

WASHINGTON WHIG.

Vol. III.

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

No. 131.

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

TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1818.

PER AN. M.

THE WHIG

IS PUBLISHED
EVERY MONDAY, AT 2 DOLLARS
PER ANNUM,
Payable in Advance.

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 19, 1818.

ARTICLES.	Per	From	To
	\$	\$	\$
Butter,	lb	25	
Candles, dipt.	do	18	20
do mould.	do	25	
Mode-Island Cheese,	do	17	18 1/2
Chocolate,	do	25	
Cotton,	do	37 1/2	
Coffee,	do	27	30
Wool, best,	bb	3 50	
Wool, Shad,	do	9 00	12 00
Mackarel,	lb	9 00	12 00
Flax,	do	12	15
Flaxseed,	bush	1 25	
LOUR, Wheat super,	cwt	5 50	6 00
Rye,	do	3 00	3 50
Buckwheat,	do	3 50	4 00
GRAIN, Wheat,	bush	1 80	2 00
Rye,	do	90	1 00
Indian Corn,	do	62 1/2	75
Oats,	do	37 1/2	40
Hams,	lb	18 1/2	20
Mog's Lard,	do	20	25
Madder,	do	37 1/2	
Molasses, West India,	gal	70	75
Sugar-House,	do	1 00	
Onions,	bush	50	75
Pork,	lb	16	18 1/2
Potatoes,	bush	37	50
Rice,	lb	8	
Salt, fine and coarse,	bush		1 00
Tobacco,	lb	14	16
SPRITS, Jamaica best,	gal	1 25	1 50
Common Spirits,	do	1 00	
Bin, 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	87 1/2	1 00
Rye,	do	75	
VINES, Lisbon,	do	1 50	
Pont,	do	2 50	
Wool,	lb	35	
WOOD, Oak,	cord	4 00	4 25
Hickory,	do	5 00	6 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, Germantown, Easton, Hulmeville, 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 par; Susquehanna Bridge Company at Columbia, par; Lancaster Trading Company, 2; Silver Lake, 2; 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 2 to 5 per cent.

BLANKS

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of two Writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, Will be exposed to sale, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on WEDNESDAY the Eighteenth 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 Bridgetown,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Sioe Creek, said to contain one hundred and fifty acres more or less, joins lands of James Bacon and the heirs of Leonard Gibbon, dec. together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Grant Gibbon, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas R. Sheppard, Mark M. Sheppard, and Mason Mulford, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, said to contain one hundred and fifty acres more or less, joins lands of John Adkenson and others, with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Uriah Garrison, and taken in execution at the suit of Jeremiah Stratton, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

Jan. 12, 1818.

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.

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.

Celebs 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 Triermain," 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.

ALMANACKS

For 1818,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

"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 CHESTNUT 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,

GETHEMENE, 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. \$5 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 STYLES, D. D. \$1 12 1/2.

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.

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 instant.

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 Puffield.
- E.—Andrew Elston, Doct. F. Elmer.
- F.—George Facemire, Jacob Feehey, 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 Lovering, 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, Clarisa White.

CURTIS OGDEN, P. M.

Jan. 5, 1818.

LOVE AND PATRIOTISM;

OR,

THE EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURES OF
M. DUPORELL,

Late Major General in the Armies of the United States.

Interspersed with many Surprising Incidents in the Life of the late

COUNT PULASKI.

(Continued.)

His daughter, now frantic with grief, would not permit him to finish the sentence.

I know your rights, my father! I respect them; they shall always appear sacred to me; but you do not possess that of separating a wife from her husband.

Ah, pardon me! I see that I offend you—my reason no longer maintains its empire.

But pity my grief—Excuse my despair—

My father! Lovzinski! hear me, both of you I am determined to accompany every where.

Yes, I will follow you every where, cruel men, I will follow you in spite of yourselves!

Lovzinski, if your wife has lost all the rights she had over your heart, recollect at least, her who was once the mistress of your affections.

Recal to your remembrance that frightful night, when I was about to perish in the flames; that terrible night when you ascended the burning tower, crying out, let me live or die with Lodoiska!

That which you felt at that terrible moment I now experience! I know no greater evil than that of being separated from you; I now exclaim in my turn, let me either live or die with my father and my husband.

Unfortunate wretch! what will become of me, if you shall forsake me. Reduced to the cruel situation of bewailing you both, where I shall find a solace for my miseries? Will my children console me? Alas! in two years death has snatched four away from me; and the Russians, equally pitiless as death itself, have bereaved me of the last! I have only you remaining in the world, and even you wish to abandon me! my father! my husband! Will such dear connexions as these be insensible to my sufferings! Have compassion, take pity on your own Lodoiska.

Her tears now interrupt her speech. Micislas wept; my heart was torn with anguish. You are resolved to accompany us, my daughter—be it so; I consent, says Pulaski; me for my compliance!

Lodoiska now embraces us both with as much joy as if all our ills had been at an end. I leave two letters with Micislas, which he undertook to transmit according to the direction; the one addressed to my sisters, and the other to Boleslas. I bade him adieu, and I recommended to them to neglect no means to endeavour to recover; my dear Doriska!

It was necessary that I should disguise my wife—she assumes a masculine dress; we change our own, and we employ all the means in our power to disguise ourselves in such a manner as to elude search, and prevent discovery.

Thus altered in our appearance, armed with our sabres and our pistols, provided with a considerable sum in gold, with some trinkets, and all the jewels of Lodoiska, we take leave of Micislas, and make haste to regain the woods.

Pulaski now communicates to us the design which he had formed of taking refuge in Turkey. He hoped to be employed in a situation equal to his rank and his abilities, in the armies of the grand signior, who had, for the two last years, with some difficulty, sustained a disastrous war against the Russians.

Lodoiska did not appear in the least affrighted at the long journey which we had to make; and as she could neither be known nor sought after, she insisted upon going out to reconnoitre the adjacent country; and at the same time charged herself with the fatiguing but important task of bringing us the provisions which we stood in need of.

