

THE WHIG

IS PUBLISHED

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

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

Course of Exchange.

[COMPARED WEEKLY.]

Bank Notes at Par in Philadelphia.

BOSTON Notes, NEW YORK City Bank Notes, NEW JERSEY. Notes of the State Bank of New-Brunswick, of New Brunswick, Trenton Bank, State Bank at Trenton, Mount Holly, Camden, and Cumberland. PENNSYLVANIA. Notes of the Farmers Bank at Lancaster, Easton, Germantown, Northampton and Susquehanna Bridge Company at Columbia, Farmers' Bank at Hulmeville, and Harrisburg, Montgomery County Bank at Norristown, Newhope Bridge Company, Delaware County at Chester, Chester Com. at West Chester. DELAWARE. Notes of the Bank of Delaware at Wilmington.

Bank Notes at a Discount.

N. S. Branch Bank Notes, 1 per cent. dis. EASTERN NOTES. New York State Notes generally 2 per cent.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Reading, 2 1/2 per cent. discount. Lancaster Trading Company, 2 1/2 do Silver Lake, 2 1/2 do Little York and Chambersburg, 3 do Gettysburg, 3 do Green Castle, 15 do Pennsylvania Agricultural and Manufacturing Company at Carlisle, 10 do Swatara, 3 do Pitsburg, 4 do Marietta, no sales. Union Bank of Pennsylvania, no sales. Northumberland, Union, and Columbia Bank at Milton, 2 1/2 do Other banks of Pa. generally, 10 do

DELAWARE NOTES.

Commercial Bank of Delaware, 8 do Branch of do at Milford, 8 do Wilmington and Brandywine, 30 do Farmers' Bank at Dover 5 1/2 do Branches at Wilmington, 8 do & New Castle 8 do Georgetown, 10 do Laurel Bank 12 1/2 do

MARYLAND NOTES.

Baltimore, 1 1/2 do Annapolis and Branches, 2 a 2 1/2 do Snow Hill, no sale. Elkton 30 do Trave de Grace, 3 do Cumberland Bank of Allegheny, 6 do Somerset and Worcester, no sales Bank of Somerset, Princess Ann, do

COLUMBIA DISTRICT.

Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria notes, 2 do

VIRGINIA NOTES.

Farmers Bank at Richmond & Branches, 2 do Bank of Virginia & Branches, 2 do Bank of the Valley of Winchester, 4 do Do and branches 4 do Notes of unchartered banks generally 8 a 10 do Except Clarksburg, no sales.

KENTUCKY NOTES.

Bank of Kentucky at Frankford and branches generally 7 do New Bank in that state 8 to 10 do

TENNESSEE NOTES.

Old chartered banks generally 7 do New Banks 8 to 10 do

OHIO NOTES.

Cincinnati 7 do Chillicothe 7 do I. H. Platt & Co Cincinnati, 4 1/2 do Marietta 6 a 7 do Steubenville 6 a 7 do Muskingham 6 a 7 do New chartered banks 8 a 10 do Unchartered, no purchasers.

NORTH CAROLINA

State Bank, Raleigh & branches 2 1/2 do Newbern and Cape Fear 4 do S. Carolina, 2 do Georgia 2 1/2 do Spanish Dollars 3 per cent. advance.

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1848.

MARY NEAL, and Jonathan Borden, administrators 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 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 show 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 expenses which remain unpaid.

By the Court, T. PLUMER, Clk.

Bridgeton, Oct. 26, 1848—2m

PROCLAMATION

By ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, Governor of the State of New-Jersey.

WHEREAS all men are bound to acknowledge their dependence upon Almighty God, and in a public manner to offer their devotions, and to express their gratitude for the protection and abundant bounties of his Providence.

I have thought proper to appoint THURSDAY the tenth day of December next, to be observed in this state as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer; and do accordingly recommend to all classes of persons to convene on that day, at their respective places of public worship, and to offer reverence, gratitude and homage to Almighty God for the special protection and distinguished favours which the people of this land have enjoyed; and more especially for the blessings of peace, abundant seasons, and general health, which have been continued to us; and also to beseech the Great Creator and Preserver of the Universe that he would take our state and nation under his special guarantee and protection, and continue to us the inestimable privileges of civil and religious freedom which we are permitted to enjoy; That he would give to our rulers and all in authority a due and proper sense of the important duties of their stations, and enable them to act with a solemn reference to that great and final day, when the secrets of all hearts shall be unfolded; That all institutions for the advancement of true Religion, Literature and Morality, may be cherished and increased, and that the blessings of civil and religious liberty may be speedily extended to the remotest borders of the earth.

Given under my hand at Trenton, this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the twenty second day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souker, in Bridgeton.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, said to contain sixty acres more or less; joins lands of Jacob Ridgway and others. Also a House and Lot, situate in the township of Millville, 1/2 contains one fourth of an acre more or less, joins lands of Isaiah Dunlap, and others; with all the land of the defendant.—Seized by the property of William Newell, and taken in execution at the suit of Isaiah Dunlap, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff

At the same time and place,

A FARM,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, said to contain two hundred acres more or less, joins lands of James Godfrey, and others, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Abel Smith, and taken in execution at the suit of Joshua Brick and Richard Townsend, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot,

Situate in the township of Hopewell, and vicinity of Bridgeton, Lot contains three fourths of an acre more or less, joins lands of David Lupton, and others, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Michael Alkire, and taken in execution at the suit of Nathan Cooper, Joseph Roger and Isaac Huling, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, Lot contains half an acre more or less, joins lands of James Clark and others, with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Nathan Bennett, jun. and taken in execution at the suit of James Clark, John Trenchard, jun. and William L. Sheppard, assignee, &c. and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, and in the village of Port Elizabeth. Lot contains one fourth of an acre more or less, joins lands of Stephen Willis, Esq. with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Margaret Stigers, and taken in execution at the suit of Nathaniel Salmon, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

November 16, 1848—4t

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 Chansley Creek in Bridgeton, containing about thirteen Acres; late the property of Doct. Benjamin Champneys, dec'd. Conditions at sale.

WILLIAM POTTER, Guardian.

Bridgeton, September 28, 1848.

Bloomfield Millvaine,

BEING ENGAGED IN THE

PRACTICE OF THE LAW,

IN the City of Philadelphia, respectfully offers his professional services to his friends in this 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, 1848—1f

Execution of Hamilton.

The Murderer of Major Birdsall.

James Hamilton has expiated his crime upon the scaffold. Before his execution he addressed the spectators as follows:—My friends, I have but little to say to you; I acknowledge the justice of the law, and conduct of the civil officers in executing me for the crime I have committed. I am ready to die; I die in peace with the whole world. I am perfectly happy. I cannot express my happiness, so I bid you all farewell. His manner, while speaking, is said to have been mild and affectionate. He took a feeling farewell of Mr. Stansbury, Mr. Cumming, the sheriff, and some other friends, and drew the cap over his face—shutting the light of earth from his view, as he thought, forever. But the wisdom of Providence ordered it otherwise.

The fatal rope refused its office; stranded, and let poor Hamilton to the ground! Here the situation of the unfortunate man was indescribable; and here his firm and steadfast soul looked unmoved upon a scene the most shocking and revolting to humanity. Here his manly fortitude and Christian resignation excited anguished sympathy from every human heart.

He arose, examined a second rope, ascended with the same unruffled calmness—the same meek and humbled resignation—the same complacent countenance; assisted the sheriff in adjusting the rope, replaced his cap, and waited without a shadow of terror for the moment which ushered him into an eternity!—Register.

Anecdote.—As illustrative of the republican simplicity and character of our citizens, the following anecdote, which occurred in this city some time ago, will bear ample testimony.—An English dandy, just landed, ordered a suit of clothes to be made by one of our fashionable tailors, which, by agreement, was to be finished on a certain day. The gentleman being disappointed, went to the tailor's and rated him soundly for his neglect. Sir, damme, in my own country, when a tailor disappoints his customer, we send him to the devil. Ah! Pes, sir, dont say ah! I am not to be disappointed with impunity: At that moment a person entered, who addressed the tailor as follows:—Alderman, I have a petition before the hon. the corporation relative to one of the avenues, and I should be happy if you would be present and attend to it. Very well, sir, says the tailor, I know something of the subject, and shall do so. Scarcely had he departed before another entered. I have, said he, to the tailor, placed a note in your bank for discount; I have not spoken to any other director but yourself; will you use your efforts to get it done for me? I will do my best, said the tailor. When the last person departed, a young officer, in full dress, entered, who addressed the tailor as follows:—General, I have come to receive your orders. The alderman, general, bank director, and tailor, said in reply, very well, sir, you shall have them, and you will take care that the adjutant has the division on the ground at the precise hour.

