

BRIDGETON WHIG.

VOL. III.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM SCHULTZ, AT BRIDGETON, WEST NEW-JERSEY.

No. 129.

Subscriptions, Communications, Advertisements, &c. will receive the most prompt attention.

TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1818.

PER ANNUM.

THE WHIG

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY MONDAY, AT 2 DOLLARS PER ANNUM,

Payable in Advance.

But it will be distinctly understood, that to those Subscribers who defer paying until the expiration of the year, the price of the Whig will be Two Dollars and Fifty Cents.

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

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

Bridgeton Prices Current,

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

January 5, 1818.

ARTICLES.	Per	From	To
	\$	\$	\$
Butter,	lb	25	
Candles, dipt,	do	18	20
mould,	do	25	
Rhode-Island Cheese,	do	17	18½
Chocolate,	do	25	
Cotton,	do	37½	
Coffee,	do	25	30
Cider, best,	bb	3 50	
FISH, Shad,	do	9 00	12 00
Mackarel,	do	9 00	12 00
Flax,	lb	12	15
Flaxseed,	bush	1 37½	1 50
FLOUR, Wheat super,	cwt	5 50	6 00
Rye,	do	3 00	3 75
Buckwheat,	do	3 50	4 00
GRAIN, Wheat,	bush	1 80	
Rye,	do	90	1 00
Indian Corn,	do	62½	75
Oats,	do	37½	44
Hams,	lb	18½	20
Hog's Lard,	do	20	25
Madder,	do	37½	
Molasses, West India,	gal	75	80
Sugar-House,	do	1 00	
Onions,	bush	50	75
Pork,	lb	16	18½
Potatoes,	bush	37	50
Rice,	lb	8	
Salt, fine and coarse,	bush		1 00
Sugars,	lb	14	16
SPIRITS, Jamaica best,	gal	1 25	1 50
Common Spirits,	do	1 00	
Gin, Holland,	do	1 50	
Common,	do	1 00	1 25
Brandy, Cognac,	do	2 25	
Common,	do	1 25	1 50
Peach,	do	1 25	1 50
Whiskey, Apple,	do	87½	1 00
Rye,	do	75	
WINES, Lisbon,	do	1 50	
Port,	do	2 50	
Wool,	lb	35	
WOOD, Oak,	cord	4 00	4 50
Hickory,	do	6	7 00

Course of Exchange.

[COMPARED WEEKLY.]

Bank Notes at Par in Philadelphia.

The Notes in the city of New-York, the notes of the State Bank at New-Brunswick, of the Trenton Bank, of the State Bank at Trenton, of the Mount Holly, Camden, Cumberland, German-Town, Easton, Hultville, New-Hope, Delaware Company at Chester, Chester Company at West Chester, Harrisburg, Carlisle, Commercial Bank of Delaware, Bank of Delaware at Wilmington, the Notes of all the Banks in Baltimore, and of the principal Banks in the District of Columbia.

By a late arrangement, no notes below five dollars are taken by any of the Philadelphia Banks on deposit, except the notes of that description of their own issue.—Notes below five dollars therefore of the above banks, whose other notes are quoted at par, are in consequence at a small discount.

Bank Notes at a Discount.

Pennsylvania.—Reading, 2 per cent. Farmer's Bank at Lancaster 2½ a 3; Susquehanna Bridge Company at Carlisle, par; Lancaster Trading Company, 2; Silver Lake, 2½; Little York, Chambersburg, Gettysburgh, and other Pennsylvania Notes, from 2 to 5 per cent.

Delaware.—Commercial Branch Bank of Delaware, Wilmington & Brandywine, Farmers' Bank at Dover, with branches at Wilmington, New-Castle and Georgetown, and Laurel Notes, from 4 to 5 per cent.

ALMANACKS

For 1818,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

War Department.

SECTION OF BOUNTY LANDS.

ALL persons interested in obtaining WARRANTS for Military Bounty Land due to the soldiers of the late Army of the United States, are requested to take particular notice of the above CAPTION, or TITLE, in order to distinguish between the information that issues from THIS OFFICE, and the instructions given by the Commissioner of THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE attached to the TREASURY DEPARTMENT, from whence the Patents, or Definitive Titles to the land here spoken of, as well as of all other lands sold and ceded by the United States, must issue.

The present notice appears to be necessary, from errors that have frequently occurred of late in the proceedings of persons who have lost, or pretend to have lost, an "Honorable Discharge," or the evidence of a Military Land Warrant which has been issued upon such a discharge.

A special law was made by Congress for the relief of persons who have bona fide sustained such loss as was contemplated by this law. The executive rules and regulations applicable to it, were duly promulgated so long ago as July 1816; of course, according to the general tenor of all laws of that class, that is, the execution of which is directed to be according to "such rules and regulations as the President of the United States shall prescribe,"—those rules became a part of the law, and are only to be abrogated, or altered, by the same line of authority through which they were first established; excepting, indeed, the Sovereign authority should interfere.

In several instances recently presented at this office, individuals, who probably may be entitled to the benefit of the law above cited, have erroneously confounded their proceedings with those directed by a late regulation proceeding from The General Land Office where blank declarations ready to be filled up, have been distributed throughout the United States, for other laudable purposes; but which are not calculated to serve in a compliance with the law relative to Lost Warrants and Discharges; in the execution of which, it is not intended that any innovation shall be sanctioned.

For the information of all persons interested in such cases, it is thought proper to re-print the following correct copy of the rules and regulations in question from which no deviation can be permitted.

"Rules and regulations to govern in application at the Section of Bounty Lands, War Department, in cases of Lost Warrants and of Lost Discharges.

War Department.

The act of Congress of the 26th of April 1816, having provided that, where any Military Land Warrants shall be lost or destroyed, upon due proof thereof to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, a Patent shall issue in the same manner as if the Warrant was produced; and, when the same proof shall be produced, that any Soldier of the Regular army has lost his Discharge and Certificate of faithful service, the Secretary of War shall cause papers to be furnished such soldier as will entitle him to his Land Warrant and Patent: To enable all persons comprehended by the provisions of the said act, to avail themselves of the relief intended to be granted, the Secretary for the Department of War has directed that, in case of Military Land Warrants, which have been lost or destroyed, the party shall, upon oath in writing, state the time, place, and manner of such loss or destruction, the date and number of the Warrant, and the company and regiment to which the Soldier belonged at the time of his discharge; and also the state, county, and township, in which he resides. The oath must be made before an officer duly qualified to administer it and the official character and signature of such officer must be certified by the clerk of the County, the Mayor of the City, or by such other officer as is required by the laws and usages of the state where it is made. Every application will be advertised one month in the papers of the state, where the applicant resides, before any decision will be made in the case by the Secretary of the Department. Evidence in corroboration of that of the party, will be required, where it is not satisfactorily shewn to be out of his power to produce it.

In the case of lost DISCHARGES, the deposition, in addition to the time, place, and manner, of the loss or destruction of the DISCHARGE, must set forth the time

and place of enlistment, the company and regiment to which the Soldier belonged at the time of his discharge, the date of the discharge, and rank and name of the officer who signed it:—it must also state whether the discharge contained the certificate of faithful service required by law, or the words "HONORABLY DISCHARGED," or words of that import. The deposition of a disinterested witness, as to the service and discharge of the applicant, in corroboration of his own testimony. Where this is not produced, the reason of its non-production must be satisfactorily stated. The testimony must be authenticated in the manner [above] prescribed in the case of lost Warrants. Where the precise dates or numbers cannot be stated, they may be stated to the best of the recollection of the witnesses whose credibility the Magistrate who takes the evidence must certify in the usual form.

July 20th 1816.

