

From the Liverpool Mercury, of August 26.

America and Great Britain.

The article recommended to our attention by a *Friend*, so completely coincides with our own views of the existing relationship between this country and America, that we have adopted the advice of our correspondent, by inserting the essay from the *Scotchman*, which is given entire, and is recommended to the particular attention of our readers. It is by such plain arguments, divested of all party feeling, that the people of England must ultimately be convinced that the improvements, of the U. States, and particularly the westward extension 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 strengthening itself by commercial transactions, and there the unfortunate and disaffected will find asylums for ages yet to come.

Grounds of dispute between Great Britain and America; probably consequences of an American War.

"The rapid increase of their culture and population too, doubling in twenty-five or thirty years, must necessarily augment this demand for our goods in the same proportion. Circumstances 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 America which does not put in motion some shuttle, or hammer, or wheel in England."

[Mr. Brougham's speech in the House of Commons, 16th of June 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 occupation—Now it really appears to be a little too much to call on the people of Great Britain to interfere in such a case. Whether a thousand 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 behold 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. Arbuthnot 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; and we have no doubt that if the American generals shall be found to have acted improperly, they will be punished by 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 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 think abundantly obvious. The legality of the sentence, however, is the only thing with which we have to do;

for 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 Arbuthnot 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 been obtained on these subjects, there will be abundant time to consider what ulterior steps should be taken.

Nothing seems more unaccountable 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 be should think, 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 enmity 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 American non-intercourse acts, sufficiently shows how much we are interested in preserving an unrestricted intercourse with our transatlantic 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 supreme 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 prosperity of Great Britain is intimately connected with the prosperity of the United States.

The physical circumstance in which the latter are placed, the boundless extent of their fertile and unoccupied lands, will, for a long period, cause 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 country. 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 machinery, the skill and perseverance of our artisans, and the facilities with which supplies of coal are procured, naturally give us a decided advantage over them in the arts of manufacturing. While therefore, an unrestricted intercourse is allowed to be carried on between the two countries, it will daily become more reciprocally 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 develop her gigantic 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 Power 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 come.

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.

But it is not for these reasons alone, that a contest of America ought, if possible, to be avoided. The enormous expense that must attend the carrying on of hostile operations at so great a distance from home, would in any circumstances, but

especially at present, when our revenue is 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 to gain. We may, it is true, harass their trade, and signalize our valour and our love of science and 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 impression on America, is entirely out of the question. The American citizens are all soldiers, accustomed from their infancy to the use of fire arms, and are known to be the best marksmen in the world. Although, therefore, the disciplined 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 attempting to irritate and disgust, it should be our object to endeavour to secure their affection and esteem.

New-Orleans, Sept. 17.

We learn from unquestionable authority that an express arrived in this city yesterday, from Havana, with despatches for the Spanish consul and for the government of the United 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 day's Gazette under the Norfolk head?

A letter from Fort Gadsden, dated 31st August, 1812, says, that "on the 26th 27th and 28th inst. a number of Seminole women and children, with some negroes, the whole party amounting to 200 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 warriors 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 prisoners; 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, finding entreaties vain, declared her determination 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 afternoon, 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. Whilst the barber stood over him with his razor in his hand ready to begin the operation, the stranger interrupted him, and pulling out a handful of Bank notes, he thus addressed the barber:—"See these notes, there is as much here as will make

you comfortable for life; to me they are 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 I 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 wish to commit suicide, and if my body be buried in the cross road I do not care; take your razor be not afraid; and whilst I am reading the paper cut my throat; do not start give the alarm and say I did it; here, first go and conceal those notes, do not tremble be resolute; to save you from blame, get me a sheet of paper, pen and ink; as I wanted to write a letter, and I will write a letter, and will write on it, that I came into your shop with the determined purpose 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 visitor departed, and he has not since been heard of.

From the Salem Gazette, Oct. 13.