The Englishman, who attended these interviews, very leisurely lifted up his eye-glass, and having viewed the tailor from top to toe, took his leave, saying, sir, you may send my clothes home when ever you please.

From this circumstance it will be seen, that the avenues to fame, to honor, and to office, are open to all who deserve them in this country, and that the mechanic, tramping upon fictitious rank in society, can claim and obtain equal honors by a faithful and correct discharge of his duty—and that a tailor, who is a good citizen, cannot fail to be a respectable man.

Nat. Adv.

Montpelier.

The Medical School of Montpelier has been celebrated for many ages past. It is perhaps, the most ancient of any in Europe, and is said to have been founded by the Arabs about the end of the 10th century; they having fixed upon this spot on account of the abundance of plants that were found in the neighbourhood, which were supposed to contain valuable medicinal properties.

They say that there is a gown of Rabelais here, which every Bachelor of Medicine is obliged to put on when he is made M. D. and which, like the Irishman's knife, continues to be the same, although it has had six new handles and four new blades. So, in this instance, they have only had the body and the sleeves renewed, but always call it the same.

There is, however, one circumstance that takes place here, and that is the oath, which every student is obliged to swear to observe upon receiving the doctorial bonnet, and which they repeat in full assembly, so as to be heard by all present. This is an exact translation of it; and if all medical men would adhere to it, their patients would not be the worse off.

THE OATH.

I, A—B—, before the statue of Hippocrates, in the presence of the professors of this school, and of my dear fellow students, do swear, in the name of the Su-

preme Being, to be faithful to the laws of honor and probity in the practice of medicine.

I will give gratuitous attendance to the indigent; and will never require a fee beyond my labor. Admitted into the interior of families, my eyes shall see nothing that passes, my tongue shall preserve the secrets that are entrusted to me, and my conduct shall never tend to corrupt morals or favor crime.

Respectful and grateful towards my masters, I will bestow upon their children the lessons which I have received from their fathers.

May mankind grant me their esteem, if I am faithful to my oath; and may I be covered with the opprobrium and contempt of my brethren if I break it.

ACCIDENTS, CRIMES, &c.

On the 31st ult. the tavern of Mr. Schuneman, in Jefferson, N. Y. was consumed by a fire which originated in a barn. Though, owing to the high site of the village and the late drought, it was necessary to form the line for bringing water at a distance of more than half a mile, the surrounding buildings were all saved.

A fire occurred at Cossackie, in N. Y. on the 29th ult. by which the dwelling house and store of Mr. Philip Conine, jun. and the shop of a Mr. Smith, wagon maker, were entirely destroyed.

On Monday the 2d inst. the store of Mr. Robert Young, (on the road leading from Lewisburgh to Raleigh) was entered by some villains, who, after plundering the store, shot Mr. Young while asleep. When he awoke, he was not expected to live. The villains made their escape.

On the 29th inst. Sally, daughter of Mary Shope, of Charlestown, Va. aged 9 years, being carelessly engaged in doing something before a brick fire, a spark communicated to her coat, which was made of cotton; in an instant she was completely enveloped in flame; she at first made an effort to disengage her burning clothes; finding, however, that the flames spread, she ran to a neighbouring house; where she received the promptest aid; it came, however, too late to save her—the injury was so extensive, that she died in great agony in the course of 48 hours after the accident.

On the 17th ult. Mr. Lloyd Mallinax, of S. C. in the 20th year of his age, came to his death by a fall from a tree in pursuit of a squirrel.

On the afternoon of the 31st ult. as Mr. Willis Wilder, a respectable and industrious young man, was ducking in a canoe in Yeopim creek, 8 or 10 miles below Edenton, N. C. his gun accidentally went off, and lodged the contents in his body a little below the liver. He then left the canoe, as it is supposed (the gun being found in her) and made the best of his way towards a house not far off; but before he reached it he fell, which being perceived by some person, he was immediately conveyed to the house, and medical assistance sent for, but by the time the Doctor arrived, (whose assistance would have been of no avail had he been on the spot) he expired.

On Tuesday week, negro Eppy, the property of David Meade, Esq. was arraigned before the county court of Frederick, Va. and tried for inducing negro Milly, a slave, the property of James Serginer, to infuse a portion of poison (furnished by said Eppy) in a pot of coffee, on the 11th ultimo, with the intention to destroy the whole family of said Serginer. The testimony was clear and conclusive; consequently the prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on Friday the 11th of December next. The court, however, in consideration of the prisoner's general good character, recommended him to the mercy of the Executive, and have proposed commuting his punishment for transportation. Fortunately, the dose administered was so large as to occasion immediate vomiting, which, with the medical aid promptly administered, saved the lives of seven individuals from falling victims to this fiend like attempt.

Mr. Thomas Longley, of Boston, Mass. threw himself into Charles river, on the Cambridge side, on Tuesday evening week, and was drowned. He had previously taken off his coat and waistcoat, but found in his other clothes. The jury of inquest brought in a verdict of death from insanity.

On the day after the late tremendous fire at Boston, a lad fell into a large kettle which remained filled with hot beer, and was so severely scalded, that he died two or three hours afterwards.

It was observed yesterday by dealers in the Stock and Money market, that the pressure for money was considerably less than it had been for some days; and that a general rise in our stocks had taken place.

N. Y. Gaz.

London, Sep. 14.

Paris papers of Thursday and Friday last have arrived. Letters from the North of France anticipate the immediate departure of the army of Occupation; and state, that the expectation of a return home approaches in the English contingent so

nearly to certainty, that the officers are endeavouring to dispose of their horses. The review of the English army was to take place on Thursday last, and that of the Russians on the day following. The Duke of Wellington was then to repair to Aix-la-Chapelle.—The intended routes of the several corps of the occupying army appear to be already determined, and an instruction has already taken place, on the part of the French Government, of the towns occupied by the allied troops, for the purpose of ascertaining their condition. As a similar inspection had taken place in November 1815, previous to the occupation of these towns by the Allied Army, it may be fairly concluded that an understanding prevails between the several Courts, that the authority of the French Government will be immediately restored.

Exports of Georgia.

It appears by a statement from the Custom House in Savannah, that the exports of Georgia during the last year, ending on the 30th of September, exceeded fourteen millions of dollars! What an increase since 1798, but 50 years ago!—the amount then exported, was less than a million.

Geo. Jour.

It is said in the Boston Gazette, of Nov. 9th, that it is the opinion of the earliest Engineeman at the fire which destroyed the Exchange Coffee House, that if he could have obtained a hose ten or twelve feet longer than the one he made use of, he could have extinguished the fire in that valuable building; and it is suggested as an important improvement in that machine that the screws of every hose, should be formed from the same mould, so that, when necessary, one or more might be attached, and used at the same engine. This suggestion may be of importance in other places as well as Boston.—A. F. D. Adv.

PITTSBURGH, (Penn.) Oct. 27.

The beautiful bridge over the Monongahela has nearly reached the northern shore; it will probably be crossed before Christmas. The one over the Allegheny is not so far advanced, but yet enough is done to insure its completion. Pittsburgh will then exhibit what no American city or town has ever yet done; two splendid bridges over two mighty streams, within 400 yards of each other.

The weather has been particularly favorable for the progress of these bridges; for many years we have not witnessed, at this season, such a continuance of low water. But although this kind of weather has contributed much to the interest of the bridge stockholders, there is a class of citizens on whom it has inflicted serious injury; we mean the western merchants. Those whose goods arrived previously to the middle of September, got off safe; but all the merchandize which arrived since, lies low water bound to our wharves. A whole lunar circle has almost elapsed since we beheld such a season. The sun has passed the equator without exciting the least commotion among the elements; and we fear that the genius of frost will advance upon us from the north, with all his icy train, before the farewell cries of our boatmen can greet our ears.

