

WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. III.

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

TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1847.

PER ANNUM.

THE WASHINGTON WHIG

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY,
AT TWO 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.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

June 9th, 1847.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 31st day of October next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the troops of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1848, inclusive, until the 1st day of June, 1849, within the states, territories and districts following:

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Green bay, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicinities; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the upper Lakes, and the State of Ohio, and on or adjacent to the waters of Lake Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At St. Louis, Fort Harrison, Fort Clarke, Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, Fort Osage or Fort Clark, on the Missouri river; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of Indiana, and the territories of Illinois and Missouri.

4th. At Fort Montgomery, Fort Crawford, Mobile, Fort St. Philip, New-Orleans, Baton Rouge and Fort Claiborne; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities, north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and State of New Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New York, north of the Highlands, and within the state of Vermont.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New York, south of the Highlands, including West Point, and within the state of New Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of North Carolina.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of South Carolina.

15th. At Tybee Barracks, Fort Hawkins and Fort Scott; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Georgia, including that part of the Creek's land lying within the territorial limits of said state.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey, or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and one half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration must be particularly mentioned in the proposals, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall, at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months, in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every one of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons, when the same can be transported, or at any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions, in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of

the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States, at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible character; and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States, of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

GEORGE GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary of War.

NOTE.—The editors of newspapers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the United States, are requested to insert the foregoing advertisement once a week until the 1st of October next. June 16—tOc1

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 TUESDAY,

The Second day of September next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgetown, in the county of Cumberland, a certain Plantation, Tract, or Parcel of

LAND,

Situate in the township of Downe, in the county of Cumberland, and State of New-Jersey, lying in Nantuxet Neck, being in two parts, one of which is bounded as follows:—Beginning at a Red Oak Tree standing in a line of George Crosby's land, near the head of Page's Lane, and runs from thence south, three degrees west, three chains and seventy-two links to the said Lane, then south seven degrees, east seven chains and fifty links, thence south three degrees, east twenty-one chains and thirty-one links, to a small Black Oak for a corner below the Cow well, then south fifty degrees and a half, west thirty-nine chains and fifty links, to a large pond in the marsh known by the name of the pond, between the Hammocks, thence down along said pond or thoroughfare to a corner of marsh on the lower place, then along the said line north fourteen degrees, west twenty-one chains, to a post in the marsh, then north sixteen degrees, east twenty-seven chains, to a small Black Oak for a corner, thence north forty-eight degrees, east eleven chains and fifty links, to a post in David Page's Lane, near a White Oak, then along said Page's Lane north thirty-one degrees, west twenty-five chains and seventy-five links, to a young White Oak for a corner, then south sixty-eight degrees, west six chains and twenty-five links, to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres of Land and Marsh, be the same more or less. The other part situate as aforesaid, and adjoining the above described, and bounded as follows:—Beginning at a post on the east side of Michael's Point, being a corner of Church's land, and runs from thence north thirty-one degrees, west forty-four chains and seventy-five links, joining on said Church's line to a post near a White Oak for a corner, then forty-eight degrees west, eleven chains and fifty links, to a small Black Oak marked for a corner, then south sixteen degrees, west twenty-seven chains, to a post in the marsh, then south fourteen degrees, east twenty-one chains, to thoroughfare pond, then down said pond about eighteen chains, to Church's line, then along said line north forty-seven degrees, east about thirty-two chains, to the beginning—containing one hundred and twenty-five acres of Land and Marsh, be the same more or less.—Seized as the property of Thomas H. Hughes and Israel Hughes, Executors of Memucan Hughes, dec. and others, defendants, and taken in execution at the suit of Joshua Swain and Henry Swain, Executors of Jacobs Swain, dec. complainants, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

June 30—2m

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

JUNE TERM, 1847.

UPON Application of James Giles, Esq. Executor of Enoch Burgin, Esq. deceased, who was Executor of George Burgin, Esq. deceased, to limit a time within which the creditors of the said George Burgin, Esq. and Enoch Burgin, Esq. shall bring in their debts, claims and demands or be forever barred from an action against the said James Giles, Esq. Executor as aforesaid, and on like application of Ruth Reeve and John Reeve, Administrators of Samuel Reeve, deceased, for the like rule.

It is ordered by the court that the said Executor and Administrator, give public notice to the creditors of the said decedents 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 by 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 action therefor against said Executor or Administrators.

By the Court,

T. ELMER, Clk.

July 7th, 1847—2m

Carters Wanted.

ONE THOUSAND Cords of WOOD to Cart, for which a generous price will be given, by Joshua Brick. Port-Elizabeth, July 21st, 1847—4f

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

A tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Downe, said to contain two hundred acres, more or less; joins lands of John Ellis, and others, with all the lands of the defendants.—Seized as the property of John G. Underwood, and John Underwood, and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.
JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Downe, said to contain thirty-seven acres, more or less; joins lands of Wesley Budd, and others; also, A LOT of MEADOW LAND, lying within the Hay Gut Bank, said to contain three acres, more or less, with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of John Webb, and taken in execution at the suit of William D. Barrett, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Meadow Land,

Situate in the township of Downe, and near Cranbury Cut, said to contain seventeen acres, more or less; also, six acres, more or less, of CEDARS WAMP, lying within the York Wak, together with all the lands of the defendant in the county of Cumberland.—Seized as the property of John Tubman, and taken in execution at the suit of John Buck, Nathan L. Stratton, and Daniel P. Stratton, 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 Downe, said to contain one hundred and seventy-five acres, more or less; joins lands of Ethan Lore and others, with all the lands of the defendant in the county of Cumberland.—Seized as the property of Richard Downam, and taken in execution at the suit of several plaintiffs, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

July 14, 1847—4t

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of August 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 Millville, said to contain one hundred and five acres, more or less; joins lands of Isaiah Danlap. Also, A HOUSE and LOT in the town of Millville, now occupied as an Inn or Tavern; together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of John Paul, and taken in execution at the suit of Rachel Parker, and others, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot,

Situate in the township of Maurice River; the Lot contains 5 acres, more or less; joins lands of Benjamin B. Cooper and others; together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Uriah Stites, and taken in execution at the suit of Josiah Seeley, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Downe, said to contain twenty-eight acres, more or less; joins lands of John G. Underwood and others, with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of John Souder, and taken in execution at the suit of James Barrett, Ass-guee, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Hopewell, said to contain seventy acres, more or less; joins lands of Moses Veal and others, with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of David Platts, and taken in execution at the suit of John S. Wood, Esq. 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 Millville, said to contain one hundred acres, more or less; joins lands of Joseph Stehams, and others, with all the lands of the defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of David Reeves, and taken in execution at the suit of Robert Alderman, Ass-guee, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

July 21, 1847—4t

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM CHARD, Esq. deceased, on Vendue account or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against said estate to present them for examination and settlement, to

Edmund Sheppard,

One of the Executors of said dec'd.

