

# WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. III.

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

No. 132.

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

TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 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 26, 1818.

ARTICLES.	Per	From	To
	\$	cts	\$ cts
Butter,	lb	25	
Candle, dip.	do	18	20
"    "    "    "	do	25	
Rhode Island Cheese,	do	17	18
Chocolate,	do	25	
Coffee,	do	27	
Coffee,	do	37	30
Sider, best,	bb	3 50	
FISH, Shad,	do	9 00	12 00
"    "    "    "	do	9 00	12 00
Flax,	lb	1	15
Flaxseed,	bush	1 25	
FLOUR, Wheat, super.	cwt	5 50	6 00
"    "    "    "	do	3 00	3 50
"    "    "    "	do	3 50	4 00
GRAIN, Wheat,	bush	1 80	2 00
"    "    "    "	do	90	1 00
"    "    "    "	do	62	75
"    "    "    "	do	37	40
Hams,	lb	18	20
Hog's Lard,	do	20	
Madder,	do	37	
Molasses, West India,	gal	70	75
"    "    "    "    "	do	1 00	
Onions,	bush	50	75
Pork,	lb	16	18
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
"    "    "    "    "	do	1 00	
"    "    "    "    "	do	1 50	
"    "    "    "    "	do	1 00	1 25
"    "    "    "    "	do	2 25	
"    "    "    "    "	do	1 25	1 50
"    "    "    "    "	do	1 25	1 50
Whiskey, Apple,	do	87	1 00
"    "    "    "    "	do	75	
WINES, Lisbon,	do	1 50	
"    "    "    "    "	do	2 50	
Wool,	lb	35	
WOOD, Oak,	cwt	3 50	4 00
"    "    "    "    "	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, German-town, 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 and Brandywine, Farmers' Bank at Dover, with branches at Wilmington, New-Castle and Georgetown, and Laurel Notes, from 4 to 5 per cent.

### BLANKS

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig.

### LOVE AND PATRIOTISM.

OR,

#### THE EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURES OF M. DUPORTAIL, Late Major General in the Armies of the United States.

Interspersed with many Surprising Incidents in the Life of the late

#### COUNT PULASKI.

(Concluded.)

With his eyes still diffused with tears, which he strives to retain, Lovzinski resumes the history of his misfortunes, in a voice overcome as it were with their excess.

Pulaski, whose courage never abandoned him, and whose strength was by this time restored, obliges me to occupy myself jointly with him in the business of procuring our subsistence.

By following along the snow the prints of my footsteps, we arrive at length at the place where I had left my waggon, which we immediately unload, and burn soon after, on purpose to withhold from our enemies the most distant suspicion of the place of our retreat.

By the aid of our horses, for which we procure a passage by making a circuitous journey instead of attempting to bring them straight to the place of our retreat, we were at length able to transport those provisions, and moveables to our cavern, which it was so necessary for us to procure, and to husband, if we resolved to remain much longer in this solitude. We soon after killed our horses, which we were unable to supply with food. We lived upon their flesh which the rigour of the season preserved for a considerable time; it corrupted however, at length; and our fire-arms being unable to procure us any other than a scanty supply of game we were obliged to have recourse to our provisions; which, at the end of three months, were entirely consumed.

Some gold, and the greater part of Lodoiska's diamonds, still remained. Should I make a second voyage to Pultava? or should we both run the hazard of such an undertaking, and quit our retreat in company? We had already suffered so much, and so cruelly in this forest, that we resolved to embrace the latter resolution.

We accordingly sally forth, we pass the Sem near Ryks; we purchase a boat there and disguising ourselves in the dress of fishermen, we descend that river, and enter the Desna.

Our boat was visited at Czernicove, but misery had so disfigured Pulaski, that it was impossible any longer to recognize him. We then enter the Dnieper; we cross from Kiof to Krylow. There we were obliged to receive into our boat and carry to the other side, several Russian soldiers, who were on their march to join a small army employed against Pugatchew.

At Zaporiskala we heard of the capture of Bender and Oczakow, the conquest of the Crimea, the defeat and subsequent death of the vizar Oglou.

Pulaski, reduced to a state of desperation, was anxious to traverse the vast deserts that separated him from Pugatchew, on purpose to join himself to that enemy of the Russians; but the excess of our fatigues obliged us to remain at Zaporiskala.

The peace which was soon after concluded between Russia and the Porte, at length afforded us the means of entering Turkey.

On foot, and still disguised, we crossed the Boudziac, part of Moldavia, and Wallachia, and after a thousand unforeseen and unexpected difficulties and fatigues, we at length arrived at Adrianople.

Having remained for some time at this place on purpose to repair our exhausted forces we prepare to depart: but we are arrested, and being carried before the cadi, are accused of having sold several diamonds in the course of our journey, which we had apparently stolen. The miserable clothes with which we were covered, had given rise to this suspicion.

Pulaski discovers himself to the musselman judge, and he sends us immediately to Constantinople.

We are admitted shortly after to an audience of the grand seignior. He orders apartments to be prepared for us, and assigns us a liberal pension upon his treasury.

I then write to my sisters, and to Boleslas: we learn by their answers, that all the property of Pulaski had been confiscated; that he was degraded from his rank, and condemned to lose his head.

My father-in-law is the utmost consternation on receiving this intelligence: he is filled with indignation at being accused as a regicide; he writes home in his own justification.

