Washington Whig.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1818.

PER ANNUM.

THE WHIC

IS PUBLISHED

Fvery Tuesday, at Pwo 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.

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Advertisements will be inserted at the usual

LINS OF THE UNION. BY AUTHORITY.

RESOLUTION, declaring the admission of the State of Illinois into the Union.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, whereas, in pursuance of an act of Con-- passed on the eighteenth day of A ril, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled An act to enable the people of the Illinois Territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union. states," the people of said territory did, on the twenty-sixth day of August, in the present year, by a convention called for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and state government, which constitution and state government, so formed, is republican, and in conformity to the principles of the articles of compact be-tween the original states, and the people and states in the territory northwest of the river Ohio, passed on the thirteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty seven: Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the State of Illinois shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the origi-

nal states, in all respects whatever,
H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senrte, pro empore. December 3rd, 1818—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to provide for the removal of the Library of Congress to the north wing of the

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the joint Library committee of Congress be, & they are hereby, authorized to cause suitable apartments, in the North Wing of the Capitol to be fitted up and furnished for the temporary reception of the Library of Congress, and to cause the said Libruy to be removed to, and placed in, the

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to settle the accounts of the expenditures which may be incurred under this act; and that the amount so settled be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That

the sum of two thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to the further purchase of books for the said Li-

H. CLAY Speaker of the House of Represntatives. JOHN GAILLARD, Ptesident of the Senate, pro tempore

December 3, 1818.—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to increase the number of Clerks in the Department of War.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Secretary of the Department of War be, & he is hereby, authorized and empowered to employ an additional number of Clerks in his Department, not exceeding twelve, and that the sum of trealise thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for their compensation, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not other wise appropriated. This act to continue in force for one year, and no longer. H. CIAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro dempore-December 5, 1818.—Approved.

JAMES MONHOE.

RESOLUTION, authorizing the transmission of

certain Documents free of postage Resolved by the Senate and Liouse of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Members of Congress, the Delegates from territories, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, be; and they are hereby, authorized to transmit, free of postage, to any

post-office within the United States or the territories thereof, any Documents, which have been, or may be, commu icated o either House of Congress, during the pre-sent session, by the President of the Unite of States or either of the Heads of Departments, and printed for the use of Con-

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD. President of the Senate, protempore Decemger 5, 1818. - Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

Sheriff's Sales.

Y virtue of a Writ of Pieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendie, on Tuesday, the twenty second day of December next, between the lours of 12 and 5 o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumber and, at the Inn of Philip Souther in Blumberian.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the cown hip of Parity, said to contain sixty acres more or less, joins lands of Jacob Ridgway and others. Also a House and Lor, situate in the township of Millville, let conians one fourth of an acre more or less, joins lands 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 to be one excention at the suit of Isai b Dunlap, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheaff

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, to-gether with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Abel Smith, and taken nexecution 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 or Hopewell, and vicinity of Bridgeton, Lot contains three fourths of ty of Bridgeton, Lot contains three fourths of an acre more or less, joins lands of David Lupton, and others, together with all the lands of the defendant—Seized as the property of Michael Alkire, and taken mexecution at the suit of Nathan Cooper, Joseph Roger and Isaac Hul-ing, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place. A House and Lot,

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

DAN SIMKINS. Sheriff. At the same time and place, A House and Lot,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, and in the village of Port Elizabeth; Lot contains one fourth of an acres 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.

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 ascer taining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the Treaty with the Creek Indians and for other purposes," the Pre-sident of the United States is authorised to cause the lands acquired by the said Freaty to be offered for sale when survey

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

At Cahaba, on the 3d Monday in March pext. for the sale of

Town'p num'd 12 in ranges 18 19 20 17 & 18 10 11 12 1 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 19 20 18 17 19 10 11 16 17 18

At St. Stephens, on the second Monday in April pext, for the sale of

10. April dext, for the safe of Town'ps num'd 5 6 7 8 17 18 19 20 in range 4 17 18 19 20 3 17 18 2 17 1

At Cahaha on the first Monday in May next, for the sale of Township numbered 12 in ranges 9 10

7 8 9 10 11 7 8 9 10 11 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 of-fered for sale in regular and numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township and range, and con-tinue three weeks and no longer.

Given or der my hand, at the city of Washington, the 24th of Novem-

ber, 1818.

JAMES MONROE.

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

> BUANKS FORSALE

At the Office of the Whig.

Fall Goods.

STRATION & BUCK

Have Just Received;

A Large Supply of FALL and WIN TER 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, Veivets and Cords,

Coatings, Lion Skins,

Habit and Pelisse Cloths, Coverlid Warp, Bombazettes, Black Bombazines,

Calicoes, Domestic Muslins & Plaids,

Bed Tickings, Carlile Ginghams, Stockings and Gloves, Waterloo Shawls. Cotton and Silk do. Ribbands assorted. Silk nd Cotton Hkfs.

Cambric & Fancy Muslins Umbrellas, &c. &c.

TOGETHER

With a General Assortment of Graceries, Hard-Ware, Chins, 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 listance from mavigation, will be supplied listance from navigation, will vholesale 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 surwill commence on the first Monday in

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

The Lottery for Military Bounty Lands on the rivers St. Francis and Arkanses will not be ready for several months-Soldiers who wish to have have Lands may retain their notifications t

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 pay

Nov. 30, 1818-tJ SAMUEL CARMAN,

From New-York,

PESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the inhabitants of Bridgeton, that he has commenced a ROOT and SHOE Ma utactory for Ladies and Gentlemen,

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

WANTED-Two Journeymen, good work en; apply as above. November 39, 1818.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Oriflans' Court of the county of Cumberland will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendre; 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 Situate in the township of Fairfield on the main road leading to Greenwich, formerly occupied by Erben Dixon, near what is called the Old Fairm Landing.—The Lot contains about three Acres:—ALSO, the undivided third part of a LOT OF CEDAR SWAMP, situate in Buckshootum; containing 4 Acres.—Late the property of Erben Dixon, deceased. Conditions at sale by MATTHIAS BURCH.

November 30, 1912.

November 30, 1818.

Course of Exchange. COMPARED WEEKLY.

Bank A otes at Par in Philadelphia.

BOSTON Notes, NEW YORK. City Bank Notes.

NE V JERSEY. Notes of the State Bank of Jew-Brunswick, of New Brunswick, Trenton Bank, State Bank at Trenton, Mount Holly, Cam den, and Cumberland.

PENNSYLVANIA. Notes of the Farmer FERNSYLVANIA. Notes of the Farmers Bank at Lancaster, Easton, Germantown, Northampton and Susgehannah. Bridge Company at Columbia, Farmers Bank at Hulmville, and Harrisburg, Montgomery County Bank at Norviston, Newhope Bridge Company, Delaware County at Chester, Chester Com. at West Chester.

ter.

DELAWARE. Notes of the Bank of Delaware

Bank Notes at a Discount.

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

PEN NSYLVANIA NOTES.

Reading, 23 per cent discount.

Lancaster Trading Company, 23 do
Silver Lake, 23 do
Little York and Cha bersburg, 3 do
Gettysburg, 3 do Green Castle, 15 do.
Pennsylvania Agricultural and Manufacturin
Jompany at Carlisle, 40 do
Marietta, no sales.

Marietta, no sales.
Union Bank of Pennsylvania, no sales.
Northumberland, Union, and Columbia Ban Other banks of Pa. generally, 10 do

DELAWARE NOTES. Commercial Bank of Delaware, 8 do Branch of do at Milford, 8 do Branch of do at Milford, 8 do Wilmington and Brandywine, 30 do Farmers' Bank at Dover 5½ do Branches Wilmington, 8 do. & New Castle 8 do. Georgetown, 10 do Laurel Bank 12½ do

MARYLAND NOTES.

Baltimore, If do Annapolis and Branches, 2 a 2½ do Snowhill, no sale Elkinton 30 do Havre de Grace, 3 do Sumberland Bank of Allegheny, 6 do Somerset and Worcester, no sales Bank of Somerset, Princess Ann, do

. COLUMBIA DISTRICT. Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria otes, 2 do

VIRGINIA NOTES.

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

KENTUCKY NOTES Bank of Kentucky at Frankford and branches enerally 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 Chllicothe 7 do I. H. Piatt & Co Cinciunati 44 do Marietta 6 a 7 Stubenville 6 a 7 Muskingham 6 a 7 New chartered banks 8 a 10 do Unchartered, no purchasers.

NORTH CAROLINA State Bank, Rale gh & branches 2½ do Newbern and Cape Fear 4 do S. Carolina; 2, do Georgia 2½ do Spanish Dollars 3 per cent advance.

