

THE WASHINGTON WHIG
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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, 1817.

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, inclusive, 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, 1818, inclusive, until the 1st day of June, 1819, within the states, territories and districts following, viz.

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 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 commander 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—10c1

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

JUNE TERM, 1817.

UPON Application of James Giles, Esq. Executor of Enoch Burgin, Esq. 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 relief.

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, 1817—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, 1817—4f

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 Bridgeton, 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 Carl 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, 1817—4t

NOTICE.

The Accounts of

A. Westcott, esq. Ex r of Amos Westcott, dec'd.	do.	Joanna Golden, do.
Joseph Golden, do.	do.	David Pithian, do.
James B Parvin, do.	do.	John Dilks, do.
Francis Avis, Adm'r of John Dilks, do.	do.	John Moore, do.
Ephraim Westcott, do.	do.	Nancy Gibbon, do.
Ephraim Gibbon, do.	do.	Jeremiah Russell, do.
Edward Keasby, do.	do.	Vashti Smith, do.
Oliver Russell, do.	do.	Charles Westcott, do.
Ephraim Smith, do.	do.	Eliz. Westcott, do.
Thomas Harris, do.	do.	Hannah McCalla, do.
The same, adm'r de bon non, Eliz. Westcott, do.	do.	Auley McCalla, do.
Dr. Chas. Clark, sur. adm'r. Hannah McCalla, do.	do.	Ann Brown, do.
The same, do. de bon non, Auley McCalla, do.	do.	Charles Brown, do.
Gartry Matthews, adm'r of James Matthews, do.	do.	
Ann Brown, do.	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 the accounts should not be severally allowed and confirmed.

T. ELMER, Surrogate.
August 4, 1817—6t

Valuable Real Estate.

BY Virtue of a decree of the Orphan's Court, of the county of Cumberland, will be sold at Public Sale, on Fourth day, the 24th of September next, between the hours of Twelve and Five in the afternoon, at the Inn of PHILIP SOUDER, in Bridgeton, the following described Real Estate, late the property of ISAAC DAVIS, deceased, viz:

A Plantation in the Township of Hopewell, situate on the main road leading from Roadstown to Philadelphia, joining lands of Lewis More, Thomas Peck, Jacob West and others—containing about Eighty Acres, on which is a Frame Dwelling House and Barn, two wells of water, and a variety of excellent fruit trees: Any further description of the place is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that any person inclining to purchase will first view the premises, which will be shown to them, if it is their request, by Harvey Sheppard, who lives adjoining the place, or by the subscriber.

Ephraim Bonham, Adm'r.
August 18, 1817—4t

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the Auditors appointed to audit and adjust the demands of the plaintiff, and applying creditors of EDOM M. SEELEY, an absconding debtor, will meet at the house of Philip Souder, Innkeeper, at Bridgeton, 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, 1817—6t

Notice is Hereby Given,

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That we the Subscribers, now in actual confinement in the Jail, of the County of Cumberland, for debt or damages, do intend to make application to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Cumberland aforesaid, on the Fourth TUESDAY of September next, in order to obtain the benefit of the several acts of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt or damage.

Flag Bacon,
David Bacon,
Daniel Woodruff,
Joshua Garrison,
Mark Murry,
Benj. J. Diamant.

Cumberland Jail, 22d Aug. 1817—a. 25, 4t

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 30th of July last, from the Subscriber in Hopewell township, Cumberland county, JACOB DELSHAVER, about 14 years of age, an indented apprentice to the Farming business. Whoever will take up said boy and return him to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward, but no charges.

Amos F. Brown.

August 25, 1817.—3t

Last Notice.

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

William Steelling.

Bridgeton, August 11, 1817.—3t

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT

To provide for the punishment of crimes and offences committed within the Indian boundaries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if any Indian, or other person or persons shall, within the United States, and within any town, district or territory, belonging to any nation or nations, tribe or tribes of Indians, commit any crime, offence, or misdemeanor, which, if committed in any place or district of country under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, would, by the laws of the U. States, be punished with death, or any other punishment, every such offender, on being thereof convicted shall suffer the like punishment as is provided by the laws of the U. States, for the like offences, if committed within any place or district of country under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the superior courts in each of the territorial districts, and the circuit courts and other courts of the U. States, of similar jurisdiction in criminal causes, in each district of the United States, in which any offender against this act shall be first apprehended or brought for trial shall have, and are hereby invested with full power and authority to hear, try and punish all crimes, offences and misdemeanors against this act; such courts proceeding therein in the same manner as if such crimes, offences and misdemeanors had been committed within the bounds of their respective districts: *Provided,* That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to affect any treaty now in force between the United States and any Indian nation, or to extend to any offence committed by one Indian against another, within any Indian boundary.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States, and the Govern-