Constantly animated, and devoured as it were with the love of his country, continually influenced by the mortal hatred which he had sworn against its enemies, he never ceased during the four whole years that we remained in Turkey, to endeavor by his intrigues, to oblige the Porte to declare war against Russia.

In 1774, amidst a transport of rage, he receive intelligence of the triple invasion, which bereaved the republic of one-third of its possession.

It was in the spring of 1776, that the insurgents in America, fearful of the Tyranny of an island which once boasted of its own liberties, resolved to redeem their violated rights by force

\* The dismemberment of Poland by the Empress of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia. This event which took place by the agreement of three royal robbers, is one of the most disgraceful actions that ever disgraced the page of humanity.

of arms. My country has lost her freedom, says Pulaski to me one day: but, ah, let us still fight for that of a new people.

We pass into Spain, we embark on board of a vessel for the Havannah, from whence we repair to Philadelphia. The congress instantly presents us with commissions, and employs us in the army of general Washington.

Pulaski consumed with a black melancholy, exposes his life like a man, to whom life had become insupportable, is always to be found at the most dangerous posts, and toward the end of the fourth campaign, is mortally wounded by my side. Being carried to his tent, I instantly repair thither, to console him.

I find that my end approaches, says he, addressing himself to me. Ah! it is but too true, that I shall never see my native country again!

Cruel fantastical destiny! Pulaski falls a martyr to American liberty, and the Poles still continue slaves!

My friend, my death would be indeed horrible, if a ray of hope did not remain to cheer me! Ah! I hope I do not deceive myself.—No, I am not mistaken, adds he in a firmer accent.

A consoling deity discloses in my last thoughts a futurity, a happier futurity that approaches!

I behold one of the first nations in the world awakening from a long and deep slumber, and re-demanding of its proud oppressors its violated honours, and its ancient rights; its sacred, imprescriptible rights, the rights of humanity.

I behold, in an immense capital, long dishonoured by every species of servility, a crowd of soldiers discovering themselves to be citizens, and millions of citizens becoming soldiers.

Beneath their redoubled blows, the bastille shall be overturned; the signal is already given from one extremity of the empire to another—the reign of tyrants is no more!

A neighbouring people, sometimes an enemy, but always worthy of deciding upon great actions, shall applaud those unexpected efforts, crowned with such a speedy success!

Ah, may a reciprocal esteem commence, and strengthen between these two nations an unalterable friendship! May that horrible science of trick, imposture, and treason, which courts demagogue politics, hold out no obstacle to prevent this fraternal re-union!

Noble rivals, in talents and philosophy, Frenchmen! Englishmen! I suspend at length, and forever, those bloody discords, the fury of which has but too often extended over the two hemispheres;—no longer decide between you the empire of the universe, but by the force of your example, and the ascendancy of your genius. In stead of the cruel advantage of affrighting and subduing the nations around you; dispute between yourselves the more solid glory of enlightening their ignorance, and breaking their chains.

Approach, adds Pulaski, behold at a little distance from, and in the midst of the carnage that surrounds us among such a crowd of famous warriors, a warrior celebrated even in the midst of them, by his masculine courage, his early talents and his virtues truly republican. He is the heir of a name long illustrious; but he had no occasion for the glory of his ancestors, to render himself celebrated.

It is young Fayette already an honour to France and a scourge to tyrants: but he has scarce begun his immortal labours!

Envy his fate, Lovzinski; endeavour to imitate his virtues, and follow as near as possible the steps of so great a man. He, the worthy pupil of a Washington, shall soon be the Washington of his own country. It is almost at the same time, my friend, it is at that memorable epoch of the regeneration of nations, that the eternal justice shall also present to our fellow-citizens, the days of vengeance and of liberty.

Then, Lovzinski, in whatever place thou mayest be, let thy hate re-ignite! Again combat gloriously on the side of Poland!

Let the remembrance of our injuries, and of our success, call forth thy courage. May thy sword, so many times empurpled with the blood of our enemies, be still turned against those oppressors. May they tremble while thinking on thy exploits! May they tremble in recalling the name of Pulaski!

They have ravished from us our property; they have assassinated thy wife; they have robbed thee of thy daughter; they have dishonoured my memory!

The barbarians! They have dismembered our provinces! Lovzinski, these are injuries which you ought never to forget.

When our persecutors are those also of our country, vengeance becomes at once sacred and indispensable.

You owe to the Russians an eternal hatred! You owe to Poland the last drop of your blood!

Saying this he expires.

Death, in snatching him from me, bereaved me of my last consolation.

My friend, I fought for the United States of America, until the happy peace which insured their Independence. M. de C—who had served along with me, and who was attached to the corps commanded by the marquis de la Fayette—M. de C—gave me a letter of recommendation to the baron de Faublas. Your father took such a lively interest in my fate, that in a very short time we were connected together by the bonds of the strictest friendship.

I only quitted the province in which he resided, on purpose to come and live in Paris, where I knew that he would not be long in following me.

In the mean time, my sisters have collected the small remainder of a fortune formerly immense. Instructed of my arrival here; and of the name I have assumed, they have informed me, that they intend to repair to this capital, on pur-

\* Pulaski was killed at the siege of Savanuah, in 1779.

pose to console the unfortunate Duportail with their presence.