The papers which promulgate the laws of the United States will insert the above once a week for three successive weeks, and forward their accounts to the "Section of Bounty Lands," War Department, for payment.

New Novels.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

The Knight of St. John,

A ROMANCE,

By MISS ANNA MARIA PORTER, Author of "The Recluse of Norway," &c. &c.
2 Vols. \$1 75

Letters from the South;

Written during an Excursion in the Summer of 1816—By the Author of "John Bull and Brother Jonathan," &c. 2 Vols. \$2 50.

Cœlebs Deceived;

By the Author of "An Antidote to the Miseries of Human Life," &c.—75 cts.

The Welsh Mountaineer,

A NOVEL.

By Catharine Hutton, Author of the "Miser Married." 2 Vols. \$2 00.

Harold, the Dauntless;

A POEM, in SIX CANTOS;

By the Author of "The Bridal of Tricmain." 50 Cents.

ALSO,

PARADISE LOST, Rendered into Prose; with Notes, Historical, Philosophical and Explanatory. \$1 50.

ELEMENTS of the Philosophy of the HUMAN MIND, by Dugald Stewart. \$1 50.

ELEMENTS of RHETORIC and Belle Lettres; compiled for the use of Schools; by John Andrews, D. D. \$1 00.

WYETH'S Repository of Sacred Music; Third Edition. \$1 00.

WYETH'S SELECTION; Second Part. \$1 00.

All Orders for BOOKS left at this Office, supplied at a short Notice.

W. SCHULTZ.

December 22d, 1817.

NOTICE.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE ORPHANS' COURT,

WILL BE SOLD

AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

ON TUESDAY,

The 20th day of January next,

BETWEEN the hours of Twelve and Five o'clock in the afternoon, at the Inn of Charles Davis, in the Township of Greenwich, County of Cumberland, One LOT of Good

Plow Land,

Supposed to contain about Five Acres, lying in the lower end of Bacon's Neck, joining Lands of Providence Sheppard, and others.—Likewise, a LOT of

Wood Land,

In the Township of Hopewell; joining Lands of Furman Sheppard.

Attendance will be given, and Conditions made known by

Abel Bacon,

Administrator of JOSEPH BACON, Dec'd.
Dec. 22, 1817.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Subscribers, late Soldiers of the U. States' army, intend to apply at the War Office to be restored in their Discharges, as Soldiers of the late Army; their former ones having by accident been lost.

James Simkins,

William Hooper.

David Henry.

Port-Elizabeth, Dec. 29, 1817.

"He has been at a great feast of languages, and stolen all the scraps."

SHAKESPEARE.

A. FINLEY,

AT THE WHITE HOUSE, N. E. CORNER OF CHESNUT AND FOURTH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA,

Has Recently Published,

"A DICTIONARY OF SELECT AND POPULAR QUOTATIONS which are in daily use, taken from the French, Latin, Greek, Spanish and Italian Languages, with Translations, (including a complete collection of LAW MAXIMS.) These Quotations are alphabetically arranged, the reference as easy as to any words in any other Dictionaries, and afford information, not to be found elsewhere. Price \$1 50.

Also,

GETHEMANE, or Thoughts on the Sufferings of Christ; by the very popular Author of the "Guide" and "Refuge." Price 88 cts.

THE THEORY OF MORAL SENTIMENTS, By Dr. Adam Smith, Author of "The Wealth of Nations." From the 12th English edition. Price \$2 50.

BELL'S (JOHN) ENGRAVINGS of the BONES, MUSCLES, and JOINTS, containing 34 Copper-plates, with copious Explanations, 4to. \$12 00.

BELL'S (CHARLES) ENGRAVINGS of the ARTERIES, containing 12 elegantly Coloured Plates, with Explanations—royal 8vo. 2d American edition. \$6 00.

DR. CHALMER'S Evidence and Authority of the Christian Revelation. \$1 00.

MEMOIRS and REMAINS of the late Rev. CHARLES BUCK, (Author of "A Theological Dictionary," "Miscellanies," &c. &c.) containing copious extracts from his Diary, and interesting letters to his friends; interspersed with various observations, Explanatory and Illustrative of his Character and Works. By JOHN STILES, D. D. \$1 12½.

HALL, (Robert, M. A.) On Terms of Communion, with a particular view to the case of the Baptists and Pædo-Baptists. \$1 00.

DR. MASON'S (of New-York) Plea for Sacramental Communion on Catholic Principles. Price \$2 50.

For Sale as Above,

A GENERAL COLLECTION of THEOLOGICAL, MEDICAL, CLASSICAL and SCHOOL-BOOKS, on liberal terms.

A. FINLEY has in Press, and will Publish early in April 1818, Mr. PARKER'S HEBREW and ENGLISH LEXICON. Subscription price, \$8 00; to non-subscribers, \$10 00.

On the 1st of January next, he will publish No. 1, of a QUARTERLY THEOLOGICAL REVIEW. By the Rev. Ezra Stiles Ely. Price One Dollar per Number.

Any of the above BOOKS may be had upon application at the Office of the Whig.

December 15, 1817.

Caution upon Caution's back.

WHEREAS a Caution appeared in last week's Paper, which, in the way it is stated, leaves the Public to put the worst construction on my conduct, I feel it necessary to make some explanation. The case, then, was simply this: A Warrant was peremptorily required,—I went to 'Squire Socwell's; he was gone to the woods, and was not to return before noon,—but that was too late for the purpose of the warrant. What could I do? I conceived that to do for the 'Squire, absent, what he would have done himself, if present, was choosing the least of two evils; especially as I had known other Justices of the Peace to allow a similar liberty. Accordingly, Mrs. Socwell being present, and coinciding with me in opinion, I signed the Warrant, and doing so, thought I had done my duty. I now perceive, and acknowledge that I was in an error,—an error in act, but not in design; in short, I took a wrong way of doing right. From a consideration of these facts, I hope the Public will be convinced, that there was no occasion for such a mighty fuss about the matter as has been made.

Thomas Kimsey, Constable.

Newport, 22, 1817.

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 13th instant, from the subscriber living in the township of Fairfield, WILLIAM PEPPER, an indentured apprentice to the Farming business, about 13 years of age. Whoever will take up said boy and return him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward; but no charges.

Henry Whitaker.

December 22d, 1818—3w

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership of HENDERSON & WILSON was this day dissolved, and all persons indebted to the firm are desired to make immediate payment to Major Henderson, and all persons having demands against said firm, are requested to present their accounts for settlement.

Major Henderson.

Dividing Creeks, December 4th, 1817—3w

(Continued.)

He then, in the most affecting language, recapitulates the pleasures of our early youth; and more intimate connection at an age approaching to manhood, the tender friendship which we had sworn to each other, and the regard which he had ever treated me with since that period. He spoke to me of the honours with which he would have loaded me during his reign, if I had been ambitious to merit them: he reproached me more particularly, respecting the unworthy enterprise of which I appeared to be the leader, but of which he said he was well assured, that I was no more than the instrument.

He threw all the horror of the plot upon Pulaski, representing to me, at the same time, that the author of such an attempt was not the sole culpable person; that I could not charge myself with its execution, without committing a crime; and that this odious compliance, so highly treasonable in a subject, was infinitely more so in a friend. He concluded, by pressing me to restore him to his liberty; said he to me, and be assured, if I encounter any of the Russian patrols, I shall tell them that you have pursued an opposite road from that which you have taken.

The king continued to press me with the most earnest entreaties: his natural eloquence, augmented by the danger of his situation, carried persuasion to my heart, and awakened the most tender sentiments there.

I confess that I was staggered; I balanced the circumstances for some time in my own mind, but Pulaski at length triumphed.

