TWO DOLGARS & FIFTY CENTS

MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1819.

## THE WHIG

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

Pyyable in Advance.

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual

\* Advertisements must be AID for at the time they are left at the office and Job printing on delivery.

#### Miscellaneous.

### SELECTIONS.

(FROM THE COLUMBIAN TELESCOPE.)

A ABIAN POETRY. The two following Arabian Poems contain the ie spirit of Portry-braudiful and feeling-

#### The Adieu.

The boatmen sh ut, "tis " me to part, No longer can we stay:" Twis then Maimuna taught my heart How much a glance could say

With trembling steps to me she came, Farewell!-she would have cried-But ere her lips the word could frame, In half-formed sounds it died."

The bending down with looks of love, Her arms she round me flung. And as he gale liangs on the grove, Upon my breast she hung.

My willing arms embraced the maid-My heart with raptures beat; Winde she but wept the more, and said, " Would we had never me.."

#### On a Lady Weeping.

When I behold thy blor eyes shine Through the bright drop that pity drew, I saw beneath those tears of thine, A blue-eyed violet bathed in dew.

The violet ever scents the gale, Its hues adorn the fairest wreath; But sweetest through a dewy veil Its colours glow, its odours breathe.

And thus thy charms in brightness rise, When wit and pleasure cound thee play; When mirth sits smiling a time eyes, Who my admires their sprightly ray? Be when through hey's flood they gleam, Who but must love their softened beam?

#### DUELS.

We have observed with much regret, the frequent instance of duels in our country, and even in our vicinity. It has been remarked with much truth, that duelling does not import a possession of magnanimity among those conserned. It is in various instances the result of cowardice, and never of a due sense of honor. We the pleasure to relate an anecdo e of the great and good WASHING-TON, which explains the definition of true honor, as applied to duelling, and which is most consonant to greatness of soul, real co-rage and "honor."—Balt. Pat.

ANECDOTE OF A ISHINGTON.

In 1754. he was stationed at Alexandria with his regiment, the only one in the colony, and of which he was Colonel. here they might long live as good chilhappened at that time to be an election in Alexandria for members of the assembly, and thkallos ran nigh between tol George Fairfax and Mr. William Elzey. Washington was on the side of Fairfax, and a Mr. A illiam Payne headed the friends of Elzey. In the course of the contest Washington grew very warm, (for his passions, naturally, were terrible, though a wise regard to duty, i. e. honor and happiness, soon reduced them to proper command) and unluckily said something to Mr. Payne, who though but a cub in size, was a lion in heart, elevated his shelalah, and, the ground:-News was soon car-

whole regiment was under arms. for the wisest ends. and in rapid a otion, towards the town, burning for yengeance .-During this time, Washington had been liberally plied with cold water, acids, and volatiles: and happily for Mr. Payne and his party, was so far recovered as to go out and meet his enraged soldiers, who crowded, around him him alive again. After thanking them for such an evidence of at tachment to him, he assured them, gives the two following:that he was not hurt in the least, generously chastising his passion. which had thus struck out a spark that had like to have theown the

asking his pardon. had he made this heroic resolution, than reovering that delicious gaiety, which ever accompanies good purposes in a virtuous mind. behaved as pleasantly as the ghi nothing had happened. Early next morning he wrote a polite note of invitation to Mr. Payne. to meet him at the tavern. Payne took it for a challenge, and repaired to the tayern in full expectation of smelling gan-powder. But what was his surprise on entering the chamber, to see, in lieu of a err sometimes, is nature, to rectify error, i. always glory; I believ: I was wrong in the affair of yesterday; you have had. I think, some satisfaction, and if you deep that sufficient. here is my hand, let us

be friends." n ac of such sublime virtue. produced its proper effect on the mind of Mr. ayne, who, from that moment became the most enthusiastic admirer and friend of ready at any time to charge up to

suaded to act in a sivie so correct each other, on false principles of hope. Would they but exert the courage, the only true courage, to stamp into immediate sil uce the clamours of brutish passion, and to leap at the sacred call of duty, dren, to equal the hopes of their fond parents—as good citizens, with their virtues to curich their country-as good husbands, to bless t e sex they were born to love and to protect-and at length like Washington attain to good old age, crown'd with riches and with honors."

A nie how glorous! to his country dear, Her first in couloil, and her first in war, May his example, all our sons inspire!

And from their father's hotory eatch his fire.

Advice to Husbands.

Observe every rule given to the wives if you would be happy; and believe me the heart of a woman is no less delicate than tender: at a blow, extended our hero on their sensibility is more keen; they feel more strongly than men do; ther answered the historian, ra-

ried to the regiment that their Co- their tenderness is more easily ther sharply, was a gentleman? lonel was murdered by the mob! wounded Above all things, re- And why, returned davidson, On the passions of the soldiers, tain the politeness and attention with great simplicity, did he not who doated on their commander, of a lover and avoid that careless breed you up a gentleman.' such a report fell at once, like a manner, which woulds the vaniflash of lightning on a magazine ty of human nature: a passion of gunpowder. In a moment, the given us, as well as other passions

#### EFFECTS OF VENURILOQUISM. Anecd tes of Mr. Charles.

This gentleman, " the only real ventriloquist of the present age. is now in New-York exhibiting his extraordinary powers. His deportment is said to be "that of a gentleman; engaging in his manwith faces of honest joy to see ners, and one who has seen much him affive again. After thanking of the world." The Evening Post, among other laughable anecdotes,

As he was riding one day in and begged them, by their love of the vicinity of York. (England,) him and of their duty, to return he observed a countryman beatpeaceably to their barracks. As lug que of his hors, a most cruelfor himself, he went to his room. ly. Mr. C. alighted and remonstr ted with the man, but received a very insorent answer, he threw his voice into the centre of whole town into a flame. - and the load, and represented a perfeeling himself the aggressor of son there in agonies. The farmer r Payne, he resolved to make alarmed, unloaded his cart, and him the honorable reparation of hen near the bottom of it, was o sooner, assailed with a vociferous cry of John. John! why hast thou so cruelly beaten thy horse? This was too much for him to bearthe affrighted farmer, leaped from he went to a ball that night, and his cart, and leaving his horses and corn, exclaimed to all he met. that "the devil was on the road."

At another time as Mr. Charle was on his way to his lodgings in Limerick (Ireland) late one even ing, he saw two or three fellows dragging through the streets and ill treating an unfortunate female. Mr. C. set up a loud call for the watch, who seemed to answer him brace of pistols, a december of instantly from many quarters—the wine and a pair of glasses on the villains were so terrified as immetab e. Washington rose o meet diately to fly in all directions, by him, and offering his hand with a which Mr. Charles saved their illsaile, began- Mr. Payne. to fated victim from further injury.

Lord-Origin of the Title.

Lord is a title of honor, given to those who are noble, either by birth or creation. In this sense it amounts to much the same as Peer of the realm or Lord of Parliament. The title is by courtesy also a title of honor bestowed on those who are honorable by their employments as Lord Advocate, ord Chamberlain. Lord Chan-Washington; and, for his sake, cellor. &c. The word is Saxon, b t abbreviated from two syllables a battery of two and forty poun- into one, for it was originally illaford, which by dropping the aswards by contraction, lord, "the and so heroical, our papers would etymology of the word. (says J. | nure, in order to promote its fecundity, no longer shock us with accounts ( oates) is well worth observing; s merimes adding to the steep nitrate of of elegant young men murdering for it was composed of illaf. (a loaf of bread) and ford. I to give or afhonor; and, by one desperate ford; so that illaford, now lord, deed, amercing themselves of all implies, a giver of bread; bepresent pleasure, and of all future cause, in those ages, such great men kept extraordinary houses; and fed all the poor, for which reason they were called givers of bread, a thirg now much out of date, great men being fond of retaining the title, but few re garding the practice for which it was first given.

> Orme. - When this intelligent historian presided in the export warehouse of Madras, one Davidson: who acted under him. one day at breakfast being asked by Mr. Orme of what prof ssion his f ther was? Davidson replied. that he was a saddler. And pray,' said he, 'why did he not make you a saddler?'- I was whimsical said Davidson, and rather chose to try my fortune as you have done, in the East India Company's service. But pray Fir. continued he, what profession was your father? - My fa-

which, for usefulness and amuse- certain ment combined, surpasses any thing of the kind I have ever seen. situate in the township of Dee field, bounded as for young children should be without them.

They can be obtained at vari-

#### MAXINS.

car is the greatest and most troublesome of all evils; for other evils are on y evils as long as and premises be the same more on less - the sethey last, and the trouble thereof is of no longer duration than their what cannot be. He who fears to

#### From an English Publication.

#### MANURES.

In a letter of Mr. Dinsdale to the ediof the Annals of Philosophy, we find complaint of the ill management of maare by the majority of farmers, which is once very just and very old standing. They collect their manure of all descriptions in a corner of the yard, where they ruffer it to remain uncovered, and the li ay, and emit exhalations, which how ever they may benefit the soil, are exthen cattle. They even suffer dung to be carted on the land in a raw unfermented state, there to be in small beans, until entirely exhausted of its goodness by the sun and wind. Instead of this unprofitable practice, they are advised, as they have so long and often been before, to pay more attention to the fermentative process of their dung eills, to stir them more requently, and to keep them covered that they may not suffer exhaustion by the air. Sods or Sward are recommended as nese farmers (undoubted economists in more or less; and also all the land or marsh the some respects, and arrant bunglers in said Samuel Nichols owned on the courteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen on Dixon's Islandain the township of mariate of soda (common salt.). The Chithe whole of their seed corn in liquid ma-

From the New York Gazette. Streets .- It was stated in the Columbian a few days since that the amount received for street manue during the year 1819, exceeded 30,000 dolllars; and yet many of the streets are so filthy that our hoot-cleaners exact au increase of price!

A meeting of 12 or 1500 persons of cofor, was holden at New York on Tuesday last, at which it was resolved imong other things, that it be recommended to the colonization society to send to the place designed for the seat of the colony in Africa three persons of color, one from each of the cities of Baltimore. Philadelphia and New York, who may examine and report upon the inducements it holds out to persons disposed to emigrate.