Here ends M. Duportail's narrative. Our readers will have partly anticipated the sequel of the story. In the accomplished Sophia de Pontis, the ex-devant baron Lovzinski finds his daughter, the long-lost Dorlisca, but not till after she had been seduced and carried off from the convent by young Faublas.—A reconciliation at last takes place. Faublas is united to his Sophia, Lovzinski returns to his native country, and is restored to his fortune, his honours, and to the favour of his sovereign.

### 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 Received;

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.

### 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.

### 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,

His William Hooper.

David Henry.

Port-Elizabeth, Dec. 29, 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.—St.

### For Sale at this Office.

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

### ALMANACKS

For 1818,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

# LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

## AN ACT to abolish the Internal Duties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, the internal duties on licenses to distillers, on refined sugars, licenses to retailers, sales at auction, carriages for the conveyance of persons, and stamped vellum, parchment and paper, shall be discontinued; and all acts and parts of acts relative thereto, shall, from and after the said thirty-first day of December, be repealed; *Provided*, That for the recovery and remission of such duties as have accrued, and on the day aforesaid remain outstanding, and for the payment of drawbacks or allowances on the exportation of any of the said spirits or sugars, legally entitled thereto, provided the exportation be effected previous to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and for the recovery and distribution of fines, penalties and forfeitures and the remission thereof which shall have been incurred before and on the said thirty-first day of December, the provisions of the aforesaid acts shall remain in full force and virtue.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the offices of the collectors of the internal duties and direct tax, shall continue in each collection district, respectively, until the collection of the duties above mentioned, and of the direct tax, shall have been completed in such district, and no longer, unless sooner discontinued by the President of the United States, who shall be, and is hereby empowered, whenever the collection of the said duties and tax shall have been so far completed in any district as to render, in his opinion, that measure expedient, to discontinue any of the said collectors, and to unite, in one collection district, any two or more collection districts, lying and being in the same state, in which case, the collectors thereafter employed in the collection of the said duties and tax in such state or district, shall be appointed and removable by the president alone; and for the promoting of the collection of any of the above mentioned duties or tax, which may be outstanding, after the said thirty-first day of December, the president of the United States shall be, and he hereby is, empowered, at any time thereafter, to make such allowance as he may think proper, in addition to the commission now allowed by law, to any of the collectors of the said duties and tax, and the same from time to time to vary; *Provided*, that the whole of such additional allowances shall not in the aggregate, exceed five per centum on the amount of the duties and tax paid into the treasury after that day; and that the extraordinary allowances authorized on the second and fourth sections of the act passed March third, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen entitled, "An act to fix the compensation and increase the responsibility of the collectors of the direct tax and internal duties, and for other purposes connected with the collection thereof," shall, after the said 31st day of December, cease; and the office of commissioner of the revenue shall cease; and be discontinued, whenever the collection of the duties and tax above mentioned shall be completed, unless sooner discontinued by the president of the United States, who shall be, and hereby is, empowered, whenever the collection of the said duties and tax shall have been so far completed, as, in his opinion, to render that measure expedient, to discontinue the said office; in which case the immediate superintendance and collection of such parts of the said duties and taxes as may then remain outstanding, shall be placed in such office of the treasury department as the secretary, for the time being, may designate; *Provided*, however, That all bonds, notes, or other instruments, which have been charged with the payment of a duty; and which shall, any time prior to the said thirty-first day of December, have been written or printed on vellum, parchment or paper, not stamped or marked according to law, or upon vellum, parchment or paper, not stamped or marked at a lower rate of duty than is required by law for such bond, note, or other instrument, may be presented to any collector of the internal revenue, or collector of the customs within the state and where there [is] no collector, to the marshal of the district, whose duty it shall be, upon the payment of the duty with which such instrument was chargeable, together with the additional sum of ten dollars: for which duty and additional sum, the said collector or marshal shall be accountable to the treasury of the United States; to endorse upon some part of such instrument his receipt for the same; and thereupon the said bond, note, or other instrument, shall be, to all intents and purposes, as valid and available to the person holding the same, as if it had been or were stamped, or marked, as by law required—any thing in any act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons who shall obtain licenses for stills or boilers, or for selling by retail, or certificates for carriages extending beyond the said thirty-first day of December, shall be allowed a deduction from the duties paid or secured by them, proportionate to the part of their term which may remain unexpired on the said thirty-first of December, and the general banks or bankers which may have agreed to make the annual composition of one and a half per centum on their dividends, in lieu of the stamp duty on the notes issued by them, shall pay only at the rate of one and a half per centum per annum, on such dividends for the portion of a year that shall remain from the time of the last annual payment to the said thirty-first of December, to be estimated upon the dividend or dividends that have been or shall be declared and made by such bank or bankers respectively, within a year from the time of such last annual payment, and in all cases in which payments shall have been made, or duties secured, for a term extending beyond the said thirty-first of December, on account of any certificates for the use of a carriage, or license to distill or retail, so much of the sums so paid or secured as shall be proportioned to the part of the term which may remain unexpired, shall be refunded or remitted: *Provided*, That all duties on sales at auction effected, and on refined sugar removed,

