jears, during which he had been absent him her, was legitimate, and that she had conceived by thinking on her hus-land. The decision was founded on the Samination of midwives, who all decla-ier that such had frequently been the said to have succeeded.

THE WHIE.

BRIDGETON, OCTOBER 26, 1818.

We must apologise to our patrons, for

issuing this number in a reduced size, the result of an accident to a part of our press, which could not be repaired in time to work a larger form.

Salem Election .-- From the returns of Salem county it appears that the upper Ticket composed of John Dickinson for Council, and Stacy Lloyd, Thomas Yarrow, and John Mayhew, for Assembly has succeeded by a majority of about 250 over the lower ticket. The Congress ticket formed by the Convention, was run solid by all parties, receiving 1390 votes.

In Middlesex, the federal Council and Assembly ticket succeeded, by an average majority of about 184. The congressional ticket formed by the Convention was voted pretty generally by the republicans, and received from 563 to 797 votes, Mr. Kinsey received 556.

The returns from Essex present us with the following votes for Congressmen, viz. Ephraim Bateman 2217, John Condit 781, John Linn 2235, Joseph Bloomfield 1324, Bernard Smith 1327, Henry Southard 1344, Charles Kinsey 1719. Bloomfield, Smith, and Southard, it will be seen, are considerably below Bateman and Linn. Why they have been so systematically left off, perhaps Mr. Kinsey's friends can tell.-Fred.

From Bergen we have the votes only for the contested candidates. They are for Dr. John Condit 569, for Charles Kinsey, of Essex, 242, and for Charles Kinsey 428. There being two of the name of Charles Kinsey, these 428 may possibly be lost to the candidate for whom they

The returns from Morris County gives us, for John Condit 464, John Linn 1570, Henry Southard 1475, Bernard Smith 1550, Joseph Bloomfield 1422, Ephraim Bateman 1573, Charles Kinsey 1112 .-- ib-

Georgia.-The following gentlemen have been elected members of the 16th Congress from this state. John Forsythe, Joel Abbott; Thomas W. Cobb, Joel Crawford, William Terrell, and John A. Cuthbert: the five first are members of the present congress.

Pennsylvania-John Sergeant, Joseph Hemphill, Samuel Edwards and Thomas Forrest, are elected to the next congress, from the first congressional district of Philadelphia. The first named only, is a member of the present congress.

Delaware Election .- Messrs. M'Lane and Hall, the one federal, the other a republican, are elected to the next congress from Delaware.

From the Trenton American, of Oct. 19.

Our returns of the election held in this state last week are very imperfect, both as it respects our Représentatives to Congress and Members to the State Legislature.

The Congress Ticket recommended by the Republican Convention, our readers will recollect, was composed of Joseph Bloomfield, Ephraim Bateman, Henry Southard, John Linn, John Condit, and Bernard Smith. The friends of Mr. Kinsey, in whose place Mr. Condit was taken up, were displeased with the means employed to throw him off the ticket, and re-solved to support him notwithstanding his being thrown off. The federalists, too, in der i will appear, that in the year 1813 some places gave him their votes. In this city for instance, he received \$10, years of age, and under were confined in Newgate only, but in 1816, two hundred and forty-seven such children were found which is elected, Mr. Condit on Mr. Within the walls of that prison, being just the number during a partial of the supplies during a partial of the supplies a partial of the supplies during a partial of the supplies during a partial of the supplies and supplies a partial of the supplies a partial of the supplies and supplies a partial of the supplies a resuma are chosen: although Lewis Condict was run in many places, with Mr. Kinsey.

In our State Legislature, the Republican Majority will probably be increased. In Hunterdon, the 'Republican.County Meeting Ticket has wholly succeeded -Majority not known.

In Gloucester, for many years federal, with the exception of the Council last year,) the whole Republican Ticket is elected.

In Essex, the old Members are allelected, by a considerable majority. [As far as the returns have reached us from that county of the Congress Election, Mr. Kinsey had 757 votes, to Mr. Condit's 489.]

In Middlesex, where we had one Memher last year, it is doubtful whether we

have any this. In Burlington the Lawyer-Ticket is ON VIRTUE.