## TAKE NOTICE.

FETHE partnership of BOWIE & SHANNON. as dissolved by mitual consent. Those who have any demands against us, are desired to mig in their accounts for tettlement; and those vito are indebted to us either on bonds, notes or ither of us.

Alexander Bowie, John Shamon. Bridgeton, July 5, 1819-ti

> BLANKS FOR SALE

At the Uffice of the Whig.

#### Sheriff's Sale.

## In Chancery of N'w-Jersey.

N Virge of a Wat of Fier Paciase to me Wr. Russel Bull, of this town, has invented a Toy for children, which, for usefulness and amuse.

#### Tracts or Pieces of Land;

It answers the purpose of a roller follows. Beginning at a hickory for a corner to our wheel, and a top. It has within the Roman and Italic alphabets, along Samuel Nichols, there had, north 54 degrees east twenty-eight chains to a some for a corner, thence along the heirs of Isaac Vanned directs on a north of the heirs of Isaac Vanned directs on a north of the heirs of Isaac Vanned directs on a north of the heirs of Isaac Vanned directs on a north of the heirs of Isaac Vanned directs on a north of the heirs of Isaac Vanned directs on a north of the heirs of Isaac Vanned directs on a north of the heirs of Isaac Vanned directs on a north of the heirs of Isaac Vanned directs of the heirs of Isaac Vanned dire digits, so arranged and exposed ter's land, south thirty-three degrees cost fortyto view alternately through a per five chains and twenty-three links to a blackook to view alternately, through a perforation on its top, that children allegates the enabled to read them allegate they can distinctly articutensor tensor t I te their sounds. Every family black bak for a corner, thence north, four degrees and a half east six chains and seventy-five should passess one, and no school links to a stone for a corner, thence north thirty legrees and a half west, seven chains and seven-ty-five links to a stone, thence south lifty-four express and a nalf west eleven chains and expression links to a stone for a corner, thence north harty two degrees west the teen chains and s xty-six cus prices from 25 cents and up- links thence south sixty degrees and a half cest north thirty-two degrees west, nine chains and twenty-five took too, thehee north fifty degrees east thirteen chains and ninetect links, to the corner first named, containing

#### 185 Acres of Land

hickory marked for a corner, being the north-west corner of Thomas Nichols' plantation, and causes; but men fear what is, and uns from thence north fifty-five degrees east, what is not, and what perhaps and of Samuel Nichols to ahicko y for a corner, will never be, and even sometimes from thence north five degrees west, six een perwhat cannot be. He who tears to grees west, eighty-seven pearches to a stone for suffer, suffers already what he a corner, from thence south thirty degrees east sixteen perches to the place of beginning, con-

#### Eight Acres of Land

more or less; -- a) o all that tract of Land and premises situate in recrifield aforesaid, bounded as follows. Beginning at a black oak for a corner to Adam Hannon's land, thence along the heirs of Jonathan Nichols dec. and Frederick Fox's land, south fifty-four degrees west twentyone chains and twenty-nine links to a stone, hence north shirty-ne degrees west seven chains and forty-four take to a small black oak for s corner, thence porth four degrees and thirty ini-nates east six chains and seventy-five links to a corner, thence north thirty degrees and a half corner, thence south fifty-four degrees and & half west eleven chains and sixty links to a stens for a corner, thence north thirty-two degrees west thirteen chains and sixty-six links, to a corner, thence south sixty degrees and shalf west twelve chains and minety links to a stone for a corner, thence north thirty two, degrees west nine chains and twenty five link to a stone, thence north fifty-two degrees east thirteen chains and ninetien links to a hickory for a cor-ner, thence north thirty-five degrees west four chains to a corner, thence north fifty-five de-grees east twonty-one chains and seventy-five links to a stone, thence south five degrees east four chains to a hickory fo a corper, inence, north fifty four degrees east seven chains and twenty-five links to a stone for a corner, thence the best covering. Dong treated in this south thirty-three degrees east felly-five chains, superior manner, 4r. D. warrants will and twenty-three links to the beginning, contains prove more powerfully contributary to ing

#### One hundred and thirty-three deres,

others) keep their dung in vals or trenches well lined, in a constantly liquid state, Fairfield, which he purchased of Joel Smith and Would our Jouth but be perpiration, became laford, and afterunine; they substitute water. They steep Angust A. D. 1819, and of Henry Brooks and September A. D. 1815, and of Ephrain Carll by deed dated the twenty-third day of August A. D. 1816, reference to the several deeds with more fully appears. Together with all and singular the ways, woods, waters, water courses, rigins, members, liberties, hereditaments and appartituations to the same belonging or in anywise specific and remainders, rents. ances to the same beconging or in any was super-taining and the eversions and remainders, rents issues and profits thereof, or so much thereof as may be necessary to be sold to pay and satisfy unto the said John Hannon the said complainant, the principal and interest in question in the said decree.

Seized as the property of Samuel Nichols,? Zachariah Nichols, Ephraim Carll, William Wood uff and Jacob Miller, defendants, and the ken in execution at the suit of John Hamox complainant, and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Nov. 15, 1819.-2m.

Dividing Creek

# MAIL STAGE.

HE public will nonce, that the sub-cribe INTE public will notice, that for sub-cribe. In a commenced running the MAIL STAGEs from Dividing Creeks by Newport Cedarville. Fairton, to Bridgeton, twice a week Start from the Inn of the subscriber every Tuesday and Saturday morning precisely at 8 o'clock, and arrive at the Hotel in Bridgeton, about 15, and return back by the same route to Dividing Creeks in the afternoon of the same day.

Baggage will be carefully carried, and business entrusted to the driver, punctually attend-

The subscriber has reduced the face to the low rate of FIFTY CENTS the whole route (18 miles) and to way passengers in proportion N. B. Persons wishing a conveyance of Bridge-ton, on the week of Court, can be accommodated, as the stage can run every flav in that week.

Ellis Hand. Dividing Creek, May 24th, 1319-tf

#### President's Message.

From the National Life gener, Extra, Dec. 7 this day at 12 o'clock, the president of

the Caited States transmitted to both howof Congress, by Mr. J. J. MONROE. the following

#### MESSAGE:

Pellow Citizens of the Senate,
And of the House of Representatives,

The public buildings being advanced t a stage to afford accommodation for Congress, I offer you my sincere congestulations on the re-commencement of your duties in the Capitol.

in bringing to view the incidents most deserving attention, which have occurred since your last session. I regret to have to state that several of our principal cities have suffered by sickness; that an unusual drought has prevailed in the middle and westeen states; and that a derangement has been felt in some of our monied institorious, which has proportionably affectedtheir credit. I am happy, however, to have it in my power to assure you that the health of our cities is now completely restored; that the produce of the year, though less abundant than usual, will not only be amply sufficient for home consumption, but afford a large surplus for supply of the wants of other nations; and that the decangement in the circula-ting paper medium, by being left in those remedies which its obvious causes suggested, and the good sense and virtue of our fellow citizens supplied, has diministed.

Having informed Congress, on the 27th

of February last, that a treaty of zmity.

settlement, and limits, had been conclu ded in this city, between the United States and Spain, and ratified by the comant polities of the former, full can has entertained that it would have been ralified by his Carbolic Majesty, with equal promptitude, and a like earnest desire to term note, on the conditions that treaty, the differences which had so long existed between the two coun tries. Every view which the subject admitted of, was thought to have justified this conclusion. Great losses had been austained by cirizens of the United States. from Spanish cruisers, more than twenty years before, which had not been redress ed. These losses had been acknowledged and provided for by a treaty, as far back as the year 1802, which, although concluded at Madrid, was not then ratified by the government of Spain, not since, until the last year, when if was suspended by the late treaty, a more satisfactory pravision to both parties, as was presumed, having bern made for them. Other differences had arised in this long interval, affecting their highest interests, which were like-wise provided for by this last treaty. The treaty itself was formed on great conside ration, and a thorough knowledge of all circumstances, the subject matter of erery article having been for years under discussion, and repeated references having been made by the Minister of Spain to his government, on the paints respecting which the greatest difference of opinion presailed. It was formed by a Minister duly authorised for the purpose, who had represented his government in the United States, and been employed in this long protracted negotiation several years, and who, it is not denied, kept strictly within the letter of his instructions. The faith of Spain was therefore pleiled, under circonstances of peculiar force and solemnity, for its ratification: On the part of the Diered States this treaty was evidently accorded to in a spirit of conciliation and concession. The indemnity for injuries and losses so long before sustained, and now again acknowledged and provided for, was to be paid by them, without he-For reltury ceded by Spain, other terri- every such arrempt within the limits of tors of great value, to which our claim was effected to be well founded, was coded twiche United States, and in a quarter | ceedings of the courts. There being cause more interesting to her. This cession was however, to apprehe d. in the course of next these received as the means of indem string our citizens in a considerable entertained views of the kind suggested, sum. the presumed amount of their losses. Other consultrations, of great weight, the in that quarter was immediately of the Colonies. Buenos Ayres still mainsurged the cession of this territory by drawn to them, and it is known that the tains, unshaken, the independence which the causes are consultrated by the territory by project, whatever it might be has utterly it declared in 1816, and has enjoyed since minist the pu ries of the United States on every side ex cept on that of the ocean, spain had lost her assimily over ir, and falling into the hand of adventurers connected with the savages, it was made the means of unceasing annuvance and injury to our Union, in many of its most essential interests. By this cossion then, Spain ceded a territory, in reality, of no value to her, and obtained concessions of the highest importance, by the settlement of long standing differences with the United States, affecting their respective claims it, which she had failed to furfit, and also from the responsibility incident to the

thornty. It being known that the treaty was formed under these circumstances, not a doubt was tenter at ned that his Catholic Majesty would have ratified it without de, I regret to have to state that this reasonable expectation has been disappointed: "at the treaty was not ratified within the time sipulated, and has not since been ra ified. A. it is important that the nature and character of this unexpected occurrence should be distinctly understood. I think if my duty to communicate to you all the facts and co comstances in my possession relating to it.