previously to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, shall be paid in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons who shall, on or after the said thirty-first day of December, have any blank vellum, parchment or paper, which has been stamped, and on which a duty has been paid to the use of government, shall be entitled to receive from the collector of the district to whom it may be delivered, or from such other revenue officer in the respective states or districts as may be designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, the value of the said stamps, after deducting, in all cases, seven and a half per centum, and the said officers are hereby authorized to pay the same: *Provided*, the said blank vellum, parchment or paper, be presented within four months after the said thirty-first of December.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That on all sums that may be refunded in virtue of this act, as well as all sums received after the thirty-first day of December aforesaid, and before notice of this act, the collectors shall be allowed commission of six per centum, to be charged by them in settling their accounts with the treasury department.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in case a collector shall not have in his hands a sufficient sum out of which to refund the sums authorized to be refunded by this act, or to defray the expenses incident to the collection of the outstanding duties and direct tax, such repayments and expenses shall be made and defrayed out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That if, on the settlement of the accounts of any collector relative to the direct tax and internal duties, balances shall be found due to and from him on the different accounts, they may be adjusted, so as to ascertain the final balances, and if this be in favor of the collector, it shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the fifth section of the act passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, entitled "An act to fix the compensation and increase the responsibility of the collectors of the direct tax and internal duties, and for other purposes connected with the collection thereof," shall cease after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro-tempore.

Approved, December 25, 1817—

JAMES MONROE.

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Bridgetown, 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 Facemire, Jacob Feeney, Philip Freas, William R. Fithian, Elizabeth Fithian.
- G.—Jonatha Goodwin, Mary Gray.
- H.—James Harker, Rebecca Harris.
- J.—Lewis James, Jacob Jay.
- L.—Thomas Lenington, Joseph Linton, Lev. Lovering, Cornelius Lupton, President of the Library Company.
- M.—Eayre More, Hosea More, Azariah More, jun. Elizabeth Mulford.
- O.—K. Oliver, Jané Ogden.
- P.—Edward P. Pierson, Aaron Peterson, Ebenezer Padget, Holmes Parvin, Hiram Paul, Sarah Phillips.
- 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 Stull, 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.

## NOTICE,

THAT we the undersigners, assignees of Isaac Lowry, will attend at Jarvis Brewster's Hotel in Bridgetown, on the 3d day of February next, and at John Kimsey's, Port, Elizabeth on the 4th.

All persons having demands against the Estate of said Lowry, are requested to attend in person or by attorney, to receive their respective dividend, as we expect to make a final close.

JOHN SHEPPARD,  
WILLIAM F. MILLER. } Assignees  
ISABOD COMPTON.

Jan. 26, 1818.

## Cumberland Pleas.

Moses Veal, vs. Daniel Woodruff. } Attachment in case.

THE auditors in the above cause, will attend at the Hotel in Bridgetown, on Monday the 9th day of February next, at 2 o'clock P. M. to audit and adjust the demands of the plaintiff, and other applying creditors.

Those indebted to said Woodruff, are desired to make immediate payment to Abijah Harris, who has the books of said Woodruff, and save cost.

Abijah Harris,  
James Hood.

Jan. 26, 1818.

## 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 Bridgetown.

### 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 as the property of Philip Dare, and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Seeley, Assignee of William Nealkirk, 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 Dwyer, 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 in 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 Isajah 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 McCreehy, 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.

## 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 Stoe 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.

At the same time and place,

### A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Milville, 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.

## Adjourned Sales.

THE sale of the lands of John Young, at the suit of John Haskins assignee, and the lands of James Lee, at the suit of John Haskins assignee of Bernard McCreehy, who was assignee of Edward Smith and David C. Wood, is adjourned until Friday the 20th of February next at the Inn of Philip Souder, between 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff

Jan. 26, 1818.

NORFOLK, Jan. 3.

## DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

A most distressing occurrence took place on the coast near Cardiff, on Thursday night, the 23d ult. From the Bristol Journal of Saturday we extract the following:

### Loss of the William & Mary Packet.

At a late hour last evening, we heard of the melancholy intelligence of the loss of the William & Mary Packet, capt Manly, from this port to Waterford. She sailed on Thursday night at 8 o'clock, and about 11 on the same evening struck on the Wolves Rock, to the northward of the Flat Holmes, between Pennarth and Cardiff; about 2 leagues from the latter. Dreadful to relate, the passengers and crew were about 60 in number, of whom 16 are only reported to be saved.

The cabin passengers were fifteen or sixteen. They consisted of Mr. Barham and four sisters, beautiful girls, from the age of seventeen to twenty-five and servant, Mr. B. himself; a very fine young man, is reported to be among the saved. They had been spending the summer at Southampton, where they parted with another sister who was to sail for Ireland, from Holy-head. They had taken up their residence at Reeve's Hotel, in this city, during the week. A Miss Nicholay and three daughters, are also we fear, among the drowned. They had been lodging at No. 28, Park-street. There were also a Mr. Shabaliar or Chevalier and his wife; they had only been married three weeks. Mr. S. is said to be saved. The remaining persons, as accurately as we could ascertain their names at the late hour the news arrived, are capt. Bruce, Mr. Snow, and Mr. Quin, are also entered on the book at the packet-office, as being passengers.

Another passenger was Mr. Sotis, brother of a very respectable man near the draw-bridge in this city who was messenger of the melancholy tidings, and one of four who escaped in the ship's boat; but Mr. S. is said to have saved himself by excellent swimming. Capt. Manly was among the first that went down. Mr. Sotis was so exhausted from fatigue, that on his arrival at his brother's he was immediately put to bed, so that we could obtain no farther information to alleviate the sufferings and suspense, or assuage the anguish of many agonized relations, whom these unfortunate sufferers must have left behind them."