The beautiful steam boat James Ross, is riding at anchor before our city, ready to take the tide at its height. The vessel presents a beautiful and interesting object for the eye of taste; she looms large, and rests on the bosom of the water like a duck. She seems to be intended to afford every kind of accommodation for the passengers and freighter, and her had some pannelled doors, and frequent windows, give her the appearance of a floating hotel. The owners, Messrs. Whiting & Stackpole, have another nearly ready to be launched, a few miles above the town, and there are two more on the stocks in the city. With what rapid strides has civilization advanced upon the western waters! Within forty years the solitude of the Ohio was only disturbed by the lazy paddle of the Indian canoe; as the savage slowly floated on its bosom; now, the same banks are embellished by taste, and the canoe of the naked Indian gives way to the majestic steam boat, crowded with travellers, and filled with merchandize from all quarters.

Whimsical Mistake.—The death of M. Perrier of the Royal Academy of Sciences, has occasioned a strange mistake. The Secretary of the Royal Society of Sciences happens to be also named Perrier. At a recent meeting of the latter body, the chevalier —, entered with a countenance woe begone, took his place among his brethren, then solemnly stood, drew forth a manuscript from his pocket, and with a voice of the deepest sorrow, began a funeral oration upon his deceased friend. What was his surprise, when the "deceased friend" stood up from the president's chair, which he filled (the panyrist was so blinded with tears as not to observe him sooner), declined the honor about to be conferred on him, thanked his friend in the warmest terms, and proposed, amidst roars of laughter, to adjourn the reading of the oration sine die.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by his Secretary, Mr. J. J. Monroe, the following

MESSAGE:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
And of the House of Representatives:

The auspicious circumstance, under which you will commence the duties of the present session, will lighten the burden inseparable from the high trust committed to you. The fruits of the earth have been unusually abundant; commerce has flourished; the revenue has exceeded the most favorable anticipation, and peace and amity are preserved with foreign nations, on conditions just and honorable to our country. For these inestimable blessings, we cannot but be grateful to that Providence which watches over the destinies of nations.

As the term limited for the operation of the commercial convention with Great Britain will expire early in the month of July next, and it was deemed important that there should be no interval, during which that portion of our commerce which was provided for by that convention should not be regulated, either by arrangement between the two governments, or by the authority of congress, the minister of the United States at London was instructed, early in the last summer, to invite the attention of the British government to the subject, with a view to that object. He was instructed to propose, also, that the negotiation which it was wished to open, might extend to the general commerce of the two countries, and to every other interest and unsettled difference between them; particularly those relating to impressment; the fisheries and boundaries, in the hope that an arrangement might be made, on principles of reciprocal advantage, which might comprehend, and provide, in a satisfactory manner, for all these concerns. I have the satisfaction to state, that the proposal was received by the British government, in the spirit which prompted it; and that a negotiation has been opened at London, embracing all these objects. On full consideration of the great extent and magnitude of the trust, it was thought proper to commit it to not less than two of our distinguished citizens, and in consequence, the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, at Paris, has been associated with our envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, at London; to both of whom corresponding instructions have been given, and they are now engaged in the discharge of their duties. It is proper to add, that to prevent any inconvenience resulting from the delay incident to a negotiation on so many important subjects, it was agreed, before entering on it, that the existing convention should be continued for a term not less than eight years.

Our relations with Spain remain nearly in the state in which they were at the close of the last session. The convention of 1802, providing for the adjustment of a certain portion of the claims of our citizens for injuries sustained by spoliation, and so long suspended by the Spanish government, has at length been ratified by it; but no arrangement has yet been made for the payment of another portion of like claims, not less extensive or well founded, for other classes of claims; or for the settlement of boundaries.—These subjects have again been brought under consideration in both countries, but no agreement has been entered into respecting them.—In the mean time, events have occurred, which clearly prove the ill effect of the policy, which that government has so long pursued, on the friendly relations of the two countries, which, it is presumed, it is at least of as much importance to Spain, as to the United States, to maintain. A state of things has existed in the Floridas, the tendency of which has been obvious to all who have paid the slightest attention to the progress of affairs in that quarter. Throughout the whole of those provinces to which the Spanish title extends, the government of Spain has scarcely been felt. Its authority has been confined, almost exclusively, to the walls of Pensacola and St. Augustine, within which only small garrisons have been maintained.—Adventurers from every country, fugitives from justice, and absconding slaves, have found an asylum there. Several tribes of Indians, strong in the number of their warriors, remarkable for their ferocity; and whose settlements extend to our limits; inhabit those provinces. These different hordes of people, connected together, disregarding, on the one side, the authority of Spain, and protected, on the other, by an imaginary line which separates Florida from the United States, have violated our laws prohibiting the introduction of slaves, have practised various frauds on our revenue, and committed every kind of outrage on our peaceable citizens, which their proximity to us enabled them to perpetrate. The invasion of Amelia Island last year, by a small band of adventurers, not exceeding one hundred and fifty in number, who wrested it from the inconsiderable Spanish force stationed there, and held it several months, during which, a single feeble effort only was made to recover it, which failed, clearly proves how completely extinct the Spanish authority had become, as the conduct of those adventurers, while in possession of the island, as distinctly shows the pernicious purposes for which their combination had been formed.

This country had, in fact become the theatre of every species of lawless adventure. A little population of its own, the Spanish authority almost extinct, and colonial governments in a state of re-

volution, having no pretension to it, and sufficiently employed in their own concerns, it was in a great measure derelict, and the object of cupidity, to every adventurer. A system of buccanering was rapidly organizing over it, which menaced, in its consequences, the lawful commerce of every nation, and particularly of the United States; while it presented a temptation to every people, on whose seduction its success principally depended. In regard to the United States, the pernicious effect of this unlawful combination, was not confined to the ocean; the Indian tribes have constituted the effective force in Florida. With these tribes these adventurers had formed, at an early period, a connexion, with a view to avail themselves of that force to promote their own projects of accumulation and aggrandizement. It is to the interference of some of these adventurers, in misrepresenting the claims and titles of the Indians to land, and in practising on their savage propensities, that the Seminole war is principally to be traced. Men who thus connect themselves with savage communities, and stimulate them to war, which is always attended on their part, with acts of barbarity the most shocking, deserve to be viewed in a worse light than the savages. They would certainly have no claim to an immunity from the punishment, which according to the rules of warfare practised by the savages, might justly be inflicted on the savages themselves.

If the embarrassments of Spain prevented her from making an indemnity of our citizens, for so long time, from her treasury, for their losses by spoliation, and otherwise, it was always in her power to have provided it, by the cession of this territory. Of this, her government has been repeatedly apprised; and the cession was the more to have been anticipated, as Spain must have known that, in ceding it, she would, in effect, cede what had become of little value to her, and would likewise relieve herself from the important obligation secured by the treaty of 1795, and all other commitments respecting it. If the United States, from consideration of these embarrassments, declined pressing their claims in a spirit of hostility, the motive ought, at least, to have been duly appreciated by the government of Spain. It is well known to her government, that other powers have made to the United States an indemnity for like losses, sustained by their citizens at the same epoch.

There is, nevertheless, a limit beyond which this spirit of amity and forbearance can, in no instance, be justified. If it was proper, to rely on amicable negotiation, for an indemnity for losses, it would not have been so, to have permitted the inability of Spain to fulfil her engagements, and to sustain her authority in the Floridas, to be perverted by foreign adventurers and savages, to purposes so destructive to the lives of our fellow-citizens, and the highest interests of the United States. The right of self-defence never ceases. It is among the most sacred, and alike necessary to nations and to individuals. And, whether the attack be made by Spain herself, or by those who abuse her power, its obligation is not the less strong. The invaders of Amelia Island had assumed a popular and respected title, under which they might approach and wound us. As their object was distinctly seen, and the duty imposed on the executive, by an existing law, was profoundly felt, that mask was not permitted to protect them. It was thought incumbent on the United States, to suppress the establishment, and it was accordingly done. The combination in Florida, for the unlawful purposes stated, the acts perpetrated by that combination, and, above all, the incitement of the Indians, to massacre our fellow-citizens, of every age and of both sexes, merited a like treatment, and received it. In pursuing these savages to an imaginary line, in the woods, it would have been the height of folly to have suffered that line to protect them.—Had that been done, the war could never cease. Even if the territory had been, exclusive, that of Spain, and her power complete over it, we had a right, by the law of nations, to follow the enemy on it, and to subdue him there. But the territory belonged, in a certain sense, at least, to the savage enemy who inhabited it, the power of Spain had ceased to exist over it, and protection was sought, under her title, by those who had committed on our citizens hostilities, which she was bound, by treaty, to have prevented, but had not the power to prevent. To have stopped at that line, would have given new encouragement to these savages, and new vigor to the whole combination existing there, in the prosecution of all its pernicious purposes.