most flagram and pernicious abuses of her

rights where she could not support her au-

Auxious to prevent all future disagree ment with Spain by giving the must prompt effect to the treaty, which had been thus conclined, and passionlarly by the establishmen of a government is Placida which small preserve order the corner in mister of the United States who had been

andto whom the ratification, by his government, had been committed, to be exchain, ed for that of Spain, was instructed to transmit the latter to the Department of State as soon as obtained, by a public ship subjected to his order for the purpose Unevpected delay occurring in the ratification by Spain. he requested to be inform ed of the cause. It was stated in reply that the great importance of the subject and a desire to obtain explanations on cer tain points which were not specified, had produced the delay, and that an Envoy would be despatched to the United State to obtain such explanations of this governnent. The Minister of the United States offered to give full explanation on any point, on which it might be desired: which proposal was declined. Having commubicated this result to the Department of State in August last, he was instructed notwithstanding the disappointment and surprise which it produced, to inform the government of Spain that, if the treaty should be ratified, and transmitted here at any time before the meeting of Congress, it would be received, and have the same effect as if it had been ratified in due time. This order was executed: the authorized communication was made to the govern ment of Spain, and by its answer, has just been received, we are officially made acquainted, for the first time, with the causes which have prevented the ratt fication of the treaty by his Catholic Majesty. It is alleged by the Minister of Spain, that this government had attempted to alter one of the principal articles of the treaty, by a declaration, which the Minister of the United States, had been or dered to present, when he should deliver the ratification by his government in exchange for that of Spains and of which he which that article was in ferstood. It is further alleged, that this government had

recently colerated, or protected, an expedition from the United States, against the province of Texas. These two imputed acts, are stated as the reasons which have induced his Catholic Majesty to withhold his ratification from the treaty, to obtain explanations respecting which it is repeated that an Envoy would be forthwith despatched to the United States. How far here allegations will justify the conduct of the government of Spain, will appear on a view of the following facts, and the evidence which supports them.

It will be seen, by the ducuments transmitted herewith, tuat the declaration mentioned relates to a clouse in the eighth ar ticle; conceening certain grants of land. recently made by his catholic Majesty, in Fiorida, which it was understood gad conveyed all the lands, which till then bad been ungranted. It was the intentions of the parties to annual these datter grants. and that clause was drawn for that expres purpose, and for none other. The date of these grants was unknown, but it was ur derstood to be posterior to that inserted in the article; indeed it must be obvious to all, that, if that provision in the treats had not the effect of annulling these grands it would be altogether nugatory. Imme-diately after the treaty was concluded and ratified by this government, an intimation, was received that these grant were of antecior date to that fixed on hy the treaty, and that they would not, of course, he effected by it. The mere, ossibility of such a case so inconsistent with the intention of the parties, and the meaning of the article, induced this governmen! to demand an explanation on the subject hich was immediately granted, and which corresponds with this statement. With respect to the other act alledged, that this government had tolerated or protected an expedition against Texas, it is ucterly without foundation. Every dis construct a charge in the treasury of Spain, countenance has invariably been given to the United States, as is fully evinced by the acts of the government; and the prothe last summer, that some adventurers the attention of the constituted authoriproject, whatever it might be, has utterly

hese facts will, it is presumed, satisfy of Spain had no justis ble cause for de. Zuela. clining to ratify the rreaty. A treaty cona new and very serious injury. It has been stated that a minister would be sent, to ask certain explanations of this government. But, if such were desired, why were they not asked within the time limit ed for the ratification? Is it contemplated to open a new negociation respecting any of the articles or conditions of the treaty? If that were done, to what consequences might it not lead? At what time, and in what manner, would a new negociation terminate? By this proceeding, Spain has formed a relation between the two couptries which will justify any measures on the part of the United States, which a strong sense of injury, and a proper re gard for the rights and interests of the na tion, may dictate. In the course to be pur sued, these objects should be constant! held in view, and have their due weigh Our national honor must be mightained and a new and a distinguished proof A attorded, of that regard for justice an moderation which has invariantly govered the councils of this free people.

gratulation at the course which has been merited infleunce, pursued by Spain. An ample field for am. It is of the highe of the nation.

the treaty into effect, in the same manner the consideration of Congress, whether it ing on their part all its advantages, and with a view to this desirable result. vielding to Spain those secured to her. By pursuing this course, we shall rest, on the be advisable to designate by law, the sevepursuing this course, we shalt rest, on the sacred ground of right, sanctioned in the sacred ground of right, sanctioned in the most solemn meaner by Spain herself; by which, only, foreign ships of war and prince the which she was bound to railfy, vateers may be admitted. The difficulty of for refusing to do which she must figure sustaining the regulations of our comfor refusing to do which she must incothe censure of other nations, even those most friendly to her: while, hy confining ourselves within that limit, we cannot fail in obtain their well merited approbation We must have peace on a foot ier where we have been so long disturbed; our citizens must be indemnified for losses so long since sustained, and for which indemnity has been so unjustly withheld from them. Accomplishing these great objects, we all tain all that is desirable.

But his Catholic M jesty has twice de clased his determination to send a minister proceeding to execute the other conditions of the treaty, before this minister, arrives and is heard? This is a case which forms a strong appeal to the candour, the magna is due to courtesy between nations. It's short delay we shall lose ninhing; for, rest ing on the ground of immutable truth and justice, we cannot be diverted from our purpose. It ought to be presumed, that the minister of Spain, will be satisfactory and produce the desired result. In any event, ed. It was, however, declined in an amithe delay for the purpose mentioned, being a further manifestation of the sincere de ire to terminate, in the most friendly manner, all differences with Soain, can not fail to be duly appreciated by his Ca-It is submitted, therefore, whether it will not be proper to make the law, proposed for carrying the conditions of the treaty into effect, should it be adonted, contin gent; to suspend its operation upon the responsibility of the executive, in suc manner as to afford an opportunity for such friendly explanations as may be desired during the present session of Con

I communicate to Congress a copy of the treaty and of the instructions to the minister of the United States at Madrid, "specting it; of his correspondence with be minister of Spain, and of such other locuments as may be necessary to give a full view of the subject.

In the course which the Spanish gove n ment have, on this occasion thought prop er to pursue it is satisfactory to know, that they have not been countenanced by any other Enropean power. On the contrary the opinion and wishes, both of France and Great Britain, have not been withheld either from the United States or from Spain, and have been unequivocal in favoof the catification. There is also reason to believe that the sentiments of the Imperi al Government of Russia, have been the same and that they have been also made known to the Cabinet at Badrid.

In the civil war existing between Spai and the Spanish provinces in this hemi uphere, the greatest care has been taken to enforce the laws intended to preserve an impartial neutrality. Our ports base continued to be equally open to both par ties, and on the same conditions, and our citizens have been equally restrained from interfering in favor of either, to the prejudice of the other. The progress of the war, however, has operated manifestly in favor it declared in 1816, and has enjoyed since 1810. Like success has also lately attended Chili and the provinces north of the La every impartial mind, that the government Plata, bordering on it; and likewise Vene-

This contest has, from its commence cluded in conformity with instructions is ment, been very interesting to other pow-obligatory, in good faith, in all its stipula- ers, and to none more so than the United tions, according to the true intent and States. A virtuous people may and will meaning of the parties. Each party is confine themselves within the limits of bound to ratify it. If either could set it strict neutrality; but it is not in their power aside, without the consent of the other, to behold a conflict so vitally important to there would be no longer any rules appli- their neighbours, without the sensibility cable to such transactions, between na- and sympathy which naturally belong to and dionts, and likewise relieved herself tions. By this proceeding, the government such a case. It has been the steady purferent articles of domestic growth, from the following the following to the United States pose of this Government, to prevent that principal articles of domestic growth. feeling leading to excess; and it is very gratifying to have it in my power to state that so strong has been the sense throngs out the whole community, of what was due to the charactes and obligation of the nation that few examples of a contrary kind have occurred.

the distance of the colonies from the parent country, and the great extent of heir population and resources gave the advantages which, it was anticipated, as very early period, it would be difficult for Spain to surmount. The steadiness, con istency, and success, with which the have pursued their object, as evinced mor particularly by the undisturbed sovereign y which Buenos Ayres has so long enjoyd, evidently give them a strong claim for he favorable consideration of other na ons. These sentiments on the part of

e United States, have not been withhele on other powers, with whom it is desira e to act in concert. Should it become inifest to the world, that the efforts ain to subdue those provinces will be must be obvious to all, that, if the United fruitless, it may be presumed that the neen obtained from other sources, owing plander at the united fruitless, it may be presumed that the neen obtained from other sources, owing plander at the united fruitless, it may be presumed that

quests, or had been even willing to ag contest. In producing such a determinacould have had no inducement to form this of friendly powers, who have taken at ies. reaty. They would have much cause for part in the controversy, will have their

It is of the highest importance to our na bitton is open before them. But such a tional character, and indispensable to the career is not consistent with the princi- morality of our citizens, that all violations ples of their government nor the interests of our neutrality should be prevented. No door should be left open for the evasion of From a full view of all circumstances, our laws; no opportunity afforded to any it is submitted to the consideration of Con- who may be disposed to take advantage of gress whether it will not be proper for the it, to compromit the interest or honor of United States to carry the conditions of the nation. It is submitted, therefore, to as if it had been ratified by Spain, claim. may not be advisable to revise the laws

It is submitted, also, whether it may not merce, and of other important interests. from abuse, without such designation, fur nishes a strong motive for this measure.

At the time of the negotiation for the enewal of the Commercial Convention between the United States and Great Britain, a hope had been en erfained that an article might have been agreed upon, mutually satisfactory to both countries, reguof the United States reserved for the consideration of this bovernment, the proposals which had been presented to them as

The troops intended to occupy a station of this bovernment, the proposals which had been presented to them as

The proposition of the pro sals which had en presented to them as The troops intended to occupy a station a the the ultimate offer on the part of the Brimouth of the Messissippi, have and the state of the mouth of the state of the Messissippi, have the stablished themselves there; and those which authorised to accept. On their transmis were ordered to the mouth of the Yellov Ston sion here, they were examined with due deliberation, the result of which was, a new effort to meet the views of the British government. The minister of the Unitate, that this measure has been executed in salanation. Which may be given to the tell States was instructed to make a fur-amity with the Indian tribes, and that it promise inister of Spain, will be satisfactory and the proposal, which has not been accept- ses to produce, in regard to them, all the advancable manner. I recommend to the consideration of Congress whether further pro hibitory provisions, in the laws relating to this intercourse, may not be expedient, augmented to the number, and placed in all re-It is seen with interest, that although it spects, on the footing provided for b law. has not been practicable, as set, to agree in any arrangement of this important branch of their commerce, such is the disposition of the parties that each will view any regulations, which the other may make especting it, in the most friendly light.