As soon as the day appeared, we retired into the woods; hid either in the trunks of trees, or in thick groves of pines, we waited impatiently for the return of night, on purpose to continue our march. It was thus, that during several weeks we were enabled to escape from the search of a multitude of different bodies of Russian troops, who were sent out on purpose to discover us, and who pursued us like so many bloodhounds, animated with the passions of hatred and revenge.

One day as Lodoiska, still disguised as a peasant, was returning from a neighbouring hamlet, where she had gone on purpose to purchase the provisions which she was now conveying to us, two Russian marauders attacked her at the entry of the forest in which we were concealed.

After having robbed, they prepared to strip her. At the shrieks which she uttered, we hastened from our retreat, and the two ruffians immediately betake themselves to flight upon our appearance; but we were greatly alarmed lest they should recount this adventure to their companions, whose suspicions, aroused by this singular rencounter, might induce them to come and drag us from our asylum.

After a most fatiguing journey, we entered Polesia. Pulaski wept at leaving his native country.

At least, exclaims he, with a mournful accent—at least I have faithfully served you, and I now only go into exile, that I may be enabled to serve you again.

So many fatigues had exhausted the strength of Lodoiska. Arrived at Novogorod, we resolved to stop there on purpose to give her time to recover her strength. It was our design to remain

for some days, but some of the country people whom we questioned, frankly informed us that a number of troops were in motion, in that neighbourhood, on purpose to arrest a certain person of the name of Pulaski, who had occasioned the king of Poland to be taken prisoner, and carried off from the midst of his own capital.

Justly alarmed at this intelligence, we remain but a few hours in this town, where we, however found means to purchase some horses without being discovered.

We then passed the Desna, above Czernicover, and following the banks of the Sula, we cross that river at Perevolocna, where we learn that Pulaski who had been traced to Novogorod, had escaped, as it were, by miracle, and that the Russian soldiers, indefatigable in their pursuit, were still searching after him, and were in hopes of making him prisoner.

It was now again become necessary to fly once more, and once more to change our route; we therefore instantly made for the immense forests which cover the face of the country between the Sula and the Zem, in the dark retreats of which we hoped to find shelter from our foes.

We at length discover a cavern in which we were reduced to the necessity of taking up our abode. A she-bear disputes with us the entrance into this asylum, equally solitary and frightful; we assail, we kill her, and devour her young.

Pulaski was wounded in this encounter: Lodoiska, worn out with fatigue and distress, was scarcely able to support her existence: the winter was approaching, and the cold was already excessive.

Pursued by the Russians in the inhabited parts menaced by wild animals in this vast desert; destitute of any arms but our swords; reduced in a short time to eat our very horses; what was to become of us?

The danger of the situation to which my father-in-law and my wife were reduced, had become so pressing, that no other fear any longer alarmed me. My personal safety, hitherto so dear to me, did not now suggest itself once to my mind: I felt only for theirs. I resolved therefore, to procure for them at any rate, those succours which their situation required, which was still more deplorable than my own; and leaving them both with the promise of rejoining them in a short time, I take a few of the diamonds belonging to Lodoiska, and follow the stream of the Warkso.

You must know, my dear Faublas, that a traveller bewildered among those vast countries, and reduced to the necessity of wandering about without a compass, and without a guide, is obliged to follow the course of a river, because it is upon its banks that the habitations of mankind are not commonly to be met with.

It was necessary that I should gain, as soon as possible, some considerable town in which a few merchants resided. I therefore journeyed along the banks of the Warkso, and travelling day and night, found myself at Pultava at the end of four days. During my residence in this place, I pass for a trader belonging to Bielgorod. I therefore learn that the Russian troops were still roaming about in pursuit of Pulaski, and that the empress had set an exact description of his person every where, with orders to seize him either dead or alive, wherever he might be found.

I make haste to sell my diamonds, to purchase powder, arms, and provisions of all kinds, different utensils, and some coarse but necessary furniture; every thing in fine, which I judged most proper to relieve our misery, and soften our misfortunes. With these I load a waggon, drawn by four good horses of which I was the only conductor.

My return was equally tedious and difficult, no less than eight whole days expired before I arrived at the entrance of the forest.

It was there that terminating my disagreeable and dangerous journey, it was about to succour my father-in-law and my wife, and I was about to revisit all that was dear to me in the world; and yet my dear Faublas, I felt none of those transports of joy which such an event seemed likely to inspire.

Your philosophers have no belief in forebodings.

I assure you however, my dear friend, that I experienced an involuntary uneasiness; my mind became dispirited, dismayed, and something, I know not what, seemed to whisper to me, that the most unhappy moment of my whole life was fast approaching.

On my departure I had placed several flint stones at certain distances, on purpose to enable me to retrace my road; but I could not now discover them. I had also cut off with my sabre large pieces of bark of several trees, which I could not now perceive: I entered the forests however: I hallowed with all my strength: I discharge my gun from time to time, but nobody answers me. I dared not trust myself among the trees and shrubs for fear of losing my way back; neither could I wander too far from my waggon, which was stored with provisions so necessary to Pulaski, his daughter and myself.

The night, which now approached, obliged to give over my search, and which I pass in the same manner as the former. Rolled up in my cloak I lay down beneath my waggon, which I had carefully surrounded with my larger moveables and which thus served me as a rampart against the wild beasts.

I could not sleep; the cold was extremely intense; the snow fell in great abundance; at break of day I looked around, and found all the ground covered with it. From that moment I formed the most horrible and the most sinister presages: the stones, which might have pointed out the path I was to have taken, were all buried, and it appeared impossible that I should ever be able to discover my father-in-law and my wife.

Had the horse, which I left with them at my departure, afforded them sustenance ever since? Had not hunger, cruel hunger, obliged them to fly from their retreat? Were they still concealed in those frightful deserts? If they were not there where should I be able to find them? Where without them, should I drag out my miserable existence?

But could I believe that Pulaski had abandoned his son-in-law that Lodoiska had consented to separate from her husband? No—undoubtedly not. They were still confined within the circle of this frightful solitude; and if I abandoned them they must die with famine and with cold!