In suppressing the establishment at Amelia Island, no unfriendliness was manifested towards Spain, because the post was taken from a force which had wrested it from her. The measure, it is true, was not adopted in concert with the Spanish government, or those in authority under it, because, in transactions connected with the war, in which Spain and her colonies are engaged, it was thought proper, in doing justice to the United States, to maintain a strict impartiality towards both the belligerent parties, without consulting or acting in concert with either. It gives me pleasure to state, that the government of Buenos Ayres and Venezuela, whose names were assumed, have explicitly disclaimed all participation in those measures, and even the knowledge of them, until communicated by this government, and have also expressed their satisfaction, that a course of proceeding had been suppressed, which, if justly imputable to them, would dishonor their cause.

In authorizing Major General Jackson to enter Florida in pursuit of the Seminoles, care was taken not to encroach on the rights of Spain. I regret to have to add, that, in executing this order, facts were disclosed, respecting the conduct of

the officers of Spain, in authority there, in encouraging the war, furnishing munitions of war, and other supplies to carry it on, and in other acts, not less marked, which evinced their participation by the hostile purposes of that combination, and justified the confidence, with which it inspired the savages, that by those officers they would be protected. A conduct so incompatible with the friendly relations existing between the two countries, particularly with the positive obligation of the 5th article of the treaty of 1795, by which Spain was bound to restrain, even by force, those savages, from acts of hostility against the United States, could not fail to excite surprise. The commanding general was convinced that he should fail in his object, that he should, in effect, accomplish nothing, if he did not deprive those savages of the resource on which they had calculated, and of the protection on which they had relied, in making the war. As all the documents relating to this occurrence, will be laid before Congress, it is not necessary to enter into further detail respecting it.

Although the reasons which induced Major General Jackson to take these posts were duly appreciated, there was, nevertheless, no hesitation in deciding on the course which it became the government to pursue. As there was reason to believe that the commanders of these posts had violated their instructions, there was no disposition to impute to their government a conduct so unprovoked and hostile. An order was in consequence issued to the general in command there, to deliver the posts; Pensacola, unconditionally to any person duly authorized to receive it; and St. Marks, which is in the Indian country, on the arrival of a competent force to defend it against those savages and their associates.

In entering Florida to suppress this combination, no idea was entertained of hostility to Spain and however justifiable the commanding general was, in consequence of the misconduct of the Spanish officers, in entering St. Marks and Pensacola, to terminate it, by proving to the savages and their associates, that they should not be protected, even there; yet, the amicable relations existing between the United States and Spain, could not be altered by the act alone. By ordering the restitution of the posts, those relations were preserved. To a change of them, the power of the Executive is deemed incompetent. It is vested in Congress only.

By this measure, promptly taken, due respect was shewn to the government of Spain. The misconduct of her officers has not been imputed to her. She was enabled to review with candor her relations with the United States, and her own situation, particularly in respect to the territory in question, with the dangers inseparable from it; and, regarding the losses we have sustained, for which indemnity has been so long withheld, and the injuries we have suffered through that territory, and her means of redress, she was like wise enabled to take, with honor, the course best calculated to do justice to the United States, and to promote her own welfare.

Copies of the instructions to the commanding general; of his correspondence with the Secretary of war, explaining his motives, and justifying his conduct, with a copy of the proceedings of the courts martial, in the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambrosie; and of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain, near this government; and of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States at Madrid, with the government of Spain, will be laid before Congress.

The civil war, which has so long prevailed between Spain and the provinces in South America still continues without any prospect of speedy termination. The information respecting the condition of those countries, which has been collected by the commissioners, recently returned from thence, will be laid before congress, in copies of their reports, with such other information as has been received from other agents of the United States.

It appears from these communications, that the government of Buenos Ayres declared itself independent in July 1816, having previously exercised the power of an independent government, though in the name of the king of Spain, from the year 1810; that the Banda Oriental, Entre Rios, and Paraguay, with the city of Santa Fee, all of which are also independent, are unconnected with the present government of Buenos Ayres; that Chili has declared itself independent, and is closely connected with Buenos Ayres; that Venezuela has also declared itself independent, and now maintains the conflict with various success; and that the remaining parts of South America, except Monte Video, and such other portions of the La Platta as are held by Portugal, are still in the possession of Spain, or in a certain degree under her influence.

By a circular note addressed by the ministers of Spain to the allied powers, with whom they are respectively accredited, it appears that the allies have undertaken to mediate between Spain and the South American provinces, and that the manner and extent of their interposition would be settled by a congress, which was to have met at Aix-la-Chapelle in September last. From the general policy and course of proceeding observed by the allied powers, in regard to this contest, it is inferred that they will confine their interposition to the expression of their sentiments; abstaining from the application of force. I state this impression, that force will not be applied, with the greater satisfaction, because it is a course more consistent with justice, and likewise authorises a hope that the calamities of the war will be confined to the parties only, and will be of shorter duration.

From the view taken on this subject, founded on all the information that we

have been able to obtain, there is good cause to be satisfied with the course hitherto pursued by the United States in regard to this contest, and to conclude, that it is proper to adhere to it, especially, in the present state of affairs.

I have great satisfaction in stating, that our relations with France, Russia, and other powers, continue on the most friendly basis.

In our domestic concerns we have ample cause of satisfaction. The receipts into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the year, have exceeded seventeen millions of dollars.

After satisfying all the demands which have been made under existing appropriations, including the final extinction of the old six per cent. stock, and the redemption of a moiety of the Louisiana debt, it is estimated that there will remain in the Treasury, on the first day of January next, more than two millions of dollars.

It is ascertained that the gross revenue which has accrued from the customs during the same period, amounts to twenty-one millions of dollars, and that the revenue of the whole year may be estimated at not less than twenty-six millions. The sale of the public lands during the year has also greatly exceeded, both in quantity and price, that of any former year; and there is just reason to expect a progressive improvement in that source of revenue.

It is gratifying to know, that, although the annual expenditure has been increased, by the act of the last session of Congress, providing for revolutionary pensions, to an amount about equal to the proceeds of the internal duties, which were then repealed, the revenue for the ensuing year, will be proportionally augmented, and that, whilst the public expenditure will probably remain stationary, each successive year will add to the national resources, by the ordinary increase of our population, and by the gradual development of our latent sources of national prosperity.

The strict execution of the revenue laws, resulting principally from the salutary provisions of the act of the 20th of April last; amending the several collection laws, has, it is presumed, secured to domestic manufactures all the relief that can be derived from the duties, which have been imposed upon foreign merchandise, for their protection. Under the influence of this relief, several branches of this important national interest have assumed greater activity, and, although it is hoped that others will gradually revive, and ultimately triumph over every obstacle, yet the expediency of granting further protection is submitted to your consideration.

The measures of defence, authorised by existing laws, have been pursued with the zeal and activity due to so important an object, and with all the dispatch practicable in so extensive and great an undertaking. The survey of our maritime and inland frontiers has been continued; and at the points where it was decided to erect fortifications, the work has been commenced, and in some instances, considerable progress has been made. In compliance with resolutions of the last session, the board of commissioners were directed to examine in a particular manner the parts of the coast therein designated, and to report their opinion of the most suitable sites for two naval depots. This work is in a train of execution. The opinion of the board on this subject, with a plan of all the works necessary to a general system of defence, so far as it has been formed, will be laid before Congress, in a report from the proper department, as soon as it can be prepared.