nor of each of the territorial districts, where any offender against this act shall be apprehended or brought for trial, shall have and exercise the same powers, for the punishment of offences against this act, as they can severally have and exercise by virtue of the fourteenth and fifteenth sections of an act, entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," passed thirtieth March, one thousand eight hundred and two, for the punishment of offences therein described.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT making further provision for repairing the public buildings, and improving the public square.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of repairing the public buildings, a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be applied by the Commissioner, under the direction of the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That for the purpose of completing the enclosure and improvement of the public square, near the Capitol, a sum not exceeding thirty eight thousand six hundred and fifty eight dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be applied under the same direction as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the monies so appropriated shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the Commissioner of the public buildings be authorized to extend the enclosure round the semi-circular area west of the Capitol.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of James H. Boisgervais.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the additional account of the War Department be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of James H. Boisgervais, on account of the destruction of his saw mill and property, by order of General David B. Morgan, and that he allow him, in the settlement thereof, the value of such injury, as he may satisfactorily shew he has sustained in consequence of such destruction.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said accountant be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to settle the claim of the said Boisgervais, on account of his wood and fencing, made use of by the American troops for fuel, while stationed below New-Orleans, and to allow him, in the settlement thereof, the value of the fuel used as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the amount thereof, when ascertained as aforesaid, shall be paid to the said Boisgervais, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of the widow and children of Abraham Owen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the widow and children of Abraham Owen, late a volunteer aid de camp of General William H. Harrison, shall be entitled to all the benefits of the second section of an act of Congress, approved the tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, entitled "An act for the relief of the officers and soldiers who served in the late campaign on the Wabash;" and that they be allowed the same sum of money to which they would have been entitled, had the rank of Major been regularly assigned to the said Abraham Owen.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said allowance be paid to the said widow and children, according to the provisions of the said act, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of Alexander Holmes and Benjamin Hough.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of Alexander Holmes and Benjamin Hough, for expences incurred in endeavoring to survey military bounty lands in the Michigan territory, and to survey into sections the land on each side of the road, laid out from the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of the Lake to the western boundary line of the Connecticut Western Reserve, and from which survey they were prevented by Indian hostility; and that they allow them, in the settlement of the same,

a reasonable compensation for such expenses as were necessarily incurred.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the amount thereof, when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said Alexander Holmes and Benjamin Hough, respectively, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT allowing further time for entering donation rights to lands in the District of Detroit.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the claimants to certain donation rights to land in the District of Detroit, granted by the second section of an act entitled "An act to authorise the granting of patents for land, according to the surveys that have been made, and to grant Donation Rights to certain claimants of Land in the District of Detroit, and for other purposes, passed the twenty third of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, be and they are hereby allowed, until the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, to file their claims with the Register of the Office, for the District aforesaid.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the State of Indiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the laws of the U. States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said state of Indiana as elsewhere within the United States.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the said state shall be one district, and be called the Indiana District; and a district court shall be held therein, to consist of one judge, who shall reside in the said district, and be called a District Judge. He shall hold, at the seat of government of the said state, two sessions annually, on the first Monday of May and November, and he shall, in all things, have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers which were, by law, given to the judge of the Kentucky district, under an act, entitled "An act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States." He shall appoint a clerk for said district, who shall reside and keep the records of the court at the place of holding the same; and shall receive for the services performed by him the same fees to which the clerk of the Kentucky District is entitled for similar services.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed to the judge of the said District Court the annual compensation of one thousand dollars, to commence from the date of his appointment, to be paid quarterly yearly at the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed in the said district a person learned in the law, to act as Attorney for the U. States, who shall, in addition to his stated fees, be paid by the United States two hundred dollars, a full compensation for all extra services.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That a Marshal shall be appointed for said district, who shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees, as prescribed to Marshals in other districts; and shall, moreover, be entitled to the sum of two hundred dollars annually, as a compensation for all extra services.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT to authorise the extension of the Columbia Turnpike Road within the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Columbia Turnpike Road Company, incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed the sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ten, entitled "An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from near Ellicott's lower mills towards Georgetown, in the District of Columbia," be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to extend the said road from its intersection with the line of the District of Columbia to Rock Creek near Georgetown, and to locate and complete the same in the nearest and most practicable direction, and in the manner required by the twelfth section of the act of assembly of Maryland, hereinbefore mentioned.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Company may demand and receive the same tolls as are allowed for the like distance by the act of assembly of the state of Maryland, incorporating the said Company, and shall possess and enjoy the same privileges, and be subject to the same limitations, pains, and penalties, as by the said act are prescribed, and directed: *Provided always, and be it further enacted*, That if the said Company shall fail or neglect to extend, locate, and improve, the said road in the direction, and in the manner authorized and required by this act, within five years, to commence from the first day of May next ensuing the passage of this act; then and in that case, the authority and privileges hereby granted, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, forfeited and withdrawn, and this act shall cease and be of no effect.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