Newport, July 28, 1847—4t

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on TUESDAY, the second day of September 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,

With the improvements thereon, situate in the township of Millville, said to contain one hundred and twenty-four acres, more or less; joins lands of Daniel Brandiff and Richard Miller, with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Uriah Ackley, and taken in execution at the suit of John Young, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

July 28, 1847—4t

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 ninth day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Bridgetown, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining lands of Michael Swing and others, said to contain fifty acres, more or less;—Also, two Lots of SALT MARSH, said to contain eleven acres; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Josiah Brooks, and taken in execution at the suit of John Sheppard and Thomas R. Sheppard, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Deerfield, adjoining lands of Nancy Carll and others, said to contain fifty acres, more or less; together with all other lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of John Woodruff, and taken in execution at the suit of Philip Fries and Benjamin Mench, surviving administrators of John Hann, deceased, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

Bridgeton, August 4, 1847—4t

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the Auditors appointed to audit and adjust the demands of the plaintiff, and against the defendants of EDOM M. SEELEY, an absconding debtor, will meet at the house of Philip Souder, Innkeeper, at Bridgetown, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on Monday, the 8th day of September next, for the purpose of making distribution of the monies arising from the sale of the property of the said Edom M. Seeley.

JOHN BUCK,
DAVID LUPTON, & } Auditors.
DAN SIMKINS,
August 4 1847—6t

NOTICE.

The Accounts of

A. Westcott, esq. Ex'r of Amos Westcott, dec'd.
Joseph Golden, do. Joanna Golden, do.
Francis Avis, Adm'r of John Dilks, do.
Ephraim Westcott, do. John Moore, do.
Ephraim Gibbon, do. Nancy Gibbon, do.
Edward Keasby, do. Jeremiah Russell, do.
Oliver Russell, do. Vashti Smith, do.
Ephraim Smith, do. Charles Westcott, do.
Thomas Harris, do. Charles Westcott, do.
The same, adm'r de bon. non, Eliz. Westcott, do.
Dr. Chas. Clark, sur. adm'r, Hannah M'Calla, do.
The same, do. de bon. non, Auley M'Calla, do.
Gartry Matthews, adm'r of James Matthews, do.
Ann Brown, do. Charles Brown, do.

WILL be severally reported to the Orphans' Court to be held at Bridgeton, on Monday, the 22d day of September next, at which time and place any person or persons interested in the settlement of said estates, or either of them, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why said accounts should not be severally allowed and confirmed.

T. ELMER, Surrogate.

August 4, 1847—6t

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand for sale, a variety of School Books and Stationary, among which are the following:

Murray's Introduction,
English Reader,
Sequel,
Grammar,

Scott's Lessons,
Columbian Orator,
Webster's Spelling Book,
American Tutor's Assistant,
Watts' Psalms and Hymns,
Bibles and Testaments,
Red Morocco Pocket-Books,

Writing and Post Paper, Slates, Copy Books, Cyphering Books, Quills, Lead and Slate Pencils, Sand Papers, Black Sand, Wafers, with a variety of small Books for Children.

ALSO,

Tooth Brushes of a superior quality, with Silver wire.

William Schultz.

June 9th.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETON, AUGUST 11, 1817.

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.

[For the Washington Whig.]

MR. EDITOR,

In your paper of the 28th ult. I have observed a piece addressed to you, in which the writer complains of the "abuse of the fair sex," than which, he says, "nothing is more common in the present enlightened state of society, and particularly in this part of the country." Permit me, Mr. Editor, to examine this elaborate essay, this learned and pathetic dissertation, which the struggling author has at length brought forth from the deep recesses of his mental profundity! My principal object in doing this is to recal the attention of 'T.' to this ring-streaked and speckled calf of his own brain, and to intimate to him the propriety of arranging his incongruous ideas before he sends them to the press, so that "in this enlightened state of society" he may not overstep the modesty of nature. The very first verse of the chapter contains an assertion, the falsity of which is only equalled by its absurdity. Common sense is a common thing in this part of the country, and is at variance with the abuse of which this *Familiar of female miseries* complains. But let us proceed. Our ingenuous, chaste and elegant 'T.' goes on to say further, that "woman was not originally made for labour," and then proposes "the most important object of her life—almost the only destination to which nature has called her, and the only object she has to fulfil in human society." What these objects and destinations are, he gives you in broad English, and modestly italicised. Suffice it here to say, that they are common to all animals.

Has shame a blush, to lend our author one?

What inferences are we to draw from such doctrines? Grant 'T.' his premises, and what follows? Does he not at once reduce angelic woman to the level of the meanest brute? Down from the high rank she justly holds "in this enlightened state of society" he prostrates the dignity of the Fair, in deeper degradation than even Nebuchadnezzar experienced! "Whatever withdraws woman from this her primitive distinction, is to her injury; it is the scope of all her actions and habits; every thing in physical organization has a reference to it." Is this so? Then cut the cords of conjugal affection asunder—reject the arbitrary forms of matrimony—blot incest from your list of crimes—let loose your furious lusts and riot in promiscuous indulgencies. Was ever such abuse as this? I would that 'T.' had given us a peep at his name. But what does he mean by this "physical organization?" I perceive myself sinking under the overwhelming impetuosity of the idea, and must therefore abandon it. Such rank offence against the fair was never offered before. Such profligate and licentious ideas were never inculcated by even a Rochester: and yet this champion, this would-be chevalier, pretends to compassionate the misery into which he would plunge the whole sex.

"Fate never wounds more deep the generous heart,
Than when a blockhead's insult points the dart."

Before I take leave of 'T.' I must enquire the reason of his last advice. "I dismiss him as a lover, but thou mayest still retain him as a friend." If his intentions are honorable, reciprocate his love; but if his intentions are dishonorable, retain him as a friend but not as a lover. Pray Mr. 'T.' where did you get your Ethics? In what school of morality were you taught? To encourage dishonorable associations, is not so strong proof of "the enlightened state of society" as I would like to see.

To conclude then with 'T.' I have only to recommend to his attentive perusal the first and forty-ninth chapters of *Cælebs*, lending him my warmest wishes, that when he next sets out on the chivalric enterprise of avenging the abuse of the fair sex, he may not abuse them himself.

General Vandamme, who had been in the French service upwards of 20 years, and a distinguished officer, arrived lately at Philadelphia in the ship John Richards, from Amsterdam, which vessel brought 400 passengers.

An Address,

Delivered at the celebration of the anniversary of American Independence at the village of Dividing Creek,

By WILLIAM ORR.