By the fifth article of the convention concluded on the 20th of October, 1818, it was stipulated that the differences which Ghent, in relation to the carrying away. ny Beitish officers, of slaves from the United States, after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of peace, should be referred to the decision of some friendly quarters mentioned, by adventurers from every sovereign or state, to be named for that purpose. The minister of the United they have assumed that not to protect our compared they have assumed that not to protect our compared they have assumed the to about it as a present they have assumed to the compared to States has been instructed to name to the British government a foreign sovereign, the common friend to both parties, for the decision of this question. The answer of hat government to the proposal, when reelved, will indicate the further measures to be pursued on the part of the United states.

Although the pecuniary embarrassments hich affected various parts of the Union luring the latter part of the preceding year, have, during the present, been coniderably augmented and still continue to xist, the receipts into the treasury, to the 30th of September last have amounted to \$19,000,000. After defraving the current expences of the government, including the interest and reimbursement of the public leht, payable to that period, amounting to \$18,200.000, there remained in the trea sury on that day more than \$2.500.000. which, with the sums receivable during the remainder of the year, will exceed the current demands upon the reasury for the

The causes which have tended to diminish the public receipts, could not fail Bonaparte, with foreign Courts, Princes, to have a corresponding effect upon the revenue which has accrued upon imposts and tonnage, during the three quarters of the present year. It is, however, ascertained that the duties which have been secured during that period exceed \$18,-ing. The whole correspondence was de 000,000, and those of the whole year will posited in Bousparte's private cabinet robably amount to \$25,000,000.

For the probable receipts of the next gear, I refer you to the statements which will be transmitted from the Treasury, shich will enable you to judge whether further provision be necessary.

which has occurred during the present year, and the consequent fall in the price of labor apparently so favorable to the success of domestic manufactures, have not shielded them against, other causes aderse to their prosperity. The pecuniary magrassments which have so deenly at fected the commercial interests of the nation, have been no less adverse to our manutaciuring establishments, in several sections of the Union.

The great reduction of the currency which the banks have been constrained to make, in order to continue specie pay nents, and the vitiated character of it where such reductions have not been attempted, instead of placing within the each of these establishments the pecuniav aid necessary to avail themselves of the idvantages resulting from the reduction of parte still talks here of the law of nationed he prices of the raw materials and of la or, have compelled the banks to withdraw from them a portion of the capital hereto-tore advanced to them. That aid whice as been refused by the banks, has not

recently appointed to his Catholic majesty, States had been desirous of making con- Spanish government itself will give up the to the loss of individual confidence, from the failures which have recruity occurred mesome of our principal commercial cits

An additional cause of the depress on or est-blishments, may probably be found in the pecuniary embarrassments which have recently affected those countries, with which our commerce has been principall prosecuted.

Their manufactures, for the want of & ir profitable market at home, have been shipped by the manufacturers to the United States in many instances, sold at a price below the current value at the place of manufacture. A though this practice may, from its nature, ha considered temporary or contingent, it is not on that account less injurious in its effects. Uniformity in the demand and price of an article, is highly desirable to the domestic manufacturer. It is deemed of great importance to give ris

ouragement to our domestic manufacturers. In what manner the evils adverted to may be re-medied, and how far it may be practicable, in other respects, to afford to them further encouragement, paying due regard to all the other great interests of the nation, is submitted to the isdom of Congress.

The survey of the coast for the establishmen of fortifications is now nearly completed, and onsiderable progress has been made in the col fications in the Gulph of Mexico and in the Chesapeake Bay. The works on the eastern bank of the Potomac, below Alexandria, and on the Peapaten is the Denaware are much advanced, and it is expected that the fortifications at the Narrows, in the harbor of New-York, will be completed the present year. To derive all the lating, upon principles of justice and reci- advantages contemplated from these formical procity, the commercial infercourse between the United States and the Bitish possessions, as well in the West Indies as opin the continent of North America. The pleasurement of the two governments of the two governments of the two governments. to the content States, to ask explanations open the continent of North America, heretofore the least explored and known, are on certain points, and to give them, restricting the delay to ratify the treaty. Shall ments not having been able to come to an own as the survey of the coast is completed we set by taking the coded territory, and agreement on this important interest, those

tages which were contemplated by it.

Much progress has likewise been made in the construction of ships of war, and in the collection of timber and other materials for ship build-ing. It is not doubted that our navy till soon be

The board, consisting of engineers and naval officers, have not yet made their final report of sites for two navai depots, as instructed according to the resol tions of Ma.ch 18th and April 20th, 1818, but they have examined the coast herein designated, and their report is expected in the next month.

For the protection of our commerce in the Mediterranean, along the southern Atlantic coas, in the Pacific and Indian oceans, it has been found necessary to maintain a strong navel ad arisen between the two governments, force which it seems proper for the present to with regard to the true intent and mean-continue. There is much reason to believe, that may of the fifth article of the treaty of if any portion of the squadron heretofore state. tioned in the Mediterranean should be withdrawn, our intercourse with the powers bordening on that sea would be much interrupted, if not altogether destroyed. Such, too, has been the growth of a spirit of piracy, n the other merce there, would be to abandon it as a prey to these capacity. Due attention has likewise been paid to the suppression of the slave trade, in compliance with a law of the last session. On dees have been given to the commanders of our public ships to se ze all vessels, navigated inder our flag, engaged in that trade, and to bring them in, to be proceeded against in the manner prescribed by that law. It is hoped that these vigorous measures, supported by like acts ov other nations, will soon terminate a comherce so disgraceful to the civilized world.

In the execution of the duty imposed by these acts and of a high trust connected with it, is with deep regret I have to state the loss which has been sustained by the death of Commodols Perry. His galla try in a brilliant exploit, in the late war, added to the renown of his country. His death is deplored as a national misfortune JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Dec. 7, 1819.

From a late London Paper.

Bonaparte's Inedited Correspondence.

The first volume of this highly important collection has just been published und der the title of Correspondace Inedite, officielle at confidentielle, de Nepoleon Ministers, French and foreign generals, in Italy, Germany and Egypt; with the motto Scripta manent. The authenticity of these letters is evident, many of those who wrote or received them are still live posited in Bouaparte's private cabinet, and has been faithfully copied from the originals; by whom, it is not said; but, as the publisher observes, the genuineness of them needs no proof. According to his account, he has retrenched not only every thing already known, but also what was The great reduction in the price of the not sufficiently interesting. In this howering a ricces of domestic growth, ever, he has not been strict enough, for a number of little trifling reports of generals might be well omitted. On the other hand, the instructions of the Directory, and Bonaparte's reports to it, are highly interesting.

This first volume relates to Italy, from the 28th March, 1795, to the 23d of August the same year. The second volume is contain a part of the correspondence in Egypt. We extract some interesting pass

on the 23d of March, 1796, Bonaparte wrote to the Directory; The government of Genoa has more genius and energy that people believe: either to surprize and take Genoa, (but that law of nations,) or to live in friendship with it, and not endeavor te extort money from it; for money is the only ly thing that the Genoese value. [Bona

May 9th. He wrote to Carnot. What we have taken from the edemy is not to estimated. The more men you send in " more easily I shall maintain them. That is, the more easily I shall be also !

from Hichael Angelo. I am particularly obliged ourced you for the attention you showed my wife. I recommend her to you, she is a zealous patriot, & I love her to distraction. have no good general of cavalry. Pray geld me some, who have fire, and who are i comfinly resolved never to make learned reheats. Des savantes retraites.

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May 7. The Directory wrote to Bona parte. If Rome makes advances, the first hing that we must demand is, that the pope shall immediately order public prayphlic. Some of the finest manuments, the iques, paintings, libraries, beonzes, silnist to Rome will occasion. [Thus it seems that it is doing jujustice to Bonamite to place the system of robbery enely to his account.

Bonaparte's letters of the 14th of May, Carnot and the Directory, when it was in in the command, are highly charac acteristic. "Kellermann," (so he write-Carnot) " will command the army as cell as I; for nobody is more convinced thin myself that victory is to be ascribed mirely to the courage and resolution of me army; but to join me and Kellermann initaly, would ruin every thing. I cannot possibly like to serve with a man who conaders himself as the first General in Eumpe; and hesides, i believe that it is better to have one had General than two good mes. War, like government is an affair of accurate feeling, (fact) whether I make sur here or elsewhere, is the same thing: p serve my country, to acquire for my nie a niche in our history, to give the mernment proofs of my devotedness, hat is all my ambition. But I have greathat heart, not to lose in a week the fruits ftwo months fatigue and danger, and not been myself checked. I have begun with my own glory and wish to continue sa." To the directory he writes, " If you throw obstacles of all kinds in my way: if Fam to report every one of my stephey have the right to alter my movements, to send me iroops or to take them away, you must not expect any good. If you weaken your means by dividing your fires, if you interrupt the unity of the military conception in Italy, I say it with grief you will lose the fairest opportunity ingrescribe laws to Italy. In the present tate of things, you must absolutely have a General who possesses your entire confideuce. If I do not, I shall not complain at fighit double my zeal to merit your coring on war .- General Kellermann has e experience, and will do better that I but both of us together will manage lings ill. I can do my country no essen la service, if I do not possess your entire mildence. I feel that much courage is Mcessary to write you this letter; it fould be so easy to accuse me of ambition and arrogance; but I owe to you the expression of my inmost feelings." June 7th. He gave the Directory a proof

of his cunning in the art of political calculation, by proposing means to pick a quar-el with Venice. "If you are disposed," he writes) " to get live or six millions from Venice, I have purposely given you his kind of breach as a prefext. You might demand them as an indemnity for the action of Borgetto, which I was obliged to ight, to get possession of the place. But you have more decided intentions, I kept up; that you must inform me of your designs, and wait for the favorable with all the world at once. In fact Beaulieu has deceived the Vonetians," (then he linew this!) " he requested a free passage through Peschiera for 50 men, and so hade himself master of the place:" (that is pretty nearly as the emperor Napoleon

eld in Spain.)
July 20th. He wrote to the government Commissioner Garrau, as follows: - "The equisition which your citizen commissionhas sent to general Vahois, is contrary to my instructions. I beg you to keep in atture within the limits prescribed to you; from the extraordinary Red Book, recentfotherwise I shall be obliged to forbid the ly published in London, third edition,
The published in London, third edition,
The published in London of Athele Chathar Chat ist by the law alone. He who seeks to comhand, and to usurp functions which the haw does not give him, is no republican When you were representative of the people, you possessed unlimited power, every hody though it his duty to obey you. Now you are commissioner of the government, a high post, but with precise instructions. conform to them. I know well that you will repeat the idle prate that I would do as Dumourier did. It is certainly clear. that a general who pretends to command. an army which the government had intrusted to him and to give orders, without a dearee from Messieurs the commission ers, can be nothing less than a conspirator."