Miscellaneous.

From the Wilkesbarre Gleaser.
FILIAL AFFECTION.

There is no duty more imperative, or that should be performed with greater cheerfulness and delicacy, than that of rendering the declining years of parents happy. Many little delicate attentions to their wishes and opinions are due, a thousand times due, for their care of us in our infancy. As you hope, young folks for the respect of children or for the blessing of Heaven, I charge you to consult the desire and to promote the happiness of your parents. Remember that—Honor thy father and mother, is among the solemn behests of the decalogue.

Disgraceful as is the fact yet we must admit that even in this enlightened age and country, instances have occurred of children being disrespectful to their parents—sometimes rude—and occasionally cruel. An instance recently mentioned in the public prints, as having lately taken place, in a neighboring state, is, considering the state of society, more disgraceful and barbarous than the conduct of the Missouri savages. Two sons having obtained the estate of their father—suffered him to be sued and actually imprisoned, for a small debt, refusing to relieve him!

If I see a man treating his father with disrespect, I set him down as lacking understanding. If he is cruel—in my memorandum book he is noticed as a savage. But a child who could work on a parents affections and confidence to obtain his property, and then abandon him to want, must be a wretch so vile that no name expressive of his baseness has yet been discovered. Prudence is an estimable virtue. It is an act of superlative folly for any man to give all his property to his children. Keep enough for your own wants and trust no man too far. Prudence never injured any man. Confidence has ruined thousands. Listen a moment and I will tell you a story.

An old man had a large estate; and at the solicitation of his children, upon promises of the kindest treatment, he made it all over to them. Immediately their conduct towards him changed.—Instead of "honored father," it was "The old Man." In the place of "what will you choose for dinner, sir?" it was—"There's your porridge."

Although the old gentleman had lost his property, he retained his wit; and hunger you know is a wonderful sharpener of the faculties. He took his measures; and pretty soon a neighbor who was about to remove brought home an old iron chest, very heavy, observing, "that he had long felt uneasy at having the property of other people in his care, and was glad of an excuse to return it into the hands of its owner." "Very well," said the old gentleman, "a few thousand more or less, is no great matter to one who has enough; but it may be of service to my dear children when I am gone." The chest was placed in his room—a lock placed on the door: and now and then he was overhead counting and throwing into it what chinked like gold. No one doubted his wealth—and to the inquiries of his children, he answered his will would be soon enclosed. The scene was instantly changed again. No children could be more dutiful and attentive. No father was ever served more to his heart's content. At his death his children waited half an hour, for decency's sake, and then ran to open the chest, where to their great surprise they found some old pieces of iron and a mallet with this homely, but wise distich, labelled on the handle:—

"He that gives away his estate before he is dead,

"Take this mallet and knock him on the head."

On the other hand, besides the case of Aeneas, history furnishes us with numerous instances of filial affection worthy to be recorded.

A noble Roman was condemned to be starved to death. His daughter was admitted to visit him, but was carefully examined to see that she took no provisions to her father. But he did not die as was expected, and on looking secretly into his prison, the father was seen drawing his sustenance from the breast of his daughter. A sight so lovely melted the hearts of his tyrants, and he was pardoned. The fact is often alluded to.