Unexpectedly I find myself nominated to draw up an address in commemoration of that eventful day, when the refulgent goddess of liberty placed us on the list of nations. I should certainly feel myself peculiarly elevated, did I find myself adequate to the important office assigned me. But I cannot, in the few hours allowed me, how much soever the subject may require it, command the beauties of language, or the flowers of rhetoric. I find myself therefore necessitated to comprise the few ideas that occur to me in as small a compass as possible. A tyro in literature, I need not confess; and I may thence presume to be shielded from the fiery ordeal of criticism—from the feculent tongue of resentment and malice. I will not further vex your patience with exordium, but proceed to touch upon the important history of our country.

We find ourselves agreeably assembled here to celebrate the annual return of that ever memorable day, that drew us from servile obscurity to be feared and respected by the world—that ranked us proudly on the map of nations.

Our minds must then mutually revert to that tempestuous period, when the clarion of war was sounding incessant alarms—when the bloody flag of despotism, yet waving in proud defiance, was about to be surmounted by the cap of liberty. In commemorating this day we cannot too highly extol—we cannot sufficiently venerate the characters of those heroes, who laid the foundation of their country's greatness—who cemented our union with their blood. This infant state of our country—when she experienced the visitation, the bloody horrors of revolution, was the season to try men's souls.

The undaunted advocates of liberty convened, destitute of discipline, badly armed; yet indignant at the wrongs heaped upon their country, determined to vindicate their cause at the point of the bayonet—determined to march to glory or the grave. Many a proud heart then burned with manly indignation; many a hero, yet in embryo, obeyed the loud call of the drum—hastened from obscurity, and appeared upon the plains of glory. The meteor torch of war now streamed over America with all its portentous horrors, and proclaimed the work of havoc had begun. Never, in the long annals of the world, comparatively speaking, did the flame of military enthusiasm burn with more destructive fury. The public prints teemed with animated addresses, exhibiting specimens of manly eloquence; painting in the most striking colours, the necessity of supporting the republica of their country; the imperious necessity of repairing individually to the standard of freedom. These addresses produced the desired effect upon the public mind; and never did heaven-descended patriotism appear more conspicuous in the proudest clays of Greece and Rome.—Leonidas and his deathless Spartans did not acquire greater glory at the pass of Thermopylae, than our ancestors at Breed's Hill; and the memorable plains of Saratoga will page with Marathon and Platana.

Here let us for a moment pause to contemplate on the precious blood spilt at the shrine of liberty—let mirth and festivity cease till we revere their memories, and let the rosy oblation be paid to the manes of those departed martyrs of liberty.—Let our retrospect of those days of chivalry be shaded by a remembrance of their horrors; let the sad recollection be mingled in the visions of the night—let it silently intrude upon the avocations of the day. But the virtues and exploits of a Warren and a Williams are too well known to need a repetition here. The wonderful Washington, whom heaven reserved to grace the counsels of his country, stands first on the list of those we revere, and whilst we contemplate the virtues of a man in whose character was united the consummate soldier and statesman, let us toast his memory who remained the undeviating champion of his country—its ablest defender through every scene of toil and blood. First among those distinguished by their courage and conduct in the field, his military skill and undaunted presence of mind amid all the horrors and dangers of war, render him intrinsically dear to every American heart. Under his immortal banner appeared many great and celebrated leaders, who united in one common and formidable opposition against the minions of tyranny—against the sword of despotism.

We are unable sufficiently to express the extent of our gratitude, when we mark the happy effects of their herculean efforts. Our political liberty; our civil immunities; our religious freedom, is established on a basis firm as the rock of ages; not to be

shaken by the vicissitude of faction; or annihilated by the machinations of ambition. Many were destined to fall in the lap of glory, covered with fadeless laurels. The intrepid Montgomery, after encountering innumerable difficulties; after facing the fiery front of peril, promised himself a rich harvest of glory. But instead, as he fondly imagined, of fixing his standard triumphant upon the battlements of Quebec, he was fated to find a grave under its walls.

But whilst those darling favorites of their country sleep quiescent under the shade of their banners; they who remained true to the trust reposed in them, independent of the exacerbations of envy, unmindful of the voice of faction—let's mark the delinquency of others, who, vacillating between doubt and fear, involved in the intricate labyrinth of political error, at length displayed to the world the most unequivocal mark of degeneracy, the most detested turpitude. You will readily conceive that I allude to the unfortunate Arnold. Possessed of consummate military skill, and the most daring courage, he promised fair to be the bulwark of his country. But a stranger to all the elevating virtues of the soul, the slave of his passions, his cupidity knew no bounds. Whilst he is entitled to our pity as the equivalent of his valor, as the reward of his romantic bravery, we cannot forbear holding up to public execration the villain who could sell his country. But his political apostacy has left him to the world's opprobrium—expatriated from the asylum of liberty—neglected by those whose cause he espoused—he died, pitied and despised. If his conduct should excite in our breasts a stronger sentiment than that of pity, let us throw over it the veil of oblivion. Let oblivion be the fate of all traitors; let them, instead of claiming a place in the remembrance of posterity,

"Rest forgot with mighty tyrants gone,
Their statues mouldered, and their names unknown."

The cause of liberty was often in imminent danger; yet it ultimately proved successful, beyond our most sanguine expectations. We have since witnessed our country progressing to a state of unexampled felicity. We have seen commerce expand her hundred sails; and convey to our ports the manufactures of Europe, the rich silks and imperial teas of India. Notwithstanding these invaluable privileges, America has ever been the nursery of traitors! Notwithstanding our government is not only the best administered, but the freest and most happy constituted of any on the face of the globe, yet the timoil of royalty, the false trappings of greatness, has its admirers, its advocates in the only asylum of freedom.

Pardon me, if I cannot forbear glancing at the conduct of either party, whose unparalleled distortion of facts must be recognized and considered reprehensible by every impartial observer. Perhaps the impetus of my feelings which are ever powerfully excited on the subject, may lead me astray—perhaps an undue incaulgence may unconsciously impel me to imitate the wild inconsistency, the mad virulence of factious theorists; yet it is a fact of indubitable authenticity, that there are individuals, who, under the cloak of patriotism, harbor sentiments inimical to their country—disgraceful to the real principles of the party they pretend to side with.

The pernicious effects of political contention, when fomented by the intrigues and misrepresentations of designing men, affords a desideratum worthy the investigation of our learned polemics. Did I feel myself adequate to such an investigation, it would not correspond with the intention of this address. Suffice it to say, that it ultimately proved the annihilation of the republics of Greece and Rome. It is hoped we may learn wisdom from the example handed down to us by the historic muse, and be sufficiently apprised of the many privileges and immunities we enjoy, and supplicate the Lord of Heaven for their continuance. Let us shun the Charybdis of political error; let us avoid the infatuation of party spirit, and regain a unanimity of principle, instead of that rancor so sedulously fomented by mistaken zeal—instead of that anarchy which is the characteristic of faction.