A Family Book. THIS DAY IS PUBLISRED, By A. FINLEY,

N. E. cooner of Chesnut and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia, Price S1.

The Nurse's Guide; Or Family Asistant, and companion for the Sick Chamber;

CONTAINING

Friendly Cautions to those who are in Health; with ample directions to Nurses, and others, who attend she Sick, Women in Childbed, Sec. By Robert Wallace Johnson, M. D. Second improve

CONTENTS.

Chapter 1. Of our persons. 2d. of our Dress. 3d of our Diet in a State of Health. 4th. Directions to Nurses. 5th of Things to be esserved relating to the Sick Chamber. 6th; concerning the Bed, and Shifting the Patient. 7th copious discountered in the Sick Chamber. rections 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 Hos-ALSO.

A series of Engravings, explaining the Course of the Nerves, with an address to Young Physi-cians on the Study of the Nerves—nine 4 to cians on the Study of the Aerves—nine 4 to.
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

And, a third Improved Edition of Mayo's An. ient Geography sacred and profine. \$1.50. Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1818. Either of the above Publications

may be had on application at the office of the Whig. Bridgeton, Doember 7, 1818.

On South American Affairs. DOCUMENTS:

Referred to in the Presidents Message at the commencement of the second session of the Fifteenth Congress.

Mr. Rodney to the Secretury of State. (Concluded.)

The British government has, through their official agents, entered into commer-cial stipulations with general Artigas at the chief of the Orientals, on the subject of their trade with the castern shore. A Appendix K.

The government of Buenos Ayres have a confidential person in Europe, soliciting from England, and other powers, it is said, assistance of every kind, and a recognition of their independence. England has a consul, who, with the naval commander on that station, appeared to conduct the confidential affairs of the British cabinet with the government of Buchos Ayres.

What effects the victory of Mainu will-produce abroad, it would be hazardous in me to conjecture. Whether, like the capture of Burgoyne, it will procure for the United Provinces foreign alliances I cannot pretend to say.

From a source which is entitled to cree dit, I was informed that the raising and embarkation of Osorio's army in Pern was not accomplished without serious difficulties. Alternate force and persuasion were used to collect them, and nothing but the name, character, and promises of their general, could have induced them to go on board of the vessels prepared for the purpose, at the port of Callo. Some of them were actually in a state of mutiny, notwithstanding they were told they would be received with open arms by their breth-

The forces finally embarked, agreeably to an account furnished by a gentleman of undoubted veracity on the spot, consisted of the following troops:

1 company of artilery 70 1 do sappers and miners Regiment of Brugos 900 Do of San Carlos infantry 907 Do of Arequipa 1000 Arequipa dragoons 260

\$262 This army was composed of all the regular soldiers they could spare from Lima, who were unted in Taleaguna, to the roy-al forces left in Chili. By the battle of Maipu it has ceased to exist. The proba-ble effects in Peru, and other parts of South America, may be conjectured, but cannot be affirmed. The same gentleman who has been mentioned, and who is con-versant in Peruvian offsite assets. versant in Peruvian affairs, apprehended

that important changes would result.
I cannot conclude this paper, without drawing your attention to a rapid survey. of the reforms and improvement in the province of Buenos Ayres, produced by the revolution, and its influence in knowledge,

The effects of the revolution are visible

society, and manners.

in the changes produced in the state of so-ciety. The difference in the freedom of acting and thinking, which preceded the revolution, must necessarily be great. The freedom of commerce must have given a spring to exertions of native enterprize and intelligence, while the active scenes of war and politicks, for the last ten years, have awakened the genius of the esunity, which had so long slumbered. The gene-ration now on the stage may almost be said to have been reared under a new order of things. The common stock of ideas among the people has been greatly augmented, the natural consequence of the important political events which daily transpire, and in which every man, like the citizen of Athens, feels an interest. The newspapers are every where circulated, together with the manifestoes of the government; which is obliged to court the approbation of pullick opinion on all measures of mon-It is not very unusual for the same coun. tryman, who; a few years ago, never trou-bled himself about any thing beyond the narrow circle of his domestick concerns to purchase a newspaper on coming to town, as a matter of course, and, if unable to read, to request the first one he meets to do him that favour. The country curates are, moreover enjoined to read the news-papers and manifestoes regularly to their flocks. The spirit of improvement may be seen in every thing. Even some of the se who are under the influence of strong rewho are under the revolution, frequently judices against the revolution, frequently remark the changes for the better which have taken place. Their habits, manners, dress, and mode of living, have been improved by intercourse with strangers, and the free introduction of foreign customs, particularly English, American and French: Great prejudices prevail against whatever is Spanish. It is even offensive to them to be called by this name: they prefer to be identified with the aborigines of the country. The appellation which they have assumed, and in which they take a pride, is that of South Americans.

A powerful stimulus must necessarily have been given to their industry, by two important circumstances; diminution in prices of foreign merchandise, and algreat increase in value of the products ; country, with the consequent rise of pro-

of wheat is notifess than 50 bushels per acre in good seasons.

in writing, of universal toleration. Some members of congress are strongly in favor of it, but the ignorant and superstitions five other schools, exclusively for the be-part of the people, together with the regu-nefit of the poor, and under the charge of lar clergy, would not be satisfied with such among the better informed classes is such as to secure a virtual toleration for the present. Besides, from the circumstance which a portion of the tithes has been late of there being no sects in the country, ly set apart. It is rare to meet with a box of there being no sects in the progress of ten or twelve years or age, in the such a provision may wait the progress of ten or twelve years or age, in the such a provision may wait the progress of ten or twelve years or age, in the such as the scholars thus instructions are free, on all matters of a general abstract nature, although ed, many have private tutors. In additional liberty of the press is circumscribed in tion to all this, I must not omit to mensome degree with respect to strictures on tion the military academies supported by publick measures and men, and the esta- the government of Buenos Ayres and Tublished religion; but there is neither inquisition nor previous license. They acknow- number of cadets. ledge the pope as a spiritual head merely. and do not think him entitled to any authouty to interfere in their temporal con- til the time arrives for effecting a re-Spain against the colonists, which may be

produced little or no sensation.

The number of monks and nuus never were very great in Buenos Ayres, when, compared with other portions of the Spanish dominions. They have diminished since the revolution. There was at one time a positive law passed, forbidding any one to become a monk or a nun; but they were obliged to repeal it, and it was afterwrrus passed with same modifications. restrictions substituted, aided by publick opinion, have nearly produced the desired effect. Few of the youth of the country apply themselves to the study of theology, since other occupations, much more tempting to their ambition, have been opened to their choice. Formerly, the priesthood was the chief aim of young men of the best fan ilies, who were desirous of distinction; as, in fact, it constituted almost the only profession, to which those who had received a liberal education could devote themselves: which will readily account for the circumstance of so many I the secular clergy directing their attention, at present, almost exclusive to politicks. The regular clergy, who are not permitted by the nature of their profession, to take part in the business of the world, or to hold secular offices, are many of them Europeans; but those of them who are natives, take the same lively interest

They have gone cautiously to work in reforms in the different branches of their municipal laws, and the administration of them. The number of offices has been considerably diminished, and responsibility randered more direct and severe.

The judiciary system has undergone many improvements, and nearly all the leading features of the law, which did not harmonize with the principles of free government, have been expunged; though some of the former evils still remain. The barbarous impositions on the Aborigines have been abolished. The odious alcavalla, and other obnazious taxes, modified so as to be no longer vexatious--slavery and slave trade forbidden in future-and all of primogeniture is also expunged from their system. In the provisional statute. as has already been stated, nearly all the principles of free representative govern ment are recognised, accompanied, it is fess their intention to do away, on fi settlement of the government—a confir-mation anxiously desired by all classes of inhabitants. The example of France has warned them not to attempt too much a first; they have followed the plan of the U. B in the introduction of gradual reforms instead of resorting to violent and sudden innovations and revolutions.