BURKE in one of his speeches says: "The scarcity which the world has felt would have been a desolating famine if that child of their old age [America] with true filial piety—with a Roman charity, had not put the full breast of its youthful exuberance to the mouth of its exhausted Parent."

With one more beautiful instance of filial affection I shall close this paper. When ELIJAH cast his mantle on Elisha, with the command to follow him, and devote himself to the most high, what did Elisha ask?—to bury his treasure, or to place his gold at usury? Oh no!—"Let

me I pray thee," said he. "KISS MY FATHER AND MY MOTHER, and then I will follow thee." Excellent man! Thou wert indeed worthy to be a prophet in Israel.

ELEGANT EXTRACT

From a Sermon on "Domestic Happiness." By the Rev. WILLIAM JAY.

.....OH, what so refreshing, so soothing, so satisfying, as the placid joys of home!

See the traveller. Does duty call him for a season to leave his beloved family? The image of his earthly happiness continues vividly in his remembrance; it quickens him to diligence; it cheers him under difficulties; it makes him hail the hour which sees his purpose accomplished, and his face turned towards home; it communicates with him as he journeys; and he hears the promise which causes him to hope. "Thou shalt know also that thy tabernacle shall be in peace; and thou shalt visit thy habitation and not sin." Oh, the joyful re-union of a divided family; the pleasures of renewed interview and conversation after days of absence.

Behold the man of science. He drops the labor and painfulness of research, closes his volume, smooths his wrinkled brows, leaves his study, and unbending himself, stoops to the capacities, yields to the wishes, and mingles with the diversions of his children:

"He will not blush that has a father's heart,
"To take in childish play a childish part;
"But bends his sturdy back to any toy,
"That youth takes pleasure in, to please his boy."

Take the man of trade. What reconciles him to the toil of business? What enables him to endure the fastidiousness and impertinence of customers? What rewards him for so many hours of tedious confinement? By and by the season of intercourse will arrive; he will be embosomed in the caress of his family; he will behold the desire of his eyes, and the children of his love, for whom he resigns his ease, and in their welfare and smiles he will find his recompense.

Yonder comes the laborer—He has borne the burden and the heat of the day; the descending sun has released him from his toil, and he is hastening home to enjoy repose. Half way down the lane, by the side of which stands his cottage, his children run to meet him; one he carries and one he leads. "The companion of his humble life is ready to furnish him with his plain repast. See his toil worn countenance assumes an air of cheerfulness; his hardships are forgotten; fatigue vanished; he eats and is satisfied; the evening fair, he walks with uncovered head around his garden; enters again and retires to rest, "and the rest of the laboring man's sweet whether he eat little or much"—Inhabitant of this lonely, lowly dwelling, who can be indifferent to thy comfort! "Peace be to this house."

"Let not ambition mock thy useful toil,
"Thy homely joys and destiny obscure;
"Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile,
"The short and simple annals of the poor."

DR. FRANKLIN'S LETTERS.

William Temple Franklin, his grandson, has lately published in 4to a second volume of Dr. Franklin's private correspondence, &c. from '53 to '90. The following truly characteristic extracts are from a letter to Mr. Jordan, of London dated May 18th, 1787, when the doctor was verging towards eighty.

"You give me joy in telling me that you are upon the *pinnacle of content*—without it, no situation can be happy; with it, any. One mean of becoming content with one's situation, is comparing it with a worse. Thus when I consider how many terrible diseases the human body is liable to, I comfort myself that *only three incurable ones* have fallen to my share, viz. the Gout, the Stone, and Old Age, and that these have not deprived me of my natural cheerfulness, my delight in books, and enjoyment in social conversation. "I am glad to hear that Mr. Fitzmaurice is married, and has an amiable lady and children. It is a better plan than he once proposed to Mrs. Wright to make him a wax-work wife to sit at the head of his table. For after all, wedlock is the natural state of man. *A bachelor is not a complete human being. He is like the half of a pair of scissors, which has not yet found its fellow, and therefore not half so useful as they might be together.*"

THE TIMES.

In the *natural world*, the present season, compared with those that are past, is truly delightful, and a cause of undissembled gratitude to the Giver of every good and perfect gift. From *Maine to Orleans*, the earth is covered with verdure and indications of fertility; promising to man and beast a good subsistence; to the merchant, a revival of commerce—to the farmer, a rich reward for his toil—to the mechanic, an equivalent for his ingenuity—and to all the comforts of life.