Europe has for a long season been the grand theatre of exterminating war—its fertile plains been time immemorial doomed to be drenched with human blood. The repose of peace, the blessings of tranquillity, it can never enjoy. Even at the present time, when the world's sword is apparently sheathed, numerous armies are supported, and found necessary to be kept organized, for the suppression of civil contention—for the security of government. Fell war and her concomitants, not content with devastating all Europe, turned her lurid front once more on America. We have seen the starry banner again displayed, and the champions of a free soil again repairing to the post of duty. Although the occurrences of the late war are deeply engraved upon the tablets of your memories,

yet it may not be amiss to affix a few remarks.

Its commencement promised the most auspicious result; immediately after its declaration a gallant little army marched to the territories of the enemy. After General Hull issued his address to the inhabitants, he found his ranks daily swelled by Canadians, who voluntarily repaired to the American standard. Yet at this important crisis, when the proclamation of war had not yet reached Europe, he remained inactive; and his ultimate delinquency and its deleterious consequences, are too well known—too feelingly remembered to need any comment here. Yet I cannot forget the desire of noticing one circumstance attending this maculation on the American name, which lacerates our hearts with peculiar anguish. The immolation of those unfortunately brave Canadians, who had sought the offered protection of the American banner;—unnecessarily, we do not hesitate to say, unnecessarily were included in the capitulation of Detroit. The motives which actuated Mr. Hull thus to delineate are variously ascribed; and it is a fact beyond the power of contradiction, that notwithstanding he was found guilty in the eyes of a court-martial and sentenced to die, there are men who vindicate his crime, who extenuate his conduct. Others proved vulnerable to the fair promises of his majesty's sycophants, and without making the smallest resistance, basely rendered the fort recitule.

But it is a theme on which it is maddening to dwell—and though such damning delinquency is enough to provoke a curse from holiness—enough to entail upon them the reluctant vengeance of Heaven, yet let us envelop it in the shade of oblivion, and take the more grateful subject of eulogizing the brave. In the numerous conflicts which occurred, and which it is unnecessary to particularize, where the disparity of force was not too obvious, the American arms shone with their native valor. And if the British as heretofore, through the unsoldierlike conduct of some of our officers, affect to thing lightly of our courage, let them remember the plains of Chippewa—let them remember New-Orleans. Though our armies were not skilled in military tactics, the impetuosity with which they fought triumphed over the veterans of Europe, and we think we have cause to feel proud, whilst a Brown and a Jackson stand proudly enrolled in the annals of military glory.

Whilst our armies were adding additional honor to the American name, the brows of our naval heroes were encircled with the full halo of glory. In almost every contest at sea victory perched upon the American standard. And the conduct of the British at length was a tacit acknowledgment of our superiority on the watery element. Witness their unusual rejoicings, their brilliant illuminations, when intelligence was received of the capture of the Chesapeake. But dear was the victory, and the price of much blood, they purchased of the immortal Lawrence. In a previous contest his skill and bravery was sufficiently evinced to eternize his name. And his battle with the Shannon, though unfortunate, will transmit his name with eclat to posterity. His country did not so much lament the loss of that ill-fated ship, as she mourns the death of a brave and skillful officer. O Fate,

"Could naught thy dread award thy fiat move,
Could nothing appease thee but the life of Lawrence. Had he lived, it is believed he would have been victorious. But he fell in the lap of honor—fell to be lamented by his country. What though his relics were interred on the hostile shore, he cannot cease to live in our remembrance. He needs no sculptured urn; no gaudy escutcheon; no monumental marble, to perpetuate his greatness.

A long list of naval heroes stand proudly distinguished; and instead of lingering in obscurity, appeared to the world in a blaze of glory. The heroes of lakes Erie and Champlain have received every plaudit, and every testimony of respect, a grateful country can bestow; whilst a Burrows sleeps—not in oblivion, but covered with eternal laurels. But the sword is sheathed, the scalping knife laid aside, and we again hail the happy return of peace. May the annual return of this day ever bring to us increasing prosperity; and may we remain henceforward unacquainted with the miseries of war.

From the Boston Chronicle & Patriot, Aug. 5.

From South America.

Capt. Williams, of brig Levant, arrived at Salem on Sunday last, in 20 days from Martinque, furnishes the following information relative to South American affairs. The last accounts from the Spanish Maine received at Martinque, represent that in consequence of the reinforcement of 2000 men, the Royalists received about 4 months since from old Spain, they were enabled to retake Margaratta Island, Bolivar's army had received a check on the

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Main, at Curapano and Guayra, opposite said island. Bolivar had again deserted his comrades and gone to St. Thomas, having quarreled with his second in command. His late army had marched to the interior, and joined Gen. Piar, who had lately reduced the city of Augustura, by absolute starvation. Admiral Brion sailed from Margareta previous to the attack on that place by the royalists, to blockade the Oronoke river—he took all his naval force with him, which, according to some accounts, consist of 22 sail, but it is certain he stopped off Grenada, for provisions, with 17 sail, among them 3 heavy brigs. Recent accounts from Trinidad state, that 9 sail of his fleet were cruising in the Gulf of Paria, between Trinidad and the Oronoke.

Died,

On the 7th inst. the Rev. ABRAHAM DAVIS, respected while he lived, his decease is lamented by his surviving relatives and friends. In him they have lost a kind consort, an affectionate father, and an able and faithful preacher. In energy of mind, in good composition and sound doctrine, he had but few, if any superiors. He was cordial and steady in his friendships, and attentive to the duties of the genuine Christian. And notwithstanding many embarrassments yet his preaching, his deportment and his productions, printed in prose and verse, evince his mental abilities, his poetic genius and cordial piety.

But death cuts down all without distinction—the tall, the wise, the reverend head, must lie down alike in the grave. "Be ye also ready; for ye know not the day of the Lord."

Custom-House, District of Bridgeton.

The Custom-House is removed to East Water street, a few doors south of the Printing Office.

In future the office hours will be from nine in the morning till three in the afternoon, during which time alone, business will be transacted, except under very special circumstances.

Bridgeton, August 4, 1817.

Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of a Decree of the Orphan's Court of the county of Salem, there will be sold Public Vendue, on Fourth day, the 17th of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the inn of James Sherman, in Salem, the following described REAL ESTATE, late the property of ISAAC DAVIS, deceased, viz:

No. 1. A Lot of CEDAR SWAMP, lying near the mouth of Green Branch, bounding on swamp of William Millar and others, containing four acres.

No. 2. A Lot of WOODLAND in the township of Upper Alloway's Creek, joining lands of Azariah M'Pherson and others, containing two and an half acres.