Or all the sources capable of yielding a supply of comforts to the wounded mind,

and of supporting it, through the variety of difficulties with which it has been left to struggles none is more copious in itself, or productive of consolation, than the firm unshaken principles of virtue. In affluence or penury, in sickness or health, in trouble or quiet, the blessings which flow from it, and the happiness which it confers, is always the same. Amidst the frowns of fortune, and the disquietudes arising from worldly disappointments; when every circumstance seems to conspire to rob him of his peace; the good man meets the fiercest winds of adversity. with mildness settled on his brow, and serenity beaming on his placid countenance. Shielded in virtue; he remains unmoved, like a rock that lifts its craggy brow above the bosterous surges, of the foaming cataract; at once delying and breaking the force of the angry elements. He feels within his bosom an indiscribable satisfaction, which inspires his soul with love, to the vilest and hitterest of his enemies: he sees with pity, but without fear the storms of passion; and the bickering of the vicious, raging like a pestilence, through all ranks of society, and blasting the fair-est prospects of social happiness. The tale of woe; the cries of suffering innocence, and the sighs of grief, rouse at once his every softer feeling of sensibility; his glistening eye foretels the goodness of his heart, and hope the gentle harbinger of comfort; dries up the fountain of the briny torrent, and restores the tear-wet-cheek to gaiety and smiles. All that is truly great, or permanently pleasing, derive from virtue their most foscinating powers; and nothing except what proceeds from, or centres in it, can amuse or please, when the novelty of the circumstance is forgotten. Where pusillanimity, pride, avarice, or ambition, has obtained an empire in the heart, little room is left for virtue, or the exercise of those noble qualities, which exalt human nature, and mark the true and only difference, betwixt man and man. Hence we become the victims of our own dunlicity. and believe ourselves; the "salt of the earth," when we have neither capacity or inclination, superior to others, for doing good, in the sphere of action; where fortune has placed us. A knave must be the same detestable character, whether he grovel in rags, or glitter in brocade. The intrinsic value must be found in the substance, or by some unluckly incident of fortune, it may be divested of its external appendages, and show what it is by nature; a worthless mass. Would you enjoy the blessing of virtue. and feel that satisfaction it is sure to confer upon its votaries; know it is within your reach; but while you would willingly hurt or offend, you cannot be possessed of the least parti-cle of virtue. You have interwoven in your nature a nerve of feeling, which by its nature can never be mistaken; and which, if attended to, will guide unerringly to the paths of strictest virtue, and lead you to the "Bethezda" of every woe, with which human life is beset. Abjure those habits, through which innumerable vices creep upon you, unawares, and after impairing your health, straightening your circumstances, and sinking you into effeminacy; give you a total distaste to every principle, which virtue delights to call her Exert the powers and faculties bestowed upon you, in diffusing happiness, among those by whom you are surrounded; with a full assurance, that he, who gave you those powers, will require at your hands, a faithful discharge of every duty. If you cannot increase your own happiness; you may avoid disturbing others, and if, you would be useful to society, you can each day examine, what favor you can offer; or what evils, you may prevent from disturbing your friends; and when their minds are tortured with virulent passions, or perplexed with grief, and sinking in despondency; if you cannot appease, or administer the balm of consolation; you may at least allow them to enjoy their own pleasures.

Port-Elizabeth, Oct. 22d 1818.

We are authorized to state, that on the first instant Major Lenox, informed the Directors of the Philadelphia, Bank, that he should on the last day of December next resign his situation as President of that institution.—Register.

Canvas .- A fair test of canvas has been made by our navy commissioners which has resulted in a preference of that of American manufacture, on account of durability, &c.

Mr. Edward Williams advertises in the Friend of the Laws of yesterday, that he has been cured of the Black Vomit by taking two spoonfuls of new milk with a spoonful of lime water, and a glass of Champaigne, once an hour for 4 hours. N. Orleans Paper.

Original Anecdote. At a court held last week for Fayette county, Pa. a son of Hibernia was, brought to trial charged with stealing a shirt from one of his browith stealing a shirt from one of his oro-ther countrymen.—After the indictment was read to him, he was asked by the court "Guilty or not guilty?" "Plase your lordship? says he, "that's what you have to try." The court again told him to answer was he guilty or not guilty? By St. Patrick your lordship just wants to be after pumping me, do you?" The court asked him if he had any counsel? Plase your lordship I dont know what you mean. The court explained and told him he must plead guilty or not guilty. Fait den, if I must spake the truth, I am guilty; but prove it; but if your honour will pay the cost we'll say no more about An attorney was requested to put in a plea of not guilty, and after an investigation the jury brought in a verdict pro-nouncing poor Pat guilty.—Western pap.