In conformity with the appropriations of the last session, treaties have been formed with the Quappaw tribe of Indians, inhabiting the country on the Arkansas, and with the Great and Little Osages north of the White river; with the tribes in the state of Indiana; with the several tribes within the state of Ohio, and the Michigan territory; and with the Chickasaws; by which very extensive cessions of territory have been made to the United States. Negotiations are now depending with the tribes in the Illinois, and with the Choctaws, by which it is expected that other extensive cessions will be made. I take great interest in stating that the cessions already made, which are considered so important to the United States, have been obtained on conditions very satisfactory to the Indians.

With a view to the security of our inland frontiers, it has been thought expedient to establish strong posts at the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, and at the Mandan village, on the Missouri; and at the mouth of St. Peters, on the Mississippi, at no great distance from our northern boundaries. It can hardly be presumed, while such posts are maintained in the rear of the Indian tribes, that they will venture to attack our peaceable inhabitants. A strong hope is entertained that this measure will likewise be productive of much good to the tribes themselves, especially in promoting the great object of their civilization. Experience has clearly demonstrated, that independent savage communities cannot long exist within the limits of a civilized population. The progress of the latter has, almost invariably, terminated in the extinction of the former, especially of the tribes belonging to our portion of this hemisphere, among whom, loftiness of sentiment, and gallantry in action, have been conspicuous.

To civilize them, and even to prevent their extinction, it seems to be indispensable, that their independence, as communities, should cease, and that the control of the United States over them should be complete and undisputed. The hunter state will then be more easily abandoned, and recourse will be had to the acquisition and culture of land, and so other pursuits tend to dissolve the ties which connect them together as a savage community, and

to give a new character to every individual. I present this subject to the consideration of Congress, on the presumption that it may be found expedient and practicable to adopt some benevolent provisions, having these objects in view, relative to the tribes within our settlements.

It has been necessary, during the present year, to maintain a strong naval force in the Mediterranean, and in the Gulf of Mexico, and to send some public ships along the southern coast, and to the Pacific ocean. By these means, amicable relations with the Barbary powers have been preserved, our commerce has been protected, and our rights respected. The augmentation of our navy is advancing with a steady progress, towards the limit contemplated by law.

I communicate, with great satisfaction, the accession of another state, Illinois, to our Union; because I perceive, from the proof afforded by the additions, already made, the regular progress and sure consummation of a policy, of which history affords no example, and of which the good effect cannot be too highly estimated. By extending our government, on the principles of our constitution, over the vast territory within our limits, on the Lakes and the Mississippi, and its numerous streams, new life and vigor are infused into every part of our system. By increasing the number of the states, the confidence of the state governments, in their own security is increased, and their jealousy of the national government proportionably diminished. The impracticability of one consolidated government for this great and growing nation, will be more apparent, and will be universally admitted.

Incapable of exercising local authority, except for general purposes, the general government will no longer be dreaded, in those cases of a local nature, and for all the great purposes for which it was instituted, its authority will be cherished. Each government will acquire new force, and a greater freedom of action, within its proper sphere. Other inestimable advantages will follow: our produce will be augmented to an incalculable amount, in articles of the greatest value for domestic use and foreign commerce. Our navigation will, in like degree, be increased; and, as the shipping of the Atlantic states will be employed in the transportation of the vast produce of the western country, even those parts of the United States which are the most remote from each other will be further bound together by the strongest ties which mutual interest can create.

The situation of this District, it is thought requires the attention of Congress. By the Constitution, the power of legislation is exclusively vested in the Congress of the United States. In the exercise of this power, in which the people have no participation, Congress legislate in all cases, directly, on the local concerns of the District. As this is a departure, for a special purpose, from the general principles of our system, it may merit consideration, whether an arrangement better adapted to the principles of our government and to the particular interest of the people, may not be devised, which will neither infringe the constitution, nor affect the object which the provision in question was intended to secure. The growing population, already considerable, and the increasing business of the District, which it is believed already interferes with the deliberations of Congress on great national concerns, furnish additional motives for recommending this subject to your consideration.

When we view the great blessings with which our country has been favored, those which we now enjoy, and the means which we possess of handing them down, unimpaired, to our latest posterity, our attention is irresistibly drawn to the source from whence they flow. Let us then unite in offering our most grateful acknowledgments for these blessings to the Divine Author of all good.

JAMES MONROE.

November 17th, 1818.

Pennsboro, Nov. 3.

Hydrophobia among the Foxes.

We have seen several gentlemen from the Northern Neck, who state that the Hydrophobia exists at present to the most alarming degree among the foxes. In the county of Northumberland upwards of forty persons have been bitten who have been sent to the stone. A most remarkable circumstance attends the malady, which is that the afflicted animal in place of avoiding the human species immediately makes towards them, and even enters houses in the middle of the day. We have seen one gentleman who states that a fox entered a house yard in his presence, notwithstanding there were several dogs; and that the dogs in place of attacking the animal, immediately retired, exhibiting great signs of fear. On another occasion a fox made towards a boy who was walking along the road. The latter to avoid him, leaped into a wagon which was passing, but the fox pursued and bit him in several places. Much injury has likewise been done to the cattle and we are informed that the greatest uneasiness exists among the inhabitants, on account of this singular and extraordinary malady.

From the Maryland Censor.

The Navy—Its Progress and Prospects.

It will be recollected that the navy yard at Washington, was burnt, and every thing in it destroyed, during the war.

It has already, like Phoenix, risen from its ashes. There is now there on the stocks, a line of battle ship, nearly finished—the frame of a frigate ready to be put on the stocks as soon as the 74 is launched—a powerful steam engine working a saw mill tilt hammer, and the machinery of a block maker's shop, where all the blocks of

the navy are made. An extensive anchor manufactory—a manufactory of chain cables; extensive blacksmiths and plumbers' shops; extensive mould and model lofts, boat builders, and mast makers' establishments, and every other convenience for furnishing from thence all the wants of the navy, that such an establishment can furnish. There are besides, large quantities of naval stores, guns, and timber for ship building deposited there.

There are at Norfolk large deposits of timber for the use of the navy—a line of battle ship building, and the frames of another line of battle ship and frigate are also collecting there. The Congress and Macedonian frigates are now repairing there.

The keel of a line of battle ship is laid at Philadelphia—the frame is collecting and will be put up early in the spring; the frames of another line of battle ship and frigate are also collecting at that place, where there are considerable deposits of timber, copper, iron, and other naval stores.

At New York, there is a line of battle ship on the stocks, in the building of which great progress has been made. There are two frames of frigates deposited there, with considerable quantities of other timber for ship building, iron, copper, and guns. The John Adams is undergoing repairs there.

At Boston, is the keel of a line of battle ship laid, the frame collected, and will be set up in the spring. The frames of another line of battle ship and frigate are also getting ready for that place, where there are large deposits of timber, iron and copper for ship building.

The keel of a line of battle ship is now laying at Portsmouth, N. H. where the frame is collected and will be set up in the spring. The frames of another line of battle ship and frigate are also collecting there, where deposits of ship timber, iron and copper, are made.

An abundant supply of timber, canvas, cordage, copper, iron, and every other article, the produce and manufacture of the United States, are already provided for carrying into effect the law for building nine line of battle ships, and 12 frigates, in addition to the ships now afloat, which will make the navy of the United States, on the ocean, twelve line of battle ships, twenty frigates, and a proportional number of small vessels. It is doubted whether any nation in the world (even England) can send to sea so large a fleet of effective ships. All this will have been done in the space of a few years, under the guidance and management of the navy board; in the establishment of which, the government has pursued that true economy which is often accomplished by spending a little money, to save a great deal, as well of money, as of time, and character. If the nation were to pay these officers double their present salary, there is no doubt it would be repaid with compound interest, in the more rapid accumulation, and greater economy, efficiency, of our naval resources. Something has been said about the clashing between the commissioners and the secretary of the navy; and that the functions of the latter have been too much circumscribed by the powers, either delegated or assumed, of the former. If this be the fact, how does it happen that the office is so much in demand, and that so many states are pushing their pretensions for the appointment? This has not been the case hitherto!

Our naval resources have only begun to develop themselves. The nation has not felt the expense; much more could have been done; and as vain war would be the effort, to check our rising glory, as to rival us a naval power.

The Poison Tree of Java.