In the *political world*, the contrast between this and past years is peculiarly striking. James Monroe, our President, is entitled by all as the political father of our beloved country. Until this time, his predecessors have been the object of admiration to one party only.

In the *whole world*, a small portion of it excepted, there is peace and plenty. If men would exercise towards each other that "*charity which covereth a multitude of sins*"—that indulgence which smooths the asperity of passion and prejudice; the exalted sentiments that approximate towards those of angels—and that "*love which is the fulfilling of the law*," it would seem that we might enjoy some happiness in this "*vale of tears*."

[Con. Courant.]

THE TAILOR'S DREAM.

A Tailor, who was dangerously ill, had a remarkable dream. He saw fluttering in the air, a piece of cloth of prodigious length, composed of all the cabbage he had made, of a variety of colours. The angel of death held this piece of patch-work in one of his hands, and with the other gave the tailor several strokes with a piece of iron. The tailor awaking in a fright, made a vow that if he recovered, he would cabbage no more—he soon recovered. As he was diffident of himself, he ordered one of his apprentices to put him in mind of his dream whenever he cut out a suit of clothes. The tailor was for some

time obedient to the instructions given him by his apprentice. But a gentleman having sent for him to make a coat out of a very rich stuff, his virtue could not resist the temptation. His apprentice put him in mind of his dream, but to no purpose: "I am tired with your talk about the dream," says the tailor, "there was nothing like this in the whole piece of patch-work I saw in my dream; and I observed likewise that there was a piece deficient; that which I am now going to take will render it complete."

That's Amis!—To the Bucks and Lassies of this town the Violin is the best music. To our merchants, it is music to hear the purse clink on the counter, with—"I'll take a couple of patterns, if you please." A just cause and good fee make harmonious music for our lawyers. "Will you take a ride to—next Monday, Miss; is music to our ladies; but—"Will you marry me, my pretty maid?" when the question comes from the favorite lad, possesses all the harmony and melody combined. And to us *Printers*, it is the sweetest music to be told "I have brought you half a dozen new patrons; or I have brought the subscription money from all my neighbors."

Winchester Gazette.

MORAL SELECTIONS.

Riches in the hand of a beneficent man are a blessing to the public. Such an one is a steward to Providence, and the noble means of correcting the inequalities of fortune, of relieving the miserable, and spreading happiness to all that are within the reach of his acquaintance.

Modesty is not only an ornament but also a guard to virtue. It is a kind of quick and delicate feeling in the soul, which makes her shrink and withdraw herself from the thing that has danger in it. It is such an exquisite sensibility as warns her to shun the first appearance of every thing which is hurtful.

To receive advice, reproof, and instruction, properly, is the surest sign of a sincere and humble heart, and shows a greatness of mind, which commands our respect and reverence, while it appears so willing to yield to us the superiority.

That friendship which makes the least noise, is often the most useful, and a prudent friend is generally of more service than a zealous one.

Poor were the expectations of the studious, the brave, the modest and the good, if the reward of their labors and virtues was to be determined by this life.

Female modesty is often silent, female decorum is never bold. Both forbid a young woman to lead the conversation, and true religion dreads every thing that might look ostentatious. The most prudent course you can pursue, is to associate as much as possible with those that from real principle love the shade.

Historical Curiosity.—During the troubles in the reign of Charles I. a country girl came to London in search of a place as a servant maid, but not succeeding, she applied herself to carrying out beer from a brew-house, and was one of those called tub-women. The brewer, observing a well-looking girl in this low occupation, took her into his own family as a servant, and after a while married her; but he died while she was yet a young woman, and left a large fortune. The business of the brewery was dropped, and the young woman was recommended to Mr. Hyde, as a gentleman of skill in law, to settle her husband's affairs. Hyde (who was afterwards the Earl of Clarendon) finding the widow's fortune very considerable, married her. Of this marriage there was no other issue than a daughter, who was afterwards the wife of James II. and mother of Mary and Anne, queens of England.

Syllogism.—In an answer to a query in the European Magazine how "*nothing*" can be a substantive, a writer remarks; "I shall frame my answer by proving nothing is something, and consequently that *nothing in grammar has a legitimate claim to the appellation of substance*. What is a word?—A word is something.—Nothing is a word.—Therefore, *nothing is something*."