MARRIED,

On the evening of the 21st inst. by the Rev! Henry Smalley, Mr. RICHARD HANN, to Miss Do-OTHEA BROOKS, all of this place.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Jonathan Freeman, Mr. NATHANIEL REEVES, to Miss Rachel Ware, all of this place.

At Port Elizabeth, on the evening of the 17th inst. by Dr. Benjamin Fisler, Mr. Gronge Bosh, to Miss JANE DAVIS.

The youthful heart is oft by passion mov'd,"
He saw and lov'd me—him I saw and lov'd."

Grand Lodge of New Jersey.

THE annual communication of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, will be held at their Hall in the city of Trenton, on Tuesday the 10th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of which the Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge are requested to take notice...
RICHARD L. BEATTY, G. Sec'ry.

October 26, 5818 -3t

# Cumberland Orphans' Court.

september term, 1818 MARY NEAL, and Jonathan Bornen, accounty of trators of Hugh Neal, late of the county of boying exhibited to this ARY NEAL, and Jonathan Borden, adminis Cumberland, deceased, having exhibited to this Court duly attested a just and true account of the personal Estate of said deceased, and also an account of the debts and credits, by which it appears that the personal estate is insufficient to pay said debts, and the said administrators, having set forth to this court that said deceased died seized of real estate, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of

the Court in the premises.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements and real estate of said deceased, do appear before the judges of this court on Monday, the 23d day of November next, and sho cause, if any they have, why the whole of the real estate of said deceased, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, should not be sold to pay the debts and expences which remain unpaid

By the Court, T. ELMER, Clk.
Bridgeton, Oct. 26, 1818—2m

Adjourned Sales. THE Sale of Nathaniel's Lore's Lands is further adjourned, until Tuesday the 3d day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 5 P. M. at the Inn of Philip

Souder. DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. October 26.

#### Bloomfield M'Ilvaine, BEING ENGAGED IN THE

PRACTICE OF THE LAW,

In the City of Philadelphia, respectfully offers his professional services to his friends in his native state, with a hope of meriting by fidelity and attention the confidence they may place in

Dwelling and Office at No. 74, South 6th Street. Philadelphia, Sep. 28th, 1818-tf

# Old Establishment.

THE Manufacturing Establishment in Bridge-ton is still continued in operation. The sub-scriber thankful for past favors, again invites his former patrons, and the public in general, to fa-vor him with a continuance of their cus-tom, and no pains will be spared, to give satis faction to those who may employ him. The de lay which has heretofore taken place in the Full lay which has herectore taken place in the runing 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 activited in this country.

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, with-

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 Liner Yarn for colouring permanent blue.

I have a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres

and Sattinetts on hand, which will be sold low for cash, or barter for Grain or Wool.

Enoch H. More Enoch II.
Bridgeton, Sep. 21st, 1818—15

Therefore, I James Monnoe, president of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of 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 sent of justice for Howard Coun-

ty, in the said 'Territory, on the first Monday in September and November next and three weeks after each of the said clays, for the sale of lands in the land .. district of Howard County. Thirty town ships 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 near-ly in the centre as the situation of the surveys will admit, arid the second immediately east of the first, and in the same form; excepting from sale in each district, the lands which have been or may be reserved by law for other purposes.

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

By the President.

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Lund 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 hills to the General Land Office for payment.

#### By the President of the United States.

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

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

ry: viz:
On the first Monday in January next for the sale of

Townships No. 46 to 52 inclusive and fract'l town- in range 19 48 to 52 and 7

fract'l township 53 .48 to 52 21 22,

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

Townships 48 to 55 inclusive, in ranges 14 & 25 48 to \$0 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

JAMES MONROE:.

one thousand eight hundred a nd eigh

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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

#### WOOD CARTERS WANTED

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

Joshua Brick.

· September 14th, 1818-tf

# ted States.

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

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

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

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, com-mencing with the lowest number of section, township and range.