Next to the establishment of their inde pendance by arms, the education of their ynath appears to be the subject of the most anxious interest. They complain, that evety possible impediment was thrown in the way of education previous to the revolution: that, so far from fostering publick institutions for this purpose, several schools were actually prohibited in the capital, and the young men were not without restraint permitted to go abroad for their education. There was a college at Cordova, at which those destined for the bar, or the priesthood, completed their studies, upon the ancient monkish principles. Another called San Carlos, (now the Union of the the country, comprised in three large oc-South) had been opened at Buenos Ayres, tavo volumes, considering the inlancy but was afterwards converted into bar- of the typographick art in this part of the world, may be regarded as an undertaing, more extensive, perhaps, than any king of some magnitude. which has been dedicated to learning in this country; and it has lately been fitted up at a very great expense. The school was to have been opened in May or Jane last, on a more modern and liberal plan of discipline and instruction. The library of state is kept in an adjoining building; it occupies a suit of six rooms, and contains nearly twenty thousand volumes: the greater partrare and valuable: it is formed at at it the library of the jesuits, the books collected in the different monaster ries, done one from individuals and an animal proposition for the restoration of herediwas to have been opened in May or June

by reputable persons that the average crop principal towns, supported by their re-of wheat is notices, than 50 business per spective corporations. In Buenos Ayres, hesides an academy, in which are taught On the subject of religion, especially, the higher branches and the college before the change in the publick mind has been mentioned, there are eight publick schools, very great. The catholick faith is established as that of the state; but there are butes about seven thousand dollars annumany advocates, both in conversation and ally; and according to the returns last year, the number of scholars amounted to eight hundred and sixty four. There are would not be satisfied with such the different monasteries; these are sup-while the liberality prevailing plied with books and stationary at the publick expence. There are also Parish schools in the country, for the support of which a portion of the tithes has been latecuman; at which there are a sonsiderable

Rather than disturb the order of society, they will endure with patience, uncerns. His built in favour of the king of gular and constitutional change. Since the election of the present director, none almost regarded as an excommunication, of these munits, before so frequent, have occurred. These tumults have seldom been attended with bloodshed; yet they produce great confusion and disorder and give rise to habits of insubordination at the same time that they are ruinous

to the character of a nation. The vice royalty of Buenos Ayres differed from the rest in one important particular. It contained no nobility, or, if any, very tew. This may be regarded ships Fanny, and Minerea, from Bordeaux as a reyour able circumstance in their so- and Appollon, Captain J. Webb, from Rociety. Another favourable feature, very preessary to the successful administration of their affairs, is the conduct of many individuals who have filled the highest office of state, in descending from that dignified situation to inferior posts, and discharging their duties with alacrity. Thus, we behold general A. Balcarce, who was formerly director, acting as second in command to colonel San Martin Colonal Alvares, also a director at one period, now serving in the staff, under the ehief of that department. General Azcuenega, and general Rondeau, once elected to the chair of state, is at present employed in a minor office. There are others who have occupied the same elevated posts, who have retired to the station of private citizens.

The general capacities of the United Provinces for national defence are also in massing events, with the other classes of important in many respects. The na-the community. inhabitants numerous advantages over an invading army. The case with which their herds of cattle may be driven to distant places, beyond the reach of an enemy, and the rapid movements which the troops of the country can make, from the ample supply of horses and mules, are circumstances of great consequence in a military view. Even the towns not fortified, from the manner in which they are built, and from the construction of their houses, furnish powerful means of defence, as the British army under general Whitlock experienced in their attack on Buenos Ayres.

There are no prohibited books of any kind, all are permitted to circulate freetitles of nobility prohibited, under the pain of the loss of citizenship. The law among them is the new testament in Span-of primogeniture is also expunged from lish. This alone is a prodigious step towards the emancipation of their minds from prejudices. There are several book-stores, whose profits have rapidly increased; a proof that the number of ment are, recognized, occompanied, it is true, with certain drawbacks, for which they protein. There had been a large important of their intention to do away, on final coming daily more familiar to them.

Eight years ago the mechanick art of printing was scarcely known in Buenos Ayres: at present, there are three printing offices, one of them very extensive, containing four presses. The price of printing is notwithstanding, at least three times higher than in the United States: as there is no trade or intercourse with Spain, all school books used in the country, some of them original, are published at Buenos Ayres; the business is therefore, profitable, and rapidly extending. There are many political es-says, which, instead of being inserted in the newspapers, are published in loose sheets: there are also original pamphlets, as well as publications of foreign works. The constitutions of the United States, and of the different states, together with a very good history of one country and f our most important state papers, many are widely circulated. The work of Dean Funes, the venerable historian of

There are three weekly journals or newspapers published in the city, which have, an extensive circulation through the ries, done and from individuals, and an proposition for the restoration of herediannual appropriation by the government. annual appropriation by the government, earn, will be seriously listened to far

perty. Though the grounds in the neigh- and contains works on all subjects and in a moment, by the people. Even the orperty. Though the grounds in the neighbourhood of cities are highly improved, as all the languages of the pelished nations of the state; the people. Even the ordinary language had changed. They speak of the pelished nations of the state; the people, the people, the people of the state; the people of the people This, and similar dogmas, form a part of the education of children, taught at the same time with their catechism. It

is natural, that the passions for free government should be continually increasing. A fact may be mentioned to show the solid advancement they have made, which is that the number of votes taken at their election incleases every year-In becoming liabituated to this peaceful and orderly mode of exercising their nefit of the poor, and under the charge of right of choosing those who are to be invested with authority, the tumultuous and irregular removal, by a kind of general oratory or acclamation, of those who have been chosen, will gradually

cease. I am sensible that, in the course of these statements and remarks, some inaccuracies and errours must have occurred; but they have been unintentional. I have only to add, that the reception of the commissioners at Buenos Ayres, by the chief magistrate, was friendly and flatter-

ing.
From every class they met with a cordial welcome. The people in general appeared to be very much affached to the American character, and to the go vernment and citizens of the United

Should any thing further occur, it shall be made the subject of a future paper. I have the honour to be, with great res-

pect, your most obedient sersant. C. A. RODNEY.

Latest from Calcutta.

We have been favoured, says the Boston Palladium, with Calcutta papers to July 11, brought by Capt. Smith. The French ships Fanny, and Minerva, from Bordeaux theile, nad arrivell, alea, Spanish shin St. Julian, from Cadiz, with Civil and Militarv passengess.

An arrival from Batavia, stated that the British ship Hunter, Capt. Hodges, had been attacked by a number of Malay prows; she captured three of them and heat off the

3chr. Duckling, from Batavia, fell in with a fleet of piratical Mulay boats, wel manned and armed, off Japara, Feb. 28, and fired upon them; but not being able to defend herself, the officers and crew (except one European, who was unfortunately left on board, during the hurry in leav ing the vessel) 12 in number, made their escape in the boat, and notwithstanding they were pursued, succeeded in getting on shore, next morning, near Samarang. The pirates had in company a Schr. they had captured.

Specie to the amount of sicca repuses ,196,803, was imported into Calcutta in

Or the 6th of June, in an attempt to take On the oth of June, in an attempt to take fort Maligaum, the English had 3 officers killed and 2 wounded, and eighty privates killed and wounded. The officers killed were lieut. Katles, lieut. Wilkinson, and capt. Kennedy, the wounded were Maj. Greenhill and Capt. Laride.

A violent hurricane was experienced at Kakadoo, June 15. Windows and doors were burst in, roofs torn off, most of the cotton and other hoate in the river lost, and many persons perished.

Thirteen ships had been taken up to car 3337 troops from India to Coylon. Many of the British troops now it France, are, it is said, to be sent to In-

From the Homer, N Y. Paper.

On the evening of the 6th inst. as Mr Arnold Thomas and his wife, of Cincinatus, N. York, together with Mr. Altitius Burlingham and two young women, Miss Nelly and Miss Miller, were attempting to cross a river, to attend a prayer meeting, on some floating logs with boards thrown across them, the logs parted asunder, and, at once, flet there all through into the river. Mr. Chomas and his wife were drowned. Mr. Burlingham escaped by swimming, and, by his efforts, he relieved the two young women from their perilous situation. One of them had gotten upon a log, whom he seon relieved and brought to the shore. The other, together with Mr. Thomas and his wife, had sunk for the last time; but by his persevering efforts he rescued her also, by winding a stick in her clothes, (which being white, he discovered moving down the stream,) and thereby drawing her to the shore. She was apparently dead, and thus continued for about 10 or 15 minutes when, by means of his exer tions to resuscitate her; signs of life appeared, and she was restored. Mr. Thomas and his wife could not be taken from their watery grave until the people had rallied, and a boat was procured for the purpose, at the distance of half a mile, when all attempts to resuscitate them proved abortive. They have left a rising family of 7 children, thus suddenly become

Bloomfield M'Ilvaine,

BEING ENGAGED IN THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW,

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

Dwelling and Office at No. 74, South 5th Stree Philadelphia, Sep. 28th, 1818-tf

THE WHIC.

BRIDGETON, DECEMBER 22, 1818.

ELIZA'S TOMB.

A DIRGE.

The starless heaven affords no beam. To light me through the gloom,
To where the dark-green nettle bends.
O'er lost Eliza's tomb.
The through its maley in his tree. The thrush sits mutely in his tree, And sleep, to all the world, but me, Has spread his magic pillow.
Peace to thy shade, ill-fated maid;
And happy be thy ren;
And will be seen in fading green,
The turf upon thy breast.

Night's solemi, melancholy gloom Will vanish to the morn;' But to the tenant of the tomb, No dawn will etc cetum! False man! by what insidious art Dal'st thou succeed to wile her How could thy base, inhuman heart Thus pittless begule her? Or, villain! say, didst thou betray Because she loy'd too well? Did not her love thy guilt reprove, And make thy bosom hell?

