

THE WHIG

IS PUBLISHED

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

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

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

course of Exchange.

[COMPARED WEEKLY.]

Bank Notes at Par in Philadelphia.

BOSTON Notes,

NEW YORK City Bank Notes.

NEW JERSEY. Notes of the State Bank of New Brunswick, Trenton Bank, State Bank at Trenton, Mount Holly, Camden, and Cumberland.

PENNSYLVANIA. Notes of the Farmers Bank at Lancaster, Easton, Germantown, Northampton and Susquehanna Bridge Company at Columbia, Farmers Bank at Hurlville, and Harrisburg, Montgomery County Bank at Norriston, Newhope Bridge Company, Delaware County at Chester, Chester Com. at West Chester.

DELAWARE. Notes of the Bank of Delaware at Wilmington.

Bank Notes at a Discount.

V. S. Branch Bank Notes, 1 per cent. dis.

EASTERN NOTES.

New York State Notes generally 2 per cent.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

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

DELAWARE NOTES.

Commercial Bank of Delaware, 8 do
Branch of do at Milford, 8 do
Wilmington and Brandywine, 30 do
Farmers Bank at Dover 3 1/2 do Branches at Wilmington, 8 do. & New Castle 8 do
Georgetown, 10 do Laurel Bank 12 1/2 do

MARYLAND NOTES.

Baltimore, 1 1/2 do
Annapolis and Branches, 2 a 2 1/2 do
Snowhill, no sale Elkinton 30 do
Havre de Grace, 3 do
Cumberland Bank of Allegany, 6 do
Somerset and Worcester, no sales
Bank of Somerset, Princess Ann, do

COLUMBIA DISTRICT.

Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria Notes, 2 do

VIRGINIA NOTES.

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

KENTUCKY NOTES.

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

TENNESSEE NOTES.

Old chartered banks generally 7
New Banks 8 to 10 do

OHIO NOTES.

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

NORTH CAROLINA

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

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1818.

MARY NEAL, and Jonathan Borden, administrators of Hugh Neal, late of the county of Cumberland, deceased; having exhibited to this Court duly attested a just and true account of the personal Estate of said deceased, and also an account of the debts and credits, by which it appears that the personal estate is insufficient to pay said debts, and the said administrators, having set forth to this Court that said deceased died seized of real estate, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, as d praying the aid of the Court in the premises.

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

By the Court,

T. ELMER, Clk.

Bridgeton, Oct. 26, 1818—2m

Sheriff's Sales.

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

A Tract of Land,

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

At the same time and place,

A FARM,

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

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot,

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

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot,

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

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot,

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

November 16, 1818—4t

NOTICE

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

House and Lots of Land,

situate on C-hansey Creek in Bridgeton, containing about thirteen Acres: late the property of Doct. Benjamin Champneys, dec. Conditions at sale.

WILLIAM POTTER, Guardian.

Bridgeton, September 28, 1818.

By the President of the United States.

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

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

At Cahaba, on the 3d Monday in March next, for the sale of
Township num'd 12 in ranges 18 19 20
17 & 18 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
18 17 18 19
17 19 20
19 10 11 16 17 18
20 10

At St. Stephens, on the second Monday in April next, for the sale of
Township num'd 5 6 7 8 17 18 19 20 in range 4
17 18 19 20 3
17 18 2
17 1

At Cahaba on the first Monday in May next, for the sale of
Township numbered 12 in ranges 9 10
7 7 8 9 10 11
6 7 8 9 10 11
5 10 & 11

except such lands as have been or may be reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be offered for sale in regular and numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township and range, and continue three weeks and no longer.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 24th of November, 1818.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office

WINDOW GLASS

BY THE BOX,

FOR SALE BY

STRATTON & BUCK.

FALL GOODS.

STRATTON & BUCK

Have Just Received,

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

- Superfine CLOTHS.
- Second Quality do.
- Coarse do.
- Domestic do.
- Cassimeres,
- Cassinetts,
- Flannels,
- Rose Blankets,
- Velvets and Cords,
- Coatings,
- Lion Skins,
- Habit and Pelisse Cloths,
- Coverlid Warp,
- Bombazettes,
- Black Bombazines,
- Calicoes,
- Domestic Muslins & Plaids.
- Bed Tickings,
- Carlie Gingham,
- Stockings and Gloves,
- Waterloo Shawls,
- Cotton and Silk do.
- Ribbands assorted,
- Silk and Cotton Hkfs.
- Cambrie & Fancy Muslins.
- Umbrellas, &c. &c.

TOGETHER

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

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

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

Bridgeton, November 23, 1818.

Military Bounty Land.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

16TH NOVEMBER, 1818.

NOTICE.

The Lands in the Missouri territory (north of the river Missouri) appropriated for military bounties have been surveyed, and the distribution of them by Lot will commence on the first Monday in January next.

Soldiers who have received from the Department of War, notifications that their Warrants are lodged in this Office, may send their notifications to me, with orders for location, written thus,

"To be located in Missouri north, and the patent sent to the Post Office at A. B."

"Witness, C. D."

The Lottery for Military Bounty Lands on the rivers St. Francis and Arkansas will not be ready for several months—Soldiers who wish to have their Lands they may retain their notifications till further notice is given.

JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the Gen'l Land Office.

Printers who publish the Laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till January next, and then send their accounts to the Land Office for payment.

Nov. 30, 1818—J

SAMUEL CARMAN,

From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the inhabitants of Bridgeton, that he has commenced a BOOT and SHOE Manufactory for Ladies and Gentlemen.

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

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

November 30, 1818.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, at the Inn of Lewis Hoyt in the town of Fairton, on Saturday, the 6th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day,

A House and Lot,

Situate in the township of Fairfield on the main road leading to Greenwich, formerly occupied by Erben Dixon, near what is called the Old Farm Landing.—The Lot contains about three Acres.—ALSO, the undivided third part of a LOT OF CEDAR SWAMP, situate in Buck-shootout, containing 4 Acres.—Late the property of Erben Dixon, deceased. Conditions at sale by MATTHEAS BURCH, Guardian.

November 30, 1818.

The Custom House

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

Office Hours—Front nine in the morning till three in the afternoon.

Bridgeton, November 23, 1818.

Bloomfield M'Ilvaine,

BEING ENGAGED IN THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW,

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

Dwelling and Office at No. 74, South 6th Street, Philadelphia, Sep. 23th, 1818—cf

A Family Book.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By A. FXNEEY,

V. E., corner of Chesnut and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia,

Price \$1.

The Nurse's Guide;

Or Family Assistant, and companion for the Sick Chamber;

CONTAINING

Friendly Cautions to those who are in Health; with ample directions to Nurses, and others, who attend the Sick. Women in Childbed, &c.—By Robert Wallace Johnson, M. D. Second improved edition.

CONTENTS.

Chapter 1. Of our persons. 2d. Of our Dress. 3d. Of our Diet in a State of Health. 4th. Directions to Nurses. 5th. Things to be observed relating to the Sick Chamber. 6th, concerning the Bed, and Shifting the Patient. 7th. Copious directions for preparing the various Diet for the Sick. 8th. of Administering Medicine.—Preparations for Clysters, and of the Treatment of Scalds and burns. Appendix—containing additional instructions for the Nurses of Fever Hospitals.

ALSO,

A series of Engravings, explaining the Course of the Nerves, with an address to Young Physicians on the Study of the Nerves—nine 4to. plates, with copious explanations, By Charles Bell, Surgeon. Price bound \$6 50.

An Atlas Classica, folio, coloured Maps, selected from Wilkinson's Classical Atlas for the use of Seminaries in the United States—bound \$5.

And, a third Improved Edition of Mayo's Ancient Geography sacred and profane. \$1 50.

Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1818.

Either of the above Publications may be had on application at the office of the Whig.

Bridgeton, December 7, 1818.

Sheriff's Sales.

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

A Tract of Land,

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

September 28th, 1818—4t

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

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

November 2d, 1818.

The sale of the lands of John Sheldon is further adjourned until Saturday the 5th day of December next, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 P. M.

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

November 30, 1818.

The sale of the above is further adjourned until Saturday, the 19th inst. at the same place, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

December 7, 1818.

HENRY & SAMUEL ECKEL

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

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR

SLAUGHTER HIDES, CALF, AND SHEEP SKINS.

THEY HAVE FOR SALE,

SPANISH SOAL LEATHER OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

Bridgeton, Sept. 7.—cf

THE MISER

The following beautiful Allegory is extracted from Mr. Knapp's Oration, delivered before the Merrimack Humane Society, Newburyport.

"Charity, in walking her rounds of duty met a rich, but hard hearted man who had, that day, made thousands by a successful speculation; she asked of him a little portion of his great wealth to assist her in softening the woes of human life; she pointed to an hospital full of maniacs under her care; the ravings of madness, and wailings of despair pierced the air around them, but they did not enter his marble bosom. She next directed his attention to a hotel in which was seated an old man, broken with misfortunes, and bowed down with years; he was wringing the cold dew of the night from his matted and silvered hair; mark him says Charity, he is an aged patriot, who has thrice saved his country—a Bellissarius, driven from his home by a faction; and obliged to beg his bread and wander in exile: look at his tears, how eloquently they plead his cause: the monster despised the patriot's worth.

She then showed him an orphan band, and described, with pity's fervour, their constant sufferings, and their deceased parent's virtue: he listened, but his adamant breast would not receive the holy influence of charity—but she in pity to the wretch, was unwilling to leave him, and entreated him to give her something for a life-boat to float on the river which rolled rapidly by them; she mentioned the frequent fate of unhappy travellers plunged in the waves; at that instant, a youth, full of life and gaiety, was seen in the current, managing with careless and ignorant hand the skiff that bore him. Charity noticed his danger, and the churl saw and exclaimed, Great God! my only son. The words had scarcely escaped his lips, when the boat dashed against a rock; the youth bore up against his fate awhile, but Charity could not relieve him, for she had no means, and he sunk forever. The angel of Mercy had spread his wings to bring succour, but Eternal Justice forbade his flight; for the register of Heaven did not contain the records of any good deed of the father, nor was there any blessings for his welfare, written in the book of life. He wandered wild and insane until Charity, unmindful of her wrongs, led him to her hospital of maniacs, and begged the bread for his support; for strangers had seized on his possessions, and aliens devoured his substance."

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Cancers.—The editor of the Patriot avails himself of the earliest moment to give publicity to the following letter, believing it will be highly useful, and joins in the wish of his correspondents that it may be every where copied by brethren of the type.

York County, Penn.?
Oct. 25, 1818. J

DEAR SIR—An insertion of the following in your valuable paper will oblige me, and perhaps confer an important benefit upon some of our unfortunate fellow beings. About two months ago, observing in the Baltimore Patriot an extract from the West Jersey Gazette, giving (in the person of James Lewis) "another evidence of Pips' away in curing Cancers," I was induced to preserve it for a future period. It happened at his time that the wife of a neighbor was afflicted with this painful and alarming disorder, under which she had suffered for a considerable time.—The breast (the part affected) had been amputated and had perfectly healed, but in a few months exhibited every symptom of a return. Several tumours appeared and daily enlarged. Her physician, an eminent practitioner, advised a second use of the knife, but her friends dissuaded her from the operation, believing it would be undergoing severe pain without the smallest hopes of relief. Her situation occurred to me, but considering all human application useless in so advanced a stage of the disease, I neglected mentioning it to her friends, but spoke of it to another, who informed them of it. The herb being near at hand, was immediately procured and used as directed, and I rejoice to add, that the tumours have been completely removed, her general health much improved, and there is every prospect of her recovery. I have sent this for publication, without waiting her perfect restoration, that others may avail themselves of the same means as early as possible. The plant is an ever green, and sometimes winter green; the mode of using it is simply to drink of the tea, and wash the part frequently with a strong decoction: I hope your brother editors throughout the country will give this a place in their Gazette. I am your friend,

C. W.

Mr. Munroe, Editor of the Patriot.

Milton being asked by a friend whether he would instruct his daughters in the different languages—replied, "No, sir, one tongue is sufficient for a woman."

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the BRIGADE BOARD will be held at the Hotel, in Bridgeton, on the third Monday of the present month. Paymasters and others having accounts to settle with the Board, are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

Elias P. Seeley,

Judge Advocate.

December 7th, 1818.

On South American Affairs

DOCUMENTS

Referred to in the President's Message at the commencement of the second session of the Fifteenth Congress.

Mr. Rostock to the Secretary of State.
(Continued.)

I could not ascertain with satisfaction, the population of the different provinces: the province of Buenos Ayres contains about one hundred and twenty thousand, whilst the population of Entre Rios and Banda Oriental is computed at fifty thousand.

The city of Buenos Ayres, contains a population of sixty thousand. The inhabitants of this place appear to be amiable, and an interesting people. They are considered brave and humane; possessing intelligence, capable of great exertions and perseverance, and manifesting a cheerful devotion to the cause of freedom and independence.

There is also a certain mediocrity and equality of fortune prevailing among them, extremely favourable to a union of the popular sentiment in support of the common weal. Many industrious mechanics, and enterprising merchants, are, however, increasing their estates, and adding to the stock of capital in the country.

The people of the province of Buenos Ayres, residing out of the city, are generally speaking, poor, and rather indolent; though a hardy race, and when excited to action, they become zealous defenders of the liberties of their country. They are capable of great improvement, and, under the influence of a good example, when a change takes place in their habits and manner of living, they bid fair to become useful and industrious citizens.

The inhabitants of Cordova are said to be more superstitious; and more industrious, but less patriotic. This is principally attributed to the loss of the trade with Peru occasioned by the revolutionary war.

Quomán; I was informed, possessed an excellent population.

The people of Mendoza, or Cuyo, are moral, industrious and patriotic. They have sacrificed largely at the shrine of independence, supporting with zeal and confidence, the cause of their country; whilst the citizens of Santa Fe are represented, as immoral and insubordinate, and manifesting, on most occasions, an extreme jealousy of their neighbours.

The population of Entre Rios and Banda Oriental is perhaps not inferior in valor to that of Buenos Ayres. Nor is it deficient in military skill, particularly in carrying on a partisan warfare, for which its troops are admirably adapted. Their other good qualities have been probably somewhat impaired by the system pursued in that quarter, where they have been compelled to give up every thing like civil avocations, and to continue without any regular kind of government, under the absolute control of a chief, who, whatever may be his political principles or professions, in practice concentrates all power, legislative, judicial, and executive in himself.

The general congress of the United Provinces, assembled at Buenos Ayres, on the 3d of December, of 1817, established by a provisional statute, a temporary form of government, which will be found in Appendix marked E.

This congress is comprised of deputies from the different provinces. It actually consists of twenty six members. But, as a representative, is allowed for every fifteen thousand citizens, it would be numerous, if all the provinces had sent delegates in that ratio of population.

With some exceptions, and particularly of that palladium of our rights, which is unknown to the civil law, the trial by jury, the provisional constitution will be found, on an attentive perusal, to contain a distinct recognition of many of the vital principles of free government. A church establishment also, that of the catholic faith, is contrary to our ideas of religious freedom; though a measure, adopted from necessity, perhaps by them.