Melancholy Information.—Last evening arrived in this town. Mr. Felt formerly mate of the Albatross of this town from a sealing voyage, from the Faulkland Islands, with four of the surviving crew; Mr. Felt informs us, that August they experienced a very severe gale of wind north of lat. of the Bermuda in which they had the misfortune of losing 5 men viz.—Joseph Phippen, capt. and John Peters, Joseph W. Carey, Henry Williams, 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 survivors were fortunately taken on Sep. 3, by ship Ruth, Capt Hamby, from Jamaica, bound to London, and by him treated very kindly. They were afterwards taken on board the ship Margaret of Eastport, and from thence arrived in Boston in a coaster.

Troy, Oct. 13.

Singular Occurrences.—Some time last week, a cow belonging to the widow Aikin, in Pittstown, in this county, having got her head into a barrel, from which she could not extricate it, made a retrograde movement until she came against the 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 surprise of the family, she was discovered in the well with her head above water, whence she was hauled up, without being materially injured. She received some trifling bruises, and appeared considerably chilled, from the length of time she must have been in the water. She, however soon recovered the use of her limbs, and is doing well.

In the same town, also, one day last week, a little boy, a son of Mr. Snyder about ten years old, went into the pasture with his little sister, to catch a hawk when he was furiously attacked by a Hawk, and retreated until he got into the corner of a fence, when he kept his assailant at bay 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 at him with a loaded whip, finally brought him to the ground and killed him, thus rescuing the child from imminent danger.—The hawk was one of the largest size.

From the Richmond Compiler, Oct. 10.

We lament to state that a black man died on Thursday morning last, with some of the symptoms of Hydrophobia.—Precisely three months from that time, this unfortunate Negro had been bit by a little puppy, which was not previously suspected of being mad; but afterwards exhibited some symptoms of the distemper. The puppy had bit a little child; and in the act of driving him off, he seized the negro by the left arm and bit him pretty severely. Being shaken off from that arm, he seized the other which he also bit, though in an inconsiderable degree. The same puppy likewise attacked and bit another negro man; suspicion began to be excited, and the dog was killed.

The negro, who is just dead, and the little boy (the son of a respectable family in this city), were immediately sent over to the Mad Dog Stone, which is deposited at Tappahannock (50 miles off) for use, and whose virtues have been lately contested with considerable force, in consequence of the fatal termination of two cases in this city, each of which had the assistance of another stone belonging to one of our citizens.

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action of the stone, that it uniformly ad-
heres to the part which contains any virus.
If it drops off, the part is pronounced unaf-
fected by the virus, and the patient has
been generally considered as out of dan-
ger.

In the case of this old man, the stone
was first applied to the left arm, (the first
one bit) and adhered with considerable
tenacity. After extracting the poison
from that arm, (as it was supposed by the
operator) it was applied to the wound on
the right arm, which had been more slight-
ly bit; but it fell off without adhering at
all, or very slightly.—The operator, (we
believe) entertained sanguine hopes that
the danger was over.

The old man made no serious complaints
until Monday night—when he was seized
with a pain in his right arm, which he de-
scribed as extending over half the right
side of his face. Medical aid was called
for; but it was in vain.—The man grew
worse and worse—exhibited until the eve-
ning before his death, a horror at the drink-
ing or sight of fluids—indeed all the mus-
cles of the chest and that of the diaphragm
seemed thrown into convulsion, whenever
the muscles of the throat connected with
swallowing were thrown into action, not
only as in drinking or strongly thinking
of drinking fluids, but also in having his
head thrown back for the purpose of in-
specting his tongue—a shuddering, and
the convulsive gasp of breathing, seemed
to come over him at these moments—indeed
an extraordinary irritability, appear-
ed to attack all the muscles of his arms,
neck and chest—he would occasionally
swing 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-
ing question of medical science, it is earnest-
ly hoped the world will be favoured
with a more particular and accurate ac-
count of this case from the hands of the
attending physician. We do not take upon
ourselves to pronounce with certainty
that this was the case of the Hydrophobia,
it 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-
phobia.

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

From the National Advocate.
Commodore Perry and Captain Heath.
The unfortunate dispute between these
two gentlemen has been the subject of va-
rious comments, and has excited consid-
erable interest throughout the union. Com-
modore Perry conceiving that an atone-
ment was necessary, for having, in a mo-
ment of forgetfulness, raised his hand to
an officer holding a commission under the
government, afforded Capt. Heath the satis-
faction he required.