From the New York Advertiser. A Synopsis of Miscellaneous items from European Papers.

The new wife of the King of Spain, on her journey to Madrid, at Vittoria, was greeted with the sight of a but fight, which was given in honour of her arrival. She is said to have derived no amusement for .the barbarous exhibition and that she returned after the disst bull had killed five disgusting scene when the exhibition was shout to close in the evening, and the next morning attended a solemn Te Deum. It a not stated whether the Te Deum was to return thanks for the number of the heasts slain in this inhuman and harbarous sport. Bix thousand men of the Expeditionary army had broken the cordon and penetraad towards Caceras and Estramadura. -A revolution has occurred in the Ottoman Porte. His Highness announced a grand

the first masters, by Corregino, and levee to be held; the Ministers repaired to it; and before you could say, Jack Robinson," the Mufti, or Lord Chief Justice Turkey was turned out of office. A short time afterwards three other. Ministers were deposed, the Grand Master of the Ceremonies. Minister of the Interior. and Grand Marshal. The Grand Admiral was a cused of various crimes sentenced, -trangled and incown into the sea. - A foot cace for 100 guineas was lately run in Yorksmire. The distance was one mile, and performed in 4 minutes and S2 sefor the prosperity of the French re- | cond -- A gentleman in England by the came of Bailie is about to take a colony to the Cape of Good Hope, consisting of 267 madounas, nay even the bells, must persons, were, women and children. They command a capital of 25,000 pounds.—In Tuenham-green work house here is living an old woman, named Ireland, who has completed her 106th year. She can read write and inread a needle without the aid of spectacles, and walk 7 miles without the aid of a stick. John Fielding, employ ed at Vin-bury coal works, got himself by some mean-entangled in the rope, as it was descending, which twisted round his warst with such violence, that it completely severed his body in two. One of the opposition London paper states that the British revenue for the current year is 54,000,000 millions, and the expenditure of government 80,000,000 millions-Mr. Bridge, an English gentleman fond of field sports, on leaving home for Church was followed by his lad who had charge of his dogs, who informed his master that the food of the dogs was exhausted, and that the animals would starve, and requested to know what was to be done. Mr. B. who was vexed in being addressed at such an unseasonable time; in angry tone, ex-claimed "Hang the dogs!" The lad made no reply, but returned to the house, and carried the order into execution : On Mr B's return from Church, he beheld his brace of grey hounds and a leash of the best Spatiels in Dorsetshire, hanging dead in his stables .- Among the reports of a change of ministers in England, Lord Colchester is named as the successor of Lord Sidmouth. Sierra Leone has been remarkably unhealthy the past season, almost eve ry person in the colony having been sick natives as well as Enropeaus. One of the gold souff boxes manufactured in England decorated with a miniature of the prince regent in enamel, studded with brillians of the first water, and presented, by order of the British government to the Sove reigns, and princes assembled at Vienna, is is the hands of a jeweller, at Brussels, for sale. A house in London had offered 650 pounds for it. A London editor is anxiou to know which branch of the holy alliance could treat the present of the prince regent with so much indignity?

Extract of a letter from Madrid of the 15th Oct. forwarded to the editor of the Norfolk Herald.

"The Spaniards are not to be drived out of their own way of doing things, do so long as our government content them selves with words, in whatever language they may be couched, we shall never make any thing of them.

"The same discord prevails in the coun cils of Spain, mongst the present ministers, as before the Duke San Fernande's appointment, and some think already that the duke will not retain his situation many days longer

" Nothing is talked of here but the ent ance of the new Queen, and the royal marriage which is to be celebrated the mink the subject of dispute must 21-t. The affairs of America can never be compared with the possession of a ribbon or a star, and we shall probably hear no moment, which I will seize according to more about the matter till we are again droumstances, for we must nor have to do roused either by despatches or something more effective from Washington ?

English Red Book.

The following catalogue of public officers and pensioners, together with their salaries and pensions, displays in a very strong light one of the causes of the late riots in England. It is a practical com mentary upon the patriotic views of those worthy gentlemen who prefer " the En glish government, monarchy and all," to our own hanpy system. It is extracted Duke of Grafton, joint owner of

1819 n. rat.	
ROYAL FAMILY.	
Prince of Wales	\$355,20
Duke of York, commander in	
chief of the army,	180.39
Duke of Kent,	138.52
Cumhertand,	34.26
Sussex,	79.92
Cambridge,	106.56
Clarence,	112.24
Princess of Wales,	155.40
Sophia of Gloucester,	\$9,96
Elizabeth,	39.96
Augusta Sophia,	\$9.96
, Mary,	39,96
Sophia,	\$1.08
Duchess of York,	17.76
Prince Leopold de Saxe-Coburg	222,22
WINISTRY	
Earl of Liverpool, 1st lord of th	е
treasury .	. 58,16
Lord Elden lord chancellor	79.92
Earl of Westmoreland, lord pr	VΥ
seal	13,32
Harrowhy, pres. of the cour	cil 17.76
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Castlereagh, foreign do.	33.300
Earl Bathursi, colonial do.	36.870
Rt. hon. N. Vansifiart, chan, ex	che=
quer	33,30
Vis. Melville, first lord of the ad	mi-
ralty	22,200
Education of the state of the s	

Earl of Mulgrave, master gen. of ordnance 1 Rt. hon. George Canoing, pres of

W. W. Pole, master of the

mint

FOREIGN MINISTERS. Lord Cathcart at St. Petersburg, and vice admiral of Scotland 120.000 Hon. C. Bagot Washington 28,860 Lord W. Bentinck Iwo Sicilies 33.120 Lord Burghersh Tuscany 19,100 Stratford Canning Switzerland 19,000 William A'Court Naples 37,960 Denmark A. J. Foster 23,550 Frederick Lambe, Bavaria 23,550 R. Liston Constantinople 38,180 Gore Ouseley Persia 26,660 Geo. H. Rose Berlin 31.880 Lord Stewart Vienna 69,700 Sir C. Stewart Paris Brook Taylor Wirtemberg 18,981 Sir H. Wellesely Madrid 47,100 E. Thornton Brazil 23,550 Vis. Strangford W. Hill Sardinia 23.550 MISCELLANEOUS OFFICERS. Earl Talbot, lord lieut, of Ireland 133,200 Duke of Wellington, field marshal, &c. Mar. of Hastings, gov. gen. of In-Duke of Manchester, gov. of Ja-

115,100 62,160 Sir Hudson Lowe, gov. St. Hele-53,280 na Lord C. N. Somerset, gov. Cape 53,280 John Baldwin, receiver of the 7 public offices Geo. Garnier apoth. gen. of army 53,940

Earl Harcourt, master of the king's robes and other offices Lord Grenville, auditor of the exchequer Vis. Lake, lord of the bed chamber and pensions. 60,569 Baron Amberst do do Rt hon C M Sutton, speaker of 17,660 26,669 the house of commons

ohn Hatsell, clerk of do 35,520 Henry Goulhourn, under sec. of 22,660 Earl of Chichester, joint P. M. 22,220 generai

Rt hon C. Aubathnot, joint see. of the treasury and pension Ld Auckland, sev. offices and pensions Edward Cooke Sylvester Douglass, ford Glen-

22,230

18,646

bervie Rt hon W. Dundas, keeper of the signet in Scotland 17,760 Rt hon C. P. Long paymaster of the forces, &c. Patrick Colquohoun, receiver of

Thomes police 30,560 P. F. Finne, dep. sec. at Dema-15,000

LAN OFFICERS Sir C. Abbot chief just. King's heiich Sir R. Dallas, do. common pleas

Sie R. Richards, ford chief baron of .be execheque T. Plumer master of the rolls

W. Scott, Judge of the admiralty. J. Nicholl, officias of the court of arcl'er Rt bon W Adam, baron of the

R. S. Kenyon, filazer of King's Lord Thurlow, several offices in

chancery Robert Dundas, chief baron of the Scotch exchequer-John Vivian, P. W. Carr, solicitors of the excise Rt hon C. Lord Hope, president

of the court of sessions. Lord H. and R. Seymour, prothonatory of the Irish king's bench F. Knox and V. Knox, do. of the Irish common pleas W. Ramsav, dep. reg. in chancerv in Jamaica Walter Scott, clerk of sessions,

PENSIONERS. Duke of Richmond, joint owner of S baroughs, and sends S members to parliament Marquis of Bute, owner of one borough and sends one mem-

Earl Nelson 2 hor rugh & sends 2 member Earl of Chatham Duke of Marlhorough, owner of 1, and joint do of 3 boroughs, sends five members 00 C. Abbot, Lord Colchester 28 Rr. Hon. John Foster

Princess of Wirtemburgh 23.970 Lord Redesdale O Lord Erskine 0 Rt. hon. G. Ponsonby Charles M. Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury Edward V. Vernon do York

22,225

24,420

22,200

Shute Barrington, Bisnop of Durham Winchester Brownlow North William Hewley . London Henry Bathurst Norwich 26,660 Bowyer E. Sparke Ely F. H. W. Cornwallis Worcester 24,440 George Tomlin Lincoln . 10,090 John Fisher Salisbury 18.540

Besides these, there are 16 other Bishops, all appointed by the ministry, whose emoluments on the average, amount to more than \$12,500 each. 52 officers whose salary exceeds 10,000 ea 179 do

5,000 538 da 1,000 7 whose pensions exceed 10,000 55 do 287 do 5,000 Of pensions and grants, there are in the

22,200

official accounts considerably above \$2, the heard of control 28,620 C. Bathurst, chan, of Lancas-664,000 and upwards of eleven hundred names receiving public money, among whom are many who have rendered, and can render, no services to the state .-Some of the offices are filled by women, 57,720 and some by children.