I thought that I still heard the fierce republican reproaching me with my pusillanimity. My dear Faublas, the love of one's country has perhaps its fanaticisms and its superstitions; but if I was then culpable, I am still so; I am more than ever persuaded, that in obliging the king to remount his horse again, I performed an action that reflected honour on my patriotism.

Is it thus, says he to me, in a melancholy accent, that you reject the prayer addressed to you by a friend! that you refused the pardon offered to you by your king? Well, then, let us begone. I deliver myself up to my unhappy fate, or rather I abandon you to yours.

We now recommence our journey once more, but the entreaties of the monarch, his arguments, his reproaches, his very manaces, the struggles which I left within myself, affected me in such a manner, that I no longer could discern my way. Wandering up and down the country, I kept no one certain road: after half an hour's fatigue we found ourselves at Marimont, and I was greatly alarmed at seeing us thus return towards Warsaw, instead of leaving it at a distance.

At about a quarter of a league beyond this, we unfortunately fell in with a party of Russians. The king immediately discovers himself to the commanding officer, and then instantly adds: In the course of the preceding afternoon, I happened to be bewildered myself during the chase; this good peasant, whom you see here, insisted on my partaking a frugal repast in his cottage; but as I thought that I perceived some of Pulaski's men roaming in the neighborhood, I was desirous of returning to Warsaw immediately, and you will oblige me much by instantly accompanying me thither.

As to you, my friend, continues he, turning at the same time towards me, I am not at all sorry that you have given yourself this useless trouble for I am as much pleased at returning to my capital, attended by these gentlemen (pointing at the same time to the escort) as in accompanying you any farther. However, it would be improper that I should leave you without any recompense; what are you desirous of? Speak—I will grant you any favour which you may demand of me.

Faublas, you may easily conceive how much I was alarmed, for I was still doubtful of the king's intentions. I endeavoured therefore to discover the true meaning of his equivocal discourse, which must be either full of bitter irony, or a magnanimous address. M. de P.—left me for some time in this cruel uncertainty: I beheld you greatly embarrassed, continues he at length, with a gracious air, you know not what to choose! Come then, my friend, embrace me: there is indeed more honour than profit in embracing a king (adds he with a smile); however, it must be allowed, that in my place, many monarches would not be at this moment so generous as myself! On uttering these words, he instantly departs, leaving me penetrated with gratitude, and confounded with so much true greatness.

However, the danger which the king had so generously relieved me from, began every moment to assail me again. It was more than probable that a great number of couriers expedited from Warsaw, had spread about on all sides the astonishing news of the king's having been carried off. Already without doubt, the ravishers were warmly pursued. My remarkable dress might betray me in my flight; and if I once more fell into the hands of any of the Russians, better informed of the circumstance, all the efforts of the king would not be able to save me. Supposing Pulaski had obtained all the success which he expected, he must still be at a great distance; a journey of ten more leagues at least remains for me to perform, and my horse was entirely spent with fatigue; I endeavored, however, to spur him on, but he had not got five hundred paces before he fell under me.

A cavalier, well mounted, happened to pass along the road by the side of me, at this very moment: he perceived the poor animal tumble down, and, thinking to amuse himself at the expense of an unfortunate peasant, he began to banter me about my situation.—Piqued at this buffoonery, I resolved to punish him for his raillery, and secure my own flight at one and the same time: I therefore instantly present one of my pistols to his breast, and oblige him to surrender his own horse to me; nay, I acknowledge to you, that, forced by the peculiarity of my situation, I

deposited him even of his cloak which being very large, hid all my rags beneath it, which otherwise might have discovered me. I then cast my purse full of gold at the feet of the astonished traveller, and sprang forward as fast as the new horse could carry me.

Luckily for me, he was fresh and vigorous. I dart forward twelve leagues, with all the swiftness of an arrow: at length I think I hear the firing of cannon and instantly conjecture that my father-in-law was at hand, and was employed in fighting the Russians.

I was not deceived—I arrived on the field of battle at the very moment when one of our regiments had given way. I instantly discovered myself to the fugitives, and having rallied them beneath a neighboring hill, I attack the enemies in flank, while Pulaski charges them in front with the remainder of his troops. Our manœuvres were so well concerted, and so admirably executed, that the Russians were entirely routed, after experiencing a terrible carnage.

Pulaski deigned to attribute to me the honour of their defeat: Ah! cries he, embracing me, after hearing the particulars of my expedition—ah! if your forty followers had but equalled you in courage, the king would have been this very moment in my camp! But the Deity does not will it. I am grateful however, that you have been preserved to us; and I return you thanks for the important service which you have rendered me; but for you, Kaluzski would have assassinated the monarch, and my name would have been covered with an eternal opprobrium!

I might have been able, added he, to have advanced two miles further; but I rather chose to take possession of this respectful post, on account of the security of my camp. Yesterday, in the course of my march, I surprised, and cut in pieces, a party of Russians; this morning I beat two more of their detachments; but another, considerable corps having collected the remainder of the vanquished, took advantage of the darkness of the night, on purpose to attack me. My soldiers, fatigued with the toil of a long march, and three succeeding engagements, began to fly; but victory returned to my camp at your approach. Let us entrench ourselves here; we will wait for the Russian army, and fight while we yet have a drop of blood remaining.

In the mean time, the camp resounded with the cries of gladness, and our victorious soldiers mingled my praises with those of Pulaski. At the noise of my name repeated by a thousand tongues, Lodoiska ran to her father's tent. She convinced me of the excess of her tenderness, by the excess of her joy at our meeting; and I was obliged once more to commence the recital of the dangers from which I had escaped. She could not hear of the singular generosity of the monarch, when I was in the power of the Russians, without shedding tears: how magnanimous, he is, exclaims she, amidst a transport of joy; how worthy of being a king; he who so generously pardoned you! How many sighs has he spared a wife whom you forsake! how many tears the loving wife whom you are not afraid of sacrificing! Cruel Lovzinski, are not the dangers to which you daily expose yourself sufficient.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

THE EXILE OF ALBYN.

STRAN VI.

Much joy to you friends!—tho' no joy comes to me,

Tho' my sighs for your welfare you never will hear,

Tho' these fond tears of mem'ry you never will see,—

Much joy to you friends, and a happy New Year!

In the sweet social hour,—in the season of bliss,
When the Exile's lov'd name makes a pause in your glee;

O curse not the tyrants, that blasted my peace;
They have my forgiveness;—forgive them like me.

In the storm of my grief, when our parting was nigh,
When peace, hope, and happiness,—all were laid low;

Could my weak arm have pluck'd the red bolt from the sky,
In its flames I had wrapt the fell source of my woe.

But the tempest of sorrow grew weak as it flew,

And Religion's still voice whisper'd peace to my heart;

The joys that are lost I can calmly review,
Unmov'd can observe hope's illusions depart.

The tyrant's short day has its evening of gloom;
His glories and triumphs expire with his breath;

And O may his errors repose in the tomb,
And his crimes be eras'd from the pale scene of death!

Then joy to you friends, with the season's return!

Tho' seasons return with no pleasure to me;
And mild be your bliss as the blue eye of morn,
Which wakes on the breast of a calm summer sea!

My fancy is with you,—tho' darkly the sky
Of the far distant West rolls its shades round my head;

My heart too is with you,—tho' sadly its sigh,
A wand'rer like me, on the night-blast is fled.

But hush! harp of Albyn! thy murmurs of woe;
Disturb not my dreams of the years that are gone:

Thou canst not recall what I never shall know,—

The transports, the peace, and the joys I have known.

Be silent forever!—for friendship no more
Is sooth'd with thy numbers, and praises thy strain:

The bliss of my bosom thou canst not restore,—
And I never will waken thy murmurs again.

GLENTIVARDO.

W. Report, Jan. 1, 1817.

Indian

MILL.