These desperate reflections at length determined my conduct, and I no longer examined

whether or not in removing at a distance from my waggon, I was in danger of never finding it again. To carry some provisions to my father-in-law and wife, to succour Pulaski and Lodoiska—these were now the only sentiments that occupied my mind.

I accordingly seize my fowling piece, take some powder and shot, and load one of my horses with necessary: I penetrated into the woods, much farther than during the former evening. I again hallowed with all my strength; I again made frequent discharges with my gun. The most melancholy silence reigned all around me.

I now find myself in a part of the forest where the trees were so extremely thick, that there was no longer any passage for my horse: I, therefore tie him to a tree, and my despair getting the better of every other consideration I still continue to advance with my gun and part of my provisions. I had now wandered about for two hours more, my inquietude forcing me every moment to redouble my pace, when at length I perceived human footsteps imprinted upon the snow.

Hope gives me new strength, and I therefore instantly follow the traces which were still fresh. Soon after I discovered Pulaski almost naked emaciated with hunger, and so changed as scarce to be known even by me!

He makes all the efforts in his power to drag his limbs towards me, and to reply to my inquiries. The moment that I had rejoined him, he seizes, with avidity, on the victuals that I presented to him, and devours it in an instant. I then demand of him where Lodoiska is.

Alas! says he, you will see her there. The tone of voice in which he pronounced these words, made me tremble. I run to, I arrive at the cavern but too well prepared for the melancholy spectacle that awaited me.

Lodoiska, wrapped up in her own clothes, and covered with those of her father, was extended upon a bed of half rotten leaves.

She raises, with some difficulty, her weary head, and refusing the aliments which I now offer her, addresses me as follows:—I am not hungry! The death of my children; the loss of Dorliski; our journeys, so long, so laborious, so difficult; your dangers, which seemed to increase daily—these have killed me! I was unable to resist fatigue and sorrow. My friend, I am dying—I heard thy voice, and my soul was stopped in its flight—We shall meet again! Lodoiska ought to die in the arms of a husband whom she adores! Assist my father! may he live! Live both of you—console yourselves and forget me!

—Search every where for my dear * * * * * She was unable to pronounce the name of her daughter, and instantly expired! * * * * *

Her father digs a grave for her at a little distance from the cavern; and I behold the earth inclose all that I loved in this world!

What a trying moment! Pulaski alone prevented me from becoming the victim of despair: he forces me to survive Lodoiska!

Lovzinski now endeavours to continue his narrative, but his tears prevent his utterance. He demands leave to retire for a moment, passes into a neighbouring apartment, and returns in a short time with a miniature in his hand.

Behold, says he, the portrait of my dear Dorliska! behold how handsome she was while an infant! In her features, as yet scarcely developed, I recognize those of her mother—Ah! if at length—

I now interrupt Lovzinski: What a beautiful face exclaims I! she greatly resembles my handsome cousin!

Ah my dear friend, if Dorliski were restored to me!—But after ten years of an useless search I can no longer hope to see her again.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Indian War.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Army to a member of Congress.

“Fort Hawkins, Dec. 29, 1817. I shall set out to-morrow or next day for Fort Scott, to join the 1st Brigade now assembled at that post. The militia consisting of one regiment of infantry and two troops of cavalry, amounting in the whole to about 700 men, under the command of brigadier general Glasscock, are on the march, by the way of Hartford, to a point on the Flint River, distant about 60 miles from Fort Scott, where they will erect a small work, and remain until the arrival of Gen. Gaines, who is in the neighbourhood of St. Mary’s. No offensive operations will take place until a junction is formed by our troops. A sergeant and three men arrived yesterday express from Fort Scott, which is the first communication from the post since the arrival of Gen. Gaines. From the partial success the Indians have already met with they have become more daring than ever, and fear, unless the General obtains an additional force to that already contemplated, the campaign will not close this winter.

Fort Scott, December 19, 1817.

Sir—Should you receive this note soon, I presume it will be on your way to this post. I will therefore not attempt to give you a detailed account of our situation, but at once state that you may consider all the Indians south and east of this at war with the United States, and great numbers of the old Red Sticks are joining them daily from the Chatahuchi.

You cannot reach this in safety, without having a good guide, and using the greatest caution, or being escorted by a strong detachment.

General Gaines has made a requisition on the contractor at Fort Hawkins, for provisions to be delivered at this post. Do all you can, to have them forwarded soon, as we have not a supply of more than 20 days rations of meat and flour for about double that time. Beef cattle could be brought here from above on this river, if escorted by a strong detachment of dragoons.

I am, sir, respectfully,
M. ARBUCKLE,
Lieut. Colonel Commanding.
Col. David Brearly, Fort Hawkins.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, JANUARY 19, 1818.

SUMMARY.

Legislature of New Jersey.—The Legislature of this State met, pursuant to adjournment on the 7th inst.—The Trenton papers furnish us with the proceedings of that body up to the 10th, during which time it does not appear that any thing of interest has been acted upon.—A Resolution, however, on motion of Mr. Kinney, for the purpose of appointing a Committee to enquire into the expediency of adopting measures for a revision of the State Constitution, has been adopted, and Messrs. Kinney, Cox, Annin, Dunn, and Mackley, appointed a Committee for that purpose.—This is a subject of primary importance, and we are glad to see it introduced so early a day, and sincerely hope a revision will shortly take place.—The time is peculiarly favorable to a free and candid discussion of the question.

From Amelia Island.—The U. S. brig Enterprise arrived at Charleston, on the 15th inst. in 2 days from Amelia.—Gen. Gaines and suite had been about three days at Fernandina, and departed thence for the interior. Every thing was quiet when the Enterprise sailed.

Dutch Emigrants.—550 Dutch emigrants arrived a few days since, at Philadelphia.

Steam-boat Massachusetts.—This Steam-boat which left Salem, some time since, on a voyage to Mobile, is stated to have been cast away on Little Egg Harbour inlet, in this State.