TALE WHILE.

BRIDGETON, DECEMBER 13, 1819

CONGRESSIONAL Extracts of letters to the E Prog. dated Washington, Dec 7, 1819

"This being the day designated by the co-stitution for the meeting of Congress—quorum appearing, both houses were organized and pro-ceeded to business. In the Senate Mr. Barbon of Virginia was elected Vice-President pro tem and Mr. Cutts, Secretary. In the House, Mr Clay was re-elected Speaker by a vote of 147 on of 155, the number of ballots given; Mr. I Douglierty was unanimously reappointed clerk and the other officers of the house were several

ly also re-appointed without opposition.

Mr. Anderson presented the Constitution of the new state of Alabama, which was referred

to a select committee.

A joint committee of the two houses was ap pointed to wait on the President and inform him that Congress were ready to receive any connunication he wished to make to them.

Both Houses convened in the chambers pre pared for them in the Capitol, which far sur pass any thing I ever witnessed to elegance and splendor. As I am no architect I shall not at-tempt a description. Whether the Hall of the House of Representatives will be favorable to ready and di tinet bearing is, I am afraid doubtful; what fittle was said to day was not so well inderstood as was wished.

Washington, December 8th, 1819.
"The President's Message you will no doubt have seen and copied into your paper.—As he recommends a short delay in regard to the adoption of decisive measures, in order to give an op-portunity for the promised new minister from Spain to make his appearance and be heard, it is not probable that our relations with that coun-

The House, tiday, went into committee on the Message, and the different subjects contained in it were, on motion of Mr. Taylor, referred to as many committees. Several other resolutions vere on motion of Mr. Taylor, adopted for the appointment of committees to consider other sub ects not embraced in it, an account of which

shall be hereafter given.

An order was taken for the appointment of the different standing committees. Or motion of Mr. have, why the whole of the real estate of said.

Little a standing committee on the subject of decedents should not be sold to satisfy the debte manufactures has been ordered, thus separating and expenses which remain unpaid.

By the Count the subject from that of commerce, with which it has heretofore been blended.

This decision may justly, I think, be cons der-d as an indication of a disposition on the part of the House favorable to manufactures .- That some of the most essential and suffering bran thes of them will receive additional encourage ment this session, I am induced to believe.

My convict or of the necessity of it is so strong, that I cannot tolerate any other opinion. A joint Resolution has passed the H. of R. for duniting formally the State of Alabama into the Union, the Constitution which has been

the Union, the Constant adopted being Republican adopted being Republican.

Mr. Strong of N. Y. has given notice that he claims and demands.

It is therefore ordered by the court, has the claims and Executors groupables. shall to-moreow ask leave to bring in a bill to prohibit the further introduction of slaves into s the territories of the United States, or to that ef-17,760

15,550 17,760

29,700 22,920 Ar. Schultz, I would in reply to the "Militia Officer" observe, that the maccuracy of the statement of the exchequer, and other offices 17,760 militis fines, which to him is so apparent, arises in S. Shepherd, attorney general 26,660 from his own misconception of it. The statement Lord Aiden, reg, of the admiralty 53,830 is perfectly correct, and the lasts as far as they were attempted to be given, and the calculations

22,100 drawn from them, are without error. It was not in my power, neither did I profess to give the actual amount collected in the state, or the manactual amount collected in the state, or the manner in which the money was disposed of when collected. My object was to place the subject before the public, in hopes that complete information might be obtained fro persons possessing the necessary documents. It was sufficient for my purpose, that so far as I attempted a statement it should be correct. It matters not whether the fines be less or more. In every instance where money is drawn. ted, and when collected were not appropriated according to law. That there must be some strange fatanty attending the collection is visit and on the rear of the lad there is a stable sufficiently large to keep 2 houses and dent from the statement exhibited by the "Milliand officer" which I have no doub per perfectly a cow. It is convenient to market, which is good and cheap, and to all the churches, w. Episcopal, Presbyte may Friends' Meeting. Methods: actually imposed, but 535 have been collected in the Cumberland brigade for 1818. This appears to me to be a deficiency unparatelled in the collect on of taxes in this county. In some townships I am confident, in the annual collection of the state and county tax, not more than eight or the state and county tax, not more than eight or

> ects that it shall be applyed to the purchase of arms; if it has been thus applyed, I should wish to know what has become of them. All the arms that have been purchased within my knowledge that have been purchased within my knowledge. to know what has become of them. All the aims that have been purchased within my knowledge were about forty stand during the late war. I think at nine dollars and fifty cents each. It is probable, upon second thought, that the balance 17,760 has been accumulating for unny years, with a 17,760 view of doing something handsome by arming 17,760 the whole brigade at once; if so, nothing was a constant of the whole brigade at once; if so, nothing was better the download to the whole the whol see better tingel; muskets can now he purchased at a little more han half price, and we may soon be gratified by seeing them in the hands of our militar in the place of fowling pieces, canes, and cornstocks. Ishall now by a short recapitude.

my former statement The number of militia in the state of New-Jer-sey, age from the returns about fifty thousand, not bory thousand as was mentioned by the "Militia Officer;" of these, one fifth or ten thousand, are annually returned as absent; it is true as stated by him the returns are made from the regimental trainings only, but every attentive observer must know, that there are fewer absences at this than at either of the other trainings; of course my calculation was rather under than above the truth. If we admit every one of the ten thousand to be liable to a fine of six dollars then my calculation is just. Of the forty thou sand who perform duty, one dollar per day, for lost time and expenses, is certainly within bounds. When I mentioned that the fines were not received into the treasury; it was not from ignorance of the provisions of the law, but for the information of those who might have supposed such was the fact. I shall be happy to hear again from the "Militia Officer" upon this subject, with which, I am convinced, his opportunity ties of information have made him well acquainted, when he shall be more disposed to communicate information, and less to find fault. It is not from any disposition unfriendly to the milit ry

character that my remarks have been made.

have the highest possible veneration for these

ho stand forth, able and willing to defe dither. entry It is my most ardent lear to ex and to tem the necessary encouragement. At the saire in-Lam unwilling to harrass we from cosary ervices and fines those of our fellow catizes, who do not possess a military dispossion.

DIED on the 17th ultimo, or Fairfield, Mrs. ANNAH OGDEN, wite of Le on Ogogie, 66 year of her age, leaving a addition to her to band a family of small children to depose loss. Pew persons have preserved a more ren, neck, & Christian temper than here to ve the world with brighter prospects of Etcs. n.! felicity eafte

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT we have applied to row Judges of the inferior court of common pleas, in and for the county of Cumperland, and they have appointed Tuesday the eigh-teenth day of January next, at the courtnouse in Bridgeton, at 2 o'clock in the afernoon of said day to hear what car he alleged for or against our liberation from prison as insolvent debtors.

Samuel Watson Thomas Reynolds, Jonathan Cozier. Cumberland Prison, thec. 13 - 4-

Comberland Probablication Court. NOVEMBER TERM. 1819.

UCIUS Q C. EL VER, E. q. Administrator of John Gibbon, deceased, and Abel Baccon, Administrato of John Gibbon, deceased, having severally exhibited to this control duly attested a just and true account of the personal estate of said decedents, and also an account of the debts and credits, by which it appears that the personal estates is insufficiently pay said debts, and the said administrators setting forth. to this court, the said decedents died severally 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, herefriaments and real estates of said decedents do appear before the judges of this court on the first day of February Term next, and show cause it and they have, why the whole of the real estates of said.

By the Court,
T. Elmer, Clk.

December 13th, 1819 -6w Cumberland Aleghans Courts NOVEMBER TETM, 1819.

ANN PLATIS and Charles Platts, Administrators of Moses Platts, deceased, James Clark, Eq. administrator of John Hampicus, deceased, and Elias P. Secley, Esq. and Garrison Maul, Executors of Abraham Sayre, Esq. deceased, having severally made application to this court to limit a time within which the cre-ditors of said decedents shall bring in their

said Administrato s and Executors gave public notice to the creditors of said decidents, to bring feet.

The Rev. Dr. Allison has been re-elected day of November 1819, by setting up a comp of Chaplain to Congress, on the part of the House of Representatives, by a small majority over the Rev. Mr. Smith of New-York."

FOR THE WHIG.

Alt. Schultz,

I would in reply to the "Militia Officer" obligation of the statement of the decrease of the day of November 1819, by setting up a comp of this state for the like space of time, and by publishing the same in one of the new shapers of this state for the like space of time, and any other than the decrease of the day of November 1819, by setting up a comp of this country for the space of two months, and by publishing the same in one of the new shapers of this state for the like space of time, and any other than the day of November 1819, by setting up a comp of the source of two months, and by publishing the same in one of the new shapers of this country for the space of two months, and by publishing the same in one of the new shapers of this country for the space of two months, and by publishing the same in one of the new shapers of this country for the space of two months, and by publishing the same in one of the new shapers of this country for the space of two months, and by publishing the same in one of the new shapers of this country for the space of two months, and by publishing the same in one of the new shapers of this country for the space of two months, and by publishing the same in one of two months, and by the second of the space of two months, and by the second of the space of two months, and by the second of the new shapers of the space of two months, and by the second of the space of two months, and by the second of the space of two months, and by the second of the space of two months, and by the second of the space of two month or against said Administrators or Executors.

By the Court, T. Elmer, Tk.

December 13th, 1819-un Paralle of Exchange.