It declares, that all power, legislative, judicial, and executive, reside in the nation. The congress are to be chosen by electors, who are voted for by the people in primary assemblies. The Cabildos, or municipalities, are to be elected immediately by the citizens. It recognises the independence of the judiciary, and declares the tenure of office, with respect to the superior judges, to be during good behaviour. It provides for the election of a chief magistrate by congress removable when they choose to appoint a successor, and responsible for the execution of the duties of his office, which are defined and limited. In the oath of office, he is sworn to preserve the integrity and independence of the country.

The three great departments, of state, of the treasury, and of war, are distinctly marked out, and their respective powers and duties assigned.

On some subjects it enters more into detail than is usual with us, particularly, in those of their army, navy, and militia. But this, perhaps, in their situation, was necessary.

It provides that no citizen shall accept a title of nobility, without forfeiting the character of citizenship.

It provides, also, against general warrants, and the arrest of individuals, unless on probable proof of guilt.

It contains a salutary provision that a judge, having original jurisdiction, before taking cognizance of the cause, shall use all possible means of reconciling the parties. The Congress are engaged in the task of forming a permanent one. In the mean time, no alteration can be made in the present, unless with the consent of

two thirds of the members. In this manner some alterations have been adopted.

The subject of a permanent constitution was before a committee of members of Congress. There was a difference of opinion prevailing among them, on the point of a confederated or a consolidated government. If they should adopt the former, they will frame the constitution, in all probability, nearly after the model of that of the United States. Should they decide on the latter, it is highly probable they will incorporate the leading features of our system into their form of government. They seem to concur in the proposition to have a chief magistrate elected for a term of years, and a representative legislature, to consist of two branches. A senate, to constitute the most permanent body, and a House of Representatives, whose term of service shall be of shorter duration.

Perhaps it would be better for them to delay the completion of this all important task, after the example of the United States, until a period of peace. Their present provisional statute is an improvement on those which preceded it; and we may expect their proposed constitution will be sold more perfect, as they advance in the knowledge of those principles on which republican governments are constituted.

But, however free in theory, this provisional statute may be, it is undoubtedly true, that, unless administered agreeably to its letter and spirit, it will not afford security to the citizen. Whether any infractions have occurred since the date of its existence, I cannot pretend to determine, not being in full possession of the facts.

When we recollect that they have the benefit of our example, it may reasonably be expected that they will, in general adhere to their written constitution. They have also the fatal result of the French revolution, warning them of their dangers of its excesses, of which they appear to be sensible.

The productions and the manufactures of the different provinces, will be found in Appendix D; but I was unable to procure any satisfactory estimates of the probable value or amount in each province. There is, however, a considerable internal trade carried on in the interchange of various articles between the several provinces: cattle, horses, and mules, furnish a considerable source of barter; with the latter Peru is usually supplied; the Paraguayan tea is a great article of trade throughout the country. The brandy, wine, raisins, and figs of Mendoza and San Juan, are becoming important; the hides of oxen, the skins of the vacina arid granaco, with a number of fine furs, afford valuable articles of exchange. These, with the foreign goods transported in every direction from Buenos Ayres, very readily, by oxen and mules, which also furnish the means of carrying their native productions to their sea ports, form a branch of trade of great magnitude, considering the population of the country.

Their exports are calculated, with some degree of accuracy, at ten millions of dollars. These consist, principally, of ox hides, jerk beef, and tallow, the present great staples of the country. A variety of furs and peltries, some grain, copper, mostly brought from Chili, with gold and silver in bullion and coin, chiefly from the mines of Potosi.

The imports are computed to be about equal to their exports. British manufactures form the principal mass, and they are to be had in great abundance. They consist of woollen and cotton goods of every description, some of them wrought, to imitate the manufactures of the country; ironmongery, cutlery, and hardware, saddlery, hats, porter, ale, and cheese, are among the remaining articles.

From the United States they receive lumber of all kinds, and furniture of every description, coaches and carriages of all sorts, codfish, mackerel, shad and herring, leather, boots, and shoes, powder, and munitions of war, and naval stores, ships, and vessels, particularly those calculated for their navy, or for privateers.

From Brazil they receive sugar, coffee, cotton, and rum.

From the north of Europe they receive steel and iron; and from France a number of articles of its manufacture.

Their foreign commerce is principally carried on by British capitalists, though there are some Americans, a few French and other foreign merchants, also settled at Buenos Ayres; they are all placed, I believe, on the same footing of equality.

The revenue of the state may be estimated at about three millions of dollars annually; but their system of finance is very imperfect; and altho' their debt is small, their credit is low. They have hitherto avoided the issuing of paper money, and they have established no banks; but they have sometimes anticipated their revenue by giving drafts receivable in payment for duties, or goods imported, or articles exported: the impost furnishes the principal part of the revenue. A copy of their tariff, as at first established, was some time since transmitted, I believe, to the Department of State. In this the duties were generally specific and high. I understand they have been lately reduced, as their exorbitancy had occasioned much smuggling.

Voluntary contributions from those friendly to the revolution, and forced loans from the old Spaniards, have constituted another portion of their funds. To show the publick capital adequate to all exigencies their different, civil, military and naval, establishments, have been taken into view, and are comprised in the estimate furnished; a thing unusual with us; but they have omitted their publick lauds, which, if a prudent use be

made of them, must at no distant day, become a very productive source of revenue to the state.

The mines of Potosi, which in all probability, will very soon fall into their hands again, may furnish them with a considerable supply of the precious metals. It is stated, on respectable authority, that so late as the year 1790, the amount of gold and silver coined at Potosi in that year, was calculated to have been \$299,846 in gold, and 2,983,176 in silver. The state of their army, and the condition of their navy, will be seen by a reference to the original return presented (Appendix F.)

Their army is composed of regular troops, Cierrcos, and militia. In one or other of these classes, they are educated to the military art, and, as far as I had an opportunity, and was capable of judging, they appeared to be well acquainted with the elements of their profession. Their forces, according to the paper furnished, are estimated at nearly thirty thousand men. They are composed of 1,296 artillery, 13,593 infantry, and 14,718 cavalry; of which 12,148 are troops of the line, 7,041 are Cierrcos, and 10,573 militia. These form the different armies of the centre of Peru, of the Andes, of Cordova, and the auxiliary forces, in the Entre Rios. This statement, however, only includes the militia of the province of Buenos Ayres itself. Their supply of arms and munitions of war is ample, as will be seen by the statement annexed, on that subject.

Their navy is small, and some of their vessels are laid up in ordinary. A list of them, as well as of their privateers, will be found in Appendix F. Their private armed vessels are subject to very strict regulations, agreeably to their prize code, which is among the original papers presented, and herewith delivered. It may be proper in this place, to introduce the subject of the irregular conduct of the privateers under the patriot flag, against which the commissioners were directed to renege. Having taken an opportunity of explaining to Mr. Eagle, the secretary of state, the proceedings of our government relative to Amelia Island and Galveston, agreeably to their instructions, the commissioners embraced a suitable occasion to urge the just cause of complaint, which the mal-practices of private armed vessels, wearing the patriot colours, had furnished our government; on both topics, they had long and interesting conversations. With the conduct of the government respecting Amelia Island and Galveston, Mr. Eagle expressed himself perfectly satisfied, and he disclaimed for his government any privacy or participation in the lodgments made at those places, by persons acting in the name of the patriots of Youth America. In reference to the acts of cruisers under the patriot flag, he said he was sensible that great irregularities had occurred, though his government had done every thing in their power to prevent them, and were willing, if any instance of aggression were pointed out, to direct an inquiry into the case, and, if the facts were established, to punish those concerned and redress the injured individuals. He professed his readiness to adopt any measures that would more effectually prevent a recurrence of such acts, in which he expressed his belief that the privateers of Buenos Ayres had rarely participated, though the character of the government had suffered from the conduct of others. He stated that they had, on one occasion, sent out some of the publick vessels to examine all cruisers wearing the Buenos Ayrean flag, to see that they were lawfully commissioned, and to ascertain whether they had violated their instructions.