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

By the President:

#### JOSIAH MEIGS,

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

July 27–15.

#### Notice is hereby given,

HAT I have made application to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the councy 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 heir what can be alledged for or against-my liberation from confinement as an in solvent debtor.

Abram B. Ferris.

Cumberland, October 5th, 1818-3t

#### Domestic Attachment.

OTICE is hereby given that a writ of attachment issued out of the court of Common i'leas, of the county of Cumberland, at the suit of John Hill against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Albert Hankins, an absconding debtor in a plea of trespass on the case upon 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 Comberland.
EBEN. SEELEY, Clerk

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

### NOTICE.

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

House and Lots of Land,

situate on Cohansey Creek in Bridgeton, con tuining about thirteen Acres; late the property of Doct. Benjamir Champneys, dec. Conditions

WILLIAM POTTER, Guardian Bridgeton, September 28, 1818.

# Sheriff's Sale.

Py virtue of sundry writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Triesday, 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

ty of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

A Tract of Land,
situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining land of Samuel Still, Randal Marshall and others, said to contain ninety acres more or less, together with all other lands of said defendant.

—Seized as the property of Benjamin Treen, and taken in execution at the suit of Nicholas Rape and John M'Cormick and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff. DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

October 5th, 1818

### NOTICE.

DURSUANT 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 TIMBER-LAND and about fourteen acres of TIMBER-LAND 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. 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,

JOHN MORE,

Coreland 10 1818. October 19, 1818-3.

# Sheriff's Sale.

By Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias to me, rected, issued out of the Court of Chancery of the state of New Jersey, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the Thirteenth day of October next, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, all 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, joining lands of Major Henderson and others, bottinded as following: Beginning at a pine stump being the old parsonage corner standing on the first fast landing above the bridge; that crosses the said Dividing Creeks, and runs thence to a white oak sapling marked for a corner, thence, 2d, bounding with land of the aforesaid Major Henderson 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 Henderless.—Seized as the property of Major Hender-son, Jester Dragston, and Daniel Heaton, and ta-ken in execution at the suit cern extrustees of the Baptist Congregation at Dividing Creeks, in the county of Cumberloud, complanants, 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. hl. at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton. Sep. 21st, 1518--3t

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.

#### Sherif's Sale.

Y 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'ctock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder in Bridgeton, the

#### Sloop Friendship,

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

October 12th, 1818-1t

The sale of the above Sloop is adounned untill Thursday, the 29th inst. at the above place.

October 19, 1818.

### Sheriff's Sales.

By Virtue of sund y Writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Rublic Vendue, on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of October next, between the hours rf 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Sou der, in Bridgeton,

### A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, said to contain two thousand seven hundred acres more of 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 Millvill, joins the Main arid Third streets containing half an acre more or less. Also, a Cot containing twenty-five acres more or less; including the Burnt Mill and Dam, situatenear 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 Cake, John Johnston, Binjamin B. Cooper, David C. Wood and others, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

September 28th, 1818—4t

#### Cumberland Orphans) Court. SEPTEMBER TERM, 1818.

JONATHAN SOCWELL, Guardian of Ruth J Chard, Wm. J. Chard, Mary Ann Chard, John-W. Chard, Charlotte Kimsey and Betsey Kimsey, having set forth to this Court, that said Wads have no personal estate, and praying a decree for sale of part of their real estate fit

their support and niaintenance.

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 Novem ber term 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 them support and maintenance. By the Court,

T. EEMER, Clk.

October 19, 1818-2m

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

A' Wilson L. Ackley, 2.

B. William Bateman, 2. George Bacon, Johns Bennett, Edher Bateman, Henry Bitters, Enoche Boon, 3.

C. Rev. John or David Clark, Jonathan Cook, Rev. John Creamer, Alfred Copeland, Henry Creamford

D. Capt. Joseph Dickinson, Thomas Daniels David Dare, Mary Dare, Mertilla Davis, Hamis Dunham

E. Benjamin Elmer, Rosanna Erwin, Mrs. 11

Elmer. F. Hannah Facemire, Eliza Fisler, Nanc

G. Jeremiah Genning, Pierce Gould H. Cornelious Hulic, John Hanthorn, Thomas Harland, Andrew Hunter, Robert Harris, Edit

Hains 1. Matthew Irvine, Esq. Thomas L. Judge

Matilda Jaquett. K. Sar h. H. Kinsey.