The meeting took place yesterday, on
the Jersey shore, when Commodore Perry
received the fire of Captain Heath, without
injury—reserving his fire, and refusing at
the same time, to exercise said right; and
Captain Heath, satisfied at this gallant and
magnanimous atonement, the parties sepa-
rated—and thus honorably terminated this
unpleasant difference, which, we trust, will
hereafter be buried in oblivion.
We have received several documents re-
lative to this transaction, (which we shall
publish to-morrow) from which it appears
that Commodore Perry has conducted him-
self in the most honorable manner in this
affair, and justified the favorable opin-
ion entertained of his gallantry and good
conduct.

Juvenile Depravity;
By reference to the Criminal Calen-
dar it will appear, that in the year 1813
one hundred and twenty-three boys of 17
years of age, and under were confined in
Newgate only, but in 1816, two hundred
and forty-seven such children were found
within the walls of that prison, being just
double the number during a period of three
years. In 1817, the list of boys thus im-
prisoned, amounted to three hundred and
fifty-nine. And when we add to these
the number confined in other prisons;
those summarily convicted for petty of-
fences, by the Magistrates; those tried at
the Clerkenwell, Westminster, and
Southwark Sessions; those who escape
detection; and those who through the leni-
ty of their prosecutors, are not brought
to trial; the evil is enormous.

Curious and extraordinary circumstance.
In the year 1787, it was decided at
Greenoble, that a child, born of the wife
of M. de Beaumont, in the course of four
years, during which he had been absent
from her, was legitimate, and that she
had conceived by thinking on her hus-
band! The decision was founded on the
examination of midwives, who all declar-
ed that such had frequently been the case.

THE WHIG.

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 com-
posed 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 Assem-
bly 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, per-
haps 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 pos-
sibly be lost to the candidate for whom they
were intended.—*ib.*

The returns from **Morris County** gives us, for
John Condit 464, John Linn 1570, Henry South-
ard 1475, Bernard Smith 1550, Joseph Bloom-
field 1422, Ephraim Bateman 1573, Charles Kin-
sey 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 rep-
ublican, 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 Representatives 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. Kin-
sey, in whose place Mr. Condit was taken
up, were displeased with the means em-
ployed to throw him off the ticket, and re-
solved to support him notwithstanding his
being thrown off. The federalists, too, in
some places gave him their votes. In
this city for instance, he received 310,
while Mr. Condit had but 111. We con-
sider it, therefore, as somewhat uncertain
which is elected, Mr. Condit or Mr.
Kinsey. The rest of the Convention-Tic-
ket we presume are chosen; although Mr.
Lewis Condit was run in many places,
with Mr. Kinsey.

In our State Legislature, the Repub-
lican 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 all elect-
ed, by a considerable majority. [As far
as the returns have reached us from that
county of the Congress Election, Mr. Kin-
sey had 757 votes, to Mr. Condit's 489.]

In **Middlesex**, where we had one Mem-
ber last year, it is doubtful whether we
have any this.

In **Burlington** the **Lawyer-Ticket** is
said to have succeeded.

ON VIRTUE.