Amongst the causes of dissatisfaction, to which I have alluded, the preponderance of the capital has been mentioned. Its great weight in the scale of national affairs is to be ascribed to its greater exertions in the national cause. These are owing to its comparative wealth, and to active, intelligent, and enterprising population. The armies that have been raised in this city and the neighbouring country, with the supplies in money and munitions of war drawn from these sources, have been truly extraordinary.

It would be a difficult task to take an exact calculation, or to form even a probable estimate, but all seemed to concede the superior merit claimed on account of their exertions when compared with their wealth and population; and it is not unlikely that Buenos Ayres has, in consequence, assumed a higher tone, and acquired a controlling influence, which she has sometimes abused.

Another source of discontent is the unfortunate dispute between the Banda Oriental and Buenos Ayres, which had also an influence on the proceedings of the latter toward the Portuguese.

The original cause of division may be traced to a jealousy, long subsisting between the rival cities of Monte Video and Buenos Ayres. This has become habitual, and has extended to the country—Private interests and personal views have also increased their dissensions.

Gen. Artigas (who bears the character of chief of the Orientals, as has been already stated, and has also assumed that of the Protector of the Entre Rios anti Santa Fee) was originally, in the royal service, a captain in a provincial corps. In this he continued for some time after the revolution had commenced to Buenos Ayres. But, in the year 1811, taking offence, as it is said at some conduct of the Spanish commandant of Colonia, he abandoned the royal cause and entered into the service of the patriots. So early as the year 1813, when acting against Monte Video, he became dissatisfied with Saratea, the commander in chief with Buenos Ayres. On his removal from the head of the army, he quarrelled with Gen. Rondeau, who it was supposed, would have been acceptable to him, and finally withdrew, before the siege

of Monte Video was finished under Gen. Alvear. For this conduct, Posadas, when he succeeded to the government, treated him as a deserter from the service. By a proclamation, he offered a reward for his apprehension, and set a price upon his head: an act which Artigas never forgot or forgave.

During the subsequent directorship of Alvear, he induced the Cabildo of Buenos Ayres to issue a similar proclamation against Gen. Artigas. When Alvear was dismissed, the people of Buenos Ayres endeavoured to atone for their conduct by burning, with every mark of ignominy, the degrading proclamation. They also addressed a conciliatory letter to the general, and received from him a corresponding answer. These were preliminary to a fruitless attempt at reconciliation, made by the director ad interim, Col. Alvarez, who succeeded Alvear. The correspondence on this occasion is annexed. (Appendix G.) Other endeavours to reconcile him have failed, notwithstanding the changes in the office of directors at Buenos Ayres. On one occasion the proposition was made, that the Banda Oriental shall remain independent of Buenos Ayres, and merely send deputies, to the general congress: to concert measures against the common enemy. On another, when the Portuguese army was approaching the frontiers of the Banda Oriental, an effort was made by Pueyrredon to reconcile him, and to unite him in the common defence. Ample supplies of arms and munitions of war were offered, and some furnished; but this attempt also failed.

In order that a fuller view of this subject may be had, I have subjoined a translated copy of an animated letter from Gen. Artigas to Mr. Pueyrredon. (Appendix H.) It is but justice to arid, that Gen. Artigas is thought, by persons entitled to credit, to be a firm friend to the independence of the country. To express a decided opinion on this delicate question would scarcely be expected of me, as my position did not command a view of the whole ground. I had not the satisfaction to be derived from a personal interview with Gen. Artigas, who is, unquestionably, a man of rare and singular talents. But if I were to hazard a conjecture, I think it not improbable, that in this, as in most family disputes, there have been faults on both sides. It is to be lamented that they are in open hostility. The war has been prosecuted with great animosity; and in two late engagements, the troops of Buenos Ayres have been defeated with great loss. By some it was said that the inhabitants of the eastern shore anxious that the reconciliation would take place, whilst the people in the country preferred their present state.

I must not omit to take a glance at the situation of Paraguay. This province presents a singular spectacle. It stands aloof from the rest. The people, with the aid of a few remaining royal troops, repulsed an army; sent to compel them to join the common standard. Very soon afterwards they expelled the royalists, and set up for themselves. Since this period, they appear to have adopted a partial non-intercourse system. But Buenos Ayres, on one occasion, succeeded in obtaining an understanding with them. Some suspect that they are secretly inimical to the existing order of things, and wish to keep themselves within their shell, that, in case of a change, they may profit by future events; others calculate with some confidence on their ultimate union with Buenos Ayres, with which, at present, they indulge a limited and reluctant intercourse. Paraguay is under the immediate control of a person named Francia, who styles himself director of Paraguay.

From the domestic concerns of the provinces, we naturally turn to their foreign relations. On this subject the commissioners were informed that they had nothing more than a friendly understanding with any foreign nation. With the Portuguese government they concluded an arrangement in 1812, under the mediation, it is said, of the British, with respect to the Banda Oriental. They have since had a correspondence with them on the subject of their entrance into that province, and the forcible occupation by a Portuguese army of the city of Monte Video, of which a copy is annexed (Appendix I.) This will present the state of affairs between Buenos Ayres and the Brazils, which has been the theme of much discussion. The superior naval force of the Portuguese, stationed in the river La Plata, could have effectually blockaded all the ports of Buenos Ayres: By this means they would have prevented supplies of arms and munitions of war and entirely destroyed the great source of revenue to the state, the duties on imports and tonnage, at a season when money was much wanted. For about this period Buenos Ayres had a powerful army to contend with, on the side of Peru, and had taken the burden of the renewed contest of Chili with Spain. Under such circumstances, they were in some measure obliged to adopt a cautious and moderate policy. Their conduct in this respect seems to have been coerced: Their unhappy state with the Orientals had also an influence on their measures. They alleged that the restless conduct of Artigas had furnished the Portuguese a pretext for the invasion; but, it is probable that they will ultimately break with the government of Brazil.

(to be continued.)

On the authority of letters from New Orleans, it is said that Lallemand's establishment has been broken up by a small detachment of Spanish troops—no particulars are given. From the same source we learn, that some United States troops were despatched on the same service by Gen. Ripley, to take up their line of march from Natchitoches. Wash. City Gaz.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, DECEMBER 15, 1818.

CONGRESSIONAL

Extract of letters to the Editor, dated Washington, Dec. 5th, 1818.

THE SENATE.

"The following new members have been introduced into the Senate this session.—

MASSACHUSETTS.
Prentiss Mellen, vice Eli P. Ashmun, resigned.

VERMONT.
William A. Palmer, vice James Fish, resigned.

GEORGIA.
John Forsythe, late of the House of Representatives, vice George M. Troup, resigned.

TENNESSEE.
John Henry Eaton, vice George W. Campbell, gone as Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia.

Missouri.
Ninian Edwards, Territorial Governor.

Illinois.
Thomas Smith, Secretary of the

Mr. Goldsborough has introduced into the Senate a bill, for erecting a monument over the remains of General Washington. Mr. Ruggles has offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, that the committee of military affairs, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law, for clothing the army of the United States, in domestic manufactures.

This resolve has been adopted.