Insanity.—On the 7th inst. at Baltimore, a man of the name of Sheppard Brown, in a fit of insanity, leaped from a third story window on to a shed, the roof of which was broken through by his weight, leaving merely room for his body. He was conveyed to the Hospital, and is not likely to recover.

Murder.—It is stated that two men named Bradley and Nolan, inhabitants of Tennessee, have recently been murdered by some negroes, while endeavoring to convey them to an ignominious market.

Speaking of the new French settlement on the Mobile, the London Traveller remarks—“This is one of the most extraordinary speculations ever known in America, fertile as it is in spirited adventures; it cannot fail that such a Colony, planted in such a situation, must produce singular advantages to the American States, as well as to the settlers themselves.”

Niles’ Register of the 27th ult. contains a list of the Banks and Newspapers in the state of Maryland. The number of Banks is 24, and the amount of capital paid in \$8,206,595. There are seventeen Newspapers published in the state; four daily, one semi-weekly, and 12 weekly papers—seven federal, and ten republican.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editor, dated

Washington, Jan. 10, 1818.

“On motion of Mr. Linn, it has been Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of establishing by law, a standard of Weights and Measures. Messrs. Linn, Fitkin Lowndse, Seybert and Ogden compose the committee.

The following has been adopted,

Resolved, that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire, whether, in any case, further time than is already prescribed by law, ought to be allowed for the redemption of lands sold for direct taxes, and purchased by collectors in behalf of the United States pursuant to law; and that the Committee be also instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law, to enable persons whose lands have been sold for the payment of direct tax, to redeem the same, by paying such sum only as said lands shall be justly charged with, together with reasonable costs and interest.

CASE OF COL. JOHN ANDERSON.

Col. Anderson was arrested on the warrant issued by the Speaker, for an alleged infraction of the privileges of the House, in offering what was considered a bribe to one of its members, on Wednesday last. On Thursday morning, notice was given that the Sergeant at Arms, had him in custody, whereupon it was resolved, on motion of Mr. Forsythe, that he be brought to the Bar of the House, and required to answer such interrogations touching the transaction, (not tending to criminate himself) as the Speaker or any member of the House might put to him. He was accordingly brought in by the Sergeant at Arms, and on being enquired of by the Speaker, whether, he desired an opportunity of obtaining counsel, or longer time to prepare for his defence, having answered affirmatively to both questions, he was taken out, and the House resolved to postpone further proceeding until the next day (Friday) at one o’clock, and that the Clerk be directed to furnish him with a copy of his letter to Mr. Williams, and also the statement of Mr. Williams to the House, respecting his interview with said Anderson; and likewise to issue subpoenas for such witnesses as he might name.

Yesterday at one o’clock, Mr. Spencer offered the following preamble and resolutions;

The House of Representatives entertaining great doubt of its possessing the competent power, to punish John Anderson for his contempt of the House, and his outrage on one of its members.

Resolved, That all further proceedings in this House, against the said John Anderson do cease,

and that he be discharged from the custody of the Sergeant at Arms,

Resolved, that the Attorney General of the United States, be directed to institute such proceedings against the said John Anderson, for his offence, as may be agreeable to the Laws of the United States, and District of Columbia.

Resolved, That the Committee of Judiciary, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law, for the punishment of any contempt of the Senate, or House of Representatives of the United States, and of any breach of the privileges of either House.

The first resolution being read, an unusually able and animated debate ensued, which continued until the adjournment of the House at a late hour. The resolution was advocated by Messrs. Spencer, Anderson, (Ky.) Barbour, Va., Robertson of Louisiana, and Erving S. C. and opposed by Messrs. Forsythe, Tucker, Va., and Mercer. The main question involved was that suggested in the Preamble, whether the House possessed the power to arrest and punish for an offence of the kind charged John Anderson.—It was stated on the one hand, that there was no statute giving to the House the power, that as the Constitution gave to the Congress power to pass all laws necessary to carry those specially delegated into effect, that therefore, it was presumed the intention of the framers of that instrument, that it should not be exercised until previously regulated by the Legislature, that it was extremely unsafe and dangerous, to assert the right to punish an offence, unknown to, and undefined by law, and as the degree of punishment must in such case be discretionary in its broadest sense, the right to hold in custody would also involve the right, under the same authority of taking the life of the delinquent.—That the common law privileges of the British Parliament, had been abridged by our Constitution, to an exemption from arrest &c. mentioned therein.—If any part of the Parliamentary privileges, excepting those enumerated in the Constitution were admitted, by the same rule the whole (a long list) must be equally binding, which carry gentlemen further than any would wish.

On the other hand it was contended, that the power contended for, was necessarily appurtenant to, and inherent in the House, inasmuch as interruptions to the proceedings, and infractions of the privileges of the House, or some of its members might occur, in a thousand ways unforeseen, by any one, and scarcely susceptible of legal definition; that without such a power the Legislature might be continually subjected to the mortification of having their deliberations interrupted, or even suspended, by the evil designs of those, who might choose to sport with their dignity—waving for the time, arguments drawn from foreign precedent, the journals of Congress afforded examples in point, and that never before was the power contended for doubted, &c.—

This morning a letter was received and read from Col. Anderson, in which he expressed a desire, that the Constitutional question, as to the power of the House in his case might be waved, and that he might be permitted to be brought in, and make his statement and explanation in expiation of himself.—A motion was then made to lay the resolution on the table, which was negatived, and the debate was renewed.—Mr. Poindexter spoke at length in favour of the resolution. Messrs. Holmes, Storrs, and Pindall followed on the other side; when the latter gentleman resumed his seat, the House adjourned without taking the question.—At present six gentlemen have spoken on each side, and I confess that it is somewhat difficult to determine which discovered the most ingenuity, or have the best of the argument.—The debate will no doubt be renewed on Monday.

Washington, Jan. 13, 1818.

Gen. Harrison from the Select Committee on that subject, has reported a bill to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia. Gen. Harrison has offered a Joint Resolution, proposing to the States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to give to Congress, concurrently with the States, the power to provide for training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed for that purpose, &c. and to provide for teaching in the primary schools, and other seminaries of learning in the several States, the system of discipline and duty prescribed for the Militia.