No. 3. A Lot of SALT MARSH, in the township of Lower Alloway's Creek, bounding on Stoe-Creek, and on marsh of Harvey Sheppard and others, supposed to contain about ten acres.

No. 4. The undivided fourth part of thirty-three acres of Salt Marsh, lying in Horse Cove, in the township aforesaid.

EPHRAIM BOHMAN, Auctioneer.

August 11, 1817—4t

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT

To enable the people of the western part of the Mississippi territory, to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of the western part of the Mississippi territory be, and they hereby are authorized to form for themselves a constitution and state government; and to assume such name as they shall deem proper; and the said state, when formed, shall be admitted into the Union upon the same footing with the original States, in all respects whatever.

Sec. 1. And be it further enacted, That the said state shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries to wit: Beginning on the river Mississippi at the point where the southern boundary line of the state of Tennessee strikes the same, thence east along the said boundary line to the Tennessee river, thence up the same to the mouth of Bear creek, thence by a direct line to the north-west corner of the county of Washington, thence due south to the Gulf of Mexico, thence westwardly, including all islands within six leagues of the shore, to the most eastern junction of Pearl river with Lake Borgne, thence up said to thirty-first degree of north latitude, thence west along the said degree of latitude to the Mississippi river thence up the same to the beginning.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all free white male citizens of the United States, who shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years and resided within the said territory at least one year previous to the time of holding the election, and shall have paid a county or territorial tax, and all persons having in other respects the legal qualifications to vote for representatives in the general assembly of the said territory, be, and they are hereby authorized to choose representatives to form a convention, who shall be apportioned among the respective counties within the said territory, as follows, to wit: from the county of Warren, two representatives; from the county of Claiborne, four representatives; from

the county of Jefferson, four representatives; from the county of Adams, eight representatives; from the county of Franklin, two representatives; from the county of Wilkinson, six representatives; from the county of Amite six representatives; from the county of Pike, four representatives; from the county of Lawrence, two representatives; from the county of Marion, two representatives; from the county of Hancock, two representatives; from the county of Wayne, two representatives; from the county of Greene, two representatives; from the county of Jackson, two representatives; and the election of the representatives aforesaid, shall be holden on the first Monday and Tuesday in June next, throughout the several counties abovementioned, and shall be conducted in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of said territory, regulating elections therein for members of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the members of the convention, thus duly elected, be and they hereby are authorized to meet at the town of Washington, on the first Monday of July next; which convention, when met, shall first determine, by a majority of the whole number elected, whether it be or be not expedient, at that time, to form a constitution and state government for the people within the said territory; and if it be determined to be expedient, the convention shall be, and hereby are authorized to form a constitution and state government: Provided, That the same, when formed, shall be republican, and not repugnant to the principles of the ordinance of the thirteenth of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, between the people and states of the territory north-west of the river Ohio, so far as the same has been extended to the said territory by the articles of agreement between the United States and the state of Georgia, or of the constitution of the United States: And provided also, That the said Convention shall provide, by an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that the people inhabiting the said territory, do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right or title to the waste or unappropriated lands lying within the said territory and that the same shall be and remain at the sole and entire disposition of the United States; and moreover, that each and every tract of land sold by Congress, shall be and remain exempt from any tax laid by the order, or under the authority of the state, whether for state, county, township, parish, or other purpose whatever, for the term of five years, from and after the respective days of the sales thereof and that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States, residing without the said state, shall never be taxed higher than the lands belonging to persons residing therein; and that no taxes shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States, and that the river Mississippi, and the navigable rivers and waters leading into the same, or into the Gulf of Mexico, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said state, as to other citizens of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost or toll therefor, imposed by the said state.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That five per cent of the net proceeds of the lands lying within the said territory, and which shall be sold by Congress from and after the first day of December next, and after deducting all expenses incident to the same shall be reserved for making public roads and canals; of which three-fifths shall be applied to those objects within the said state, under the direction of the Legislature thereof, and two-fifths to the making of a road or roads leading to the said state, under the direction of Congress: Provided, That the application of such proceeds shall not be made, until after payment is completed of the one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, due to the state of Georgia, in consideration of the cession to the United States, nor until the payment of all the stock which has been or shall be created by the act, entitled "An act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory, shall be completed: And provided also, That the said five per cent shall not be calculated on any part of such proceeds as shall be applied to the payment of the one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars due to the state of Georgia, in consideration of the cession to the United States, or in payment of the stock which may or shall be created by the act entitled "An act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory."

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the next general census shall be taken, the said state shall be entitled to one representative in the House of Representatives of the United States.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 1, 1817.—APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday the twenty third day August, (1 stant), at the Hotel in Bridgeton, at two o'clock, P. M. The WOOD on four hundred and eleven Acres of Land—situate in the township of Millville, and on the road leading from Bridgeton to Buckshutem, adjoining Lands now occupied by Joseph Statham.

Any person wishing to view the same, can enquire of said Joseph Statham, living adjoining the premises.

Attached as the property of Reuben Harris, and to be sold by

DAVID LUPTON, }
ABRAHAM HARRIS, } Auditors.
JAMES HOOD, }

August 11th, 1817.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 8th instant, from the Subscriber, in Stoe-Creek township, Cumberland County, West Jersey, ISAAC M'CREEF, an indentured apprentice Boy to the Farming business, about twenty years of age. Whoever takes up said runaway, and will return him to his master, will be entitled to the above reward, but no charges. Masters of vessels and others are forbid harbouring him at their peril.

John Garrison.

July 21—3t

By Elijah Townsend, John Dickinson and Lary Foster, Esq's. Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Cape May.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on application to us by Henry Stites of the middle township, who claims an undivided third part of the undivided half part of a certain Tract of Cedar Swamp and Cripple, situate in the upper Township, in the county of Cape May, bounded as follows: beginning at a black oak in Wiggins's neck, and running thence south thirty five degrees west, seventy perches to a gum, thence north, sixty five degrees, forty two perches to a pine, thence north, fifteen degrees west, eighty perches to a cedar in the Society's line, thence north fifty nine degrees east, eighty perches to a cedar, thence south fifteen degrees east, eighty perches to the beginning—containing eighty four Acres, more or less, excepting thereout what hath heretofore been sold and conveyed. We have nominated Nicholas Willets, George Munyan and Jeremiah Sears, all of the said county, Commissioners to divide the half part of said Land into three equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to us at the house of Esther Hand, innkeeper, in the middle township, on the twenty fifth day of September next; the said Nicholas Willets, George Munyan and Jeremiah Sears, will then be appointed Commissioners to make partition of the said Land, pursuant to an act, entitled "an act for the more easy partition of Lands, held by coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants in common," passed the eleventh day of November, seventeen hundred and eighty nine.