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Thursday se'night, the schooner Mary Ann, in 13 days from Rayal, arrived in the Downs. The master reports, that in the course of the voyage he fell in with the American brig Gosamer of eight guns, from Leghorn, bound to Boston, having on board Lucien Bonaparte and suite. This may have been one of Jonathan's hoaxes; but it is worthy of notice, that according to the last papers from the U. States, there was an expectation of Lucien's speedy arrival in that country.

The British Parliament has been further prorogued to the 27th of January, when both Houses are directed to meet for the dispatch of business. It is said and believed, that, on an early day, after the meeting of Parliament, Addresses will be moved for in both houses, entreating the Prince Regent to take into his consideration the prospect of the succession to the Throne.—"We understand, (says a Liverpool paper,) that no specific proceeding will be suggested to his Royal Highness; the general subject will be merely recommended to his serious attention. It is obvious, that there are several measures, which may arise out of this; the unbiassed choice of his Royal Highness will direct what they shall be."

It is said that the Duke of York is about to resign the office of Commander in Chief. A Liverpool paper of the 8th of December, in noticing this report, says,— "There certainly has been considerable discussion on the topic, indeed it could not be avoided. The Duke of York having once concurred in judgment with the King, that the person holding the high rank of Heir Apparent ought not to command the army, some persons think he will be puzzled to escape under the distinction between apparent and presumptive.

The London Gazette of Dec. 6th contains an official intimation that the British Government had resolved to pursue a strict course of neutrality in the struggle between Spain and her Colonies; and this neutrality is to be preserved by preventing British subjects from entering into any military service in South America, whether under the banners of the Spanish government or of the persons exercising the powers of government in the South American Provinces.

The Paris dates in our London papers are to the 4th of December. The Chamber of Deputies were occupied in new moulding the law on the liberty of the press; and in maturing a project for the recruitment of the French armies. The

# THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, JANUARY 26, 1818.

## CONGRESSIONAL

Extracts of letters to the Editor, dated  
Washington, Jan. 17, 1818.  
COL. ANDERSON AGAIN.

"Yesterday the resolutions offered neve al days ago, in relation to John Anderson, by Mr. Spencer of New-York, were on motion of Mr. Pitkin indefinitely postponed. Ayes 117, noes 42—whereupon Mr. Tallmadge offered the following:

Resolved, "That John Anderson be forthwith brought to the bar of the House." Mr. Culbreth moved to amend the resolution by striking out all after the word resolved, and substituting the following:—Whereas John Anderson is in custody, for an offence which the House does not possess the Constitutional power to try, or right to punish—Therefore

Resolved, That John Anderson be discharged from the custody of the Sergeant at Arms. This amendment was negatived without debate, ayes 47, noes 119—The original one offered by Mr. Tallmadge, agreed to, 118 to 45, and the prisoner immediately brought to the bar of the House, and had several interrogations put to him by the Speaker, all of which he promptly answered—acknowledged that he wrote the letter to Mr. Williams scribed to him, stated the amount of the claims against the government, with which he was charged; about \$30,000; nine thousand of which in his own right, the remainder in behalf of other sufferers at the River Raisin. That he had from those sufferers a general power of Attorney, but no specific instructions, that he consulted with no one, before or after writing the letter, as to the propriety thereof, &c. alledging as his excuse an extreme anxiety to have his business settled. Col. Anderson introduced a number of witnesses, among the number Gen. Harrison, Col. Johnson, Mr. Meigs, post master general, Gen. P. B. Porter, &c. who all concurred in representing the character of Col. Anderson, from personal acquaintance and common fame in the district of country where he was most known, previous to writing the letter in question, as that of an honest, respectable, gallant, and highly patriotic citizen, and that his services during the late war had been, and the sufferings of himself and family extreme. The examination of witnesses having been gone through, Col. Anderson presented a written defence, which was read by the Clerk, in which he briefly noticed his own, and the sufferings of the inhabitants in his neighbourhood during the war, the extent of claims which he and they had against the United States, the delay which they had experienced in the settlement, and the importance of a speedy adjustment of them—denied his intention of corruptly biasing the mind of Mr. Williams, intending the sum offered only as a compensation for extra services—acknowledged his error, and threw himself on the indulgence of the House—He was sentenced to be publicly reprimanded by the Speaker, which was immediately carried into effect, and Col. John Anderson discharged from the custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

Enquiry into the conduct of the Clerks in the Public Offices.

During the examination, an intimation was thrown out by one of the witnesses produced by Col. Anderson, that some of the clerks of the public offices were in the habit of receiving pecuniary compensation from persons having business to transact at the offices, for services which they were bound to perform in virtue of their situations, similar reports having also as it seems for some time been in partial circulation, induced Mr. Holmes of Mass. to move the appointment of a committee of enquiry, which was agreed to.

Washington, Jan. 20.

"Mr. A. T. Mason has leave to withdraw his papers, contesting the right of Mr. Mercer to a seat in the House of Representatives: thus terminating a controversy which it was thought, by some, would have occupied considerable time.—This measure is, I presume, the result of a conviction on the part of Gen. Mason, that he could not succeed."

The amendment of the Senate (unimportant) to the compensation bill, has been agreed to by House.