For property in the City of Philadel, in or Camden. The House of the subscriber, its

the city of Trenton. The House is brick, three stories high, has 13 course besides a large store room, and cellar ander the whole. Many of the rooms command a delightful prospect of the Delaware and Penssylvania shore. It is situate in the most central to the chief delightful prospect of the Delaware and Penssylvania shore. It is situate in the most central to the chief delightful prospect of the prospect of more. In every instance where money is drawn from individuals or the public, they have most unquestionably a right, to enquire what becomes of it. A suspicion has long been entertained that the military fines were partially collected, and when collected were not appropriately and when collected were not appropriately expenses and other than the proposition of the best materials has the hydrantiwater way and on the rear of the lattern of the city, adjoins below Thomas C. Stervings store, and directly opposite the store late-lay occupied by David Johnson and Co. and two doors are we General Beatty's. The house is ted, and when collected were not appropriately store, and on the rear of the lattern of the college and on the rear of the lattern of the college and on the rear of the lattern of the college and on the rear of the lattern of the city, and the new forms of the lattern of the city and the new forms of the lattern of the city and the c

34,180 the state and county tax, not more than eight or ten dollars are 1 st in a thousand. Had the "Militia Officer" been pleased to communicate to us in what way the \$525 have been disposed of milly, or a person wishing to do business, or botter them to the behaves of former years, our inter- and will be sold or exchanged, or such between any tentage of the state o the way the balances of former years, our infor- and will be sold or exchanged, or such terms as mation would have been complete. The law dis will make it advantageous to any passed wish-

sucriff's Sale.

BYV the of sundry Writs of Fier Pacias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Nendue, on Tucsday the seventh day of Decemb next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the lim of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

. A Tract of Land,

ion aftempt to remove any further impress with the improvements there in situate in the sion that may remain respecting the fairness or township of Millville, said to contain two thousands. sand acres more or less, joins lands of Benjamis B. Cooper and others, together with all the 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, Paul Bustic and J. J. Vaenderkernp; and others with the solid by

others, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. November 8, 1819—4 The sale of the above is adjourned until Tuesday, the 4th of January next, at the same place.

Dec. 13, 1819. a tice is hereby given.

THAT the owners and possessors of Marsh lying within Holmes? Bode, intend to petition the Legislative Coll of New Jersey at their adjourned sitting. at Trenton, to repeal that partiol of the Legislature passed in the year 1786, as respects the said Holmes? But for the burpose of parting the same under the gene eral banking law.

Desember 6, 1819.- 6.

#### y the President of the Enited A Plantation For Sale. Cumberland Orphan's Court Stulis.

187 IEREAS, be as not a longress, passed of March, 1815, entitled "An assure provided or the ascertaining and surveying miles bounding-lines fixed by the treaty with wise lie heads acquired by the said treaty to b

Offer of whom surveyed.

Openhous I, James Monnos, President of the Univel! States, do hereby declare and make the win, star public sales for the disposal (agreeuby a first) of certain lands in the Alabama, shall be held at Huntsville, in said territory, as

2: the first Monday in July next, for the sale of the 1, e.st.-9, 11, 12 and 14, in range 2, east-12 and 13, in range 3, east-11, 12 and 13 in range

On the first Monday in September, for the sale of toward ps 9 and 10, in range 3, west -9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in range 4 and 5, west.

of fow ships 9, 10 and 11, in ranges 6 and 7, wont--9 1 d 10, in range 8, west--9, 10 and 11, and 12, in range 10,

and long 9, west - 9, 10, 11 and 12, in range 10, 19, 11, 12 and 13, in range 11, west - 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, in range 11, west - 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 12 in range 12, west - 0a the first Monday in Lanuary, 1820, for the pale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 16, west - 12 and 13, ir rang 17, west - Andysales shall be held at Cahaba, in the said territory, for the stillor townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in range 7 - 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in range 7 - 10 and 11, in language 9 - 8, 9, 10 and 17, in ranges 10 and 11 - 9, 10 and 11, incape 12. Excepting such land as have been of scholosis and for other purpose. Each said shall continue open for two weeks, and in the gird continue open for two weeks, and in the gird continue open for two weeks, and in the gird continue open for two weeks, and in the gird continue open for two weeks, and in the gird continue open for two weeks, and in the gird continue open for two weeks, and in the gird continue open for two weeks, and in the gird continue open for two weeks, and in the gird continue open for two weeks, and in the gird continue open for two weeks, and in the gird continue open for two weeks, and in the gird continue open for two weeks, and in the gird continue open for two weeks, and in the gird continue open for two weeks, and in the gird continue open for two weeks, and in the gird continue open for two weeks, and in the gird continue open for two weeks, and in the gird continue open for two weeks, and in the gird continue open for two weeks. ger, and in all commence with the lowest number of suctions township, and range, and proceed in A regular wimerical order.

Given under my hand at the City of Wash migron, this 20th day of Mag. 1819 JAMES WO ROE

By the President: Commissioner of the General Lat .

Principal of newsoff the United States, with the strategic of the United States, with the united States, with the strategic of January the short of January the strategic of the stra

A Transfer of the Co

April 12, 1819 - tistjan

# Drawing announced:

J. JONES. & Co.

Bave the pleasure to inform their friends and e public, that the drawing of the New Jerson Mavigation Lottery, will commence on Thursday, the

#### 21st day of October next.

Present price of like - \$12. and shares

The following rich Prizes of \$20.0 0 83.000 \$1.000 81.000 F40.040 -2.000 - 1.000 - 1.93040,000 2,000 1.000 1,000 5 (0-4) 2,000. 1.000 4.000 5.000 2,000 1.00 1,000 1,000 2,000 1.000 5.000 1,000 5,000 2.000 4.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 3,000 1,000 1.000 3.000 1.000 1.000 1,000 1.000 3.000 1,000 3,000 1.000

Beshies 20 of \$500. 40 of \$200, 60 of \$100, &c. &c. &c. will all be paid

Wilhout Deduction.

AT THE CAMPEN BANK.

Tickets and Shares for Sale.

Takins, who be promptly strended to.
CLUSS supplied an accommunitating serms

J. JONES & CO. Near the Camden Bank Camden, N. J. Aug. 2d, 1819.

The Panters of this State who have no ficed J. James & Co's advertisement of the National Loctory are requested or insert the above with all alterations instead of the former until forbid.

BY HE PRESIDENT OF THE UNI-

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on he 3d day of March, 1815, en titled "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 Pre sidenged the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty subscuffered for sale, when survey-

Therefore, I, James Monioc, President of the United States, do bereby declare and make known that public sales for the dispo sal, agreently to law of certain lands to the Alabama Territory; small be nelyl at Canaba, in the said territory, on the first Monday to December next, and shall continue for three weeks; during which time will be offered for sale, Townships No 9 to 15, in range 5.

Townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 13, 15, 16, in range 6 9, 10, 11, 12, in do 9, 10, 11 12, in do 8 except such lands as have been or shall the reserved by law for the support of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be offered for sale in regular numerical order, egamercing with the lowest number of section, fownship, and range.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 24th of August, 1819.

JAMES MONROE. By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner Of the General Land Office. Printers who are authorized to publis the laws of the United States, will publish the above once a neek toline 1-t of Teber next, and send their hills to the Ceneral in diffice for payment.

August 26-id.

Obe sold at private sale, a PLAN Deerfield, Cumberland county; lying 2 8 7 8 in the main road from Bridgeton t in the phina; containing about two hundred and the teen acres, (more or less.) Joins lands of Becom Dare, Louis Maillard, Ludley Dare, Joel 11:00 e. Benjamin Lord, and others, about forty acres of

#### Handsome Timber Land,

incipally oak and, lickery, about twenty Q two ty five ac es of new ground of the first quainty on which there is situated a large dwelling bouse and barn, and a good well of water, and of apple orchard, &c. The said land is well, situated to divide into two farms, which will be sold register of vide into two farms, which will be soit eigether or separate, to suit purchaser. The payments will be one third cash and the remainder will be made easy if secured by paying the interest cannually. An indisputable title will be given. Any person wishing its view the property, can apply to Mr. I nathan Fish, living near the premises, or to the subscriber in Bridgeton, who can give every information occasion.

Ionathan J. Hann.

Bridgeton, Sept. W. 10 9.

#### FAMILY BIBLES.

The Subscribers have on hand a great va riviy of

#### Quarto Family Bibles

With without Maps, Plates an Concordance-which they offer for sale on reasonable terms. Together with a genecal ameriment of

#### School Books. Stationary & Miscellaneous Works.

Particular adapted to the supply of Venchers Unionly Merchats and Libray Companies, o whom they make a libeal discount.

ATISE,

#### Mathematical Instruments

Separate or becases, Maps of the World, of the four Quieners United States. Penn-. Iyania &c. in sheets or on Rollers.

The highest prices allowed for clean t. new and Cotton Rags and Country & alls in exchange for the above articles. Merchants account Ponks and Records for Public offices furnished roans buttern.

Kimber & Sharpless.

No. 93 Market Street between 2 . and 3d streets Philadelphia, Oct. 18, 1919.

#### Fulling & Dyeing.

THE Subserbe respectfully informs his fields and the public hat he cammenced the Pulling and Dyeing business in the until formerly owned by D. Itelan dec. in Honewell enship, about two miles from Bridgeton, here all redes in his line will be executed with nectures and despotch. with neatness and despatch.

Peter T. Whitaker.

#### T. A. Notice.

he public for their past favors, and hone of their patronage. He also informs his custom re that he constantly keeps on hand, an assort

#### Shoes,

of officent descriptions, morocco as well leather; he also has on hand a general assortmen of seal and upper leather skins, &c. The subser-ber mynes those who have accomes unsettled, t call and settle the sa

Hobert Alderman.

Cedarville, May 17, 1819 --

#### N177 6 1

TRALAM SCHULTZ, has assigned to five in trust, for the benefit of his creditors, he as of account, and all debts, and sums of motion due and owing to him.—Those persons debted to him, are desired to discharge their manufactures. spective accounts finnediately

DANIEL EL MER, Assignee. Bridgeton, July 26, 1419

## Bloomfield M'Hvaine.

BEING ENGAGED IN THE

PRACTICE OF THE LAW,

N the City of Philadelphia, respectfully offer as professional services to his friends in his a tire state, with a hope of meriting by fideing and attention the confidence they may place in

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

#### NOTICE.

THIS is to inform table, who are indebted for a subscription to the Wirklington Whig that it is of such as reside in Minville, is put into the hands of Jeremiah Stratton, esq. - A list of those who reside in Farfield, is put into the hands of Amos Westcott, esq.—A list of those who reside in Downe, is put into the hands of John Militash, seq.—And a list of those who reside in Matrice River, is put into the hards of Bandal Marshall, asq. who are respectively authorised to receive and give receipts for the several demands. These measures have been taken to accommo-

date the subscribers-and it is hoped, every one will speedily discharge his accou

DANIEL ELMER, Assignee. August 21, 1819.