Given under our hands this fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

ELIJAH TOWNSEND,

JOHN DICKINSON,

LARY FOSTER.

August 11th, 1817—6t

By Elijah Townsend, John Dickinson and Lary Foster, Esq's. Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Cape May.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on application to us by Jeremiah Ludlam, of the upper township, who claims an undivided half part of a certain Tract of Cedar Swamp and Cripples, situate in the upper township, in the county of Cape May, bounded as follows: beginning at a black oak in Wiggins's neck, and running thence south thirty five degrees west, seventy perches to a gum, thence north sixty five degrees, forty two perches to a pine, thence north, fifteen degrees west, eighty perches to a cedar, in the Society's line, thence north fifty nine degrees east, eighty perches to a cedar, thence south fifteen degrees east, eighty perches to the beginning—containing eighty four Acres more or less, excepting thereout, what hath heretofore been sold and conveyed. We have nominated Nicholas Willets, George Munyan and Jeremiah Sears, all of the said county, Commissioners to divide the said Lands into two equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to us at the house of Esther Hand, innkeeper, in the middle township, on the twenty fifth day of September next, the said Nicholas Willets, George Munyan and Jeremiah Sears, will then be appointed Commissioners to make partition of the said Land, pursuant to an act, entitled "an act for the more easy partition of Lands; held by coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants in common," passed the seventh day of November, seventeen hundred and eighty nine.

Given under our hands this 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

ELIJAH TOWNSEND,

JOHN DICKINSON,

LARY FOSTER.

August 11th, 1817—6t

DIRECT TAX Of 1816.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the Subscriber has received Lists of the Direct Tax of the United States for 1816, remaining due upon property in the following counties in the state of New Jersey, not owned, occupied or superintended by some person residing within the collector district in, which it is situate, and that he is authorized to receive the said taxes, with an addition of ten per cent thereon, provided such payment is made within one year after the day on which the collector of the district where such property lies had notified that the tax had become due in the same.

For what County-	Date of the Collector's notification that the tax had become due.
Essex,	October 20th, 1816.
Bergen,	Do. 1816.
Morris,	September 14th, 1816.
Sussex,	Do. 1816.
Hunterdon,	December 6th, 1816.
Somerset,	Do. 1816.
Middlesex,	December 28th, 1816.
Monmouth,	Do. 1816.
Gloucester,	October 3d, 1816.
Burlington,	Do. 1816.
Salem,	Do. 1816.
Cumberland,	Do. 1616.
Cape-May,	Do. 1816.

Nathan Price, Collector.

Designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. Collector's Office, July 31. 1817—Aug. 11.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment.

William Steelling.

Bridgeton, August 11, 1817—3t

Adjourned Sale.

THE sale of the following property of Henry Socwell is adjourned until TUESDAY, the 12th day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgetown.

No. 1. A two story HOUSE, Kitchen and Farm, 10 acres, with an Apple Orchard of 2 acres, on the same, under cedar fence; lying near Jonathan Socwell's land.

No. 2. A Lot of Timbered LAND, containing 54 acres, adjoining Jonathan Socwell's Lands in Newport Neck.

No. 3. Six 50 acre Lots of SALT MARSH, adjoining marsh of Elias Bradford, Richard Whitaker and others.

Together with all the lands of the defendant in the county of Cumberland.

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

HENRY SOCWELL.

July 14th, 1817.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, at Public Vendue, on WEDNESDAY, the tenth day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Bridgeton, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder,

A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, said to contain fifteen acres, more or less; joins lands of Nathaniel Foster, Esq. and others—Also, A LOT said to contain twenty acres, more or less; joins lands of Benjamin B. Cooper, and others; with all the lands of the defendant in the county of Cumberland—Seized as the property of Othaniel Conroy, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Smith and Robert Jorden, for the use of James B. Caldwell, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

August 4, 1817—4t

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Orphan's Court of the county of Cumberland, there will be sold at Public Vendue, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. on the Premises, in Roadstown,

A Lot of Land,

Containing about 1 1/2 acres, with the improvements thereon, consisting of a good Dwelling-House and Barn, formerly the property of Aulay McCalla, deceased. Condition made known on the day of sale.

Charles Clark,

Surviving Administrator, de bonis non.

August 4, 1817—4t

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 nineteenth day of August 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,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, said to contain one hundred acres, more or less; joins lands of Jonathan Bennet and others, with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Nathan Bennett, and taken in execution at the suit of Ebenezer Elmer, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, said to contain one hundred and sixty acres, more or less; joins lands of William Whitecar and others—Also, Sixty-two acres, more or less; joins lands of Norton O. Lawrence, with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of William Conner and Benjamin Jagers, and taken in execution at the suit of Dennis & Bernard M'Creedy, assignees, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

July 21, 1817—4t

Valuable Real Estate.

WILL Be Sold, at Public Vendue, on TUESDAY, the second day of September next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, in the village of Roadstown, Stoe-Creek township, Cumberland county,

A House and Lot,

Late the property of Jacob Elwell, deceased. The House is handsomely situated for, and formerly occupied as, a Public-House, and for a Store. The Lot contains about four and an half acres, bounding on the main road leading from Bridgeton to Salem, and on the stage road to Philadelphia: on the lot is an excellent well of water, an apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees. There will likewise be sold a number of Lots adjoining lots on the aforesaid roads, suitable for building.

ALSO FOR SALE,

ON the Premises, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. a number of WOOD LOTS, in Helleck, Lower Alloway's Creek township, Salem county, adjoining lands of Nathan Bonham, John Wood and others, near Drunken Bridge. Any further description of the property we deem unnecessary, as purchasers will have an opportunity of viewing it on the days of sale, when the conditions will be made known by

Jeremiah Elwell, }
Lewis Ayars, } Ex'rs.

August 11, 1817—3t

FOR SALE,

ABOUT Twenty one Acres of valuable young Cedar Swamp—about seven Acres in Lebanon—about seven Acres on Maurice River, the remainder laying on Menantico.

PHILIP DARE.

Bridgeton, August 11th, 1817.

APPROVED
FAMILY MEDICINES,
WHICH ARE CELEBRATED FOR THE CURE
OF MOST DISEASES WHICH THE HUMAN
BODY IS LIABLE

Prepared only by the Sole Proprietor,
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE
WASHINGTON WHIG,
BRIDGETOWN, N. J.

DR. ROBERTSON'S
Vegetable Nervous Cordial,
Or Nature's Grand Restorative.
Price One Dollar Fifty Cents.

Is confidently recommended as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all Nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head-ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleet, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of Mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c.