On motion of Mr. Lowndes, the House yesterday went into committee of the whole on two bills reported by the committee of Ways and Means; the first covering deficiencies in the military appropriation for the last year; the second, making appropriation for the same service for the current year.—The former bill passed to a third reading without opposition.—On considering the latter, an animated debate of considerable length arose on the proposition to strike out of the bill a paragraph, providing \$35,000 for the payment of officers holding Brevet Rank in the army of the United States—which finally carried in the House 150 to 30.

It is understood that the practise has been, to give Brevet pay to officers of that description, who have the command of detachments or separate stations, and by a report from the War Department, it appears that out of 72 brevet officers now in the army, about 30 are in commands, which, according to the rule adopted, entitle them to the pay and rations of officers in the line of the same rank.

The proposition to strike out the effect of which is by denying the means, to prostrate the practise above referred to, was supported by Messrs. Lowndes, Clay, Speaker, Sergeant, Reed, Pitkin, Johnson of Ky. and others—and opposed by Messrs. Mercer, Harrison, and Ogle, very earnestly indeed by the two former.—It was contended on the one hand that the brevet ought never to have been considered in any other light than as an honorary distinction, that there were special officers sufficient, and of proper rank, for all the purposes of the army, and that therefore the additional pay allowed to brevets, was a useless disbursement of the public treasure. Mr. Clay in his observations remarked, that while he was pleased with the applause that had been awarded by the nation to the valor, gallantry, and patriotism of the army, a sentiment in which he fully participated, he yet regretted

he could not but regret, to see so prevalent a disposition to make every thing bend to the pretensions of the army, in judging that from what he had seen, he should in the event of a seven years war, with a military force of 50 or 60 thousand men in the employ of the government, feel apprehensive for the safety of the republic after the war was over.

On the other side, it was contended that the construction, given to the law, authorizing brevets, was the true one, fairly inferable from the terms of it, that there was virtually a compact between the government, and the brevetted officer, that the additional emoluments were but a just reward due to their merit, that it would be ungenerous to deprive them of the pay, impolitic as it would damp the military ardor of the nation, and subtract one inducement in time of peril and danger to perform heroic deeds, &c.

Mr. Mercer twice spoke at considerable length, and evinced much zeal in the issue; he is a fluent speaker, and makes use of good language.—Yet in his manner, and much of his matter too, he closely copies Mr. Randolph, so much so as to lessen the pleasure which would otherwise be desired from his oratory.

Originality in good composition or public speaking, always pleases, whilst a studied imitation, especially of a cotemporary is calculated to produce a contrary effect.

Washington, Jan. 21.

The following resolution was yesterday offered by General Harrison, and ordered to lay on table.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, jointly with such committee as may be appointed by the Senate, to consider and report what measures it may be proper to adopt, to manifest the public respect for the memory of general Thaddeus Kosciuszko, formerly an officer in the service of the United States, and the uniform and distinguished friend of liberty and the rights of man.

A motion to call it up for consideration to day was negatived.

The bills making appropriations for covering the deficiencies previous to the 1st of January 1817—and for the expences of the military service for the current year, were both read a third time and passed the House of Representatives.

A bill reported some time ago by the judiciary committee, prescribing the effect that certain records and judicial proceedings of one state, shall have in every other state—and which has been several times considered in committee of the whole, again underwent a further discussion, after which Mr. Smith of Md. reported it to the House with the amendments thereto, when a motion was made by Mr. Forsythe, indefinitely to postpone said bill, and amendments, and carried by a large majority."

(COMMUNICATED.)

## TO GLENIVARDO.

Say sorrow'd Bard, why end thy tale of wo,  
A tale so pleasing to the care-worn heart;  
Oh! let thy strains in tuneful numbers flow,  
Till they the cause of thy sad grief impart.

Console thyself Oh! exile, and again  
Begin the pleasing passion of thy mind;  
Oblige the sons of sorrow with a strain,  
As soothing as the fragrant western wind.  
Dividing Creek, Jan. 17, 1818.

## Legislature of New-Jersey.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, Jan. 12.

Petitions presented—From militia officers of Salem, for an alteration in the militia law—from D. Smith, of Monmouth, relative to money expended by him in case of certain confiscated property. Read and committed.

Mr. Kinney presented a bill making process efficient in the Court of Chancery against absent defendants—ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Pine, a committee was appointed to enquire what alterations are necessary in the act relative to trespasses by swine.—Adjourned to three o'clock.

Three P. M. The house met. Petitions presented from the officers of Sussex brigade for an alteration in the militia law; from the inhabitants of the city of Jersey for authority to establish a bank—Read and committed.

Tuesday, Jan. 13.

Petitions presented—From Wantage, in Sussex, for removal of obstructions in the river Popocotton, &c. From B. Halloway, of Morris, for remuneration for monies expended on account of certain musicians—From Hunterdon, for a law to prevent justices of the Peace holding their courts at Taverns. Which petitions were read and referred to committees.