Her smile was sweet as op'ning dawn-Didst thou that smile o'ercast? No flow'r o fan bloom'd on the lawn— Didst thou that blossom blast? hen still to love mayst thou be prone, But none that love return thee; No heart a kindred feeling own, - No maid that will not spurn thee! Then shalt thou tread, with aching heart, The solitary grove; Then shalt thou feel that reckless ill A hopeless-hapless love.

Soft cest thy ashes, ruin'd maid! And at each rising morn,
The pensive bard will seek the shade.
Which hides thy grass-bound urn;
And strew, with pious care, the ground,
With leaves pluck'd from the willow. Which droops in silence where the sun Which droops in stience where the sun-First gilds the lawin's billow. And at the hour, when night's dull pow'r Bids thoughtless mortals sleep, Thy friends will come,—will bless thy tomb And o'er thy ashes weep.*

*I wish I could say, that the circumstance hich occasioned this Dirge, owed its being to which occasioned this Dirge, owed its being to and restoring them, on proof of the fact, fancy, and not to fact. Alas it is not a tale of to the captains with whom the thave conor an ideal tomb that asks the tribute of your considerable discussion in a committee of the dead, forbid me to mention names, but a few tives. The principle of the bill was warm! particulars may not be unacceptable,—may even by defended by Mr. Whitman, and as be useful.

miration, by many a sincere, affectionate, and unvain of beauty, that most transient of nature gifts,-spread their charms to alline and deceived was therefore deemed right and proper to she sought not to engage, and disappoint, their meet them in this matter in a spirit of rerelied with modest confidence, and looked up to been in force in the United States in rehim as her guardian genius, the friend and pro. gard to our own seamen for 23 years, and moter of her welfare, the solone of all her cares, had not been complained of Mr. Clay on moter of her welfare, the solace of all her cares, and the partner of all her joys. In a too unguarded moment,-daughters of Columbia, beware! for what trail child of humanity dare boast of being ever watchful?-in a too unguarded momistrustless confidence, she yielded to the soll-lable, as he conceived it did, to reject it. estations of the polished bazbarian, -who, under He admitted, that a seaman, on account of the mask of love, and the anticipated name of mere caprice, ought not to be experated. husband, softened her heart, hushed her timidi- from an engagement voluntarily entered ty, and deprived her, at once, of honour, and of into; but as it might often happen, that the ty, and deprived her, at once, or innour, and of tyranny of the employer, might justify the happiness. The eye, which, hitherto, had glisten, tracel with apparent large was now avarted with trace, was now avarted with trace, which the engagement, here were the engagement, here were the engagement of the engagement, here were the engagement of the engagement, here were the engagement of the engagement of the engagement. tened with apparent love, was now averted with indifference. The tongue, which had scotled her ears with yows of perpetual regard, was now silent or morose. The hand, to which hope had silent or morose. The hand, to which hope had to have an equal chance for redress of taught her to look for shelter and support, was grievances. Mr. Clay instanced the cases now withdrawn. The marriage day was set; of runaway indented servants, who were El za dressed herself, and endeavored to look by the laws of most, if not of all the states, cheerful; the frie ds were assembled; and the entitled to a hearing upon complaint of ill-brical feast was prepared—but no bridegroom usages and if that could be established ever came! Her base betrayer added insult to against the master, were discharged from injury. Where she sought redress and consolation, she met with the rudest incivility, where to the placed on a worse footing; the expected sympathy the mot will see it. After this debate the committee rose, she expected sympathy, she met with scorn Ho who caused, refused to mitigate her grief. He, who tempted and deceived her, -who swore he loved her, while he wove the snare of ruin, now abandoned her to all the varied misery of her hapless fate. Hapless indeed! Overcome by a sense of her own disgrace, and at the corroding thought of her destroyer's unfeeling furthlessness, -ber heart broke, -and the cold and "narrow house" of death became the dwelling of the young-the beautiful Eliza!

If it be possible that this should meet the eye the alarming acconts of heaven's loudest thunder him be ashamed of the depravity of his heart: astonished at the consequences of his crime. I would drive him to the wretched mansion the painful couch—or the early grave of fallen virtue, to shed the tear of horror and contrition over the victim, whose misplaced affection for him had proved her greatest guilt, and heaviest punishment. Does the reader smile at my warmth?let him blush for the baseness of his fellow-man; that this inconsistency is not confined to the manners of one country; there are to be found in America, those, who can boast of their reneated perjury to the very beings, who deserved heir gratitude and love, yes, those, who can vaunt of discovered an anxiety to discuss it. From destroying innocence, while, smiling, it reled what I have already discovered, I think on their protection, who triumph in their own Gen. Jackson is likely to be subjected to indelible disgrace, and glory in their own ever pretty severe animadversion. He will nal infomy.

He who mider the smile of complacency, til artful counterfeit of fond attention, the welseigned guise of attachment, and the ecemingly sincere protestations of perpetual love, can flat: ter, insinuate, delude, and destroy, is a monater so odious, that language is not possessed of arepithet sufficiently reproachful to distinguish him from the common herd of villains. Tet, strange to observe!—while a pitiless world hoots the blushing, grieved, less-guity female into cheerless solitude, there to pine in secret anguish, unpitied, unconsoled, till the mercital. hand of death consess her from its scorn; lies destroyer is not banished from society; is not shunned by the reputedly virtuous, is even respected in the round of fashion; and caressed in the circles of the gay! If such be the discrimination and justice of the world; is such the inhuman indifference and insipid honour of the fashionable; and if such the negative innocence. and dubious virtue of the volatile; I hope the reader will not hesitate to join me, in the mdignant language of the dying patriarch: " O my "soul! come not thou into their secret, untotheir assembly, mine honour! be not thou unit-Carried North of X

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extract of letters to the Editor, dated Washington, Hec. 12th, 1818. Occupation of Florida.

"In Senate, Mr. Johnson has withdrawn his resolution to authorise the President, under certain circumstances, to take provisional possession of East Florida, and in lieu thereof submitted the fol-

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before Senate, copies of the correspondence between the government of Spain, relative. to the cession of the Floridas to the United States; which has not already been communicated, and which, in his opinion, may be communicated with safety to the public interest." [The consideration of the sunstitute has been postponed four weeks.

Foreign Seamon. A bill providing for the apprehension of

vessels in the ports of the United States,

maginary sorrow which claims your smypathy; tracted for voyages, &c. has undergone ears. Tenderness for the living, and respect for the whole, in the House of Representa-About nine years ago, Eliza was the pride of the village, (a respectable one in the west of Scotland,) and was beheld with esteem and ad
Gen. Smith and Mr. Newton, that regulations, such as were proposed to be adopted designing youth. Unlike those coquettes, who, by the bill, were in force in Great Britain and other maritime countries of Europe, it ove. On the truth and affection of one man she ciprocity, and that such a regulation had the other hand contended, that it mattered not what had been the practice in other countries, it behaved us to examine the principle involved in the bill, without regard to what others had done respecting ment of endearing affection, tender hope, and it; and if it contained any thing objectionthought this particular ought also to be a matter of investigation; the seaman had rights as well as his captain, and he ought further service. He thought that seamen reported progress, asked, and obtained leave to sit again; but by a kind of common consent, the subject has been passed by for the present. Seminole War - Arbuthnot and Ambrister.

Representatives, in which the question, whether that part of the President's Message having relation to the conduct of the war with the Seminole tribe of Indians, and the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, If it be possible that this should meet the eye should be assigned to the military com-of a betrayer of innocence, O that I could borrow mittee, or the committee of foreign refatiods, or whether it should be divided beto speak terror to his guilty soul!-I would bid tween them, &c. several gentlemen took occasion to intimate their sentiments of I would make him tremble at the extent, and be some of the measures of the campaign, and particularly of the conduct of the commanding general in marching into Elorida, capturing the Spanish posts, of St. Marks and the Barancas, and the trial and execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister .- Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, seemed inclined to doubt the correctness of the whole procedure, and evidently condemns Let him also blush !- If not for his own conduct, the General for his treatment of those two unfortunate persons. The nature of the and lament that the corruption of our social question (being one of reference merely) manners, allows one human being to betray the did not, in the opinion of the Speaker, adinnocence, and blast the happiness of another, mit of that latitude of debate which would with impunity. It is the more to be lamented authorise an examination into the merits of the important transactions referred to. This subject will probably, in the course of the session, undergo a scrutiny, and be like to call forth the eloquence and ta-lents of some of those who have already

certainly face none the better for his con.

troversy with Gov. Rabon.

In a desultory debate in the House of

Half-Pay Pensions extended.

bill has passed the House of Repreatives granting half pay pensions, for appointed to report a bill for taking the years, to the widows and orphans of fourth census or enumeration of the inha-a soldiers, who enlisted for 12 and 18 bitants of the United States. Lool the, and of the militia, who died in months after their return home, of diss contracted whilst in the servicetofore those only were entitled to the sion, where the soldier died in the seror on his return home. On the prinle of this there was a short, but animidens as follows in the National Intel-

On the question of ordering the bill to eengrossed for a third reading, a debate Considerable length took places in their country.