Yesterday a despatch, of which is an extract, was received by U. gen. Gaines. It confirms the previous of the almost entire loss of a small of his army.

Head Quarters, Va
Dec. 12, 1816

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's letter of the 20th of last month. The detachment of militia I have no doubt will arrive in due time to enable us to put an end to the little war in this quarter, in the course of this or the next month.

"With a view to ascertain the strength of the hostile Indians in the vicinity of Fowl Town, and to reconnoitre the adjacent country, I a few days past detached Lt. Col. Arbuckle with 300 men. The lieutenant reports that a party of Indians had placed themselves in a swamp, out of which about 60 warriors approached him; and with the war-whoop commenced a brisk fire upon the detachment. They returned the fire in a spirited manner. It continued not more than 15 or 20 minutes before the Indians were silenced, and forced to retire into the swamp, with a loss which lieutenant colonel Arbuckle estimates at from 6 to 8 killed, and a much greater number wounded. We had one man killed and two wounded.

"The enemy have since succeeded in an affair in which the real savage character has been exhibited.

"A large party formed an ambuscade on the 30th ult. upon the Appalachian River, a mile below the junction of the Flint and Chattahoochee, attacked one of our detachments in a boat ascending near shore, and killed, wounded and took the greater part of the detachment, consisting of forty men, commanded by lieutenant R. W. Scott. There were also on board the boat, killed or taken, seven women, the wives of soldiers; six men only escaped, four of whom were wounded. They report that the strength of the current at the point of attack had obliged the lieutenant to keep his boat near the shore—that the Indians had formed along the bank of the river, and were not discovered until their fire commenced, in the first volley of which lieutenant Scott and his most active men fell.

The lieutenant and his party had been sent from this place some days before, to assist major Muhlenburgh in ascending the river with three vessels laden with military supplies brought from Montgomery and Mobile. The major, it seems, deemed it proper to retain only about twenty men of the party, and in their place put a like number of sick, with the women and some regimental clothing. The boat thus laden was unfortunately detached alone for this place. It is due to major Muhlenburgh, to observe, that at the time he detached the boat, I have reason to believe he was not apprised of any recent acts of hostility having taken place in this quarter. It appears however, by a letter from lieutenant Scott, received about the hour in which he was attacked, that he had been warned of the danger which awaited him: I must therefore conclude, that he felt it to be his duty to proceed. Whether he had received from major Muhlenburgh a positive order to this effect or not, I have not yet learned.

Upon the receipt of lieutenant Scott's letter, I had two boats fitted up with covers of plank, port holes, &c. for defence, and detached them under captain Clinch, with a subaltern officer and forty men, with an order to secure the movement of lieutenant Scott and then to assist major Muhlenburgh. This detachment embarked late in the evening of the 30th ult. and must have passed the scene of action (fifteen miles below this place) at night, and some hours after the affair terminated. I have not yet heard from captain Clinch. I shall immediately strengthen the detachment under major Muhlenburgh with another boat secured against the enemy's fire. He will therefore move up safely, by keeping near the middle of the river, which with his vessels and force is quite practicable. I shall moreover, take a position with my principal force near the junction of the rivers, at the line of demarcation between the United States and Spain, and shall attack any force near that place, or that may attempt to intercept our vessels or supplies below.

"The wounded men who made their escape concur in the opinion, that they had seen upwards of five hundred warriors (supposed to be hostile) at different places on the river below the point of attack. Of the force engaged they differ in opinion; but all agree the number was very considerable, extending about 150 yards along the shore at the edge of a swamp or thick woods.

"I am assured by the friendly Chiefs that the hostile warriors of the towns on the Chattahoochee, have been for some time past moving off down the river to join the Seminoles. Those now remaining on that river are believed to be well disposed. One of the new settlers there, however, has recently been killed; but it has been clearly proven, that the perpetrator of this act, together with most of the warriors of his town (High Town) belonged to, and have joined the hostile party. The friendly chiefs in the neighborhood promptly despatched a party in pursuit of the offender, who made his escape toward the Mickauckee town. Onishajo, and several other friendly Chiefs, have tendered to me their services with their warriors, to go against the Seminoles. I have promised to give them notice of the time that may be fixed for my departure, and to accept of their services.

MADRID, Oct. 9.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

Our government is unceasingly occupied with the re-establishment of the royal marine, a measure which is dictated by the necessity of protecting our commerce against the pirates of America, who are every day destroying it. It is understood that we have purchased from Russia five ships of the line, and three frigates, which are already on their voyage for our ports, where the Russian crews will be replaced by Spaniards. It is believed that the ship Asia, and a frigate, which are now fitting at Cadiz, will join the above squadron, from which divisions will be formed, destined exclusively to protect our maritime commerce on different points of our colonies. The general opinion is that no troops will be embarked in these vessels.

SUMMARY.

New-Jersey.—The Legislature convene in Trenton on Wed.

Tennessee.—The Legislature of Tennessee adjourned at the close of the last month, having passed 159 acts, among which is one for improving the navigation of their rivers.

Slave Ships.—A letter from the commandant of the U. S. brig Saranac, to the gov. of Georgia, dated Cumberland Sound, Dec. 6, communicates information of the detention by him of another slave vessel, captured by a Buenos Ayres Privateer, and found hovering on our coast. The Africans on board the captured ship amounted to 113, chiefly men and boys, who were almost starved, and treading each other to death. Provisions, water and what clothing could be spared, having been furnished them; the vessel and slaves were sent to Savannah, agreeably to the orders of the Navy department for adjudication.

Gen. Kosciusko.—The celebrated Polish General Kosciusko died in Switzerland on the 15th of October. His funeral was celebrated at Paris on the 31st.

From St. Marys.—It is stated by an arrival at New-York from St. Marys, that the U. S. Corvette John Adams, and brig Enterprise were off that place waiting a wind to get into port. The Saranac, last from Savannah, was in the river. We do not learn that any operations have yet been made against Amelia Island.

Sacrilege.—A man was recently committed to prison in New-York, charged with having stolen the plate from a coffin recently deposited in the vault of a burying ground in that city.

Jugglers.—The ship India, at New-York from Calcutta has brought in five Bengalese Jugglers, and an Elephant.

Liberality.—A vessel is rapidly loading at New-York, with a cargo of provisions, generously contributed for the relief of the sufferers by the late distressing fires at St. Johns, Newfoundland.

Constitutional Amendment.—Mr. Dickenson of New-Jersey has submitted a Resolution to the Senate of the United States, embracing an amendment to the Constitution to be laid before the several legislatures, which amendment provides for districting the several states, for the election of members of Congress, electors of President, &c.

Appointments by the President.—Wm. Jones, Pierce Butler, and John Connelly of Philadelphia, George Williams of Baltimore, and Walter Brown of New-York, to be Directors of the Bank of the United States, on the part of the United States, for the year ensuing.

Haiti.—A letter from a gentleman recently arrived from Hayti, states that the police of that country is well organized; that personal property is well secured; and that strangers are particularly protected and respected by the government and by individuals.

ON FREE SCHOOLS.

To the good people of the State of New-Jersey.

It appears by a bill reported to the General Assembly, at the late sitting of the Legislature, that the funds appropriated for the support of Free Schools in this State, already amount to upwards of ninety two thousand dollars; and a flattering prospect is offered to our view for the increase by donations and legislative appropriations. This prospect should animate every citizen to afford his aid, in accomplishing this interesting and all-important business. The education of the rising generation is an object so highly beneficial as to engage the heart and hand of every good citizen. It is peculiarly necessary under a republican government, to have every member of the community instructed in all the useful branches of science, and in the principles of civil liberty; as well as in the religious and moral obligations of man. We are not to expect that every one will become learned in the languages, or in the higher branches of mathematical and philosophical science; but it is a practical duty to afford the means of expanding and improving the intellectual faculties of every citizen so far as to guard them against the invidious approaches of error and imposture, and to subject their wills so far to the dictates of reason as to free them from the flights of fiction, and the allurements of frantic enthusiasm.