The Speaker laid before the house a report from the treasury pursuant to resolutions of last sitting, relative to the county collectors, who are delinquent in the payment of exempt fines—The delinquent counties are thus stated:—

Burlington, for	1814	1300,00
Do.	1816	113,96
Cumberland,	1814	36,00
Hunterdon,	1814	194,64
Do.	1815	184,62
Do.	1816	162,00
Gloucester,	1817	1056,00

The treasurer remarks that the Burlington deficiency for 1814, was probably occasioned by the sudden death of Charles Shreve, esq. who was then collector, and his executors or administrators not paying due attention to the business that the deficiency for the same county in 1816 (113 dolls. 96¢) Mr. Read, informed him, was uncollected, but judgment had been obtained against the town'ship collector from whom it was due. Cumberland county deficiency he expected would soon be settled. In Hunterdon the collector had been unable to obtain the returns from the township collectors and constables for 1814—for the succeeding years deficiency the collector thinks that there will not be any thing coming to the treasury after deducting losses and officers expenses, &c.—Of Gloucester the treasurer says, the collector, J. S. Whiteside, from his usual punctuality, was probably only waiting a safe conveyance for the balance due—Indeed he had learnt that he had deposited in the Camden bank, to the treasurer's credit \$54,

28 which was probably the balance due, after deducting losses, expenses, &c.

Wednesday, Jan. 14.

A remonstrance from Cumberland against the passing of a law to authorize a draw-bridge over Menanitic creek, was presented; and a memorial from Hugh M. Weed and others of Burlington and Monmouth, against the repeal of a certain part of the act relative to the draw-bridge across Crosswicks creek. Read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Evans, two members were added to the committee on insolvency (D. Thompson and Kinney.)

On motion of Mr. Kinney, a committee was appointed to enquire what alterations are necessary in the laws relative to divorce and alimony.

Mr. Pine presented a bill to authorize the building of a bridge across Oldman's Creek; whereupon Mr. Curriden presented a remonstrance from Salem county against the same, which was read a second time with the bill, and the subject postponed.

Petitions from inhabitants of Hunterdon, Monmouth, Burlington and Middlesex, were presented by Mr. Wood, for setting off a new county to be formed of a part of each of said counties—read and committed.

[FROM THE BALTIMORE FEDERAL GAZETTE.]

## A New Song—To an old Tune.

John Anderson, my jo John, how could ye besae rash,  
As try to buy a Congress man, and not produce the cash?  
Why offer sum sae small, John? your price was quite too low—  
Bid higher and wicash neist time, John Anderson, my jo!

John Anderson, my jo John, ye now maun understand,  
When neist you deal wi' men o'law, ye tak' nae pen in hand.  
Those who mak' mickle promises, like Congress men, I trow,  
Think, they wha promise gie nae good, John Anderson, my jo!

John Anderson, my jo John, 'tho' Congress mak' a rout,  
Debate, resolve, interrogate—they'll let ye safely out.  
The crime o' tend'ring foes, John, w'll meet; sie fate ye'll know,  
As tend'ring lasses proofs o'love—John Anderson, my jo.

## EPITAPH.

The following true epitaph was written in a church-yard in England.

"Go home, dear friends, dry up your tears,  
I must lie here, 'till Christ appears:  
My debt is paid, my grave you see—  
Prepare yourselves to follow me."

Under which a wag wrote the following lines:

"To follow you, I'm not content,  
Unless I knew which way you went!"

Which produced an addition from a third hand—of a more serious character.

"Mock not the tenant of this lowly grave—  
Let justice mark upon rax tomb, a knave,  
The awful hand of death will point the road,  
And virtue only leads thee to thy God!"

A miller in Darby, who lately quitted his trade to keep a public house, sent for a painter to paint the sign of the mill. "I must have the miller looking out at the window." It shall be done said the painter. "But as I was never seen to be idle, you must have him pop his head in if any one looks at him." This also the artist promised, and brought him the sign. "It is well done—but where is the miller?" O, says the painter he popped in his head when you looked.

A Countryman observed an advertisement of a fencing master at 12 dollars a quarter, and supposing his intention was to enclose fields on an improved plan, called to enquire if he meant to find stuff.

## MARRIED,

On the evening of the 20th instant, by Henry Socwell, Esq. Mr. ISAAC GARRISON, of Newport, aged 67, to the amiable and accomplished Miss NANCY DORRIS, aged 19, lately from Philadelphia.

At Dennis' Creek, on the 23d inst. by Joseph Goff, Esq. Mr. ELIJAH TYLER, to Mrs. MARY PRICKETT, all of that place.

## Creditors Take Notice,

THAT the Subscribers, now in actual confinement for debt or damages, intend to make application to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, on Friday, the 20th day of February next, for the benefit of the several acts of the Legislature of New-Jersey, for the relief of insolvent debtors.

George Davis.

James Burch.

Cumberland Jail, Jan. 24, 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.

D. P. & N. L. Stratton.

Bridgeton, Jan. 19, 1818.

of the case of the pretended Dauphin as to take place at Rouen, on the 10th of December.

Austria, it is said, is about to enlarge her armies by a conscription which is to include all the male subjects of Austria between the ages of 20 and 45. The first class between 20 and 25 are to be drafted into the regiments of the line. A new kingdom, it is also said, is to be formed of a part of the Austrian territories.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

A solemn requiem, or funeral anthem, to the memory of the late princess Charlotte, has been performed at Liverpool by the pupils of the *Blind Asylum*. The music was executed with admirable precision, and sublime effect.

On the 1st of December, a public meeting was held at Liverpool, and addresses of condolence transmitted to the Prince Regent and Prince Leopold.

The several coffins in which the princess Charlotte was interred, weighed between five and six hundred pounds. At Clarmont they were borne into the hearse by sixteen men.

The Leeds Mercury of Dec. 6, contains an address of condolence of the inhabitants of Huddenfield to the Prince Regent.