This resolution was rejected by a large Selson, of Va. Johnson, of Ky. and Chin-lock very earnestly advocated the bill; apporting it chiefly on the ground that it required not only by humanity, but equal justice, as the objects to be rey equal justice. as the objects to be re-expediency of reducing the army of the gred by the bill were as much entitled to. United States. thel, as the widows and orphans of those to died after their return home, of ams were lavished on objects of compadive insignificance.

The bill was enriestly opposed by Messrs. Smith, of Md. Taylor, Terrell, Sakios, and Livermore, on different jounds; but principally for the reasons hat the government had already gone far mough—much farther than any other werement-in relieving the individual stresses consequent on the war; that, imitting the provision to be proper at all, would be opening the door too wide to seed it to cases of death within four nonths after the return of the soldier to hime; that the expense would be enorous; that feelings of humanity ought t we some limit in public expenditures nd that such feelings, if always obeyed, welld find the whole treasury insufficient; pt it was time to draw some line of limi-

The question on engrossing the bill for hird reading was decided by ayes and quently passed by about the same, or haps rather less, majority.

Military Academy, Cadets.
A bill, directing, that in all application rathersion of Cadets into the Militars hademy at West Point, a preference will be given to the sons of those offic-aid soldiers who were killed in battle. wo died in the military service of the third States, during the late war; and ast a further preference shall be given t abso least able to educate themselved idbest qualified for the military profes n-has undergone considerable debate the House. Messrs. Harrison, John on of Ky. and Southard, advocated the ly suggest themselves, viz. a nation. gard for the sons of those who had fa n in the service of the country, and the tension of the hand of liberality to these the humbler walks of life, whose talent omissed future usefulness in the milita profession, to the exclusion of rich n were able to educate their children hout governmental aid. On the other and it was contended, by Messrs. Smit Md. Strother and Laylor, that the prin the of the bill went to create an odious Istnetion, incompatible with the genius four country,—that it favored a kind of istocracy, which they could not sand of They would leave the matter rest it was, believing that the Secretary at Tar, would undoubtedly always have a gard to those circumstances, in making selections, &c.

Mr. Clay, after saying that he had no eliensions from an Acistocracy of the thought that no practical good result from the measure, moved at the committee rise, in order to get of the subject: the committee acdlingly rose, and were refused leave to agains—thus indicating an indisposither on the subject.

Petitions-Resolves.

has been remarked, that fewer petiis than usual have been presented to esame cannot, however, be said of the plutions, which the members have gight it their, duty to offer. These are rivarious in their objects. I notice onhose of a public nature; or if other we, having a particular relation to our tely presented are the following:

On motion of Mr. J. S. Smith, it was Resolved. That the Secretary of the resury be instructed to lay before the se a statement of the progress that has minade under an act of Congress of the of March, 1817, entitled " An act to tapart, ' and dispose of certain public hids, for the encouragement of the vine he olive;" whether the four townships ax miles square oach, have been laid and reserved for the purpose aforesaid; I whether any agent or agents, acting the French emigrants, have contracted it will die there. said lands, and on what ferms, and Allier such agent or agents are now reng on said land; together with the bler of French emigrants that have be settlements on said reservation, and progress that has been made in the lire of the vine and alive.

Na motion of Mr. Storrs, it was asolved. That the President of the itel States be equested to lay before Hive to the arrest of other proceedings that Capt. Obed Wright, which may the been trunsmitted to any of the Exe-

On motion of Mr. Campbell, it was Resolved, That a select committee be

appointed to report a bill for taking the

Mr. R. Moore offered the following mo

Resolved. That the committee on mili tary affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of granting a bounty in land to the soldiers who enlisted twelve months previous to the late war, and who served out the periods of their chlistments and procured their honorable discharges, and to the heirs and legal representatives of those, having so enlisted, who were killed in hattle or died in the service of

majority.

By Mr. Williams of N. C.

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the

The resolution was, at the instance of the mover, ordered to be laid on the table founds received in service; that the ex- for the present; as he did not wish to press the object, particularly as much larger the United States as authorised by law, is actual number is considerably short of it. This is probably less than one for every thousand souls, and when the extent of frontier, both on the scabourg and inland, together with the great number of post and fortifications, all of which ought, at least, to be taken care of, and the yet restive disposition of some of the Indian tribes, are considered; it really appears to me that the force is not too large, not greater than the exigencies and safety of the country require.

The Militia.

"I hope you will publish from the National Intelligencer, the late returns of the Militia, of the states, received at the War Department. - Those returns you will observe are very deficient, inasmuch as none at all has been received from eight of them. -From what are produced, however, you cannot fail to be struck with the great their population, as ascertained by the last Census. To place this matter in a commanding point of view, I have selected five of the States, having no slave representaas not since been affected by any exaardinary circumstance, from which I tom the following table:

	Membars I. of R.	filitia to ember.
LATE. Militia etumod	Men.	- A A
	No. of in H	Noof
Vew Jersev, 35,169	6	5,861
lennsylvania, 118.018	23	5,130
Ye y York. 112,586	27	4,169
lassachusetts, 70.756	20, .	3,536
onnecticut, 20,573	7	2,930

As it is presumed that New Jersey has ot returned a greater number of Militia man are enrolled in the state, the inference .s unavoidable, that some, at least, of the other states, have not acted fairly in this matter,-It is a circumstance about which New Jersey has a right to complain, as in case of emergency a draft that would call 29 man from the Constituents of a Member from Connecticut, would require 58 from the Constituents of a member from New-Jersey. - Phis cannot be right, -it ought to be remedied.

Washingtrn, Dec. 16th, 1818.

Extension of Pensions. A bill of the last Session proposing to extend for the further term of five years the half-pay pensions now allowed by law to the widows and orphans of those officers and soldiers of the Militia, and one year and 18 months enlisted men, who died in the service during the late war, has been passed by the House of Representatives 82 to 79 .- There was considerable more diffusely illustrated, which were employed a few days ago on the proposition to grant pensions to those widows of the Millian of proper management; for.

NAH DUNHAM, both of Deerfield,
At Philadelphia, on the 9th inst, by the fair ninety-three acres, more or less, joins lands of agriculture, we may readily perceive Rev. Philip F. Mayer, George H. Burz Wood Land, situate in the township of Fairfield, of the great saving of labour and accumulation of the trimer through the great saving of labour and accumulation of the trimer through the medium of proper management; for.

On the Oth Control of the control of the township of Deerfield, said to contain the township of Pairield, and in the township of Pairield, said to contain the property of Jewest At Philadelphia, on the 9th inst, by the fair ninety-three acres, more or less, joins lands of Pairield, and the saving of labour and accumulation of the grant pairiely.

On the Oth Control of the township of Pairield, said to contain the township of Pairield, and the saving of labour and accumulation of the grant pairiely.

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Several private bills have lately been acted upon; among the number one has been passed by the House, incorporating a Company to erect a bridge over the East Branch of the Potomac, a little above the advantage. Instead of governing our Navy Yard.

From the National Intelligencer. The Militia .- In pursuance of a resolution of the Senate, at its last session, re-House can soft any correspondence quiving from the Department of War veen the Covernor of the state of statements of the strength & organization gia and Mil. Gen. Andrew Jackson, of the Milita of the United States, and of quiving from the Department of War statements of the strength & organization the Mhita Taws of the several states, report has been transmitted to that holy, by Mr. Secretary Calbona, from the Ad-

ing returns to be made, and the request to support herself, year by year, instead was made a second time to those who had of running in debt for the gewgawa of Eufailed to attend to it in the first instance, From Vermont, from Delaware, from Georgia, from Pennessee, from Indiana, from Mississippi, and Michigan and Ala bama territories, no returns have been re-ceived. From Maryland and South-Carolina, returns have been received of the Mili tia laws, but not of the strength of the Mi-litia; from Virginia the strength of the Mi-litia has been returned, but not the Militia laws. From Louisians, Illinois, and Missouri, the effective strength; but not the or-ganization of the Militia, is returned. Let-ters have been received, says the Adjutant and Inspector General, from the Adjutants General of South Carolina, Maryland, Mississippi, and Delaware, restating that it is not in their power to retheir states, conformably to the resolution: The Adjutant General of Virginia reports, that their Militia laws are so 10,000;-it is understood however, that the for distributed through the several acts of Assembly, that a digest cannot readily be

From such defective materials, it is obnot be gleaned. We have official evidence, indeed, that the Militia system is wretch edly defective; but that we lnew too well before.