Various stories have been told respecting the Oopas, the celebrated poison tree of Java. The miraculous account published by Foersch—a surgeon in the Dutch East India Company's service, has long since proved to be a forgery. A very full and authentic account of the various poison trees in Java has lately been published by Dr. Horsefield in the transactions of the Batavian society of arts and sciences.

It appears that the most virulent and great poison is extracted from a tree called the Antshar, and not the Oopas. This tree has attached to it a large wind-spread, brown lshittick covered with a pulshy, called bark containing a juice of the same colour, of a peculiar pungent, somewhat nauseous odour. From this the poison is prepared. It is to be rarely met with, even in the most unfrequented wilderness.

The process of preparing the Antshar is performed by Dr. Horsefield by an Javanese who was celebrated for his superior skill in preparing poison. About eight ounces of the juice of the Antshar, had been collected the preceding evening, in the usual manner, and preserved in the joint of a bamboo, was carefully poured into a bowl. The sap of the following substances, which had been finely cut and bruised, was carefully expressed and poured into it, viz. Arum, Nampoo, (Javanese) Raemferia, Galanga, Romshur, Punium, Bengley, [a variety of Zerum] common onion and garlic; of each half a dram; the same quantity of powdered black pepper was then added, and the mixture stirred.

The preparer now took an entire fruit of the capiscum fruticosum, or guinea pepper, and having opened it, he carefully placed a single seed, and placed it on the seed immediately began to reel rapidly, now forming a regular ball, then darting towards the margin of the bowl, with a perceptible commotion on the surface of the liquor which continued about one minute. Being completely at

rest, the same quantity of pepper was again added, and another seed of the capiscum laid on as before. A similar commotion took place in the fluid, but in a less degree, and the seed was carried round with diminished rapidity. The addition of the same quantity of pepper was repeated a third time, when a seed of the capiscum being carefully placed in the centre of the fluid, remained quiet, forming a regular circle about itself, resembling the halo of the moon. This is considered as a sign that the preparation of the poison is complete.

The Tshettick is prepared by separating the bark of the root and boiling it, and after separating the bark from the water, exposing the extract to the fire till it is about the consistency of syrup.

An account of 26 experiments is detailed by Dr. Horsefield, on which he remarks that he has selected from a large number of experiments, those only which are particularly demonstrative of the effects of the Antshar and of the Tshettick when introduced into the circulation. The poison was always applied by a pointed dart or arrow, made of bamboo.

The operation of the two different poisons on the animal system is essentially different. The first seventeen experiments were made with the Antshar; the rapidity of its effects depends, in a great degree, on the size of the vessel wounded, and on the quantity of poison carried in the circulation.

In the first experiment it induced death in 26 minutes—in the second in 13 minutes. The poison from different parts of the island has been found nearly equal in activity.

The common train of symptoms is, a trembling and shivering of the extremities, restlessness, discharges from the bowels, drooping and faintness, slight spasms and convulsions, hasty breathing, an increased flow of saliva, spasmodic contractions of the pectoral and abdominal muscles, retching, vomiting excremental vomiting, frothy vomiting, great agony, laborious breathing, violent and repeated convulsions, death.

An intelligent Javanese informed Dr. Horsefield that an inhabitant was wounded in a clandestine manner by an arrow thrown from a low pipe in the forearm; near the articulations of the elbow; about fifteen minutes he became drowsy, after which he was seized with vomiting, became delirious, and in less than half an hour he died.—*Pet. Intel.*

Beautiful Eulogium on Women.—The following testimony to the Universal benevolence of the female character is borne by Mr. Ledyard, an accurate observer of human nature, and one of the first geographical missionaries employed by the African association. It is so just that it cannot be too often repeated.—"I have remarked," says he, "that women in all countries are civil and obliging, tender and humane; that they are ever inclined to be gay and cheerful, timorous, and modest; and they do not hesitate, like men, to perform a generous action. Not haughty, nor arrogant, nor supercilious, they are fond of courtesy, and fond of society; more liable in general, to err than man, but, in general, also more virtuous, and performing more good actions. To a woman, whether civilized or savage, I never addressed myself in the language of decency and friendship, without receiving a decent and friendly answer. With man it has often been otherwise. In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark, through honest Sweden, and frozen Lapland, rude and churlish Finland, unprincipled Russia, and the wide spread regions of the wandering Tartar—if hungry, dry, cold or wet, or sick, the women have ever been friendly to me, and uniformly so; and to add to this virtue, (so worthy the appellation of benevolence) these actions have been performed in so free and so kind a manner, that if I was dry; I drank the sweetest draught, if hungry, I eat the coarse morsel with a double relish."

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

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

JAMES MONROE.

By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS.

Comm'r. of the General Land Office.

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

April 26, 1818—oct. 1.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, NOVEMBER 23, 1818.

[FROM THE TRENTON FEDERALIST, NOV. 16.]

Grand Lodge of New Jersey.

MOST ancient and honourable Society of Free and accepted Masons.

AT a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Free and accepted Masons in and for the state of New Jersey, held at their Hall in the city of Trenton, on Tuesday the 10th day of November, 1818—The following Brethren were duly elected officers of that body for the ensuing year.

The Most Worshipful Gen. James Giles, Grand Master.

The R. W. William M'Kissick, D. G. M.
The R. W. Jephtha B. Munn, Sen. G. W.
The R. W. Hedge Thompson, Jun. G. W.
The R. W. Thomas L. Woodruff, G. Treasurer,
The R. W. Richard L. Beatty, G. Secretary.
The R. W. George M'Donald, D. G. Secretary.
The most Worshipful Grand Master made the following appointments.

W. Rev. Holmes Parvin, Grand Chaplain.
Joseph I. Thompson, W. G. S. Deacon.
Charles Burroughs, W. G. I. Deacon.
David Wrighter, G. Tyler.

Medical Society.

Extract from the proceedings of the New Jersey Medical Society.

Upon application being made by the following named gentlemen, for the purpose of organizing a District Medical Society in the county of Cumberland, viz: Ehen. Elmer, Wm. B. Ewing, Ephm. Bateman, Wm. Elmer, James B. Parvin, Enoch Pithian, Thomas W. Peck, George O. Trenchard and Ephm Buck, it was resolved that the above named gentlemen be authorised to meet at Bridgeton on the second Tuesday in December next, for the above mentioned purpose.

FITZ RANDOLPH SMITH, Secretary pro tem.

New Brunswick, Nov. 10, 1818.
In pursuance of the above resolution, and conformably to the supplement of the act for incorporating the Medical Society of New Jersey, the Physicians of the county of Cumberland, are requested to meet at the Hotel in Bridgeton, on Tuesday the 8th day of December next, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, for the purpose of organizing a District Medical Society in said county.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Washington, Nov. 18, 1818.

"I take it for granted, that you will have seen in the Philadelphia papers and copied into yours before this comes to hand, a notice of the meeting of Congress on the 16th and the message of the President, communicated to both Houses yesterday, as they were, I understand, sent on by express.

The Message, you will observe, is full of information in regard to our Foreign relations, and Domestic condition.—It does not, however, contain as many specific recommendations of matters to the particular attention of Congress, as the messages at the opening of the sessions, usually have done.
Our relations with Spain, the conduct of the war on our Southern Frontier, and the occupation of the Floridas, form prominent features in it, and I have but little doubt, that when the documents connected with this subject, are published and the whole business laid before the public, but that the conduct of the government and of their agent Gen. Jackson will be approved by the American people.

It is matter of congratulation to be informed of the rapid progress in wealth, power, and respectability which this nation is continually making. Our population, native and acquired, by emigration from Europe, is increasing in a ratio unparalleled in the history of any country, and our resources, almost unbounded, are daily developing. Humanly calculating, the probability is, that at no distant day, we shall have attained a standing in the world, of which few at this time have an adequate conception, provided the people do their duty.

If the government deteriorates, and corruption creeps into the administration of it, the people will be to blame for it. Let the people cultivate an intimate acquaintance with the principles of our government, let them live up to their privileges, and perform their political duties, by always attending at the election polls, and scrutinize with minuteness, yet with liberal allowance for human frailties,—let them remember the source from which all these blessings flow, and habitually pay their adoration to the true and living God therefor, let them be moderate in prosperity and humble in adversity, and we have good ground to calculate upon the perpetuation of our privileges. With the requisite vigilance, our elections occur too often, to permit corruption to gain much ground, before an opportunity will be presented of breaking it up.