The Constitution, as it is at present, reserves to the States the right of training and disciplining; hence the want of uniformity, which is considered important to the efficacy of that great national bulwark.

Apertion has been presented from Col. Needham, and the other British officers, lately imprisoned at Philadelphia, praying indemnification for their expenses and detention, and referred to a select committee.

The Compensation Bill has been returned by the Senate with a trifling amendment.—An attempt on motion of Mr. Wilson, to reduce the per diem pay to \$6, was negatived by a large majority.

Col. Anderson’s Case.

The debate in this case is still continued with perhaps equally ability, though certainly with less interest, than at first.—The subject appears to me to be exhausted, an evidence of which is, that the later speakers, though as ingenious and skillful as any in the House, have been obliged in a great measure to occupy the ground previously assumed.—The editors of the National Intelligencer, I perceive, have intimated a disposition to publish the whole debate, I will not say that the debate has been protracted by this circumstance, yet I do think, that the House was just as well prepared to decide the question in dispute, two days ago, as at present, or as it will be at the conclusion, should it even continue two or three days longer.—The principal speakers yesterday, were Messrs. Charles, M’Lane, Smyth of Va. Little, and Barbour of Va. This morning Mr. Spencer withdrew the preamble to the Resolutions, which had been particularly objected to, probably with the view of putting an end to the controversy; it had, however, no effect, as Messrs. Tallmadge, Hopkinson and Sergeant, occupied the floor the remainder of the day.

Washington, Jan. 14, 1818.

“I have this day received a letter from an esteemed friend, from which I extract the following—“It is very gratifying to see Congress proceed in their business with regularity, and unpre-

despatch. This compliment was perfectly just one week ago—within the last six or seven days, however, nearly the whole time of the House of Representatives, has been consumed in discussing the question before stated, which has arisen out of Anderson's case, during which period about thirty members have addressed the chair, two-thirds of whom, at least, were new members, nearly every one of whom belong to that class of citizens called LAWYERS.—Protracted debate is an inconvenience incident to legislative bodies composed of numerous members, and though rash and incorrect decisions are sometimes avoided by it, yet is often carried to a tiresome extreme, and perhaps no where in the world, more frequently than in the Congress of the U. S.—The principal speakers to day have been Messrs. Clagget, Whitman, Ross, Rhea, Forsythe, Beecher and Spencer. I am sorry to add that the question is not yet decided.

Washington, Jan. 7, 1818. CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Williams of North Carolina, rose and addressed the House in the following words:

Mr. Speaker. I lay before the House a letter addressed and delivered to me by a person called col. John Anderson. That man has mistaken me much. Wherever I am known, at this place, and in the country from whence I came, no attempt of the kind would have been made. I feel it a duty to lay the letter and the statement therein, made by myself, before the House. My feelings are too much excited, nor would it be my duty to make any remarks on the subject. It is for the House to determine what shall be done.

The papers handed by Mr. Williams, to the clerk were then read as follows:

The Hon. Lewis Williams.

Honored Sir, I return you thanks for the attention I received to my claims to pass soon. Mr. Lee will hand you some claims from the river Raisin, which will pass through your honorable committee; and I have a wish that the conduct of the British in that country may be related in full on the floor of congress; which will give you some trouble in making out the report, and supporting the same. I have now to request that you will accept of the small sum of \$500, as part pay, for extra trouble I give you; I will present it to you as soon as I receive some from government. This is confidential, so that only you and me may know anything about it; or, in other words, I give it to you as a man and a mason, and hope you belong to that society. Sir, should it happen that you will not accept of this small sum, I request you will excuse me; if you do not accept, I wish you to drop me a few lines; if you accept, I wish no answer. I hope you will see my view on this subject; that it is for extra trouble.

I will make out a statement, and present the same to the committee, which will be supported by gen. Harrison, col. Johnson, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Meigs, post master general, governor Cass' report as commissioner, and others. Relying on your honor in keeping this a secret, and your exertions in passing these claims as soon as possible. I need not inform you, that we are as poor unfortunate orphan children, having no representation in congress—so must look on your honorable body as our guardians. Pardon this liberty from a stranger.

I am, with high esteem, your most obedient and humble servant.

JOHN ANDERSON.

MR. WILLIAMS' STATEMENT.

After breakfast this morning, George, a servant, came into the dining room, and told me that a gentleman was in my room, waiting to see me. I stepped into my room, and col. John Anderson was there. He handed me a letter, observing at the same time, that he had prepared that letter for me, and that perhaps it would require some explanation. I read over the letter with attention; and having done, observed to col. Anderson that it was a very surprising communication. I then started to Mr. Wilson's room, immediately adjoining my own. When in the act of opening my own door, he begged I would not show the letter. I made no reply to this, but stepped into Mr. Wilson's room, and asked him to do me the favor to walk into my room. This Mr. Wilson did, following on immediately behind me. After we had got into my room, in the presence of col. Anderson I handed the letter to Mr. Wilson, and observed that it was a very extraordinary communication, requested him to read it. When Mr. Wilson had read, or was nearly done reading the letter, I told col. Anderson that I repelled with indignation and contempt the offer he made me in the letter. Col. Anderson said he asked my pardon, that it was designed only as a small compensation for the extra trouble he expected to give the committee of claims in examining the claims from Michigan Territory, and exposing the conduct of the British during the war; that it was foreign from his intention to attempt any thing like a bribe; and requested me to burn the letter, or give it him. I told him that I should do neither; that his offence was unpardonable, such as I could not forgive, and ordered him to leave the room instantly. Col. Anderson then begged pardon, and asked forgiveness with excessive earnestness. I told him I would not listen to any of his apologies; that his offence was an attack upon the integrity of congress generally, and upon mine personally; that no one should ever have my pardon or expect my forgiveness, who should suppose me capable of such an influence as he had attempted to practise upon me.