Under the denomination of Nervous Disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades, with its baleful influence, the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms at its commencement are weakness, flatulence, palpitation, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and loins, hiccup, difficulty of respiration, and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

The Vegetable Nervous Cordial is also a great antiscorbutic medicine, and is of infinite service for purifying the blood, and curing those foul disorders of the skin which commonly appear in the form of Scurvy, Surfeit, Red Blotches, Carbuncles, Ulcers, &c. &c. A dose of Dr. Dyott's highly esteemed Anti-Bilious Pills, taken occasionally with this medicine, proves of additional service in the last mentioned case.

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

A safe and effectual cure for the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Stone and Gravel, Swellings and Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, and all kinds of green wounds, the Cramp, Pains in the Head, Face and Body, Stiffness of the Neck, Chilblains, Frozen Limbs, &c. &c.

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

SYMPTOMS.
The common symptoms of worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing of the face, itching of the nose, and about the seat—starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep; swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious; looseness; disagreeable breath; a hard swelled belly; great thirst; the urine frothy, and sometimes of a whitish colour; griping or choleric pains; an involuntary discharge of saliva, especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart; swoonings, cold sweats, palsy, epileptic fits, &c. &c.

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to Dr. Robertson's Worm Destroying Lozenges, they are mild in their operation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.—Copious directions accompany each package of Lozenges.—Price fifty cents—large packages one dollar.

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

These celebrated Bitters are composed purely of vegetables, of the most innocent, yet specific virtues, and are particularly recommended for restoring weak constitutions, cleaning and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they expel worms in all ages, but from their simplicity and safety, are a most natural and effectual vermifuge, when administered to children; they are gratefully warm, and pungently aromatic; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly on the approach of warm weather, when bilious habits experience such total loss of appetite; they are also a certain preventive against those complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as Intermittent Fevers and Agues, long autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.

They possess, moreover, the property peculiar to themselves, of qualifying and ameliorating those inflammatory peniculous qualities inherent in ardent spirits, and so often fatal when taken on an empty stomach, and converts them into an wholesome, pleasant, and invigorating stomachic.

From their celebrity as an antidote against the scurvy, they are particularly calculated for seafaring persons, to whose attention they are particularly recommended; they are a very pleasant Cordial Bitter, and are recommended for the use of taverns, as well as private families.

DIRECTIONS
For taking Dr. Robertson's Stomachic Bitters.
The dose for a grown person afflicted with the fever and ague, is three tea-spoonful, to be taken in a glass of port or white wine, a little before the ague fit comes on, and regularly three times

a-day, morning, noon and night, half an hour before meals.

Persons afflicted with worms, loss of appetite, weakness of the stomach, &c. &c. may take two tea-spoonful twice a-day in a glass of wine, in the morning before breakfast, and half an hour before dinner.

For children, subject to any of the above complaints, the dose is one tea-spoonful, to be given twice or three times a-day, in a little wine or tea, sweetened with honey or sugar.

For the Fever and Ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the Southern States, and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, &c. &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any remedy ever administered; numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified; after the barks, and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful, to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

DR. DYOTT'S
Anti-Bilious Pills.
For the Prevention and Cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

These Pills, if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce Intermittent, Remittent, Bilious and Yellow Fevers, Bilious Cholera, Pleurisy, Dysentery, Worms, Bilious Vomiting, Flatulence, indigestion, loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Epileptic Fits, Hypochondria, and Hysterical affections, foul Stomach, Colds and Coughs, Asthma, Scurvy, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout.

They are particularly serviceable in Female Disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods; they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease arising from marsh effluvia, or a too copious use of ardent spirits, or a vitiated state of the bile, they are sure to relieve.

They are highly recommended to travellers by sea and land, as they may be made use of with the utmost safety without a change of diet, or exercise. They will be found peculiarly beneficial in the prevention of disorders incidental to hot climates; they deterge and cleanse viscid humours, open obstructions, promote the secretion of good bile, operating as a cathartic, and powerful diuretic and diaphoretic.

A bill of directions accompany each box of Pills—small boxes 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.

DR. DYOTT'S
Patent Itch Ointment.

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder, the Itch.

The above ointment is so certain in its operation, that it has never failed in any one instance of effectually curing that disorder.

Price, 50 cents per box, with full directions for using.

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

The Circassian Eye Water,

A sovereign remedy for all Disorders of the Eyes, whether arising from cold, inflammation, weakness, &c. &c.

Price Fifty cents per Bottle, with full Directions for Using.

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

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

This Plaster Cloth, so well known in the United States, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia, is a sovereign remedy against all Ulcers, however old and inveterate—also, Erysipelas, Lumps, Fistula, White Swelling, Sore Breasts, Felons, Whitlows, Boils, Carbuncles, Blotches, &c. &c. It cures Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Swelling and Pains in the Joints, Scalds, Burns, Chilblains, Sore Legs, and Wounds tending to Suppuration—it draws Cancerized Sores or Issues, very successfully and without pain—dissipates the pains of the Gout and Rheumatism in a short time—as it softens the skin, it is used successfully for the cure of Corns on the feet. This Plaster is recommended to mariners and others who travel by sea or land.

Pamphlets, containing certificates of the efficacy of the above medicines, directions for using them, &c. may be had at the Office of the Whig.

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

BLANKS
FOR SALE
At the Office of the Whig.

By John Mulford, James Lee, and Jacob Shull, Esquires, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Cumberland, in the State of New Jersey.

WHEREAS Application has been made to us by Joshua Brick, who claims an undivided part of a certain Tract or Parcel of Land, situate, lying, and being in the township of Maurice River, in the county of Cumberland, bounded as follows: beginning at a stone corner of M'Laughlin Jones' lot, on the northwesterly side of the public road leading from Port-Elizabeth to Budd's Iron Works, thence by said Jones' lot North forty degrees and thirty minutes West one chain and eighty-seven links, to a stone set for a corner to said Jones' lot, and continuing by the same lot North forty-nine degrees and thirty minutes East thirty links to the edge of a Spring that issues out of Manumuskim Creek, thence down the said Spring by the border of the fast land, North nine degrees West one chain and twenty links, thence continuing the course of the same North seventy degrees West one chain and fifty links, thence by the same North seventy-seven degrees and thirty minutes, West one chain and sixty links, still by the same South seventy-eight degrees and fifteen minutes, West one chain and ten links to the edge of low water mark of Manumuskim Creek, thence along the said creek by low water mark South thirty-one degrees, West four chains and fifty links, still by the same mark down the said creek South fifty-five degrees, West five chains and twenty-three links, thence South forty degrees and twenty minutes, East five chains to the side of the aforesaid road, thence by the same North forty-nine degrees and thirty minutes, East eleven chains and twenty-five links to the place of beginning, containing five acres, two rods and twenty-eight perches of Land,—to appoint Commissioners to divide the same.—We have thought proper to nominate Stephen Willes, Isaac Townsend, and Daniel Carrell, for that purpose, and unless legal objections are made to us at the house of Jarvis Brewster, in Bridgeton, on the eighteenth day of August next, the said persons will then be appointed Commissioners, to divide the above described land into four shares, or parts, pursuant to the directions of an act, entitled "An act for the easy division of Lands, held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common," passed the 11th day of November, 1789.