L. Jonas Long. M. Robert Magee, Bowen More, Zalma Mile ford, 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, Edabod Simpkins, Joshua Squirevood, David Sheppan (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 Tomlin

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

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

CURTIS OGDEN, P. M.

Bridgeton, October 5th, 1818-4t Notice is hereby Given,

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

George Facemire,

Barnard M Duffy, mark. his

Lot 🔀 Garrison.

mark. Cumberland. Sept. 28, 1818. NOTICE.

NOTIUE.

THE accounts of Thomas H. Ogden, surviving Executor of Dayton Newcould, 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's Court, toby holden at Bridge on, 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.

The ELMER, Surveyate.

'Γ. ELMER, Surrogatel Sep. 28th, 1818-2m

### NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Orphan Court of the county of Cumberland, will's sold at Public Vendue, at the Inn of Philip S der, Bridgeton. on Wednesday the 25th day November next, between the hours of 12 and o'clock, in the afternoon of said day,

## A Lot of Land,

in the township of Deerfield, containing and two and a half acres; and a Lot of Cedar Swam on Black Water, late the property of Jacob Its, deceased.—Condition at sale-by

David Garrison, Guardian. October 19, 1818-4t:

### HENRY & SAMUEL ECKE

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

# CASH

SLAUGHTER HIDES, CALF, AND SHEEP SKINS. THEY HAVE FOR SALE,

# SPANISH SOAL LEATHER

OF THE FIRST QUALITY. Bridgeton, Sept. 7 .- 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 Sun V the 6th inst, in the river Delaware a Shallop's Boat. The owner is requested to come for ward, prove property, pay charges, and take

Adam Hoover Milville, Sept. 29, 1818-3t\*

Vol. IV.

(WO DOLLARS & F

# THE WE

Every Monday, at Two Dol

# Payable in Adv

period than six months, and given, at that time, to disconti to continue will be implied.

drawhis name, whilst in arrear Advertisements will be inser rates.

MIRIAM'S SO

Sing to Jehovah an anther And tell of His glory in ra

vall'd. Sing to Jehovah an anther

Praise Him, ye ransom'dyou,

Whelming your spirits in dee But Jesus was present, a pi And led you in safety through

Praise Him who conquer'd When fierce, like an army

behind us;

Ann Miriam the propl Aaron, took a timbrel in h women went out after her w

A LIST OF THE AMI

"The winds and waves "domain,
"The Star-spangled Bane" "floats."

NAMES AND FORCE.

Mohawk 24 20 18 Lawrence Detroit

Mudison . 18 O,tieda Niagar 2 18 Ontario Peacock not known;)

18 18 18

Tyconderoga Alert (store ship,) Firebrand Hornet Nonsuch Lynx ~ Despatch

Asp
Porcupine
Lady of the Lake
Enterprise (bomb)
Spitfire, and Vesuvius

The letter C stan

# Cents per Annui

No subscription will be recei

No subscriber is considered a

From the Republican ( THE LORD'S VICTORY IN By S. Woodwo

Sing of Histriumphs when der When hosts of infernals His The helis were subdued, and t Like man He was tempted-

And tell of His triumphs

Who fled from your sins, pursue;

tion, In which you beheld each Sing to Jehovah an antha And tell of His triumphs

rose, Threat'ning again in their sh Through billows of trouble While the horse and his ri

O'erwhelm'd in the gulf, Sing to Jehovah an ant And tell of His triumpl

women went out after her w dances. And Miram ansy to the Lord, for he hath the horse and his ruder hat sea.—Exodus xv 20, 21.

And it came it pass, watch the Lord looked Egyptians through the pilla

Compiled from an authentic

Independence 74 74 74 74 74 74 44 44 44 Franklin Washington Chipewa New-Orleans Plattsburg' Guerriere 36 36 36 32 Superior Constellation Congress Macedonian

Confidnes General Pike Saratoga Cyane ... Reie Hornet Jefferson.

13 Fulton the First (force Boxer 16 Linnet Sylph Queen Charlotte

Vengeance, unfit fo

tured. M&I here are now the stocks, besides

Those sliips in lakes, and are con