Again I told col. Anderson to leave my room. He advanced to the door, where he stood for some time, endeavouring to obtain my pardon, as he said. I told him it was in vain to ask it; that as a member of congress and of the committee of claims, it was my duty to examine his claims, and if just, support them; that his offer was an attempt at bribery; it was an attempt to influence my mind in opposition to my duty, and as such could not be forgiven. He then desired me either to burn the letter or give it to him. I replied that I should do neither, and again ordered him to leave my room. Whereupon he did leave the room. Mr. Wilson, after talking on the subject of the letter for some time, suggested to me the propriety of calling in Mr. Wm. P. Maclay; but as Mr. Wm. P. Maclay was not in, I asked Mr. William Maclay, the room-mate of Mr. Wm. P.

Maclay to come to my room. He complied with my request, and shortly after he arrived in my room, Mr. Wm. P. Maclay also stepped in. These gentlemen, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Wm. Maclay and Mr. Wm. P. Maclay, were in my room at the time the servant called to Mr. Wilson, and said a gentleman was below, waiting to see him. Mr. Wilson walked out of the room, and was gone a few minutes. After he returned, he observed that col. Anderson was the person who had sent for him; that col. A's business was to obtain his interposition to put a stop to further proceedings on the subject of his letter to me. The precise conversation between Mr. Wilson and col. Anderson can be related by the former with minuteness.

LEWIS WILLIAMS.

From the National Intelligencer, Jan. 14.

The following message was yesterday transmitted by the President of the United States, to both houses of congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I have the satisfaction to inform congress that the establishment of Amelia Island has been suppressed, and without the effusion of blood. The papers which explain this transaction, I now lay before congress.

By the suppression of this establishment, and that of Galveston, which will soon follow, if it has not already ceased to exist, there is good cause to believe that the consummation of a project fraught with much injury to the United States, has been prevented. When we consider the persons engaged in it, being adventurers from different countries, with very few, if any of the native inhabitants of the Spanish colonies—the territory on which the establishments were made—one, on a portion of that claimed by the United States, westward of the Mississippi, the other on a part of East Florida, a province in negotiation between the United States and Spain—the claim of their leader, as announced by his proclamation, in taking possession of Amelia Island, comprising the whole of both the Floridas, without excepting that part of West Florida which is incorporated into the state of Louisiana—their conduct while in the possession of the Island, making it instrumental to every species of contraband, and in regard to slaves of the most odious and dangerous character—it may fairly be concluded that if the enterprise had succeeded on the scale on which it was formed, much annoyance and injury would have resulted from it to the U. States.

Other circumstances were thought to be no less deserving of attention. The institution of a government by foreign adventurers in the Island distinct from the colonial governments of Buenos Ayres, Venezuela, or Mexico, pretending to sovereignty, and exercising its highest offices, particularly in granting commissions to privateers; were acts which could not fail to draw after them the most serious consequences. It was the duty of the executive, either to extend to this establishment all the advantages of that neutrality, which the United States had proclaimed, and have observed, in favor of the colonies of Spain, who, by the strength of their own population and resources, had declared their independence, and were affording strong proof of their ability to maintain it, or to make the discrimination which circumstances required—Had the first course been pursued, we should not only have sanctioned all the unlawful claims and practices of this pretended government; in regard to the United States, but have countenanced a system of privateering in the Gulf of Mexico, and elsewhere, the ill effects of which might, and probably would have been deeply and very extensively felt. The path of duty was plain from the commencement; but it was painful to enter upon it while the obligation could be resisted. The law of 1811, lately published, and which it is, therefore, proper now to mention, was considered applicable to the case from the moment that the proclamation of the chief of the enterprise was seen; and its obligation was daily increased by other considerations of high importance, already mentioned, which were deemed sufficiently strong in themselves to dictate the course which has been pursued.

Early intimations having been received of the dangerous purposes of these adventurers, timely precautions were taken, by the establishment of a force near the St. Mary's to prevent their effect, or it is probable that it would have been more sensibly felt.

To such an establishment, made so near to our settlements, in the expectation of deriving aid from them, it is particularly gratifying to find, that very little encouragement was given. The example so conspicuously displayed by our fellow citizens, that their sympathies cannot be prevented to improper purposes, but that a love of country the influence of moral principles; and a respect for the laws, are predominant with them, is a sure pledge, that all the very flattering anticipations, which have been formed of the success of our institutions will be realized. This example has proved, that if our relations with foreign powers are to be changed, it must be done by the constituted authorities, who, alone, acting on a high responsibility, are competent to the purpose, and until such changes thus made, that our fellow citizens will respect the existing relations, by a faithful adherence to the laws which secure them.

Believing that this enterprise, though undertaken by persons, some of whom may have held commissions from some of the colonies, was unauthorized by, and unknown to the colonial governments, full confidence is entertained that it will be disclaimed by them, and that effectual measures will be taken to prevent the abuse of their authority, in all cases, to the injury of the United States.

For these injuries, especially those proceeding from Amelia Island, Spain would be responsible, if it was not manifest, that although committed in the latter instance, through her territory, she was utterly unable to prevent them. Her territory, however, ought not to be made instrumental, through her inability to defend it, for purposes so injurious to the United States. To a country, over which she fails to maintain her authority, and which she permits to be converted to the annoyance of her neighbors, her jurisdiction for the time necessarily ceases to exist. The territory of Spain will nevertheless be respected, so far as it may be done, consistently with the essential interests and safety of

the United States. In expelling these adventures from these posts, it was not intended to make any conquest from Spain, or to injure in any degree the cause of the colonies. Care will be taken that no part of the territory contemplated by the law of 1811, shall be occupied by a foreign government of any kind, or that injuries of the nature of those complained of shall be repeated; but this it is expected will be provided for, with every other interest in a spirit of amity, in the negotiation now depending with the government of Spain.

James Monroe.

From the West-Jersey Gazette.

Masonic.—On the 6th inst. Alloway's Town Lodge was consecrated, and the officers installed in ample form by the Most Worshipful JAMES GILES, GRAND MASTER OF THE STATE OF NEW-JERSEY; accompanied by the Royal Arch Chapter of Bridgeton, and assisted by the Worshipful Master of Salem Lodge, who acted as D. G. M. and the officers and the members of Sharpstown and Pittsgrove Lodges.