Neat Remark.—There is no such time (says the Petersburg Intelligencer) in a philosophical point of view, as that described by the word *now*. Ever while we pronounce the word, and (rapid as thought is) while we conceive the idea of the present, the present is the past.

An Asylum for Old Maids and Bachelors.—A Society (says the Columbia Telescope) is forming for colonizing Old Maids and Bachelors. They talk of *Musqueto Cove* and *Dismal Swamp*.

DOCTOR E. BUCK has removed to East Water street, four doors south of the Printing Office.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1817.

Public Notice is hereby Given.

THAT we the Subscribers, appointed by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Cumberland, for the purpose of making partition or division of a certain tract or parcel of Land—situate, lying, and being in the Township of Maurice River, in the County of Cumberland, of which Joshua Brick claims an undivided part. Having proceeded according to our appointment, to make the partition or division intended, agreeably to an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, passed the 11th of November, 1789, entitled "An Act for the more easy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants in common," will further proceed to make the allotments by ballot of the several shares of the same, at the house of John Kimsey, innkeeper, at Port Elizabeth, in the Township of Maurice River, aforesaid, on MONDAY the Twenty Second day September next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of said day, of which all persons interested are requested to take notice. Dated this Twentieth day of August, 1817.

Stephen Willis,
Isaac Townsend,
Daniel Curran.

Aug. 25.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, SEPTEMBER 1, 1817.

Summary.—London papers to the 7th of July have been received at New-York, by the ship Martha, Glover, 37 days from Liverpool.—The following is a summary in part of their contents.

In the British House of Commons July 3d, Mr. M. A. Taylor moved that a report on the state of Newfoundland should be taken into consideration. He proposed the removal of 5,000 of the inhabitants, and a bounty of 2s per quintal on fish. The House declined considering the subject then; but it was intimated government would direct all the relief possible to be afforded. The makers of wrought nails in England have petitioned against the use of machinery.

The editor of the London Star says, "We do not believe there will be such a modification in the British edicts as to allow Americans, in their own vessels, a free and unrestricted participation in the trade of the British West-Indies," on account of the great want of employment for the shipping of Britain, &c.

A challenge has been given in England by Miss to her rival Miss N. and rejected, and the former arrested, and committed to prison because she refused to give bail. She is represented as a fine woman about 26 years of age. A gentleman of rank had offered her marriage, but suddenly changed his mind and addressed Miss N. A Steam-Boat from London for Margate has been destroyed by fire.—It being found impossible to extinguish the fire, soon after it commenced the hold the deck was made as tight as possible, and the destructive element confined below. The engine was kept in operation, and the boat on shore, and all on board (50 persons) saved—but immediately after they landed the deck fell in.

Count Romanzoff, a Russian nobleman, has at his own expense, built four churches on his estates for different sects; has sent a vessel round the world on a voyage of discovery; and is now about to establish Lancasterian schools.

A Steam-Boat has been launched at Seville, Spain. The King has decreed that all new invented instruments may be imported free of duty. An amnesty in favour of all proscribed Spaniards is expected in Spain.—The trials for High Treason of the Portuguese conspirators has commenced at Lisbon.

It is said, that some of the European governments who loaned money to Bonaparte, now call on Louis to pay it.

It is reported, via Gibraltar, that there exists an insurrection in Spain, headed by the Priesthood, in consequence of a tax having been levied recently on the church property.

A Society has lately been established in North Carolina, distinguished by the name of "The Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of North Carolina." The Constitution provides, that persons be appointed in various parts of the State to solicit such aid for the support of Missionaries as the pious and well disposed may be inclined to contribute. Every person subscribing two dollars, to be considered a member; and twenty dollars, members for life.

From the 3d to the 31st of July inclusive, twenty-nine persons died at Savannah—of whom 27 died of Fever.

In consequence of the Yellow Fever prevailing at Charleston, the papers have recommended to the citizens to burn tar in their yards.

The value of Precaution.—Yesterday, says a Boston paper of the 23d inst. a person employed in painting the outside of a high building in town, while on the very top of his ladder, was alarmed by a horse and chaise which had been frightened and had escaped from its driver, and was running furiously towards him. Several gentlemen saw the danger the painter was in and sprung to protect the ladder, but were unable to prevent the horse from running against it, and giving it such a shock as to turn it over. Fortunately the painter had taken the unusual precaution of securing the top of the ladder by a rope, and when it was violently turned over he clung to the under side of it, and escaped uninjured.