Or all the sources, capable of yielding a
supply of comfort to the wounded mind,
and of supporting it, through the variety
of difficulties, with which it has been left
to struggle; none is more copious in itself,
or productive of consolation, than the firm
unshaken principles of virtue. In afflu-
ence or penury, in sickness or health, in
trouble or quiet, the blessings which flow
from it, and the happiness which it con-
fers, is always the same. Amidst the
frowns of fortune, and the disquietudes
arising from worldly disappointments;
when every circumstance seems to con-
spire to rob him of his peace; the good
man meets the fiercest winds of adversity,
with mildness settled on his brow, and se-
renity beaming on his placid countenance.
Shielded in virtue; he remains unmoved,
like a rock that lifts its craggy brow above
the boisterous surges, of the foaming cata-
ract; at once defying and breaking the
force of the angry elements. He feels
within his bosom an indissoluble satisfac-
tion, which inspires his soul with love, to
the vilest and bitterest of his enemies; he
sees with pity, but without fear the storms
of passion; and the bickering of the vi-
cious, raging like a pestilence, through all
ranks of society, and blasting the fairest
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 foretells 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 perma-
nently pleasing, derive from virtue their
most fascinating powers; and nothing ex-
cept 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 differ-
ence, betwixt man and man. Hence we
become the victims of our own duplicity,
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 for-
tune has placed us. A knave must be the
same detestable character, whether he gro-
vels in rags, or glitters in brocade. The
intrinsic value must be found in the sub-
stance, or by some unluckily incident of
fortune, it may be divested of its external
appendages, and show what it is by na-
ture; a worthless mass. Would you en-
joy 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 par-
ticle 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 unerring-
ly to the paths of strictest virtue, and lead
you to the "Bethesda" of every woe, with
which human life is beset. Abjure those
habits, through which innumerable vices
creep upon you, unawares, and after im-
pairing your health, straightening your
circumstances, and sinking you into effem-
inacy; give you a total distaste to every
principle, which virtue delights to call her
own. Exert the powers and faculties be-
stowed 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 happi-
ness; 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.

FORDYCE.
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 De-
cember next resign his situation as Pres-
ident 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 du-
rability, &c.

Mr. Edward Williams advertises in the
Friend of the Laws of yesterday, that he
has been cured of the **Black Vomit** by tak-
ing two spoonfuls of new milk with a
spoonful of lime water, and a glass of
Champagne, 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 bro-
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
it." An attorney was requested to put in
a plea of not guilty, and after an investi-
gation 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 HARRN, to Miss Do-
ROTHEA BROOKS; all of this place.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Jo-
nathan 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 Fidler, Mr. GEORGE BOSS,
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'y.
October 26, 1818.—3t.

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1818.
MARY NEAL, and Jonathan Borden, admin-
strators of Hugh Neal, late of the county of
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 inter-
ested 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
him.
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
delay which has heretofore taken place in the full-
ing business, is in a great measure removed; hav-
ing this Summer past erected an additional
fulling stock, on an improved plan. The work-
men are experienced hands, at the different
branches of the business; the Clothier, by long ex-
perience and attention, has arrived to that per-
fection in colouring and finishing cloth, that few
have attained in this country.

Cloth left or forwarded to the Mill will be
thankfully received; and dressed agreeable to or-
der, as soon as possible, and in the neatest man-
ner. Cloth sent by the Bridgeton and Cape May
Stages, will be immediately attended to, and re-
turned when finished, agreeable to order, with-
out any additional expense to the owners.
Wool received for manufacturing into Cloth,
Spinning or Carding into Rolls, Woolen Yarn re-
ceived for Weaving, and Cotton and Linen Yarn
received 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. Moore.
Bridgeton, Sep. 21st, 1818.—1c

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

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

JAMES MONROE.

By the President.

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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

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 fract'l township 53	in range 19
fract'l township 53	20
48 to 52 and	21, 22,
48 to 52	

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

Townships 48 to 55 inclusive, in ranges 14 & 25

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:

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 May next and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

July 27, 1818—tM

WOOD CARTERS WANTED

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

Joshua Brick.

September 14th, 1818—tf

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress passed on the third day of March, 1818, 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	6
9 to 16 in	7
10 to 16 in	8
10 to 16 in	8

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

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

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are 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.

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 by the term of September last, by the Sheriff of the said county of Cumberland.

E. B. SEELEY, Clerk.

D. ELMER, Attorney.

October 5th, 1818—2m.

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 Champneys, a minor, to a certain

House and Lots of Land, situate on Cohansy 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.

Sheriff's Sale.

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

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

JOHN SIDLEY, late Sheriff.

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

October 5th, 1818

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 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. 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—3t

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 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 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—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 19th, 1818.

Sheriff's Sale.