JOHN MULFORD,
JAMES LEE,
JACOB SHULL.

Bridgeton, July 5th, 1817—7 6t

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

JUNE TERM, 1817.

THOMAS HENDERSON, Administrator of Daniel Heiser, deceased, Dayton Riley, Administrator of Henry Seeley, deceased, Henry Howell, Executor of Bayse Newcomb, deceased, having severally exhibited to this court duly attested, a just and true account of the personal estates of said decedents, and also an account of the debts and credits so far as they can be discovered, by which it appears that the personal estates of said decedents are insufficient to pay said debts. Therefore on application of said Administrators and Executor, setting forth that said decedents died severally seized of lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estates, in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the court in the premises. Also, at the term aforesaid, Avis Cullen, guardian of Spencer Cullen and John Cullen, setting forth that the personal estates of said wards are insufficient for their support and maintenance and praying a decree for the sale of part of their real estates.

It is Ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estates of said decedents, and of said minors, do appear before the Judges of this Court, on the first day of September Term next, and shew cause, if any they have, why so much of the real estates of said decedents shall not be sold, as will be sufficient to satisfy the debts aforesaid, and why so much of the real estates of said minors shall not be sold, as will be sufficient for their support and maintenance. By the Court,
July 7, 1817. 2m T. ELMER, Clerk.

By Authority of the State of New-Jersey.

BURLINGTON AND CUMBERLAND
UNION NAVIGATION
LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$20,000, is	\$20,000
1	10,000
1	5,000
2	2,000
5	1,000
10	500
15	200
35	100
50	50
100	20
800	10
7,000	6

8,000 Prizes.
24,000 Tickets—Less than Two Blanks to a Prize.

Managers appointed by the Legislature of New-Jersey.

SAMUEL J. READ,
ABRAHAM BROWN,
JOHN L. NUGENT, Esqrs. } Mount-Holly.
LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER, Esq. Bridgeton.

The Lottery will commence drawing on or before the second Monday in November next.—Prizes are payable sixty days after the drawing is finished, at the Mount Holly or Cumberland Banks.

Of \$20,000, \$10,000, \$5,000, &c. &c. may be gained by adventuring the small sum of FIVE Dollars.

Seldom, indeed, has a Scheme been offered to the public, presenting such strong inducements. The richness and variety of Prizes, the comparative scarcity of Blanks, the small sum demanded for the Tickets, and the absolute certainty that the Lottery will commence drawing shortly, all combine to render it equal, if not preferable to any extant.

Present price of Tickets FIVE Dollars, to be had at the office of the Washington Whig.
August 3, 1817.

ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE is hereby Given, That a writ of Attachment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cumberland, State of New Jersey, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John Thackrey, an absconding debtor, at the suit of David Sheppard, in a plea of covenant broken, for three hundred dollars, returnable to June Term 1817—that the same was returned, "attached as per inventory annexed," by the Sheriff of said county.

E. BEN. SEELEY, Clk.
DANIEL ELMER, Atty.
June 23, 1817—2m

ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE is hereby Given, That a writ of Attachment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cape May, State of New Jersey, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Edward Gardner, a non-resident debtor, at the suit of Joseph H. West and Thomas Austin, in a plea of trespass on the case, for one thousand dollars, returnable to May Term 1817—that the same was returned by the Sheriff of said county, "attached as per inventory annexed."—Now therefore, unless the defendant shall appear, give special bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the plaintiff, judgment will be entered, and the estate attached will be sold.

A. SMITH, Clk.
DANIEL ELMER, Atty.
June 23, 1817—3m

ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE is hereby Given, That a writ of Attachment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cumberland, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Moses Bart, a non-resident debtor, at the suit of William D. Barrett, in a plea of debt, for one hundred and sixty dollars, returnable to February Term 1817—that the same was returned by the Sheriff of said county, "attached as per inventory annexed."—Now therefore, unless the defendant shall appear, give special bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the plaintiff, judgment will be entered, and the estate attached will be sold.

E. BEN. SEELEY, Clk.
DANIEL ELMER, Atty.
June 23, 1817—3m

ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that an attachment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cumberland, State of New Jersey, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Daniel C. Wood and Jesse B. Quimby, non-resident debtors, at the suit of John Young, in a plea of trespass on the case, upon promises, for one thousand five hundred dollars,—has been duly executed and returned to the Term of June 1817—by the Sheriff of said county.—Now therefore, unless the defendants shall appear, give special bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the plaintiff, judgment will be entered, and the estate attached will be sold.

E. BEN. SEELEY, Clk.
DANIEL ELMER, Atty.
June 23, 1817—3m

ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a writ of Attachment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cumberland, State of New Jersey, at the suit of William R. Fithian, assignee of Andrew Miller, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Reuben Harris, an absconding debtor, in a plea of debt, for four hundred dollars, returnable to June Term 1817—that the same was returned, "duly served as per inventory annexed," by the Sheriff of said county.

E. BEN. SEELEY, Clk.
ELIAS P. SEELEY, Atty.
June 16, 1817—2m.

ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE is hereby Given, That a writ of Attachment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cape May, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Anthony Holman, a non-resident debtor, at the suit of Thomas Forrest, in a plea of trespass on the case, for one hundred and fifty dollars, returnable to May Term 1817—that the same was returned by the Sheriff of said county, "attached as per inventory annexed."—Now therefore, unless the defendant shall appear, give special bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the plaintiff, judgment will be entered, and the estate attached will be sold.

A. SMITH, Clk.
DANIEL ELMER, Atty.
June 23, 1817—3m

ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE is hereby Given, That a writ of Attachment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cape May, State of New Jersey, at the suit of William Earl, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John Gifford, an absconding debtor, in a plea of debt, for two hundred dollars, returnable to May Term 1817—that the same was returned, "attached as per inventory annexed," by the Sheriff of said county.

A. SMITH, Clk.
DANIEL ELMER, Atty.
June 23, 1817—2m

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 26th of June last, from the Subscriber, in Maurice River, Downs township, Cumberland County, West New Jersey, THOMAS JEFFERSON BRIGHT, an indentured apprentice boy to the Farming business, about sixteen years and six months of age; who ever takes up said runaway, and returns him to his master, will be entitled to the above reward, but no charges. Masters of vessels and others are forbid harboring him at their peril.
Thomas Mayhew.

August 4, 1817—3t