Mr. Dickerson, has again offered a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as it respects the choice of electors of president, and vice-president of the United States: Comptroller of the United States, it is as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following amendment to the constitution of the United States be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by the legislature of three-fourths of the states; shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said constitution:

That, for the purpose of choosing representatives in the Congress of the United States, each state shall, by its legislature, be divided into a number of districts, equal to the number of representatives to which such state may be entitled. The districts shall be formed of contiguous territory, and contain as nearly as may be, an equal number of persons entitled by the constitution to be represented. In each district, the persons qualified to vote, shall choose one representative. That, for the purpose of choosing electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, the persons qualified to vote for representatives in each district, choose one elector. The two additional electors, to which each state is entitled, shall be appointed in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct. The electors, when convened at the time and place prescribed by law, for the purpose of voting for President and Vice-President of the United States, shall have power, in case any of them shall fail to attend, to choose an elector in place of him or them so failing to attend. The division of states into districts, as hereby provided for, shall take place immediately after this amendment shall be adopted; and afterwards whenever a census shall be taken, and an apportionment of representatives under it shall be made, and the same shall not be altered, until a subsequent census shall have been taken, and an apportionment of representatives under it shall have been made.

The resolution has passed to a second reading.

A large bundle of documents in relation to the Seminole War, the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, &c. have been communicated by the President, and been ordered to be printed.

The following resolution offered by Gen. Harrison, in the House of Representatives, has been agreed to.

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of continuing the act of last session, entitled "an act to suspend for a limited time, the sale or forfeiture of lands, for failure, in completing the payment thereon," and also to enquire, what further relief it may be proper to give to those persons indebted to the United States, for the purchase of lands.

The reason assigned for this measure, is the great difficulty of procuring in Ohio, that kind of money, which the treasury department will receive in payment.

The western gentlemen appear much alarmed at the situation of that section of the country. The imprudence of their banks, has reduced them to a condition little better than if they had no currency at all. Specie payments are suspended, and that hitherto highly favored district, is threatened with great distress in consequence of it.

Baron De Beaumarchais.
An old claim, and of large amount of Baron de Beaumarchais, a Frenchman, who in the time of the American Revolution, either on his own account or as agent of the French government, (in which capacity is the question) furnished the United States with large supplies of various kinds, has undergone a week's discussion in the House of Representatives. This claim has been several times before Congress, but perhaps has never undergone so

thorough an investigation before; there is a veil of mystery hanging over the whole business, and those who attempt to elucidate the subject, differ widely in the inferences they draw from the same set of papers. This bill was reported at the last session and came up with the unfinished business, and was warmly advocated by Messrs. Baldwin, Ervin, of S. C. Spencer and Basset. The latter gentleman particularly appeared to have his feelings unaccountably enlisted, and spoke nearly (to appearance) as long as he was able to stand, his voice however, was so feeble that few were able distinctly to understand him. Mr. Pitkin discovered great industry and research in his opposition to it, he was supported by Messrs. Hopkinson, Calston, Tallmadge and others. The bill was rejected by an unexpected majority. Ayes 31, noes 122. Such a vote taken after the most ample and free discussion, may be considered as final as to any rational prospect of ever succeeding in getting it allowed."

Washington, Dec. 8th, 1818.
IN SENATE.

DECEMBER 4, 1818.

Mr. Wilson submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That a joint committee of the two Houses of Congress be appointed, to consider and report, whether any, and if any, what further provisions by law are necessary to ensure despatch, accuracy, and neatness, in the printing done by order of the two Houses respectively; and that they have leave to report by bill.

This resolution has been agreed to by both Houses. The present printer has not succeeded in giving entire satisfaction; there has been, in many instances, a delay deemed unnecessary in furnishing the printing ordered by Congress, and which has probably gives rise to the above measure.

In Senate, Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, has introduced the following resolution.

Resolved, That the committee of Military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of passing a law authorising the President of the United States to take provisional possession of East Florida, or of such parts of it as he may deem essential, now or hereafter, to control the Indians, and to prevent their committing hostilities against the United States."

Washington, Dec. 8th, 1818.

Claims of the Surviving Officers of the Revolutionary Army.

The select committee to whom was referred the memorial of the surviving officers of the Revolutionary Army, have made a detailed report, from which the following statements are extracted.

The memorialists pray to be allowed half pay for life instead of the commutation of 5 years full pay, which was authorized by a resolve of Congress, in 1783. The commutation was permitted in pursuance of the representation of the officers themselves, dictated as is alleged by a belief that half pay for life saved too much of a privileged order, and as such was unpopular with many of the community. It was left optional with the officers of the lines of the respective states, and not of the officers individually, whether they would accede to the proposition. It was generally acceded to, and upon the reduction of the army they received commutation certificates for the amount prescribed. The memorialists state a variety of facts, and present many considerations to prove, that by the commutation great injustice has been done to the officers originally entitled to half pay for life, and their object is to induce the government to resume the original contract of half pay for life upon terms therein expressed; the committee concludes with the following:

Resolved, That each officer of the revolutionary army, who was entitled to half pay for life under the several resolves of Congress upon that subject, and afterwards in commutation thereof, received the amount of five years full pay in certificates, or securities of the United States, shall now be paid by the United States, the nominal amount of such certificates or securities without interest, deducting therefrom one eighth part of said amount."

It ought to have been added perhaps, that the commutation certificates were in general sold for from one fifth to one tenth of their nominal value, and that notwithstanding the government were bound and did subsequently redeem them at their nominal value with interest, yet the condition of most of the officers, as well as a numerous class of other public creditors, was such that they were under the necessity of parting with them for what they would fetch. The price was regulated pretty much by a gang of speculators, who by their agents patrolled the country, for the purpose of making purchases. At this time a number of persons laid the foundation for splendid fortunes, among whom were several members of the first Congress, a fact which taking into account the circumstances attending those transactions, has been considered as abating largely from the great merit which would otherwise been due to that enlightened body.

The Navy.

On motion of Mr. Pleasants, it was

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the House of Representatives the proceedings which have been had under the act entitled "an act for the gradual increase of the navy of the United States," specifying the number of ships which has been put on the stocks, and of what class, and the quantity and kind of materials which have been procured in compliance with the provisions of said act; and also the sums of money which have been paid out of the fund created by said act, and for what objects; and likewise the contracts which have been entered into in execution of the said act, on which monies may not yet have been advanced.

Bank of the United States.
The Secretary of the treasury has communicated to the Senate, a letter from the President of the Bank of the United States, transmitting in pursuance of a resolution of that body at the last session, sundry statements relative to the proceedings, state, and condition of the bank—by which it appears that the debts now due for bills discounted at the bank and its branches respectively are as follows:

At Philadelphia,	8,834,089 62
Portsmouth,	232,962 48
Boston,	410,257
Providence,	471,883 46
Middletown,	384,118 34
New York,	4,913,884 35
Baltimore,	8,482,379 77
Washington,	1,505,963 75
Richmond,	2,608,170 95
Norfolk,	1,286,673 23
Fayetteville,	623,379 70
Charleston,	2,681,709 33
Savannah,	1,083,247 04
Lexington,	1,656,247 41
Louisville,	1,034,513 18
Chillicothe,	631,211 99
Cincinnati,	1,863,529 63
New Orleans,	2,000,054 37
Pittsburgh,	1,008,254 50

The total amount of notes issued by the bank and its branches has been \$18,854,881, and the amount of said notes now on hand at the bank and its branches, \$11,184,189. So that there remain in circulation notes to the amount of \$8,670,692 dollars only.

Matthew Lyon—Sedition Law.

I have before noticed the memorial of Mr. Lyon, praying to have the amount of the fine collected from him under the Sedition Law, some 18 or 20 years ago, refunded on the ground of the unconstitutionality of it. A memorial was presented to each House of Congress, and both reports were unfavorable.—In the Senate, the report has within a day or two undergone an animated discussion; Messrs. Crittenden, Burril, Barbour, Otis and others taking part. The unfavorable report was to-day confirmed, ayes 20, noes 17.