#### A CARD.

THE Subscriber, residing in the City of Phila delphia, will undertake any professional business cutrusted to his care in the city and its cinity. - Merchants and others who have money to collect, &c. where a suit is or is not necessary, will find it their interest to employ him, as his charges will be moderate, and his attention assinous. Letters, post paul, will be attended to

JACOB D. WHEELER.

No. 32, south Fifth street, Philadelphia

SEPTEMBER TERM. 1819.

ANIEL P. STRATTON, administrator of John Duffield adm'r of John Duffield dec. John B. Fathian adm'r, of Seeley Fithian dec. Lewis Davis exe'r. Jonathan Davis dec. Dr. Charles Clark, exe'r, of Rachel Eliwell dec. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, administrator, to the estate of ames fla pton, dec. having severally made application to this court to limit a time within which the creditions of said, decedents shall bring in their debts, claims and demands.

\*\*Ris ordered by the court that the said Ad-

It is ordered by the court that the said Administors and Executors give public notice, to the creditors of said decedents to bring in their claims within six months from the twenty seventh day of September, ustant, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county for the space of two months, and by publishing the same in one of the N wapapers of this state, for the like space, of time, and say creditor neglecting to exhibit his demand within the time as limited (such lpublic notice being given) shalf he forever barred his action therefor against said administrators and executors. executors.

BY THE COURT, T. ELMER, Clk.

October 11, 1819.-2m

## Cumberland Arphans Court.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1819.

NOWN DUFFISher, Administrator of John He of inffield dec. having exhibited to this Court by attested a just and true account of personal estate of said dec 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 administrator setting forth this court that said dec, died seized of real estate, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the court in the premium.

Also, at the term sforesaid, Rachel Parvin Grandian of Clarence Parvin, Euzabeth Parvin, that the personal estate of said minors is exhausand praying a decree o sell a part of their read estate for their support and maintenance.

It is therefore ordered, That all persons interes-

red in the lands, renements and real estates of said decland of said mineral of appear before the induces of Minecourt, on the last Woods) of Noventier next, at (aro.s'clock P. M. and shew cause if any they have, why so much of the real estate of said dec. should not be sold as may be recessary to satisfy the debts and expence, and should not be sold as will be sufficient for their poort and maintenance.

SY THE COURT.

T. Bi Min Cik.

Oct. 11-6w

#### Ten Leits Reward.

Naway from the subscriber, living in the Middle Township, county of Cape May, ce lad named

James Kelly,

light hair and compressin, blue eyes, nearly eighteen years of age, middling tall and slender of his age. Had on when he went away a striped cotton domestic pair of trowsers, a check ging-cain coatee, a cotton and worsted waistcoat dicoked with red and black, fur hat nearly new Whoever takes up said apprentice and brings nim to his maste schall receive the above reward

bit no charges paid.

All persons —e hereby forbid harboring and loong said runaway, as they must expect be dealt with as the law direction.

Levi Emith. Oct. 4.-37

# NOTICE.

THE subscriber having a large quantity of Hay, wishes to vinter a number of cattle; pepistured mmediately.

George Harris,

# NEW STORES

On Laurel-Hill, Bridgeton,

The Subscribe respectivily informs her a triends, and the public that she has lately for a a Store in the course formerly occupied by Thenezer Sector, esq on Laurel Hill, Bridgeton, where is now offered for sale a general as-

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queens' ware, Sc. &c.

Which will be sold low for cash, or exchange to: country produce.

A. Williams.

Laurel Hill, Nov. 8, 1818-3t

#### Six Cents Reward.

TNAWAY from the subscriber, living NAWAY from the superior, 11.127th Greenwich, Comberland counts, on the 27th ans. an indented apprentice to the hatting busi-

#### Wilson L. Ackly,

18 years and 3 months old, large of his age, and tark complexion. Had on when he went tway bottle green coatee, black pantaloons, a fiir ha up the said runaway and delivers him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward but no cherges.

Enos B. Reed.

Greenwich, Nov. 1, 1819.—3t All personsons are forbid harboring and box

#### Notice is hereby Given, WilAT in pursuance of an Order of the Court

or Common Pleas in and for the County of ape-May, in May term last, by virtue of an act, in titled "An act for the more easy partition or lands held by copariners, joint tenants, and te-nants in common, passed the 11th day of Novem-ber A. D. 1789," we the subscribers, Aaron ber A. D. 4789," we the subscribers, Aaron bernag appointed Commissioners by Sa d court to make partition of the lands of Et B. Males and Ason Crowell (in the county of Cape-May), and divide the same into four equal shares or parts-and in pursua t of said order we the said Aaron Learning, Spicer Hughes and Ezckiel Stevens Commissioners, have made division of said land and have appointed Saturday, the 11th day December next, at 10 o'clock in that day, to meet at the house of Aaron Woolson (Fishing Greek) to make altorment by ballot of the several shares therein contained. Aaron | eaming.

Comm're. Spicer waghes. Ezekiel · evens, Cape-May, Hev. 17th, 1979.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fice Faias, to us directed, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on Tuesday the eleventh day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Ini of Philip Souder in Bridgeton,

#### A Small Farm,

entrate in the town-hip of Downe, said to contain thirty-five acres more or less; joins lands of Henry Webb and others; together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Nathaniel Whiticar, and taken in execution at the suit of Jonathan Socwell and Ebenezer Westcott, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Ready made vests,

Ready made vests,

Russia and

LINENS,

At the same time and place, A Small Farm.

situate in the township of Stoe-Creek, said to contain thirteen acres more or less, joins lands of Joel Fithian, Uriah Bacon and others; together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Samuel Brooks, and taken in execution at the suit of James B. Potter, John Buck, Henry Mulford and others, and to be sold

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

#### At the same time and place, \ A Lot of Bear Swamp,

situate in the township of Downe, said to contain five acres more or less; joins lands of William Puckins and others, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of George Ake, and taken in execution at the suit of William

D Barrett, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, late Sherift.

#### At the same time and place, A Small Farm.

situate in the township of Deerfield, said to contain thirty-five acres more or less; joins lands belonging to the heirs of William Garrison, dec. with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Mark Bowen, and taken in execution at the suit of Jacob Willer, assignee &c and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

#### At the same time and place, A Lot of Timber Land.

situate in the township of Downe, said to contain thirteen acres more or less; joins lands of Daniel Heaton and others; together with all the lands of the defendant Seized as the property of Major Henderson, and taken in execution at the suit of

Jacob Clement, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Nate Sheriff. Nov. 9, 1819.

Sheriff's Sale. BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on Saturday the 8th day of Janu ary next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumbe land, at the Inn of Jarvis W. Brewster, in Bridgeton,

#### A House and Lot.

situate in the township of Downe, and village of Newport, the lot contains eleven acres more or less, joins lands of Edmund Sheppard and others. Also, a Lot of Meadow Land eight acres more or less; joins lands of Henry Shaw Esq. Also, the equal undivided half part of fifty acres in the Bear Swamp, joins land belonging to the heirs of Win. Chard dec. Also, a lot containing one acre, near Newport, joins the school house lot; together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Peter Cambles, and taken in execution at the suit of Edmund Sheppard, assigned

of Ephraim Smith, and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. Nev. 29, 1819.

## PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription, a work

#### ENTITLED, A View of the Arguments

For and against taking Life, in civil Sociek ty, for Murder,

WITH AN APPENDIX:

BY I. THOMSON.

THE object of this treatise is to exhibit the rguments which are adduced, on which the difhas endeavored to present all the arguments or both sides of the subject in as concise a manner could conveniently be done.

The Appendix is designed to illustrate the last consideration in the work; by showing wherein confinement for graed larceny has failed of pronoing the beneficial effect contemplated.

The price when o und and lettered in a new Incidecimo volume, will be one dollar.

To this will be added the essays of the celebrated late Dr. Rush on the punishment of death.

for crimes and the effects of public punishmen for grand larcency.

### RECOMMENDATION.

I have read a manuscript treatise of Mr. 1 Thomson, on the subject of capital punishments The arguments are judicious and well arranged and the deductions from them are, in my opinion just It is well calculated to disseminate correct principles on the subject, and I therefore recom mend it as worthy of general perusal and paren age. DANIEL D. TOMPKINS. age. DA September 13, 1819.

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WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d day of March, 1815, as itled "An act to provide for the ascentaining and surveying of the boundary Indians and for other purposes,? the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the self

and shall continue open three weeks, diring which time shall be offered for sale Townships 5, 6, 7, 8, 19, 20, 21, 22, an

6, 7, 19, 20, and 21, in do. 6 17 and 19 in do. 7 17 and 18 in do. 8 17, 18, 19, and 20, 21 and 22 in do. 13 21 in do. 15 18.

except such lands as have been or shall be reserved by law for the support of schools or for other purposes; the lands ashill be offered for sale in regular numerical order ection, township, and range.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 28th day of September JAMES MONRUE

By the President, Josian Meiosic Commissioner of the General Land

Attorney and Counsellor at Lan

there all orders in the line of his profession

will be promptly and faithfully attended to Camden, Sept. 13, 1819-30

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Most of these goods having been purchased for cash at the late sales, will health

at a liberal deduction.

ted States.

Treaty to be offered for sale, when survey Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, Presi dent of the United States, do hereby de clare and make known, that public sale for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Alabama Ferritory, shall be held at Cahaha, in the said Territor, on the second Monday in January next,

25. in ange 5

in do. 18 part of township 12 in do 18

The PECTFULLY unions his friend and public, that he has removed to CAME

February 28, 1819

Isaac W. Crane.

SMINGLES.

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in do. 9