By neglecting the education of the lower classes of society, and exerting all our efforts and means to the instruction of a select few in the higher branches of learning, and initiating them into the liberal professions, a nursery will be in a short time matured to produce the scions of aristocracy, which will root out the plants of liberty and republicanism. We would not, however, be understood as undervaluing a liberal education. No man can become too learned, or too wise. But our first and most anxious solicitude should be, to extend the means of useful learning and science for the common offices of

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editor, dated Washington, Dec. 24, 1817.

"The bill providing for the surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary Army, has passed the House of Representatives.

A bill remitting the duties chargeable on Mr. West's celebrated picture of "Christ healing the sick," presented by Mr. West, to the Pennsylvania Hospital, has also passed the house, nem. con.

Two or three bills reported by the Land Committee (one establishing four new Land offices in the Missouri Territory) have been ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Soldier's Commutation bill, still lies on the table, no member having called for it since it was placed there.

A joint resolution of both Houses has been passed, providing for a temporary adjournment of Congress; consequently, both houses were this day adjourned until Monday the 29th inst.—This resolution was introduced into the House by Mr. Spencer, and carried by a majority of 21, Ayes 84, Nones 63."

Washington, Dec. 30, 1817.

"In the Senate, Mr. Fair has offered for consideration the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Militia be instructed to enquire into the expediency of augmenting the pay of the Militia, when called into the service of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Pitkin,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the House, a statement of American and Foreign Tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States, in the years 1815, 1816, and as far as practicable in 1817, distinguishing the nations to whom the foreign tonnage belonged.—Also, a statement of American and British tonnage employed in the trade between the United States and the British dominions in Europe, for each of said years, distinguishing the amount employed between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the other British European dominions.—That the Secretary of the Treasury be also directed to lay before the House a statement shewing the amount of British tonnage in the trade between the United States, and the British West Indies; and between the United States, and the British North American Colonies, in 1815, 1816 and 1817, containing the amount entered in, and cleared from the American ports, in each of said years.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the House a statement, shewing the quantity of sugar, coffee, rum, molasses, and cocoa, imported into, and exported from, the United States in each of the years 1815, 1816, and 1817, together with the countries and places from whence the same were imported, and the quantity imported from each country and place.

The Commutation Bill was taken up again today, when Mr. Robertson of Louisiana, moved amendments substantially to the following effect:—Each Soldier entitled to Bounty Land, and who may make his election so to do, to receive one dollar per acre for his Land, in government stock, at 5 per cent. payable at the option of the government, at any time within 5 years after the issue thereof.—The proposed amendment was ordered to be printed, and the bill again laid on the table."

THE READER'S BEST REPLY.

In this money loving country, and in these hard times, every man is naturally anxious to get his money's worth of every thing he buys; and no doubt this extends to newspapers. If a reader expects much from the writings of an editor of talents, or from the judicious selections of one of taste and judgment, he will be in a greater or less degree disappointed, if he does not place him at his ease. But, let every one make it a point to be punctual in fulfilling a printer's terms—relieve his mind from perplexity of constantly contriving ways and means to raise funds to keep his business going—free from the anxiety and embarrassment which attend laborious and tardy collections, and you then give him some chance to think, and to use the pen instead of the scissors, or the latter with due deliberation. No one can write for a paper while his hands are employed in writing bills, and his brains in contriving what to do if they are not paid. The reader's interest then is obvious; by paying the editor he becomes entitled to so much of his mind, as must otherwise be applied elsewhere.

Though writing bills and duns are great interruptions to editorial business, the writing of receipts is a very different thing. The pen runs so glibly over the paper in such cases, and the mind is so agreeably stimulated thereby, that it is rather refreshing than fatiguing—a very wholesome relaxation from study.—Del. Watch.

Wood Choppers.

Wanted Immediately.

20 WOOD CHOPPERS, to cut OAK Cord WOOD in Antuxet Neck.—Seventy-five Cents per Cord will be given. Application to be made to Ellis Hand, on the premises, who superintends; or to the subscriber Port-Elizabeth. Joshua Brick.

Jan. 5, 1818.

MARRIED.

At Swedesborough, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Simon Wilmer, Mr. DANIEL P. STRATTON, of Bridgeton, to Mrs. MARIA FITZHIAN of the former place.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, will be exposed to Sale at PUBLIC VENDUE, on MONDAY, the 9th day of March next, at the Inn of Philip Souder, Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day,

A Lot of Ground,

CONSISTING OF UPLAND and MUD FLATS, situate at Laurel Hill, near the Village of Bridgeton, on the easterly side of Colhansey Creek, and binding on the same.—BEGINNING at the corner of Walter Robinson's lot of ground, and running from thence, binding on the northerly side of the street leading from Deerfield to Bridgeton, south twenty six degrees and a half west two chains and eighteen links, thence north sixty three degrees and a half west, nine chains and nineteen links to Colhansey Creek, at low water mark, thence up the Creek, bounding on low water mark, two chains, and eighteen links, measuring parallel with the street aforesaid thence from low water mark south sixty three degrees and a half east, nine chains and nineteen links to the place of beginning, within which bounds is contained two acres of Upland and Mud Flats.—Seized as the property of Andrew Miller, and Ruth, his wife, and Wm. R. Fithian, defendants, and taken in execution at the suit of Philip Freas, and Lucinda Brewster, administrators of Joseph Brewster, complainants, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

Jan. 5, 1818—2m.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of two Writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on WEDNESDAY the Twenty-eighth day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder in Bridgeton,

A Farm,

Situate in the township of Slow Creek, said to contain seventy-five acres more or less, joins lands of Auley M. Wood and others, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Eldad Cook, taken in execution at the suit of Chancey Bulkeley, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

January 5, 1818.

Adjourned Sales.

THE sale of property of the following persons, is adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of January, inst at the inn of Philip Souder in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Meglaughlin Jones, Henry Deaster, jun. George Parker, Enoch Fouzer, John Sheldon.

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

Jan. 5, 1818.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, at PUBLIC VENDUE on TUESDAY, the Tenth day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

A tract of Land

with the improvements thereon, said to contain one hundred acres more or less, joins lands of Joseph Steadham and others, with all the lands of the Defendant. Seized as the property of DAVID REEVES, and taken in execution at the suit of ROBERT ALDERMAN, assignee of ANDREW MILLER and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot,

situate in the township of Fairfield, lot contains half an acre more or less, joins lands of James Clark, Esq. also a LOT containing 5 acres more or less, joins lands of Daniel L. Burt 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 JOHN TRENCHARD jun. and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A tract of Land,

With the improvements thereon, situate in the township of Fairfield, joins lands of Nathan Bennett and others, said to contain seventy-five acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of JONATHAN ELMER jun. and taken in execution at the suit of DAVID CLARK and JOHN TRENCHARD jun. and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

A Farm,

Situate in the township of Downes, said to contain two hundred acres more or less, joins lands of Samuel Kimble, forty acres joins the former described piece, thirty acres joins lands of Adrean Clun, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of THOMAS ACKLEY, and taken in execution at the suit of JOHN HASKINS, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

January 5, 1818.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS in writing for a Steward and Matron for the poor-house, will be received until the 18th day of February next, by HENRY SMALLEY, JOHN SIBLEY, CHAS. CLARK, Trustees.

Jan. 3d, 1818.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WOUNDED SOLDIER.

WAR DEPARTMENT. Pension Office, Dec. 29.