THOUGHTS ON TENETS.

Many of those mistis that lower on the mind, and fill the imagination with uncertainty; are owing to a want of a patient investigation of those doctrines, which produce them. In affairs of ordinary moment, to be content, with information unsatisfactory, man is excusable, or accountable only to himself; but in those of the last importance; those which involve his future destiny, to remain unsatisfied, lays him under a charge for which he is amenable to the dread tribunal of Omnipotence. Hence it becomes the duty of us all, to examine and try the orthodoxy of those sentiments we so fondly cherish, and roll as a sweet morsel under our tongues; while we are satisfied with no distinct idea, of the God whom we worship, neither are we able to discover any beauties in the work of Redemption; because we can leave no idea, how an union so mysterious as that of the Godhead can affect the human race. We believe it our duty to worship God, in spirit and truth; but believing him an incomprehensible union of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, our views are eclipsed, and we know not how to address him; we comfort ourselves with reflecting: "Angels have desired to look into him, and have not been able." But this is no excuse for us, nor should we cease to exert every faculty, which God and Nature have given us, to understand the real character of the God whom we adore. He who believes this union to extend so far as to embrace three persons of equal substance, power and glory, and knowing that Jesus Christ possessed a natural body, must believe in an union of three solid substances, divisible as it relates to personality, and indivisible as it relates to God. Who can understand a doctrine so inexplicable as this? or who can believe that in Christ, dwelt all the fullness of the Godhead bodily, if he believes that each of the other persons was the same in substance with himself? Admitting that to be so; it follows, that Christ could not have been the "beginning and ending, the Alpha and Omega;" but was one of three, that created the world, and one of three, to redeem mankind from sin; consequently we are bound to praise God for our creation; but for our redemption, we are to give all our praise to Jesus Christ, who must have been but one of the Trinity and totally unable to do the work of God, which was unquestionably requisite, in the salvation of man; thus having our adoration divided, between our Creator and Redeemer, as two persons, making two Gods.

But as this is an absurdity too great to admit, let us view things, in a more favorable and comprehensive light. Let us place the character of our Saviour in the noblest point of view we are able to conceive, and we shall see how he existed from all eternity; not as Son, but as God. We shall comprehend the work of redemption, and see the effect of divine love; we shall see, that the incarnation of Christ was the only way, in which God could be just, and the justifier of man, and be led thereby to worship the only living and true God, in the person of Jesus Christ; the "resurrection and the life;" We can have no idea of a son from eternity, or in what manner a son can be co-existent with his father; from which we are led to conclude that an union of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost was the immediate effect of incarnation; that the union was in Christ, that he never existed in the character of son, till that time; but was, before the foundation of the world; the Mighty God, who fashioned the rising universe. In the beginning was the word and the word was with God, and the word was God, the word was made flesh, and dwelt amongst us. God then was made flesh, and dwelt amongst us; from which it follows; that Jesus Christ was the only living and true God, and that the life which was in him, and actuated his human or natural body, was God himself, clothed in the flesh, that he might meet the sons of

men in the state, in which they were sunk, by the fall, and give them boldness to the throne of grace. Isaiah 43, 11. he says, "I am the Lord and beside me there is no Saviour," believing this we may discover the greatest beauties, which salvation can unfold to man; we shall be led to reflect on the fall, and see the only hope set before us. When the curse of sin was pronounced upon us, we were exiles from the presence of our God, and like orphans we had none to assist us; nor was this an event which Omnipotent wisdom had not discovered. Being supreme in knowledge; he foreknew that man would feel and subject himself to a broken law; and even at the moment of his creation, provided the means of his escape, from the penalties attached to his crime; which was to be, by Jesus Christ coming in the flesh; in that sense making the Saviour co-existent with the Creator, and with him, at the foundation of the world; in the same manner, as anticipating the character he was to assume, to complete his mighty undertaking. When the fulness of time was come he took upon himself this pre-anticipated character, which was human nature, meeting us in our exiled state, and satisfying, and proving, the justice of a broken law; by making himself obedient to the same; and canceling the difference, between perfection and sin, without ever departing as man, from those intentions, which as God he ordained to be a part, of the great scheme; before assuming that humanity, in which he acted, and which he afterwards glorified, that he might exalt to glory and incorporate with himself, all who should call upon his name. As also in Isaiah XLV, 4, "as for the Redeemer the Lord of Hosts is his name." Consequently not to be considered as Son of God in any other light than as his humanity was the second character in which he condescended to speak to, and direct mankind; emanating or proceeding immediately from the first, possessing every quality and attribute of God; without any other person as first, second or equal, with himself.

FORDYCE.

From the Trenton Federalist.

DEPARTED this Life, at Burlington, N. J. on Saturday morning, the 28th of November, in the 66th year of her Age, Mrs. MARY BLOOMFIELD, wife of General Joseph Bloomfield, late governor of New Jersey. On Monday afternoon, her relatives and numerous acquaintance attended to her grave the remains of their lamented friend, and testified to her worth by the tears that flowed for her loss. The various and extended affection that embalms the memory of the deceased, would publicly express its grateful admiration of the Christian example of her life, and soothe the sorrows of the poor, by acknowledging in their name the bereavement they

have suffered in her death. An afflicted husband mourns the loss of a faithful and affectionate companion, & those who knew her best, will best remember and most revere, the many virtues which adorned her character as the mother of adopted children and the substantial Christian friend, tenderly sympathising with the afflicted, warmly interested in the plans of enlarged benevolence, and ever administering some kind assistance to the indigent around her. In all her charity there was meekness that feared to be observed, and humility that disowned commendation; for it was the charity of a Christian, who penitently confessed she was but an unprofitable servant. During the last years of her life, she scarcely enjoyed a days relief from distressing pain, but the chastening hand which afflicted her, in the calmness of Christian hope, and as if the peace of Heaven were anticipated, she sweetly fell asleep in Jesus.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the college of New Jersey, on the 25th ult. it was

"Resolved, 1. That after September, 1819, no student shall be admitted into the Freshman or lowest class in this college, unless he be accurately acquainted with the Grammar, including prosody, of both the Greek and Latin tongues, unless he be master of Cæsar's Commentaries, Sallust, select parts of Ovid's Metamorphoses, Virgil, the Orations of Cicero contained in the volume in usum delphicum, the Evangelists of the Greek Testament, Murphy's Lucian or Dalzell's Collectanea Græca Minora, the three first books of Xenophon's Cyropædia; and of Mair's or Clark's Introduction to the Making of Latin. And unless he be well acquainted with Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography.

"2. No student shall be admitted to an advanced standing unless he be found on examination to be equal to the class for which he is a candidate."

Extract from the Minutes,
P. LINDSLEY, Clerk.
Princeton, Dec. 1, 1818.

N. B. The Catechism of the Church to which the candidate belongs is also required as a qualification for admission.

Editors of Newspapers friendly to the College are requested to give the above an insertion in their papers.

LATEST FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The Democratic Press of Dec. 2, says, "Letters have been received from Buenos Ayres, which state, that a conspiracy had been discovered against the present supreme director Puerrydon. The conspirators proposed to seize on his person when passing from the city to his country seat, and ship him out of the country. The discovery was made three days before the plan was to have been put in execution. The conspirators were seized the same night, in bed, and conveyed to prison. Amongst the conspirators are mentioned Aguirre, Arismendi, and a number of the most respectable citizens of Buenos Ayres."

From the Buffalo Journl, Dec 1.