The returns made to the hepartment of War, loose as they are, exhibit the follow-

mg rasure	
Massachusetts,	70,736
New-Hampshire,	25,794
Rhode-Island,	8,353
Connecticut,	20,573
Vermont,	No return
New-York,	112,586
New-Jersey,	55,162
Pennsylvania,	118,018
Delaware,	No return
Maryland,	No return
Virginia.	85,758
North-Carolinas	50.387
South-Carolina,	No return
Georgia,	No return
Kentucky,	52,745
Ohio,	61,938
l'ennessee,	No return
Louisiana,	9,894
Indiana,	No return
Mississippi,	No return
Illinois,	2,123
Missouri Territory,	6,502
Michigan Ter'y.	No return
Alabama Ter'y.	No return

From such data as the above facts present, the Militia of the states from which the returns are wanting, may be estimated at 150,000; which, with the returns that are received, will make the total upwards of 800,000. We are quite sure, if the returns were as precise as they might be, that the numbers enrolled in the Militia would be found considerably to exceed a

Erom the West Jersey Gazette.

Having mentioned in the last paper that Ephraim Becker, of this county, raised up-on one acre of ground, 110 bushels of Indian corn, we now proceed to state the method of culture.

1. Ploughing and meliorating the ground as is usual.

2. By furrowing it at the distance of 7 feet one way.

3. Filling (or nearly so) those furrows with manure. 4. Covering said manure by two furrows,

one on either side.

5. Planting the seed corn in those two latter furrows, at the distance of 10 inches per grain asunder.

6. Ploughing, &c. said corn all one way The space between the rows for the tillage of the same was 5 feet—the space wherein the manure lay at rest was two feet, from which the weeds, &c. was kept

by the foregoing method, the present crop, thus manured, fits the ground for a succeding crop of winter grain. The usual method of stirring about the manure, exposes a great proportion thereof to the sun's beams, by which means the very life of the same time, the one half of its virtue.

THE TIMES.

One can scarcely turn the corner of a street without encountering some one who is exclaiming against the hardness of the times, and scarcity of money. Ever since the conclusion of the late war these comthey seem to have increased with the time he was in the affirmative on the question, which has elapsed-If we are not mistaof engrossment. The bill is now before ken in our views, the crisis has not even on the distresses of Europe, So easy was money to be obtained, that many of us had anticipated years of growth, and in childhood began in business which required the nerve of manhood to prosecute to selves by the maxims of prodence, we have grasped at the emoluments of futurity, calculating upon a prolongation of the miseries of the old world as a sure guaractee of the prosperity of the new. Governed by this fatal delusion, we have an ticipated our growth many years, became involved in debt, and are now reaping the fruit of our folly. Before the good old times will be restored to us, we shall have to reform our habits. When we shall have renovated these, when instead of dependthe Departments of the United States. Jutant General of the United States. We log on the arts of speculation, the thicanery

are sorry to find, from the report, that the of the law, or the employments of office for returns are generally very defective, support, we shall have faid hold on indus-where returns are received; but that in 110 and economy as the treats of subsissome cases no returns at all have been rey tence, then shall we begin to free ourselves ceived at the War Department; although I from the burthens which now weigh so healetters were addressed, specially request if vilv. upon no. This ways and the contraction of the burthers were addressed, specially request if vilv. upon no. This ways and the contraction of the contractio rope. If we must have these fripperies, in the name of common sense let us not anticipate the produce of our factor in their purchase. Our commerce mus not be greater than our agriculture wil warrant.-No farmer of prudence wil mortgage his succeeding crops for the stay tape and buckram of the merchants, and that nation which buys more goods that she can pay down for in her produce, wil continue to be harrassed by the calls of her creditors, and if she be not bankrupt in th end, the prosperity of her citizens will be greatly retarded. Such is the present sit aation of this country. We have bough the trappings of luxury to twice the amount of our produce. We must retrogade our steps back to the goal of Economy from whence we have so widely strayed, and until we arrive at that point, we shall con tinue to hear the moans of the oppressed the sullen murmurs of disappointed pride the lamentations of wounded vanity, and the half stifled sighs of avarice, joining in the cry of "HARD TIMES."

[Albany Register.

Commodore Barney .- This venerabl and gallant officer, died on the 1st inst. a Pittsburgh, on his way to Kentucky with is family.

We understand that all the coloured persons taken out of this State, since th late law against the slave trade, by Comp ton, Ruburgh and Co. have, through the vigilance and activity of our Pennsylvania Neighbours, been returned, and, as we suppose are now free. Tren. Fed.

COMMUNICATION.

We understand a new exhibition is getting up, confined to the works of Painters, Scuiptors, Engravers, &c. in America, which will at once exhibit the state of the arts in this country, and as they are to be changed for new productions every six months, visitors will have an opportunity of observing the advancement of the arts; students stimulated to excel, and the artists themselves assisted with pecuniary aid; for we are satisfied the abilities our city possess is not fully known because not generally seen; and when seen, is mixed with foreign works, that the American arts are rarely distinguished, and as rarely appreciated. Viewing this institution in every light, we think it must very considerably tend to improvement and wish those concerned every success. Am. Centinel.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser; Dec. 12. FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Capt. Burne, of the brig Hippomenes, who arrived this morning in 19 days from Curracoa, informs us, that the brig George Washington, Capt. Pratt, from Margarita, has been captured, and the cargo condemved, on the 12th November, at the resurgos, with one ship of 64 guns, one of 32, 2 of 20 guns each, and a tender of 10 guns. He also reported, that Sir Gregor Mf Gregor sailed about the same time with three thousand men to join Gen. Bolivar, there was there was -In consequence of this news, there was great rejoicing at Margarita, Admiral Brion, with a considerable force, was at Margarita, and was making preparations to at-

On the the 14th inst. by John Mulford, A Small Farm, Esq. Mr. Joseph Chew, to Miss Han-Situate in the township of Deerfield, said to con

Janeway, Mr. Robert P. M. CALLA, Druggist of that city, to Miss HANNAH M. Snallcross, daughter of the late Doctor Joseph Shallcross, of Delaware

Cape-May Orphans' Court, TERM OF FEBRUARY, 1818.

Present-Elijah Townsend, Ephraim Hildreth, Isaac Smith and others, Esquires, Judges.

ORDERED, on application of Joseph Goff, esq. in behalf of Moses Williams, Executor or the last will and testament of Moses Williams Deceased, that the creditors of the estate of said 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 tip Copies thereof in five of the most public places in the Gounty of Cape May, for the space of two months. And also advertising the same for the like space in one of the newspapers printled in like space, in one of the newspapers printed in his State.

From the Minutes of said Cour JEHU TOWNSEND, CIL. December 15h, 1818-2m

Bridgeton Harmonic Society.

A Public Meeting F this Society, will be held at the Presbyta-rian Church, on CHRISTMAS Evening to inhabitants of the town and the friends of Harmony in the neighboring Villages are respectfully invited to attend:

The Exercises to commence at 6 o'clock.

By or ter of the Standing Committee. S. O. TAZEWELL, Secry.

Bridgeton Prices Current

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.) Dec. 29 1818.

-	ARTICALIA	120	From	
•		1/2	Section	8 ore
Ц	Butter,	lb	>,5	
- 1	Candles, dipt.	do	72.3	Mark September
-	mould,	do.	25.9	
ै	R. I. Cheese,	do	14.	15
71	Thocolate,	de	25	12.
	Cotton	นีเ	172.04141	
• 1	Coffee,	do	5.1	- 3
П	Cider, best,	bbl	3 50	31.1
1	FISH, Shad,	do ;	12 0	5 00
- 1	Mackarel, -	do	12	·5.00
	Thx,	lb.	35.134	20
1	illaxseed,	bush	1.75	· 4,
ո, յ	FLOUR, Wheat super.	cwt	5 30	0.00
14	Rye.	do	3.00	5 50
r,	Buckwheat,	do	3 00	3 50
e	GRAIN, Wheat,	bush	1 90	2 00
	Rye,	do	90	1 00
2,	Indian Corn,	do	56	75
	Oats.	do	33	373
t	Hams,	lla .		20
t	Hog's Lard,	do	18	20
r	Madder,	$\mathbf{d}c$	37	50
'n	Molasses, West India,		70	75
d	Sugar-House,	do	1 00	
	Amiona -	bush	50	75
-1	Poik,	lb.	16	183
٠,	Potatoes.	bush		50
	Rice,	lb		
d.	Salt, fine and coarse, -	bush	1	1 00
n	Sugars,	·lo	14	17
	SPIRITS, Jamaica best.	gai	1 25	1 50
	Common Spirits, -	do	1 00	
	Gin, Holland,	do	1 50	1. 1. 1.
	Common, -	J-do-		
,,	Brandy, Cognac,	do	2 25	
е	Common,	do		1 50
ìt,				1 50
h	Peach,	do		
٠,	Whiskey, Apple,	rdo.	871	1 60
	Rye,	do		
ä.	WINES, Lisbon,	do		
d.	Port,	do	2 50	0.50
ie	Madeira,	'do	3.00	0 00
-	Malaga, -	, do	÷ .	1 30
p-	WOOD, Oak,	cord		4 50
1e	Hickory, -	do	6 00	6.50
Ξ.	1			

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NEW STORE

In Bridgeton.