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

Sloop Friendship,

Together with the apparatus belonging to said sloop, as she now lays at the wharf. Seized as the property of John Waithman, and taken in execution at the suit of Richard Wood, 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 adjourned until Thursday, the 29th inst. at the above place.

October 19, 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 Cot 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 Cake, John Johnston, Benjamin 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 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 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 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 their support and maintenance.

By the Court, T. EEMER, Clk.

October 19, 1818—2m

LIST.

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

- A. Wilson L. Ackley, 2.
- B. William Bateman, 2. George Bacon, John Bennett, Edifer Bateman, Henry Bitters, Etienne Boon, 3.
- C. Rev. John or David Clark, Jonathan Cook, Rev. John Creamer, Alfred Copeland, Henry Crawford.
- D. Capt. Joseph Dickinson, Thomas Daniels, David Dare, Mary Dare, Mertilla Davis, Hannah Dunham.
- E. Benjamin Elmer, Rosanna Erwin, Mrs. Elmer.
- F. Hannah Facemire, Eliza Fidler, Nancy Force.
- G. Jeremiah Gulling, Pierce Gould.
- H. Cornelius Hulic, John Hanthorn, Thomas Harland, Andrew Hunter, Robert Harris, Edith Hains.
- I. Matthew Irvine, Esq. Thomas L. Judge, Matilda Jaquett.
- 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.
- Q. Joshua Reeves, Thomas Ross, John Ross, Andrew Rocap, Aaron Riley, 2. Eliza Reed, 2.
- R. 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. McKee & Tagert, Lewis Tomlinson.
- W. Isaac Wynn, Abner Woodruff, David Whitecar, Benjamin Woodbury, 3. Jacob Ware, William Waithman, Achsa Welsh, Mary Ware.

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

CURTIS OGDEN, P. M.

Bridgeton, October 5th, 1818—4t

Notice is hereby Given.

THAT 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 Facemire,

his mark, Barnard Duffy,

his mark, Lot Garrison.

mark. Cumberland, Sept. 28, 1818.

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 Webby, administrators of Nehemiah Bateman, deceased, will be reported to the Orphans' Court, to be holden at Bridgeon, 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.

Sept. 28th, 1818—2m.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, on Wednesday the 25th day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, in the afternoon of said day,

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 T. Ellis, deceased.—Condition at sale, by

David Garrison, Guardian.

October 19, 1818—4t.

HENRY & SAMUEL ECKEL

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

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR

SLAUGHTER HIDES, CALF, AND SHEEP SKINS.

THEY HAVE FOR SALE,

SPANISH SOAL LEATHER

OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

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 Sunday the 6th inst. in the river Delaware a Sloop's Boat. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

Adam Hoover.

Milville, Sept. 29, 1818—3t.

VOL. IV.

TWO DOLLARS & P

THE WEL

IS PUBLISHED

Every Monday, at Two Dollars per Annum

Payable in Advance

No subscription will be received for a longer period than six months; and if not paid at that time, to discontinue will be implied.

No subscriber is considered a draw his name, whilst in arrears.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

From the Republican

MIRIAM'S SO

THE LORD'S VICTORY IN

By S. Woodwo

Sing to Jehovah an anthem

And tell of His glory in re

Sing of His triumphs when den

When hosts of infernals His

The bells were subdued, and t

Like man He was tempted—

vall'd.

Sing to Jehovah an anthem

And tell of His triumphs

Praise Him, ye ransom'd—

you,

Who fled from your sins,

pursue;

Whelming your spirits in dee

But Jesus was present; a pi

And led you in safety throu

tion,

In which you beheld each a

Sing to Jehovah an anthem

And tell of His triumphs

Praise Him who conquer'd

When fierce, like an army

rose,

Threatning again in their sh

Through billows of trouble

While the horse and his ri

behind us;

Overwhelm'd in the gulf,

Sing to Jehovah an anth

And tell of His triumphs

An Miriam the proph

Agony, took a timbrel in h

woimen went out after her w

dances. And Miriam answe

to the Lord, for he hath t

the horse and his rider hat

sea.—Exodus xv 20, 21.

And it came it pass,

watch the Lord looked u