The solemnities were publicly performed to the gratification of a numerous audience. The ladies of Salem and the vicinity of Alloways Town attended, and witnessed the solemn consecration of this new link, added to the great chain of Masonry.

The procession being formed according to ancient order, marched from the Lodge-room to the school house, where the ladies had been previously seated by order of the Grand Master, on his right. The service commenced with an impressive prayer, addressed to the "GREAT ARCHITECT OF THE UNIVERSE, THE GRAND MASTER OF THE SIXTES" by the M. W. Grand Master—A Hymn selected for the occasion was then sung, which was succeeded by an eloquent and impressive Oration upon the origin, design and principles of the institution, delivered by the Grand Master. The ceremony of consecration was then performed according to ancient custom, and the Lodge dedicated to the memory of "HOLY SAINT JOHN."

This part of the service was solemn and instructive. To behold the dedication of a temple to that Holy Patron of the Craft, and each brother with bended knee promising to revere his character, and strive to imitate his virtues, could not fail to remind us of his sufferings while travelling the rugged path of life, following the fortunes of his Divine Master. We were also reminded that he had gone to the Grand Lodge above, and that we are travelling upon the level of time, to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns."

The ceremony of Installation was impressive and affecting; the change of the Grand Master to the respective officers; on investing them with the Jewels of their office was eloquent, and full of moral instruction. Reminding them of that purity of life and conduct, without which they can never gain admission into the Celestial Lodge above where the Supreme Architect of the Universe presides. The charge to the Lodge, the "watchman upon the wall" and the invocation that "Holiness to the Lord" might be engraven upon their hearts, was well calculated to excite the liveliest feelings of devotion, and to encourage us to fit ourselves for that spiritual building, that house not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens.

The whole service was conducted without any mistake or confusion, and in that language known only to Masons.

The highest praise is due to the audience for the attention and respect bestowed upon the Grand officers and Brethren of the Lodge; and we have little doubt if due regard is paid by the craft to the excellent principles recommended by the Grand Master, Masonry will flourish, the craft be respected, and the solemnities of that day will not soon be forgotten.

Death of the new Dey of Algiers.

In the late London papers, there is a Leghorn date of October 9, stating that Sir Robert Gombin, commander of the English Corvette Myrmidon, who had arrived there from Mahon, had brought the following news:—"The English Consul at Mahon, has received from the Consul of the same nation at Algiers, official news of the death of the Dey on the 18th Sept. This event resulted from the entrance of a Hamburg prize into the port.—The English Consul demanded that it should be restored, but the Dey having refused, all the Consuls, drew up an energetic protest, threatening to depart. This gave rise to a popular commotion. The Dey retired to the Palace, but was attacked by the people and strangled. The new Dey was formerly a shoemaker. He shews a pacific disposition, and has already offered to put the town of Bona into the hands of the English. It is not known whether this offer will be accepted. The town is quiet, and Consuls are respected."

From the American Centinel of Jan. 14.

FIRE.

Yesterday morning, after our paper was put to press, a fire broke out in the property of Mr. Ward, situate at the intersection of Christian street, Sixth street and the Passyunk road, which nearly consumed four frame houses. After the fire had been got under, a stack of chimnies fell down and buried in its ruins several persons, one of whom, Mr. John O'Connor, son of capt. Christopher O'Connor, quarantine master, was killed. Another person we understand had both his thighs fractured, and a third received considerable injury.

ANOTHER FIRE.

Broke out about 12 o'clock, in Gaskill street, corner of George street, and partially destroyed four frame houses. The fire we learn originated in the building occupied by a manufacturer of blacking who received considerable personal injury in attempting to stop the progress of the flames previous to his giving the alarm. Both these fires originated from carelessness. There were several other alarms of fires during the day, but we have not understood that any further damage has been sustained.

MARRIED.

At Greenwich, on Thursday the 8th inst. by Jas. D. Hunt, Esq. Mr. JOHN BACON, to Miss ANN B. HALL.

DIED.

In this town, on the 4th inst. Miss Sarah Jones Lovering, eldest daughter of Levi and Sarah Lovering, aged 14 years, five months and four days.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE of several writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on TUESDAY, the 24th 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 Farm and Tavern Stand.

Situate in the Township of Deerfield; also, one hundred Acres, more or less of BUSH LAND, with all the Lands of the defendant.—Seized at the suit of Samuel Seeley, Assignee of William Newkirk, John Buck, Alexander Bowie & John Shannon, and Alexander McKinzie, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land.

Situate in the Township of Downes, said to contain fifty Acres, more or less, joins Lands of Jonathan Hand, and others, with all the Lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Aaron Hand, and taken in execution at the suit of John Budd & Co. Joseph Cooper and Collin Cooper, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land.

Said to contain one hundred Acres, more or less, on which stands a Dwelling House, now occupied as an Inn or Tavern; situate in the Township of Deerfield. Also, one hundred Acres more or less of Timber Land, with all the Lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Preston Stratton, and taken in execution at the suit of James Nichols, John Buck, Nathan L. Stratton & Daniel P. Stratton, Jonathan J. Hann, Assignee of John B. Rose, and Geo. Combs, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Farm.

Situate in the Township of Maurice River, said to contain twenty five or thirty Acres, more or less; joins lands of Peter Bingham, and others, with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Bernard Duffy, and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot.

Situate in the Township of Downes, and in the vicinity of Newport; Lot contains four Acres, more or less.—Also, two Lots of Banked Meadow, containing five Acres each, with the Hay Gut Bank, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Henry Sockwell, and taken in execution at the suit of Daniel Parvin, John Budd, Wm. Tomlinson, Wm. Davis, and others, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land.

Situate in the Township of Milville, said to contain sixty Acres, more or less; joins lands of Isaiah Dunlap, and others, with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Nathaniel Foster, and taken in execution at the suit of Charles Kinsey, Assignee, and Dennis & Bernard McCreedy, Assignees, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot.