The London Courier of Dec. 4, observes that private letters by the Dutch mail, state the failure of a very respectable house at Hamburg, to the amount of 400,000 marks.

FROM NILE'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

ENGLAND, &c.

We have a strange account in the British papers that a certain person named *Develnaux*, who lived recluse and was little known, having taken liking to a youth that he occasionally saw passing and re-passing to school, and without any further knowledge of him or his family, willed him his estate, said to amount to more than 700,000 a year regular income! It consists of several millions in the funds, a property in Spain that produces 100,000 per annum, an immense estate in Scotland, and others of great value in the West Indies—debts due from every sovereign in Europe with vast claims on private property in Great Britain—the whole is called a property of a "dangerous amount, for it is more than sufficient to overturn the state." It is feared the youth has been rather affected in his mind, by his good fortune.

One would believe that the preceding must be fabulous—is it possible that any man could possess so much wealth in England, and be so little known?

A London paper of Oct. 29, states that "some poor wretched paupers went to a brick clamp, for the benefit of the warmth having no other place of refuge," where one of them was burnt to death—a young man, 21 years of age.

The British ports are shut, and American flour had advanced to 70s per bbl.

The funeral procession of the Princess Charlotte took place on the 19th Nov. by torch light. It is stated to have been exceedingly impressive and solemn. It was attended by a long procession, and concluded with a funeral service. The body of the princess was placed in a mahogany coffin, that inclosed in one of lead, which was put in an outer coffin of mahogany, covered with crimson velvet, and formed into pannels with white plated nails, the lining of white satin.

[From the Savannah Republican, of Jan. 12.]

## Skirmish with the Indians.

An express reached Darien on Wednesday last, from major general Gaines, to major Nix the officer commanding at Darien, dated at the mouth of the Oconee river, 5th January, 1818, stating that he (general Gaines) had just received an express from Col. Arbuckle informing him that major Muhlenburg, who was ascending the Flint river with three vessels, having on board a detachment of United States' troops, provisions, &c. was attacked thirty miles below Fort Scott by twelve hundred Indians and from both sides of the river, on the 16th ult. When the express left, which was on the 18th, the firing from both parties continued: at which maj. Muhlenburg had 3 men killed and 13 wounded, but there was not the least apprehension of any of the vessels being taken that were under his command. The troops so defended themselves in the vessels, from the enemy that they were perfectly safe. No man was killed or wounded only when in the act of warping, or casting anchor. Capt. McIntosh, who commands a post 12 miles from Fort Scott, with 40 men was attacked on the 15th ult. by between 2 and 300 Indians—Captain M. defeated them without losing a single man, and has since been relieved. There had also been a skirmish between the friendly and hostile savages, in which the chief of the former was killed, in consequence of which a number of the party under his command deserted and joined the hostile Indians. The drafted troops from this division were assembling at Darien every day, and it was understood that they would march immediately for Hartford. General Glasgow at the head of 1000 men from this state left Hartford for the Indian nation on the 27th ult. in good order and high spirits. We understand the troops that were drafted from this city will take up their line of march on Wednesday next for Darien.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19.

Capt. Gantz, arrived here last evening in the schooner Elizabeth, 28 days from Campeachy, states, that a few days before sailing, advices were received there of General MISA's having been EXECUTED in the neighborhood of Mexico, on account of which the town was brilliantly illuminated. Capt. G. further states, that it was asserted and fully credited, that the followers of MISA, were either dispersed or annihilated; of course, the cause of the Patriots in Mexico must be in a most forlorn state.

**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.
- Milville.—Jeremiah Stratton, Esq.
- Fairton.—James Clark, Esq.
- Cedarville.—Amos Westcott, Esq.
- Salem.—Samuel Sherron, Esq.

August 11, 1817.

**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 Cohansey 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 Cohansey 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 Twentieth 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 Bulkley, 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 Stedhams 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 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—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 Seeley 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 Row 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 Crib, 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

**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, } Trustees CHAS. CLARK.

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 Bonhain, Administrator of Ephraim Bonhain, 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—42m.

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, Clerk.

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 Toilett Vesting, 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. Cambric 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-moe, Flag, and Madras Hkfs. Linen Cambric, Jackanett and mul mul Muslins, Book Muslin Hkfs. 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 Levantine, Changeable Florences, Pink and white Saracenets, Wadding for Ladies' Coats, Oil Cloth, Cotton Yarn, from No. 4, to No. 12. Coverlid Warp

**GROCERIES.**

Cognac and } BRANDY. Common } Holland and } GIN 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 } TEAS. Young Hyson, } 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, Crackers and Butter Biscuit, Best Spermaceti Lamp Oil, Paint Oil, Mackarel, Coarse and fine Salt, Salt Petre, Powder and Shot. CAMPHOR, Codfrey'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 Pannel Saws, Wood, do. Carpenter's Rules, Iron Squares, Plain Irons, Chissels, Screw and Fod 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, Closet and Chest, do. Commode Knobs, Round and flat Bolts. Cotton and Candle Wick, Iron Traces, Straw Knives, Steel Yards, Shovels and Fongs, Andirons, Frying Pans, Bake Plates, Gridirons, Gig and Chair Whips, Cut and Wrought Nails, Sprigs, assorted, Awl Blades and Haft

A GREAT VARIETY OF

China, Glass, and Queens-Ware, &c. &c. &c. Bridgeton, Jan. 12, 1818.