"Murder will out."—Our readers will probably recollect seeing an account published a few weeks since, of the skeleton of a man supposed to have been murdered, having been discovered in opening a new road not far from Geneva. The person said to have been murdered was said to be a gentleman from New Jersey, who was travelling into this country with a considerable sum of money, about 9 years since. He put up at a publick house in Gorham, in Ontario county, and his friends were never able to obtain any account of him afterwards. The circumstance created considerable excitement in the neighbourhood at the time, but as no clue appeared which could lead to a development of the mystery, it had long since subsided, and the circumstance was almost entirely forgotten. The finding of the skeleton, however, led to an enquiry which resulted, we understand, in a discovery of the transaction, and of the person who perpetrated the act. A man by the name of Mentor, who kept the tavern at the time that the gentleman disappeared, is ascertained to have been the perpetrator. Mentor, who removed to Canada soon after the murder, left a son in Gorham, who, after the skeleton was found, made the shocking discovery, that his father was the murderer!—After residing several years in Canada, Mentor removed from thence to Ohio, and settled on the west branch of the Chagrin river. After the discovery, a requisition was made on the executive of Ohio, by Gov. Clinton, for Mentor, and a messenger despatched to arrest him, who passed thro' this village on Saturday, on his return, with the unhappy wretch in his custody.

Two men and a lad passing in a boat near a Rutland, Vermont, were upset, and the lad drowned. The men, unable to swim held to the boat, and were relieved by a woman in the neighbourhood, who took a boat and went to them, though she had never before navigated a boat. Her name was Luther, and she is worthy of praise for her courage and enterprise.

The proposition of Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, respecting Florida, it will be seen by the account of proceedings in the Senate, has been withdrawn, and a motion substituted, requesting from the Executive information respecting the state of the pending aegociation with Spain. It has been currently reported, that a correspondence has been for some time going on between Mr. Secretary Adams and Don Luis de Onis, which has not led to any satisfactory result. Whether this impression be correct or not, we shall probably soon know. It were much to be wished that the territory of Florida, useless to Spain, and from its peculiar situation, the subject of interminable perplexity to us whilst in her possession, should be amicably ceded to the United States, to whose possession nature and political events have equally consigned it at no distant date. We yet hope, and hope it with the more sincerity as our policy and good will with all the world, that it will be an amicable compromise.—Nat. Int.

Commodore Taylor Acquitted.

The Baltimore American of Tuesday says, "the point of Law under discussion for several days past, was yesterday morning decided by the Court in favor of Commodore Taylor. The examination of witnesses continued throughout the day."

Steam-Boat from Buffalo to Mackinaw.

We have understood, that the Steam-boat Walk-in-the-Water, which has been running on Lake Erie, during the late summer, will in the ensuing season, extend her trips from Detroit to Michillimackinac, and that preparations are now making for that purpose.

The following very extraordinary case of hydrophobia is given in the Petersburg Intelligencer.

"One of the most singular cases of hydrophobia is mentioned in a German publication, on this disease, by a Mr. Christian Augustus Struve.

A gentleman, after having killed a mad dog with his sword, thoughtlessly returned it into the scabbard. Bight pears after this circumstance, having a quarrel with two gentlemen, he wounded them both with the same sword. The wounds were considerable; and soon healed, as is frequently the case with those occasioned by the bite of a mad dog; but again, opened, after the lapse of three years, when the unfortunate men were seized with hydrophobia and died."

LOTTERY FRAUD.

The issue of the trial of Mr. Baldwin, of the New-York Republican Chronicle, for a libel on the management of the Medical Science Lottery, as we have already stated, has confirmed all his allegations; and the authors of the fraud stand convicted and disgraced in the eyes of their

countrymen: When we recollect the great rage which prevails for lotteries, and the opportunities which they afford, when in dishonest hands, of robbing the community, we think Mr. Baldwin will receive the thanks of the country for the persevering intrepidity with which he has developed these nefarious transactions. If lotteries be deemed necessary at all in the present state of society, for goodness sake, let them be committed to the care of honorable and upright men. In their best form they are nothing more or less than a species of legalized gambling.

It gives us satisfaction, while on this subject, to be able to say, that the grand Internal Improvement Lottery of this state, from its first class down to its sixth, now nearly closed, has been conducted with that scrupulous honor and fairness, and its prizes paid with such unusual promptitude, as to assure to its managers the most unlimited confidence.—Philad. Paper.

Patriots vs. Old Spain.—We understand the Buenos Ayrean privateer Constitution, arrived below from off Cadiz, has brought in \$390,000 in SPECIE.

MARRIED.—In Middleton, (Monmouth,) Gaffer Thomas Tilton, in the 76th year of his age, to Miss Mary Lucar, in her 13th year. She is the daughter of Thomas Tilton's former wife; so that this husband and wife were at least half grand-father and half grand daughter. At the same time, John Lucar, the brother of the infant bride, to his half aunt, Katy Clinton, widow, daughter of Thomas Tilton bride-groom.—Quere, if both the above pairs should be blessed with issue, how would genealogical readers rank them in the degrees of affinity?

MARRIED.
In Hopewell, on the 9th instant, by Hosea Sneathen, Esq. Mr. Thomas Layton to Miss Charlotte Shaw, both of Deerfield.

ATTENTION!
THE names of the Officers of the Second Regiment, (Cumberland Brigade,) who have been delinquent in Military duty, through the year, and of the non-commissioned officers who were absent at the Colonel's drill, will be returned to the Brigade Board on Monday, the 21st inst. when excuses will be heard.

O. K. Freeman, Adjutant.
December 15, 1818.

Those Non-Commissioned officers, who hold certificates from the Adjutant of the Second Regiment, will receive the compensation allowed them by law, on calling upon the Battalion Paymasters before the meeting of the Brigade Board, as by the act it will not be payable after that time.

**TO BE SOLD,
At Public Vendue,**

ON Fourth Day, (Wednesday) the 16th inst. at the late Dwelling House of DAVID IRELAN, deceased, in Hopewell, near Bridgeton; The greater part of the Personal Estate of said deceased—Consisting of Horses, 2 Plantation Wagons, 1 Light Wagon, 1 Cart, Fat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Ploughs and Harrows, and a variety of other implements of husbandry. Also a quantity of Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat, Oats by the bushel, Corn, Hay, Beds and Bedding, and all the Household goods, and Kitchen Furniture of said deceased.

ALSO, one half of the Sloop HOPEWELL, and a variety of other articles not mentioned.—Vendue to begin at 9 o'clock A. M. on said day, and to be continued until all is sold.

Conditions made known and attendance given by
EBENEZER DAVIS,
Acting Executor.
Dec. 14, 1818.

**FOR SALE,
A PLANTATION,**

SITUATE in the township of Upper Alloway's Creek, adjoining lands of Myzeal English, John Richer, and John Parris, within half a mile of the road leading from Bridgeton to Philadelphia, and to contain nearly sixty acres of tillable Land in five fields, and under cedar fence; eight acres of Meadow in three lots; five acres of Herd Grass, and the rest Swamps; and a quantity of well timbered Woodland.—ALSO, A Young Apple Orchard, in a Lot of three acres; and a good room 18 by 20, with a cellar under it; and a good frame Kitchen nearly new, with a partition thro' it; and a good Well of water near the door. Also, a good Barn and Waggon House. For terms, inquire of

William Murphy,
Living on the Premises,
December 15, 1818.

Cape-May Orphans' Court.
TERM OF FEBRUARY, 1819.
Present—Elijah Townsend, Ephraim Hildreth, Isaac Smith and others, Esquires, Judges.

ORDERED, on application of Joseph Goff, Esq. in behalf of Moses Williams, Executor of the last will and testament of Moses Williams deceased, that the creditors of the estate of said deceased, bring in their debts, demands, and claims, against the same on or before the last Tuesday in May, 1819, or the said creditors, shall be forever barred of an action therefor, against said Executor. The said Moses Williams, giving notice of this order by setting up Copies thereof in five of the most public places in the County of Cape May; for the space of two months. And also advertising the same for the like space, in one of the newspapers printed in this State.