Situate in the Town of Milville; Lot contains one fourth of an Acre, more or less, together with all the Lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of John Paul, and taken in execution at the suit of Jacob Ridgway, Esq. and others, 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; Lot contains five Acres, more or less; joins Lands of Benjamin B. Cooper, and others.—Also, two Lots of Meadow Land, containing three Acres each, situate in the Township of Downes; joins Meadow of Doctor Edmund Sheppard, and others, together with all the Lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Uriah Stites, and taken execution at the suit of Josiah Seeley, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

Jan. 19, 1818.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, ABOUT

NINE THOUSAND Feet of Seasoned Heart PINE, of the first quality.—Viz.

SCANTLING,

Two Inch PLANK,

1-4 do. BOARDS,

1 do. do.

D. P. & N. L. Stratton.

Bridgeton, Jan. 19, 1818.

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.

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.

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 Cohansy 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 an half west two chains and eight links, thence north sixty three degrees and a half west, nine chains and nineteen links to Cohansy Creek, at low water mark, thence up the Creek, bounding as 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 inst. 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 Stow 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 Feaster, jun.
- George Parker,
- Enoch Touzer,
- 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 Stehams 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.

Will be Sold at Private Sale,

FIFTY-Six Acres of young handsome SAPLING 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—tf

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 Cresse, 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, 1817—tf

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 Parris, late of Deerfield, deceased.

Daniel Parris,
Peter Parris.

December 15, 1817—7w

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.

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 dec.—consisting of WOODLAND and cleared do. Conditions at sale. ANN BACON, Adm'r.

Jan. 3d 1818.

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, Clk.

Dec. 15, 1817—2m

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.

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

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—

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 surgeons 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.

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,

Dec. 15, 1817—2m

D. P. & N. L. STRATTON,

OFFER FOR SALE.

AT THEIR STORE OPPOSITE THE HOTEL AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hard Ware, Queens-Ware, Glass, &c.

(AT PHILADELPHIA PRICES.)

DRY GOODS.

- SUPERFINE Cloths,
- Double and single milled Cassimeres,
- Pelisse and Habit Cloths,
- Common and Coarse do.
- Lion-Skins, Mole Skins, and Coatings,
- Velvets and Cords,
- Pelisse Velvets,
- Swansdown and Toilet Vestings,
- Black Silk Vesting,
- Red and Green Baize,
- Flannels, assorted,
- Blankets, from 6 to 11-4,
- Figured and plain pelisse Flannels,
- A great variety of Bombazetts,
- Lamb's Wool Hose,
- Worsted, do.
- Cotton, do.
- Cambrie Muslins,
- Dimities,
- Bafta and coarse Muslins,
- Domestic, do.
- Irish Linens,
- Russia Sheetings and Russia Duck,
- 4-4 and 6-4 imported Gingham,
- Domestic Gingham,
- Apron Checks,
- Calicoes, assorted,
- Cloth and Cotton Shawls,
- Silk Shawls,
- Black, blue, and white Crapes,
- Band-mooc, Flag, and Madras Hks.
- Linen Cambric,
- Jacknet and mulmul Muslins,
- Book Muslin Hks.
- A great variety of Ribbons,
- Men's white Kid Gloves,
- Buck Skin and Beaver, do.
- Ladies' Silk, Kid, and Yorktan, do.
- Black Sattin, Mantua, Florence and Levantines,
- Changeable Florences,
- Pink and white Sarcenets,
- Wadding for Ladies' Coats,
- O' Cloth,
- Cotton Yarn, from No. 4, to No. 12.
- Coverlid Warp

GROCERIES.

- Cognac and } BRANDY.
- Common } GIN
- Holland and } Country
- Jamaica Spirits,
- West-India and } RUM.
- Common } Apple Jack and Rye Whiskey,
- Madeira and } WINES,
- Lisbon } Molasses,
- Brown and Lump SUGARS,
- Coffee,
- Gun-Powder,
- Young Hyson, } TEAS.
- Hyson Skin & } Souchong.
- Raisins, Rice,
- Cinnamon, Alspice, and Pepper,
- Nutmegs, Ginger and Cloves,
- Madder, Copperas and Alum,
- Red Wood and Log Wood,
- Chocolate and Mustard,
- Mould and dipt Candles,
- Rhode Island Cheese,
- Butter, by the firkin,
- Best Spermaceti Lamp-Oil, Paint Oil,
- Mackarel,
- Coarse and fine Salt, Salt Petre,
- Powder and Shot.
- CAMPOR,
- Codfey's Cordial, Bateman's Drops,
- Pearl Ash, Glue.

HARD-WARE.

- Knives and Forks, assorted.
- Carving, do.
- Butcher's do.
- Table & Tea Spoons,
- Pen and Pocket Knives,
- Snuffers and Trays,
- Scissors,
- Butt Hinges, assorted,
- Screws, do.
- Table Butts,
- Hand and Panel Saws,
- Wood, do.
- Carpenter's Rules,
- Iron Squares,
- Plain Irons,
- Chisels, Screw and Pod Augurs,
- Files, assorted, Sad Irons,
- English blistered Steel,
- Waggon Boxes, assorted,
- Tea Kettles and Spiders,
- Pots, &c. &c.
- Shovels and Spades, Looking Glasses,
- Window Glass and Putty,
- Brass knob door Latches,
- Norfolk Latches, Thumb Latches,
- Cupboard Turns,
- Cupboard and Drawer Locks,
- Claset and Chest, do.
- Commode Knobs,
- Round and flat Bolts,
- Cotton and Candle Wick,
- Iron Traces, Straw Knives, Steel Yards,
- Shovels and Tongs, Andirons,
- Frying Pans, Bake Plates, Gridirons,
- Gig and Chair Whips,
- Cut and Wrought Nails,
- Sprigs, assorted,
- Awl Blades and Haft's
- Crackers and Butter Biscuit,
- A GREAT VARIETY OF China, Glass, and Queens-Ware, &c. &c. &c.

Bridgeton, Jan. 12, 1818.