The following evidence will be required in all militia cases; and in cases of the regular army where the discharge and surgeon's certificate have been lost or destroyed, or where they have never been originally granted, to enable the Secretary of War to grant pensions, viz:

In cases where the regular discharge and the surgeon's certificate for disability, cannot be had, the applicant for a pension, whether he has been a soldier of the regular army, or a militiaman in the service of the United States, must produce the sworn certificate of his captain, or other officer under whom he served, stating distinctly the time and place of his having been wounded, or otherwise disabled, and that the same wounds or disabilities while in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty, with the affidavit of one or more surgeons or physicians, whether of the army or citizens, accurately describing the wound; and stating the degree of disability to which the soldier may be entitled under it: these documents to be sworn to before a Judge of the United States' Court, or some state Judge or Justice of the peace; and if a state Judge or Justice of the Peace, then under the seal of the Clerk of the County in which such Judge or Justice may reside; and the name of the paymaster who has paid the soldier as belonging to the service of the United States; to be in every instance furnished by the applicant; in order to determine the date of the commencement of his pension. Jan. 5—d2m.

Printers of the laws of the United States are requested to insert the above two months, and forward their accounts for payment to the War Department.

NOTICE.

BY Virtue of a decree of the Orphan's Court of the County of Cumberland, there will be sold on Wednesday the 4th of March next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, in the township of Stoe Creek, a part of the REAL ESTATE of Daniel Bacon decd.—consisting of WOODLAND and cleared do. Conditions at sale. ANN BACON, Adm'x. Jan. 3d 1818.

Cumberland Bank.

Bridgeton, Jan. 2, 1818.

THE Directors of this Institution have this day declared a dividend for the last six months of four per cent on the amount of capital paid in, equal to one dollar on each share, which will be payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives after the 11th instants. By order of the Board, C. READ, Cashier.

Jan. 5, 1818.—3t.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Bridgeton, January 1st, 1818.

- A.—Daniel R. Ackley. B.—William Blue, Daniel Brandith, Rev. David Bateman, John Bennett, Obed Bowen, William Brooks 2, William Bevins, Betty Batley, Mary Burgin. C.—P. Camblos, Azariah Clark, James Carver, Mary Clark 2. D.—Jedediah Davis, John Duffield. E.—Andrew Elston, Doct. F. Elmer. F.—George Fucemire, Jacob Feeney, Philip Freas, William R. Fithian, Elizabeth Fithian. G.—Jonathan Goodwin, Mary Gray. H.—James Harker, Rebecca Harris. J.—Lewis James, Jacob Jay. L.—Thomas Lenington, Joseph Linton, Levi Lovring, Cornelius Lupton, President of the Library Company. M.—Eayre More, Hosea More, Azariah More, jun. Elizabeth Mulford. O.—K. Oliver, Jane Ogden. P.—Edward P. Pierson, Aaron Peterson, Ebenezer Padget, Holmes Parvin, Hyram Paul, Sarah Philips. R.—Aaron Rily, Mason Russel, Joshua Reeves. S.—Charlton Sayre, John Scudder, Isaac W. Statham, Dr. Steelling, Joshua Squirewood, William Smith, Mr. Seeley, Preston Stratton, Abraham Still, Abraham Sayre, Mary Souder, Deborah Stratton, Eliza Smith, Rebecca Sibley. T.—James Thomas. V.—John Vanaman. W.—Thomas West, John Woodruff, John Ware, David White, James White, Clara White.

CURTIS OGDEN, P. M.

Jan. 5, 1818.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Orphan's Court of the county of Cumberland, will be sold at public vendue, on Saturday the 7th day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Inn of Wm. R. Fithian in Bridgeton, about

Eight acres of bush Land,

joining Josiah Harris and others, and about fifty acres of cleared land with the improvements thereon, joining lands of Nathan Coombs and others.

Conditions at sale by MARY WALLIN, Administratrix.

Jan. 2d 1818.

GREEN TREE INN.

TO LET,

THE above TAVERN HOUSE in Bridgeton, formerly occupied by Wm. Merritt, deceased. It is pleasantly situated on the west side of the Bridge, and a good stand for business; the House is in good repair, with a good well of water; a Shop adjoining the same, well calculated for any business will be let with it. Possession given on the 25th of March next. Apply to WILLIAM ANDERSON, in the township of Mannington, Salem county, or to

Ann Merritt, On the Premises.

Bridgeton, Dec. 29, 1817.

to every member of the community. The love of learning, and the excitements of distinction will lead a sufficient number to further scientific advancement. The fact is, too many young men are now bolstered into the learned professions without sufficient genius or acquirements to make them useful in their stations.

As the Legislature are progressing in the good work of providing for the spread of free schools throughout the State, it should be the serious inquiry of every citizen, what are the services required of me for the furtherance of the scheme, and the proper direction of the means that may be afforded? In order to concentrate the views and efforts of the inhabitants of the state in this great and fundamental work; it is proposed by the writer, with all due deference to the superior lights of many of his fellow citizens, that a Society should be formed of well instructed citizens from every part of the state, to facilitate the objects of the Legislature, and direct the mode of education. The utility of well regulated societies for the advancement of every desirable object, is universally acknowledged. Every useful science has been improved by the combined efforts of a cluster of men of genius. "What we call human reason" says a great and good man, "is not the effort or ability of one, so much as the result of the reason of many arising from lights mutually communicated from one to the other, and it is principally owing to the intercourse and transmission of thought that we are indebted for the improvement of thought itself." Indeed, human knowledge proceeds rather from the efforts of many, than the energy of any individual, however prominent his talents.

We have a variety of useful Societies formed in our Country with different views, but all tending to promote some desirable object, and their good effects have not escaped the notice of every observer. The establishment of Sunday Schools is commendable, and may prove auxiliary to learning and virtue, if well directed, and under the instruction of competent teachers. Bible Societies are magnificent in their object, pre-eminently laudable, and the Society lately formed in this State for the suppression of vice, and the promotion of virtue and religion, may, with the blessing of the God of our Salvation, be productive of much salutary influence. But a Society formed for the express purpose of superintending the education of the young throughout the State, would, it is believed, be attended with unparalleled advantages. Schoolmasters of competent talents and acquirements, with strictly moral & correct habits, are necessary to ensure success to the measure; and without the control of some wise and judicious heads, many ignorant, unskillful and vicious characters will worm themselves into the favour of the less discerning; and being incautiously employed, prove a curse instead of a blessing to the State.

It has been wisely observed, that notwithstanding the multiplicity of books which are daily issuing from the presses for the use of children, we are not furnished with an elementary set of school books, well adapted to initiate pupils into the regions of literature, and at the same time instil into their tender minds correct ideas of the powers of man, and the value of virtue and religion. Many prejudices, party distinctions, and superstitious notions are still suffered to take root in some of our elementary seminaries of learning. It will be the business of this State Society, to destroy or annihilate all false and hurtful ideas, which children may have engendered by the carelessness of their parents and nurses; and to substitute for them others more correct and enlightened. In order to this, books of the most improved kind may be compiled, and printed under their direction, to supply all the schools. Besides, containing the elements of literature, these books should point to the immorality of certain things which are often imbibed, and tend greatly to deteriorate the minds of children, as magic, ghosts, fortune-telling, &c. And at the same time inculcate the love of labour and attention as the direct path to happiness, the folly and vice of idleness, carelessness and profligacy, as the parents of pain and infamy. They should display, in all its fascinating charms, the portraiture of a good man, and portray and decorate his path; while they state and inculcate the duties belonging to every age and station of life. Religion, pure and undefiled, free from even the shadow or tincture of bigotry or party tenets, may, by these means, be successfully instilled into the pupil's minds; and presently, its exact accordance with morality, and as a guide to the duties of life, as well as its direct tendency to happiness both here and hereafter, will be apprehended and admired. Much more might be said of the utility and duties of such a Society, but it is unnecessary at present. The combined wisdom of the State is necessary in order to show them forth in sufficiently glowing colours.