THE Subscriber has commenced business on the West side of the Creek, near the Bridge, and offers for ale an extensive assortment of

Groceries, Dry Goods, Queens-Ware, Hard. Ware, &c. &c.

Which he will dispose of entier at wholesale is retail, on the most reasonble terms.

Daniel P. Stratton. December 22d, 1818--- 1f

NOTICE

GOME time during the year 1816, a Note was given by the Subscriber to Jacob Ware, sensince deceased, for the sum of thirteen dollars, which note was paid in the settlement of the estate of said deceased, but not given up. The public are also cautioned against receiving an other natural said to be the property of the settlement of the other note, said to have been given by me to Jacob Ware, Jun. for forty dollars, payable at six months, as no such note was ever given by me, and am determined not to pay it, or either

Thomas Ware.

Stoe Creek, 22d, 1818.

Salt Marsh,

Situate in the township of Greenwich, joins the garita, and was making preparations to at tack Cumana.

Situate in the township of Greenwich, joins the mouth of Cohansey Creek, on which is situate in the township of Greenwich, joins the mouth of Cohansey Creek, on which is situate in the township of Greenwich, joins the mouth of Cohansey Creek, on which is situate in the township of Greenwich, joins the mouth of Cohansey Creek, on which is situate in the township of Greenwich, joins the mouth of Cohansey Creek, in which is situate in the township of Greenwich, joins the mouth of Cohansey Creek, in which is situate in the township of Greenwich, joins the mouth of Cohansey Creek, in which is situate in the township of Greenwich, joins the mouth of Cohansey Creek, in which is situate in the township of Greenwich, joins the mouth of Cohansey Creek, in which is situate in the township of Greenwich, joins the mouth of Cohansey Creek, in which is situate in the township of Greenwich, joins the mouth of Cohansey Creek, in which is situate in the township of Greenwich, joins the mouth of Cohansey Creek, in which is situate in the township of Greenwich, joins the mouth of Cohansey Creek, in which is situate in the township of Greenwich, joins the mouth of Cohansey Creek, in which is situate in the township of Greenwich, joins the mouth of Cohansey Creek, in which is situate in the township of Greenwich, joins the mouth of Cohansey Creek, in which is situate in the township of Greenwich, joins the mouth of Cohansey Creek, in which is situate in the township of Greenwich, joins the mouth of Cohansey Creek, in which is situate in the township of Greenwich, joins the mouth of Cohansey Creek, in which is situate in the township of Greenwich, joins the mouth of Cohansey Creek, in which is situate in the township of Greenwich and leaves the mouth of Cohansey Creek, in which is situate in the township of Greenwich and leaves the mouth of Cohansey Creek, in which is situate in the township of Greenwich and leaves the mouth of Cohansey Creek, in which is situate in the township

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. Doctor at the suit of Nathan L. Stratton, assignee of Annuar. Mr. Robert P. M. Calla, Abraham Sayre, assignee of Jenathan Coney, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff,

December Dec. 22d, 1818-4t

HENRY & SAMUEL ECKEL

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

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR

SLAUGHTER HIDES, CALF, AND SHEEP SKINS.

THEY HAVE FOR SALE

SPANISH SOAL LEATHER. OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

Bridgeton, Sept. 7 .- tf. The Custom House Is removed to a new building a few doors south of the place where it was late-

lu kept. Office Hours—From nine in the morn-ug till three in the afternoon.

Bridgeton, Novembe 23, 1818

WINDOW GLASS BY THE BOX.

FOR SALE BY

STRATTON & BUCK

Wheras, by an act of Congress, passed en the 17th of February, 1818, entitled an act making provision for the estabinhment of additional Land Offices in the erritory of Missouri," the President of fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians the United States is authorised to direct and for other purposes," the President of the public lands which have been survey the United States is authorised to cause ed in the said territory, to be offered for the tands, acquired by the said treaty, to

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

On the first Monday in January next for the sale of

Townships No. 46 to 52 in-clusive and fract'l town-ship 53 48 to 52 and 2

fract'l township 53 48 to 52 21 22,

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

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

Townships 51 to 54 inclusive, in ranges 11 & 21 51 to 56 13 14 & 15 excepting the lands which have been, or

may be, reserved by law, for the support of schools, and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue open as long a may be necessary to offer the lands for sale and no longer, and the lands shall be offer-

ed in regular numerical order. Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 17th day of July one thousand eight hundred a nd eigh

JAMES MONROE.

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

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

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

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, en titled "an act making provision for the establishment of additional Land Offices in the Territory of Missouri," the presi-dent of the United States is authorised to

disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Missouri territory, shall be held as follows, viz: At St. Louis, in the said territory, on the first Monday in A. ritory, on the first Monday in August, October, December, February and April next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land

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

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

and eighteen. JAMES MONROE.

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

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

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION

SITUATE in the township of Uppe Alloway's Creek, adjoining lands of My-zeal English, John Richer, and John Par-ris, 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 Swamp; 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 Kitchan nearly new, with a partition thro' it, and a good Well of wafer near the door:

Also, a good Barn and Waggon House For terms, Inquire of William Murphy, veny on the Premises

Denember 15, 1818.

ted States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress passed on the third day or March, 1815, enti-tled "an act to provide for the ascertain ing and surveying of the boundary lines

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

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

10 to 16 except such lands as have been reserved by law for the support of schools, and for other purposes. The land shall be offered for sale in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of sec

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

JAMES MONROE.

By the President: JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States will publish the above once a week till the first of Ianuary next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for paying the state of th July 27—1J. for payment

Old Establishment.

THE Manufacturing Establishment in Bridgeton is still continued in operation. The subscriber thankful for past favors, again invites his former patrons, and the public in general, to favor him with a continuance of their custom, and no pains will be spared, to give satisfaction to those who may employ him. The delay which has heretofore taken place in the Fullers has been a great measure removed have

Cloth left or forwarded to the Mill will be thankfully received, and dressed agreeable to order, as soon as possible, and in the neatest manner. Cloth sent by the Bridgeton and Cape May Stages, will be immediately attended to, and returned when finished, agreeable to order, without any additional expense to the owners.

Wool received for manufacturing into Cloth, Spinning or Carding into rolls; Woollen Yarn received for Weaving, and Cotton and Linen Yarn for colouring permanent blue.

for colouring permanent blue.

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

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

Domestic Attachment.

TOTICE is hereby given that a writ of attach surveyed in the said territory, to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I James Monroe, president of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of sales to the disposal (agreeably to law) of sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of sales to the county of Cumberland, at the suit of John Hill against the rights and credity, more than the county of Cumberland, at the suit of John Hill against the rights and credity, more than the county of Cumberland, at the suit of John Hill against the rights and credity, more than the county of Cumberland, at the suit of John Hill against the rights and credity, more than the county of Cumberland, at the suit of John Hill against the rights and credity, more than the county of Cumberland, at the suit of John Hill against the rights and credity, more than the county of Cumberland, at the count

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

Cumberland Orphans' Court

said days, for the sale of lands in the land court of the sale of lands in the land court of the sale of lands in the land court of the sale of sale, commencing with the most eastern ranges west of the lifth principal meridian line, and proceeding westerly.

At the seat of justice for Howard Court of the sale of part of their real estate for their support and court of their real estate for their support and court of their real estate for their support and court of their real estate for their support and court of their support of their

their support and maintenance.

It is ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estates, of said Minors, do appear before the Judges of this Court, on the first day of Novement ber term next, and show cause, if any they have why so much of the real estates of said minors should not be sold as will be sufficient for their support and maintenance. By the Court,

T. EEMER, Clk. October 19, 1818-2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT April 27th, 1818.

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

Secretary of the Treasury.
AN ACT to authorise the payment of certain cer

tificates.

Be it enacted by the Senate and Hause of Representatives of the United States of America in Compress assembled, That so much of an act entitled on act making further provision for the suppor of public credit, and for the redimption of the public debt," passed the third day of March, one bousand seven hundred and ninety-five; and so anch of the act entitled "an act respecting los ffice and final settlement certificates, inden s interest, be, and the same is hereby, suspended for the term of two years, from and after the passing of this act, a notification of which tem porary suspension of the act of limitation shall e published by the Secretary of the Treasury or the information of the holders of the said ce ificates, in one or more of the public papers and of the United States.

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

See 3. And be it further enacted. That for caraging this act into effect, the sum of eighty thous

ring this act into effect, the sum of eighty thousand dollars, be appropriated, out of any moneys of the Treasury of the United States not; otherwise appropriated.

April 18, 1813—Approved.

JAMES MUNROE

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

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

said Stock.