The message was referred to a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, and this day, its committee, Mr. H. Nelson in the chair, it was on motion of Mr. Taylor, divided and committed as usual.

Dr. Burgess Allison, has been elected Chaplain for the session, on the part of the House. Dr. William Rogers, of Philadelphia, was his competitor. Dr. Allison had a majority of 20.

The standing committees have been appointed. Gen. S. Smith, is chairman of the ways and means, in the place of Mr. Lowides, who has not yet arrived in the city.

Mr. Poindexter of the land committee, vice Mr. Robertson of Louisiana, resigned.

Mr. Livermore of the post office and post roads, vice Mr. Ingham, resigned.

The following new members have been qualified and taken their seats:

Enoch Lincoln, vice A. K. Parvis, Mass. resigned
Samuel Moore, do. S. D. Ingham, Pa. do.
Jacob Hasteller, do. J. Spangier, do. do.
Shvester, Gilbert, do. U. Holmes, Conn. do.
Thomas Butler, do. T. B. Robertson, Lou. do.
John Pegram, do. Peterson Goodwyn, Va. dec.

Extract from the National Intelligencer.

WE are requested to state for the information of those concerned, that pension rolls are made and transmitted to the several Pension Agents only twice a year, viz. on the 3d May and 3d September, and payments are made to those only whose names are subscribed upon these rolls, and at the time stated all pensioners who receive Certificates between either of the above mentioned periods cannot be paid until after the 3d May and 3d September, first arriving after the date of their Certificates.

* The Editors of papers in New Jersey will render an important benefit by inserting this notice a few times.

The Custom House

Is removed to a new building; a few doors south of the place where it was lately kept.

Office Hours—From nine in the morning till three in the afternoon;

Bridgeton, November 23, 1818

FALL GOODS.

STRATTON & BUCK

Have Just Received,

A Large Supply of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which, in addition to their former Stock, makes a complete and extensive Assortment—Amongst which are the following Articles:

Superfine CLOTHS.

Second Quality do.

Coarse do.

Domestic do.

Cassimeres,

Cassinetts,

Flannels,

Rose Blankets,

Velvets and Cords,

Coatings,

Lion Skins,

Habit and Pelisse Cloths,

Coverlid Warp,

Bombazettes,

Black Bombazines,

Calicoes,

Domestic Muslins & Plaids,

Bed Tickings,

Carlife Gingham,

Stockings and Gloves,

Waterloo Shawls,

Cotton and Silk do.

Ribbands assorted,

Silk and Cotton Hkfs.

Cambrie & Fancy Muslins.

Umbrellas, &c. &c.

TOGETHER

With a General Assortment of Groceries, Hard-Ware, China, Glass, Queens-Ware, &c.

Which have been purchased principally for Cash, and at Auction, they offer for sale, much below the market price, either Wholesale or Retail, for Cash, Country Produce, or the usual credit.

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

Bridgeton, November 23, 1818.

Tobacco, Snuff, and Segars.

BUCK & FITHIAN

Have lately laid in a stock of

Plug, }
Fine Pigtail, & } TOBACCO,
Virginia Twist } 1st quality.

Spanish and }
American } SEGARS.

Maccouba, }
Rappee, and } SNUFFS.

Scotch

Snuff Boxes, and Tonca Beans.

N. B. BUCK & FITHIAN having added to their extensive Assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

Glass, Dye-Staffs, &c.

The Stock lately owned by Dr. Francis G. Brewster, flatter themselves that his former customers will favor them with their custom.

B. & F.'s time being entirely devoted to this business, no attention shall be wanting on their part to entitle them to the patronage of the public.

Bridgeton, November 23, 1818.

WINDOW GLASS

BY THE BOX,

FOR SALE BY

STRATTON & BUCK.

Bridgeton Prices Current

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Nov. 23, 1818.

ARTICLES.	Per	From	To
	lb	cts	cts
Butter,	do	25	
Candles, dip.	do	18	
do mould,	do	25	
Cheese,	do		16
Chocolate,	do		
Cotton,	do		37
Coffee,	do		
Cider, beat,	bbi		
FISH, Shad,	do	12	00
do Mackarel,	do	12	00
Flax,	lb		15
Flaxseed,	bush		
FLOUR, Wheat, super.	do	5	00
do Rye,	do	3	50
do Buckwheat,	do	3	50
GRAIN, Wheat,	bush	1	90
do Rye,	do	1	00
do Indian Corn,	do	50	
do Oats,	do	35	
Hams,	lb	18	20
Hog's Lard,	do	16	20
Madder,	do	37	50
Molasses, West India,	gal		75
do Sugar-House,	do	1	00
Onions,	bush	50	75
Pork,	lb	16	18
Potatoes,	bush	37	50
Rice,	do	8	
Salt, fine and coarse,	bush	1	00
Sugars,	lb		17
SPIRITS, Jamaica best,	gal	25	1 50
do Common Spirits,	do	20	
Gin, Holland,	do	50	
do Common,	do	30	
Brandy, Cognac,	do	25	
do Common,	do	25	1 50
do Peach,	do	1	50
Whiskey, Apple,	do	87	1 00
do Rye,	do	75	
WINES, Lisbon,	do	1	50
do Port,	do	2	50
do Madeira,	do	3	00
do Malaga,	do	1	50
WOOD, Oak,	cord	4	00
do Hickory,	do	6	50

SAMUEL CARMAN,

From New York.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the inhabitants of Bridgeton, that he has commenced a BOOT and SHOE Manufactory for

Ladies and Gentlemen;

IN the House lately occupied by Daniel P. Stratton as an Office, where he intends to keep on hand a General Assortment of fashionable Shoes and Boots.

WANTED—Two Journeymen, good workmen; apply as above.
November 29, 1818.

Adjourned Sales.

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

October 12th, 1818.

The above sale is further adjourned until Tuesday, the 24th day of November.

Dan Simkins, Sheriff.

November 9, 1818.

Adjourned Sale.

THE sale of the lands of Uriah Garrison and Richard Hankins, is adjourned until Tuesday the 10th day of November next, at the Inn of Philip Souder, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M.

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

November 2d, 1818.

THE sale of the lands of Uriah Garrison and Richard Hankins, is further adjourned until Tuesday, the 24th inst. at the Inn of Philip Souder, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock.

Dan Simkins, Sheriff.

November 16.

Sheriff's Sales.

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

A Tract of Land.

Situate in the township of Millville, said to contain two thousand seven hundred acres more or less, joins lands of Buck, Potter & Cooper, and Maurice River Also, a Tract between Little Robin Branch, and Parvin's Branch, joins Maurice River, containing one hundred acres more or less. Also, a Eot in Millville, joins the Main and Third streets containing half an acre more or less. Also, a Lot containing twenty five acres more or less, including the Burt 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

The above sale is adjourned until Tuesday, the 24th of November, at the above place, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M.

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

November 2d, 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,

By the President of the United States.

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

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Territory of Missouri, shall be held in Franklin, in said territory, viz: On the first Monday in January next for the sale of Townships No. 46 to 52 inclusive, and fractional townships 53 } in range 19

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

On the first Monday in May next, for the sale of Townships 51 to 54 inclusive, in ranges 11 & 21 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 eight-

JAMES MONROE, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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

July 27, 1818-tm

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

JOSHUA GARDNER, Chief Clerk in the General Land Office.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled "an act making provision for the establishment of additional Land Offices in the Territory of Missouri," the President of the United States is 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 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 eight-

JAMES MONROE, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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

NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, Commissioners appointed by Elijah Townsend, John Dickinson and Cresco Townsend, Esquires, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cape May, to make partition of a certain Tract of Cedar Swamp, whereof, Jeremiah Hand, esq. and Philip Hand, died seized, situated in the Upper Township, in the county of Cape May, into two equal parts, or shares, and having proceeded to divide the same, into two parts or shares—we give notice, that we will attend at the house of Robert Baremore, innkeeper, in the Middle Township, in said county, on SATURDAY the 19th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to allot by ballot the same according to law.—Dated October 30th, 1818.