As the Legislature will shortly assemble, a favourable opportunity will be offered for originating the contemplated Society. At Trenton, the seat of government, the Society should be located; and the religious and literary characters of that city, are seriously called upon to come forward the present winter for its establishment. A LOVER OF LEARNING.

NOTICE.

Those persons who remain indebted for subscription to the Washington Whig, up to the 24th of January last, are informed that the same may be paid, together with the subscription for the present year, to either of the following gentlemen, who are authorized to receive the same and give receipts therefor:

Port-Elizabeth.—Thomas Lee, Esq.
 Millville.—Jeremiah Stratton, Esq.
 Fairton.—James Clark, Esq.
 Cedarville.—Amos Westcott, Esq.
 Salem.—Samuel Sherron, Esq.
 August 11, 1817.

Military Bounty Land.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
 25th Sept. 1817.

NOTICE.—The lands in the Illinois Territory, appropriated for bounties for military services, having been surveyed, and the surveys received at this office, the distribution of the said lands, by lot, agreeably to law, will commence at this office on the first Monday in October next.

The surveys of military bounty lands in Missouri Territory are expected in a few months, when a similar distribution will take place, of which timely notice will be given in the newspapers. Those who wish to locate their warrants in Missouri Territory, may send them after the publication of that notice.

Every soldier of the late army who has received from the Department of War a land warrant, or a notification that it is deposited in this office, may obtain a patent by sending to this office, the warrant or notification, first writing on it, "To be located in the Illinois Territory, and the patent to be sent to the Post-Office at—"

Signed,
 The patents of soldiers who have notified, or shall hereafter notify the General Land Office not to deliver them to their agents heretofore appointed, will be retained, subject to their further order.

Members of Congress who have deposited (in this office) soldiers warrants or notifications, may obtain patents for them by sending the receipts which were given by the office, and instructions relative to locating the warrants.

Printers who publish the laws of the United States will give the above so many insertions as will amount to ten dollars, send a copy of the papers to this office, and a bill, receipted; the money will be sent by mail.

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.
 Sept. 26

Fulling & Dressing Cloth.

HAVING procured from the State of R. Island a person who is an experienced workman, and has superintended the Colouring and Finishing business in some of the largest Manufacturing establishments in this Country, with credit to himself and employers—

Those who favour me with their custom, may depend on the colours being permanent and fashionable, and having their Cloth finished in the best manner.

As I am erecting another Fulling Stock, I shall be enabled to despatch work more expeditiously than heretofore; and will spare no pains to give satisfaction to those who favour me with their custom.

Cloth coloured permanent Blue, equal to those imported, Navy Blue, Olive, Sauff, Cinnamon and the different shades of Drabs, &c. &c.

Wool received for Manufacturing into Cloth, or Spinning as heretofore. Weaving done at the shortest notice, at the customary prices.

I have for sale Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets, which I will dispose of at reduced prices, for Cash, or exchange them for Wool or Grain at market prices.

Enoch H. More.

Bridgeton Manufactory, Sept. 8, 1817—3m

CAPE MAY.—Orphans' Court.

Term of October, 1817.

PRESENT—Elijah Townsend, John Dickinson, Ephraim Hildreth, Esquires, and others, Judges.

JACOB CLARK, Administrator of Jacob Clark deceased, having exhibited to this Court duly attested, a just and true account of the personal estate, and also of the debts of said deceased, whereby it appears that the personal estate of said dec'd is insufficient to pay his debts; and the said Adm'r having set forth to this Court that the said deceased, died, seized of real estate, in the County of Cape-May—and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—It is Ordered, That all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate of said deceased, do appear before this Court on the Monday, preceding the First Tuesday in February next, at Ten o'clock in the morning, at the Court-House in the Middle Township, in the County aforesaid, to shew cause, if any they have, why the real estate of said deceased, situate in the County of Cape-May, should not be sold for the payment of the debts and expences yet unpaid.

By the Court,

Jehu Townsend, Clerk.

November 3, 1817—6w

Real Estate For Sale.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, on reasonable Terms, A HOUSE AND LOT situate in the vicinity of Bridgeton, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church, containing Six Acres.

Also—Six and an half Acres of SALT MARSH, situate in the township of Greenwich, near Tindan's Island, formerly the property of Aaron Cresce, deceased; joins marsh belonging to Richard Wood and Sealey Fithian, Esqrs. Any person wishing to purchase the above described property will please to call on the subscribers, living in Bridgeton.

Elizabeth Bowen,
 Deborah Carman,
 Sarah Garrison.

December 15

ATTACHEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a writ of Attachment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Cape-May, State of New-Jersey, at the suit of Jacob Creamer, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William Earl, an absconding debtor, in a plea of trespass on the case, for ninety six dollars, returnable to October Term, 1817.—That the same was duly served and returned by the Sheriff of said County.

A. Smith, Clerk.

D. ELMER, Attorney. Nov. 3, 1817—2m

NOTICE.

Will be Sold at Private Sale,

FIFTY Six Acres of young handsome SAPPING TIMBER, cut from eight to twelve Cords of Wood per Acre; joining Lands of Garrison Maul and Enoch Fithian, two and an half miles from Bridgeton.—Enquire of

Hugh R. Merseilles.

N. B. Terms of payment will be made easy to purchasers.
 Bridgeton, Nov. 10, 1817.

Patent double forcing Pump.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of the County of Cumberland, that they have purchased the right of making and vending these PUMPS within the limits of said County.—That they are now prepared with workmen, tools and materials, and that orders from any part of the County will receive immediate attention. The principal advantages these Pumps possess over those in common use, are watering gardens that are contiguous to it: whitening Cloth or extinguishing fire, acting as a complete and powerful engine. The difference in the expence between these and common Pumps is so trifling, that it is presumed every man who is the owner of a house, will find it his interest, as well as his duty, to have one placed at his door.

N. B. Orders directed to either of the Subscribers at Bridgeton, will be attended to.

James Leslie,
 Jarvis Brewster.

Nov. 3, 1817—1f

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland, will be sold at Public Vendue on the 15th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the inn of Samuel Thompson, Deerfield, the Undivided Third Part of a MOEITY OF LAND, situate in the township of Deerfield, adjoining lands of Isaac Whitticar, Jacob Miller, and others, said to contain 60 acres, more or less.

ALSO, The undivided third part of two LOTS of CEDAR SWAMP, one Lot contains 5 Acres, lying in Green Cedar Swamp, near the mouth of Endless Branch, in the township of Pittsgrove, and county of Salem.

No. 2. Also, one third part of 2½ acres, lying near the mouth of Green Branch. The above property to be sold by

Dayton Riley,

Adm'r of Henry Seeley, dec'd.

November 17, 1917 5w

Just Published,

By JOHN GARDINER,

Chief Clerk in the General Land Office,

A MAP,

OF THE

BOUNTY LANDS

IN THE

ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

(Price One Dollar.)

The above Map will exhibit to each Soldier of the late Army the situation of the farm which falls to his lot, its proximity to the rivers Mississippi and Illinois, will describe the soil, timber, waters, &c. (agreeably to the field notes of the surveyors) of his farm, and enable the soldiers to appreciate the value of their country's reward for their services.

Printers of the Laws of the United States who give publicity to the above, shall be furnished with two maps.

JOHN GARDINER.