From the Minutes of said Court,
JEIU TOWNSEND, CLK.
December 15th, 1818—2m.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled...

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known...

On the first Monday in January next for the sale of

Townships No. 46 to 52 inclusive and fractional township 53

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

Townships 48 to 55 inclusive, in ranges 14 & 25

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

Townships 51 to 54 inclusive, in ranges 11 & 21

excepting the lands which have been, or may be, reserved by law...

Each sale shall continue open as long as may be necessary to offer the lands for sale...

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 17th day of July...

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States...

July 27, 1818—tM

A Map of the above Lands may be had (previous to the sales) at the General Land Office...

JOHN GARDINER, Chief Clerk in the General Land Office.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled...

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, president of the United States, do hereby declare and make known...

At St. Louis, in the said territory, on the first Monday in August, October, December, February and April next...

At the seat of justice for Howard County, in the said Territory, on the first Monday in September and November next...

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

JAMES MONROE, President of the United States.

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers of Newspapers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the United States...

NOTICE. We the subscribers, Commissioners appointed by Elijah Townsend...

Aaron Leaming, Ephraim Hildreth, Joshua Hildreth.

November 9th, 1818

BLANKS FOR SALE At the Office of the Whig.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress passed on the third day of March, 1815, entitled...

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known...

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

Townships number'd 9 to 16 inclusive in range 5

except such lands as have been reserved by law for the support of schools...

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the 17th day of July...

JAMES MONROE, President of the United States.

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the United States...

Old Establishment. THE Manufacturing Establishment in Bridgeton is still continued in operation...

JAMES MONROE, President of the United States.

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

July 27, 1818—tM

A Map of the above Lands may be had (previous to the sales) at the General Land Office...

JOHN GARDINER, Chief Clerk in the General Land Office.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled...

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, president of the United States, do hereby declare and make known...

At St. Louis, in the said territory, on the first Monday in August, October, December, February and April next...

At the seat of justice for Howard County, in the said Territory, on the first Monday in September and November next...

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

JAMES MONROE, President of the United States.

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers of Newspapers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the United States...

NOTICE. We the subscribers, Commissioners appointed by Elijah Townsend...

Aaron Leaming, Ephraim Hildreth, Joshua Hildreth.

November 9th, 1818

BLANKS FOR SALE At the Office of the Whig.

Treasury Department, Washington, April 10th, 1818. Notice is hereby Given

TO THE Proprietors of the old six per cent Stock, that the last payment on account of the Principal and interest of the said Stock will become due on the 1st of October next...

It is further made known for the information of the Proprietors of said old six per cent Stock residing in foreign parts...

Wm. H. Crawford, Secretary of Treasury

To all whom it may concern. NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 8th day of June last...

Benoni Mancey, Leesburg, July 20th, 1818—t

WOOLEN MANUFACTORY. THE Subscribers having taken the large and commodious Distillery of John Wood...

Stoc Creek Factory. The Machinery will be in complete operation on or before the first day of May next...

John S. Wood, John E. Jeffers.

N. B. THE Subscriber having been engaged in the Manufacturing business for fifteen years past...

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

JUST PUBLISHED And for sale at the Office of the Whig, A VOCABULARY AND FAMILIAR PHRASES, IN FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

Calculated for the Use of Beginners. BY E. FRIEDERICI. Price 25 cents.

Bridgeton, August 31.

WAR DEPARTMENT. PENSION OFFICE, March 26, 1818. Rules and regulations for substantiating claims to pensions...

Approved, J. C. CALHOUN.

Orchard Grass Seed OF AN EXCELLENT QUALITY. For sale by Richard Wood.

FOR SALE, The entire Works of Robert Burns; IN 4 VOLUMES.—Price \$5 50.

Enquire at the Office of the Washington Whig, November 2d, 1818—t

Three Dollars Reward. LOST from Felix Point Landing, on Stoc Creek in the township of Greenwich...

Charles Bonham, At Shiloe, or Thomas E. Hunt, At Starhen's Neck. November 30, 1818.

MASONIC ALMANACKS For 1818, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



OF MOST DISEASES TO WHICH THE HUMAN BODY IS LIABLE. Prepared only by the Sole Proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

OR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON WHIG, BURGESS' ROW, N. J.

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

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

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

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

DR. DYOTT'S Anti-Bilious Pills. For the Prevention and Cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers. Large boxes, 59 Cents—Small do. 25 Cts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 day 11, 1818.

PURSUANT to the last Will and testament of Azariah More, Esq., deceased, will be sold, at Public Vendue, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 21st day of December ensuing...

Vendue to begin at one o'clock, P. M. when the conditions will be made known and attendance given, by LEWIS MORE, JOHN MORE, Executors.

October 19, 1818—3t

FULLING & DYEING. THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that noted stand for the above business...

All orders and directions will be punctually attended to. Peter T. Whitak & Co. July 20th, 1818.

NOTICE. Wood-Cutters and Carters WANTED, Apply to John Compton, Dividing Creek, or Ichabod Compton, Maurice Town. November 30, 1818.

Six Cents Reward. RAN AWAY from the Subscriber on the 29th of October last, JOHN THOMPSON, an indentured apprentice to the farming business...

William Davis, Bacon's Neck, Nov. 25th, 1818.

FOR SALE, A Valuable Farm and Tavern Stand,

SITUATE in the township of Fairfield, on the Main Road from Bridgeton to Bucksbluff; about four and a half miles from the latter place.

Farm consists of 220 acres, thirty-five of which is cleared land, thirty-five timbered, and the remainder bush land, and valuable Swamp...

Abraham Garrison, November 16, 1818—t

BOARD.

FIVE or six gentlemen can be accommodated with suitable BOARD and LODGING, at the Bee-Hive Inn.

John Newkirk, Laurel Hill, Nov. 16, 1818.

Six Cents Reward. RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 2d of November, AARON FITHIAN, an indentured apprentice to the Farming Business...

Elijah D. Riley, November 16, 1818—3t

Extract from the National Intelligencer. WE are requested to state for the information of those concerned, that pension rolls are made and transmitted to the several Pension Agents...

THE Public is hereby forewarned against harboring or employing Margaret Johnson, in the 17th year of her age, and James Johnson, aged 14, or either of them, Coloured Children...

James Jonson, November 30, 1818

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given, THAT we have made application to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland...

James Clark, his Mark & Seeds, Cumberland, November 30th, 1818—3t

PUBLIC SALE. IN Pursuance of an Order of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cumberland, N. J. will be sold the 31st day of December ensuing...

A Lot of Land, Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining lands of Benjamin Ackley, Catharine Shaw and Jonathan Burden...

Jonathan Dailas, Stephen Willis, Executors. November 30, 1818—ts

Tobacco, Snuff, and Segars. BUCK & FITHIAN Have lately laid in a stock of

Plug, Fine Pigtail, & Virginia Twist TOBACCO, 1st quality. Spanish and American SEGARS. Maccouba, Rappee, and Scotch SNUFFS.

Snuff Boxes, and Tonca Beans. N. B. BUCK & FITHIAN, having added to their extensive Assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye-Staffs, &c.

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

B. & F.'s time being entirely devoted to this business, no attention shall be wanting on their part to entitle them to the patronage of the public. Bridgeton, November 23, 1818.

FOR SALE, 127 Acres of Wood Land, SITUATE within half a mile of Hoffman's Mill, in the township of Maurice River...

Benjamin B. Cooper, November 30, 1818—4t