Aaron Leaming, Ephraim Hildreth, Joshua Hildreth.

BLANKS FOR SALE At the Office of the Whig.

By the President of the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES MONROE, 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.

Old Establishment.

THE Manufacturing Establishment in Bridgeton is still continued in operation. The subscriber thankful for past favors, again invites his former patrons, and the public in general, to favor him with a continuance of their custom, and no pains will be spared, to give satisfaction to those who may employ him. The delay which has heretofore taken place in the fulling business, is in a great measure removed, having this summer past erected an additional fulling stock, on an improved plan. The workmen are experienced hands, at the different branches of the business; the Clothier, by long experience and attention, has arrived to that perfection in colouring and finishing cloth, that few have attained in this country.

Cloth left or forwarded to the Mill will be thankfully received, and dressed agreeable to order, as soon as possible, and in the neatest manner. Cloth sent by the Bridgeton and Cape May Stages, will be immediately attended to, and returned when finished, agreeable to order, without any additional expense to the owners. Wool received for manufacturing into Cloth, Spinning or Carding into rolls; Woolen Yarn received for Weaving, and Cotton and Linen Yarn for colouring permanent blue.

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

Enoch H. More. Bridgeton, Sep. 21st, 1818-tf

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 chatties, lands and tenements of Albert Hankins, an absconding debtor in a plea of trespass on the case upon promises for one hundred and twenty dollars—that the same was duly served and returned to the term of September last, by the Sheriff of the said county of Cumberland.

E. BEN. SEELEY, Clerk. D. ELMER, Attorney. October 5th, 1818-2m

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1818. JONATHAN SCOWELL, 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 Wards have no personal estate, and praying a decree for sale of part of their real estate for their support and maintenance.

It is ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estates, of said Minors, do appear before the Judges of this Court, on the first day of November 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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

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

WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury.

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

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

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That for carrying this act into effect, the sum of eighty thousand dollars, be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated. April 13, 1818-Approved, JAMES MONROE

Notice is hereby Given.

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

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

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

To all whom it may concern.

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

Benoni Muncey. Leesburg, July 20th, 1818-tf

CEDARVILLE Woollen Factory.

THE Subscribers ever mindful of past favors, and of the Public in general that patronage and support which is indispensable to the welfare of the establishment.

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

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

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

WOOLLEN MANUFACTORY.

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

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

Fulling, Dyeing and Dressing

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

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

John S. Wood, John E. Jeffers.

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

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

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at the Office of the Whig, A VOCABULARY AND FAMILIAR PHRASES, IN FRENCH AND ENGLISH. Calculated for the Use of Beginners.

BY E. FRIEDERICI. Price 25 cents. Bridgeton, August 31.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

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

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

Approved, J. C. CALHOUN.

Orchard Grass Seed

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

FOR SALE.

The entire Works of Robert Burns; IN 4 VOLUMES.—Price \$5 50. Inquire of the Washington Whig. November 2d, 1818-tf



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

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

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

DR. ROBERTSON'S Celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops. Price One Dollar Fifty Cents

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

May 11, 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 Stoe 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, JOHN MORE, Executors. October 19, 1818-3t

TO LET,

FOR a term of years, the Grist and Saw Mills on Dividing Creeks, in Cumberland county, formerly occupied by the Lore family—the repairs are now nearly completed, and the Mills will be let with the improvements thereunto belonging.

Also for sale, or barter for lands in the Western Country, a House and Lots situate in Bridgeton. Also five other pieces of Land, in Salem county, with improvements on a part thereof. Also two good Horses for sale. For particulars and terms enquire of the subscriber, near Dividing-Creek Bridge. Abel F. Randolph. October 5th, 1818-3t

FULLING & DYEING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that noted stand for the above business, known by the name of Ireland's Mills; and that he intends to carry on Fulling and Dyeing in its various branches.—Those who favour him with their custom, may depend on more attention being paid to their business, and at the shortest notice, than has heretofore been done.—All orders and directions will be punctually attended to. Cloths will be received, at the Hotel in Bridgeton, and returned when finished. Peter T. Whitak r. July 20th, 1818-tf

MASONIC ALMANACKS

For 1818, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

LETTER OF Letters remaining in the Post Office at Bridgeton, W. N. J. October 1st, 1818.

- A. Wilson L. Ackley, 2. B. William Bateman, 2. George Bacon, John Bennett, Edner Bateman, Henry Bitters, Enoch Boon, 3. C. Rev. John or David Clark, Jonathan Cook, Rev. John Creamer, Alfred Copeland, Henry Crawford. D. Capt. Joseph Dickinson, Thomas Daniels, David Dare, Mary Dare, Mertilla Davis, Hannah Dunham. E. Benjamin Elmer, Rosanna Erwin, Mrs. T. Elmer. F. Hannah Facemire, Eliza Fisher, Nancy Force. G. Jeremiah Ganning, Pierce Gould. H. Cornelius Hattie, John Hantliorn, 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, Estier Mower, Miss. Dianna M. N. James Nichols. O. Kelley Ohare. P. Ann Patton, Millican Price. R. Joshua Reeves, Thomas Ross, John Ross, Andrew Rocap, Aaron Riley, 2. Eliza Reed, 2. S. George Souder, William Sayre, Ichabod Simpkins, Joshua Squirewood, David Sheppard, (of Shiloh) E. C. Swain, Samuel Steward, William Smith, Abraham Sarre, 2. Jane Stevens, Mrs. Stevens, Mr. Seeley, Eliza Smith. T. Messrs. M'Keer & Tugert, Lewis Tomlinson. W. Isaac Wynn, Abner Woodruff, David Whitekar, Benjamin Woodbury, 3. Jacob Ware, William Waitman, 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.

THE accounts of Thomas H. Ogden, surviving Executor of Dayton Newcomb, deceased, Jacob Ware, Junr. administrator of Jacob Ware, deceased, Mary Bateman, and John Webb, administrators of Nehemiah Bateman, deceased, will be reported to the Orphans' Court, to be held at Bridgeton, on Monday the 23d day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at which time and place, any person or persons interested in the settlement of said Estates, may appear and show cause if any they have why said accounts should not be allowed and confirmed. T. ELMER, Surrogate. Sep. 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, 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 Tutlis, deceased.—Condition at sale, by David Garrison, Guardian. October 19, 1818-4t

HENRY & SAMUEL ECKEL.

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

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR SLAUGHTER HIDES, CALF, AND SHEEP SKINS. THEY HAVE FOR SALE, SPANISH SOAL LEATHER OF THE FIRST QUALITY. Bridgeton, Sept. 7-tf.

FOR SALE, A Valuable Farm and Tavern Stand,

SITUATE in the township of Fairfield, on the Main Road from Bridgeton to Bucksutum; about four and a half miles from the former place. The Farm consists of 220 acres, thirty-five of which is cleared land, thirty-five timbered, and the remainder bush land, and valuable Swamp—which swamp may be converted into excellent meadow. The improvements are a good welling-House, Spring-House, Barn and other out-buildings, with a well of good water.—This being the only public house on the road from Bridgeton to Bucksutum, the probability is, the business will rapidly increase; as it is the general route to Port-Elizabeth, Cape-May, &c. being preferred as the shortest and by far the best road in this country. For terms, apply to the subscriber on the premises. Abraham Garrison. November 16, 1818-tf

BOARD.

FIVE or six gentlemen can be accommodated with suitable BOARD and LODGING, at the Bee-Hive Inn. John Newkirk. Laurel Hill, Nov. 16, 1818

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 2d of November, AARON FITZIAN, an indentured apprentice to the Farming Business, about 17 years of age. Whoever will apprehend said boy and return him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, but no charges. Elijah D. Riley. November 16, 1818-3t

Three Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 4th inst., an indentured lad to the cordwain business, named DAVID WHITAKAR, about 16 years of age, large of his age, dark hair and complexion; had on when he went away a light Drab Coat, grey Trowsers and Rorran Hat, plain worn. Whoever will take up said boy and deliver him to me or in the jail in this county shall receive the above reward with reasonable charges. It is supposed he is in Pittsgrove, Salem county. N. D. All persons are forbid harboring said boy at the peril of the law. William Newkirk. November 9, 1818-c