Washington, 25th Oct. 1817.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Tract of Land,

SITUATE in Deerfield, Cumberland County, within half a mile of the Stage Road leading from Bridgeton to Philadelphia; joining lands of John Mayhew, Esq. and David Ogden—containing Seventy Acres, fifteen of which are the first rate WOODLAND; the remainder PLOW LAND, and in a good state.—There are on the premises a large Two-Story FRAME HOUSE, with a cellar under it, and Kitchen joining the same; a good Barn and Waggon-House, with Cribs, and an Apple Orchard of excellent fruit; the Fences are Cedar. A good title will be given, and possession may be had the 25th of March next.

The Property formerly belonged to Peter Paris, late of Deerfield, deceased.

Daniel Parris,
 Peter Parris.

December 15, 1817—7w

For Sale at this Office.

Lee's (New-London) Anti-Bilious Pills.
 Turington's Balsam.
 Godfrey's Cordial.
 Bateman's Drops.
 Anderson's Pills.
 Hooper's do.
 Essence of Peppermint.
 Haarlem and British Oil.
 Well's Patent Compressed Blacking.
 Blacking Cakes.
 Walkden's best British INK POWDER, &c.
 June 30 1817—4f

ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a writ of Attachment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Cumberland, State of New-Jersey, at the suit of John Chambers, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John Callahan, an absconding debtor, in a plea of debt for four hundred dollars, returnable to September Term, 1817.—That the same was duly served and returned by the Sheriff of said County.

Ebenezer Seeley, Clerk.

D. ELMER, Attorney. Nov. 3, 1817—2m

ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a writ of Attachment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Cumberland, State of New-Jersey, at the suit of Moses Veal, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Daniel Woodruff, an absconding debtor, in a plea of trespass on the case for two hundred and fifty dollars, returnable to September Term, 1817.—That the same was duly served and returned by the Sheriff of said County.

Ebenezer Seeley, Clerk.

D. ELMER, Attorney. Nov. 3, 1817—2m

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS by an Act of Congress passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, entitled "an act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the Treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said Treaty to be offered for sale when surveyed; and whereas the lands north of the Tennessee River have been surveyed:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, in conformity with the said act, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales, for the disposal (agreeably to law) of the lands in Alabama Territory, north of the River Tennessee, shall be held at Huntsville, in Madison County in said Territory, viz. on the first Monday in February next, for the lands contained in the ranges numbered, one, two, three, four, five, and six; and on the first Monday in March next, for the remainder of the aforesaid lands; each sale shall remain open for two weeks, and no longer; the sales shall commence with the first section of the lowest numbers of townships and ranges, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the twenty-first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers of newspapers who publish the Laws of the United States will publish the above for six weeks, and send their bills with receipts to the General Land Office. Dec. 1

Owners & Masters of Vessels.

THE COLLECTOR for the District of Bridgeton proposes attending Annually, until further Notice, for the purpose of Enrolling and Licensing Vessels.

At Carpenter's Bridge in the afternoon of the second Monday in January;

At Woodbury, the next day and the forenoon of Wednesday;

At Swedesborough on Thursday of the same week;

At Port-Elizabeth on Tuesday of the succeeding week; and

At Dennis' Creek on the next day.

James D. Westcott.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Port of Bridgetown, Dec. 1, 1817.

Cumberland Orphans' Court,

NOVEMBER TERM, 1817.

MATTHIAS BURCH, Guardian of Sarah Dixon, having set forth to this court that said ward has no personal estate, and praying a decree to sell the whole of the Real Estate of said minor for her support and maintenance.

It is therefore Ordered, That all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate of said minor, do appear before the Judges of this Court, on the First day of February Term next, to shew cause, if any they have, why so much of the real estate of said minor should not be sold for her support and maintenance, &c.

By the Court,

T. Elmer,

Clerk.

Dec. 15, 1817—2m

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Cumberland, and they have appointed the 12th day of January next, at the Court House in Bridgeton, at 2 o'clock, P. M. to hear what can be said for or against my liberation from confinement as an insolvent debtor.

Joseph C. Wade.

Cumberland Jail, Dec. 8, 1817—4w

NOTICE.

THE Owners of LAND or CEDAR SWAMP within what is called Sayre's or Joseph Westcott's Survey, on Backshutun, are desired to exhibit their Deeds as soon as may be convenient to JEDIDIAH DAVIS, Surveyor, who is engaged to survey and ascertain the boundaries of each owner's share.

December 15th, 1817—3t

BLANKS

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Supreme Court, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, in the county of Cumberland,

A Lot of Land,

Situate in the town of Millville, on which stands a Dwelling-House, Store-House and Wharf.—The Lot contains two acres, more or less; joins lands of Charles Garrison and others; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of John Young, Esq. and taken in execution at the suit of John Haskins, Assignee of Nathan Leake, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, said to contain twenty-six hundred acres, more or less; joins lands of Wesley Budd and others; Also, ninety acres, more or less; situate in the township of Maurice River, joins lands of Isaac Townsend and others, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of James Lee, and taken in execution at the suit of John Haskins, Assignee of Bernard M'Creedy, who was Assignee of Edward Smith and David C. Wood, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

On SATURDAY, the 24th day of January next, at the inn of Philip Souder, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Deerfield, said to contain three hundred acres, more or less; together with all the lands of the defendants.—Seized as the property of Samuel Harris and William Harris, and taken in execution at the suit of Jacob Clark, administrator of Jacob Clark, deceased, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

Dec. 15, 1817—4w

Cumberland Orphans' Court,

NOVEMBER TERM, 1817.

UPON Application of Charles Bonham, Administrator of Ephraim Bonham, deceased, to limit a time within which the creditors of said deceased shall bring in their debts, claims and demands:

It is Ordered by the Court, That said Administrator give public notice to the creditors of said deceased to bring in their claims within one year from the date hereof, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county for the space of two months, and publishing the same in one of the newspapers of this state for the like space of time, and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his demand within the time so limited, (such public notice being given) shall be forever barred his or her action against said administrator.

By the Court,

T. Elmer, Ck.

Dec. 15, 1817—2m

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT Application will be made on the second Wednesday of the next sitting of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, for a Law authorizing the building a Bridge over Menatico Creek, near the house of John Lanning, jr. in the township of Millville, county of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey.

December 15, 1817—3w

BOOKS,

STATIONARY, &c.

THE Subscriber has a variety of School and Miscellaneous BOOKS on hand, which he will dispose of, together with various articles of STATIONARY, at the following low prices:

- Murray's English Reader. Price 62½ cts.
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- Bennet's Practical Arithmetic. 37½ cts.
- The American Tutor's Assistant. do.
- The American Tutor's Assistant; to which is added, A System of Book-Keeping by single entry. Price 40 cts.
- The American Preceptor. 40 cts.
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- Roderick, a Poem; by Robert Southey. 75 cts.
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- Elements of Belle Lettres; by Dr. Andrews. \$1.
- A System of Natural Experimental Philosophy, including Astronomy and Chronology; by John Ewing, D. D. \$1 50.
- Porter's Travels in Russia and Sweden. \$1 50.
- History of the American Revolution. 2 vols. \$2.
- The Beauties of Philanthropy. 50 cts.
- The Looking-Glass; embellished with Engravings. 40 cts.
- Drew on the Resurrection. \$1 25.
- The Doctrine of Absolute Predestination stated and asserted; with a Preliminary Discourse of the Divine Attributes; by A. Toplady. 37½ cts.
- Brown's Concordance to the Holy Scriptures—Price 75 cents.
- Writing and Post Paper, Slates, Copy-Books, Cyphering-Books, Quills, Lead and Slate Pencils, Sand Papers, Black Sand, Wafers, &c. with a variety of small Books for Children.
- Also,
- Tooth Brushes, of a superior quality.
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WILLIAM SCHULTZ.