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

Public duly appointed.

Wm. H. Crawford,

Secretary of Treasur April 16 .- tht1(

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

Revent Muncey

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

WOOLLEN MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers having taken the large and commodious Distillery of John Wood, esquat his Grist Mill, near-his residence, in Stoc Greek, on the man road leading from Salem to Bridgeton, inform their friends and the public, that they intend converting the same into a WOOLEN MANUFACTORY, to be called,

Stoe Creek Factory. The Machinery will be in complete operation The Machiner will be in complete operation on, or before the first day of May next, and the Subscribers ready to receive wool of all descriptions, which they will Manufacture into Broad and Narrow CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and SAT TINETTS, of a superior quality, and at the low est prices. COLOURS WARRANTED.

lay which has heretofore taken place in the Fulling. Dyeing and Dressing ing this Summer past erected an additional fulling stock, on an improved plan. The workmen are experienced hands, at the different branches of the business; the Clothier, by long experience and attention, has arrived to that perfection in colouring and fluishing cloth, that few have attained in this country.

Cloth left or forwarded to the Mill will be called for, and rolls returned every MONDAY.

As none but good and experienced workmen will be searched and descent proceeds to the called for, and rolls returned every MONDAY. Fulling, Dycing and Dressing

As none but good and experienced workmer will be employed to execute any branch belong-ing to the Manufacturing of Woolen Cloth in the the subscribers flatter then the subscribers flatter then they will be able to give general satisfaction to those, who may think proper to em

John S. Wood, John E. Jeffers.

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

JOHN E. JEFFERS.

Stoe Creek, March 30, 1818.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at the Office of the Whig, A VOCABULARY AND

FAMILIAR PHRASES,

IN FRENCH AND ENGLISH Calculated for the Use of Beginners. BY E. FRIEDERICI-

Price 25 cents.

Bridgeton, August 31.

WAR DEPARTMENT. PENSION OFFICE, Manch 26, 1818 Rules and regulations for substantiating cluims to pensions, to be observed under the Law of Congress of the 18th of

Murch, 1818, viz: The commissions of officers, and the discharges of the regular soldiers of the army of the Revolution, (if in existence) applying for pensions under the above act; will, in every instance, be furnished to the War Department; and the signatures of the respective Judges, certifying in these cases, must be attested by the seal of the Courts where such Judges preside. The person applying for pension to declare, under oath, before Judges, that, from his reduced circumstances, he needs the assistance of his country for

Approved, J. C. CALHOUN.

Orchard Grass Seed OF AN EXCELLENT QUALITY,

For sale by Richard Wood.

Greenwich, 9th mo. 28, 1818

FOR SALE. The entire Works of Robert Burns;

IN 4 VOLUMES .- Price \$5 50. Enquire at the Office of the Washington Whig Nove b r 2d, 1818 -- 4f

Three Dollars Reward.

OST from Flax Point Landing, on Stoe Creek E.O., with a staple and part of a chain in her sow, wherewith, she was fastened, a staple and ing about the middle of her stern on the inside t foot board fore and aft on the timbers in the c foot board fore and art on the bare is a small bottom, of about a foot in width; there is a small boards, believed to be on the starboard side about her middle, and she is without a skag The abovereward will be paid by either of the Subscribers for information of her, so that sh

> Charles Bonham, t Shiloe, or Thomas E. Hunt, At Stathen's Neck

November 30, 1818. MASONIC ALMANACKS

For 1818,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



WHICH ARE CELEBRATED FOR THE CURE OF MOST DISEASES TO WHICH THE HU-MAN BOBY IS LIABLE.

Prepared only by the Sole Proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON WHIG,

BRIDGETOWF, 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, 50 Cents-Small do. 25 Cts.

> DR. DYOTT'S Patent Itch Qintment. Price 50 Cents.

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

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

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

MAHY'S Renowned Plaister Cloth,

pproved and recommended by all the mos eminent Physicians of the city of Phi-

ladelphia. 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. Weil's Patent Compressed Blacking, Bayley's Patent Blacking Cakes. Walkden's best British INK POWDER, &c.

May 11, 1818.

NOTICE. DURSUANT to the last Will and testament of Azariah More, Esq., deceased, will be soid, at Public Vendue, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 21st day of December ensuing, about fourteen acres of TIMBER-LAND and about fourteen acres of TIMBER-LAND and SWAMP, in lots, being part of the Plantation, late of said deceased, situate in Stow Creek township, county of Cumberland,—Also, fifteen acres of Cleared Land enclosed, with a well of water, in the township of Hopewell, adjoining lands of Thomas W. Peck, John More, and others. At the same time and place, a Lot of CEDAR SWAMP lying on Green branch, in the county of Salem, containing three or four acres.

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

dance given, by Olin More, } Executors.
October 19, 1818—St

FULLING & DYEING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that noted stand for the above busiknown by the name of Irelan's Mills; and that he intends to carry on Fulling and Dyeing, in its various branches. Those who favour him with their custom, may depend on more attention being paid to their business, and at the shortestholice, than has heretofore been done. All orders and directions will be punctually at tayled to

Cloths will be received, at the Hotel in Bridge ton, and returned when finish

Peter T. Whitak r. July 20th, 1818.

NOTICE. Wood-Cutters and Carters WANTED,

Apply to John Compton, Dividing Creek, or 1chabod Compton, Maurice Town.

November 30, 1818.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber or the 29th of October last, JOHN THOMP SON, an indented apprentice to the farm ing business, about 17 years of age. Who-ever will apprehend said boy, and return him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, but no charger,

William Davis. Bacon's Nock, Nav. 25th, 1818:

FOR SALE;

A Valuable Farm and Favers Stand,

SITUATE in the township of F; field, on the Main Road from Bride ton to Buckshutum; about four and half miles from the former place. The Farm consists of 220 acres, therefore of which is cleared land, there-was mainder bush land, and valuable Swamp—which mainder bush land, and valuable Swamp—which swamp may be converted intercellent meadow. The improvements are a good Dwelling-House Spring-House, Harn and other tott building with a well of good warter.—This being the only public house on the road from Bridgeton it Buckshutun, the probability is, the business will rapidly increase; as it is the general route to Port-Elizabeth, Cape-May, &c. being prefer ted as the shortest and by far the best road is this country. For terms, apply to the subscripter on the premises.

Abraham Garrison. November 16, 1818-1f

BOARD.

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

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

Six Cents Reward.

AN away from the Subscriber; on the 2d of November, AARON FITHIAN, an indented apprentice to the Farming Busines, about 12 years of age. Whoever will apprehend said boy and return him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

Elijah D. Riley. November 16, 1818-3t

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

mentioned periods cannot be paid until after the 3d May and 3d September, first arriving after the date of their Certificates.

* The Editors of papers in New-Jersey with render an important benefit by inserting this to-

NOTICE

THE Public is hereby forwarned again harboring or employing Margaret Johnson, in the 17th year of her age, and James Johson. aged 14, or either of them, Coloured Children, who have been unlawfully taken from me, the subscriber, out of Salem county, and carried into Cumber land, against my consent, as I am deter mined to put the law in force against any person or persons harboring or employing them, or either of them.

James Jonson.

November 30, 1818 Notice is hereby given,

THAT we have made application to the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and in the county of Cumberland, and they have appointed the ninth day of January next, at the Court House in Bridgeton, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, to hear what can be alledged for a against our liberation from confinement as itself vent debtors.

James Clark,

Mark > Seeds.

mark. Cumberland, November 30th, 1818—3t

PUBLIC SALE. IN Pursuance of an Order of the Con of Common Pleas of the county of Curherland, N. J. will be sold the S1st days December ensuing, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice Riv adjoining lands of Benjamin Ackly Catharine Shaw and Jonathan Burley containing 3 acres and 3 quarters, mo or less, having thereon a one story frag Dwelling-House. Sold as the property William Williams; an absent debut,

Jonathan Dallas, And Stophen Willis, & tors November 30, 1818-ts

BUCK & FITHIAN

Have lately laid in a stuck of Fine Pigtail, & TOBACCO, Virginia Twist

Spanish and SEGARS. Maccouba,

SNUFFS. Rappee, and Scotch Snuff Boxes, and Tonca Beam N. B. BUCK & FITHIAN having ded to their extensive Assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Ok Glass, Dye-Stuffs, &c The Stock lately owned by Dr. Frank

G. Brewster, flatter themselves that former customers will favor them. their custom.

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

RESOL FOR SALE.

127 Acres of Wood Land, SITUATE within half a mile for Hoffer Mill, in the township of Maurice leabout three miles from Dorchester and Let Landings. The timber on said tract is of Michael and Let Landings. The timber on said tract is of Michael and to be sold separate, or together, with upil, to suit pitchasers, with reasonable one Benjatrain B Cooper Mareners 30, 1918—41.

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