Mr. Schultz.
By publishing in your paper, when convenient, the letter of the Secretary of the "American Society for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures" instituted in the City of New-York, to the three surviving Ex-Presidents of the United States, announcing to them their election as members of said Society, together with their respective answers, you will oblige a friend.

These letters will discover the sentiments of those venerable gentlemen relating to an important branch of American industry; sentiments coincident as I presume with the feelings of a large proportion of the citizens of the United States.

A SUBSCRIBER.
New-York, Aug. 5.
American Society for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures.

It will be recollected, that on the 13th of June last, the American Society for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, in this city, unanimously elected John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison, members thereof, and directed their secretary to apprise them of the circumstance by letter. The following is a copy of the secretary's letter, and the answers there-

NEW-YORK, JUNE 14, 1817.
Sir.—The American Society for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, instituted in this city, sensible of the zeal you have uniformly displayed in the promotion of every object connected with the welfare and independence of our country, had the honor to elect you a member at their last meeting, convened on the 13th of June for the purpose of initiating into the society James Monroe, President of the United States.

It would afford me the highest gratification to announce to the Society your assent to become one of its members.

I have the honor to be, sir, with respect and consideration, your obedient servant.

D. LYNCH, Jun.

QUINCY, June 23, 1817.

Sir—I have received the letter you did me the honor of writing to me on the 14th of this month, announcing to me my election, by the American Society for the encouraging Domestic Manufactures, instituted in New-York, as a member; an honor made more illustrious by the president of the United States.

Be pleased sir, to present my respects to the society, and my thanks for the honor they have done me; and to assure them, if the best wishes of a man at eighty one years of age can promote the wise purposes of their institution, I shall be a useful member. For, according to my superficial view of political economy in civilized society, next to agriculture, which is the first and most splendid, manufactures are the second, and navigation the third. With agriculture, manufactures and navigation, all the commerce which can be necessary or useful to the happiness of a nation will be secured.

Accept my thanks for the civility with which you have communicated the vote of the society to their and your friend,

JOHN ADAMS.
D. LYNCH, Jun. Esq. Secretary of the American Society for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures.

MONTICELLO, June 26, 1817.

Sir—I am thankful for the honor done me by an association with the American Society for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, instituted in New-York. The history of the last twenty years has been a sufficient lesson for us all to depend for necessaries on ourselves alone; and I hope that twenty years more will place the American hemisphere under a system of its own, essentially peaceable and industrious, and not needing to extract its comforts out of the eternal fires raging in the old world. The efforts of the members of your institution being necessarily engaged in their respective vicinages, I consider myself, by their choice, as but a link of union between the promoters there and here of the same patriotic objects.

Praying you to present to the society my just acknowledgements for this mark of attention, I tender to yourself the assurance of my great respect and consideration.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Mr. LYNCH.

MONTPELIER, June 27, 1817.

Sir—I have received your letter of the 18th inst. informing me that the American Society for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, have been pleased to elect me one of its members.

Although I approve the policy of leaving to the sagacity of individuals, and to the impulse of private interest, the application of industry and capital, I am equally persuaded that in this, as in other cases, there are exceptions to the general rule, which do not impair the principle of it. Among these exceptions is the policy of encouraging domestic manufactures within certain limits, and in reference to certain articles.

Without entering into a detailed view of the subject, it may be remarked, that every prudent nation will wish to be independent of other nations, for the necessary articles of food, of raiment, and of defence; and particular considerations, applicable to the United States, seem to strengthen the motives to this independence.

Besides the articles falling under the above description, there may be others, for manufacturing which natural advantages exist, which require temporary interpositions for bringing them into regular and successful activity.

Where the fund of industry is acquired from abroad, and not withdrawn nor withheld from other domestic employments, the case speaks for itself.

I will only add, that among the articles of consumption and use, the preference in many cases is decided merely by fashion or habit. As far as equality, and still more, where a real superiority is found in the articles manufactured at home, all must be sensible, that it is politic and patriotic to encourage a preference of them, as affording a more certain source of supply for every class and a more certain market for the surplus products of the agricultural class.

With these sentiments, I beg you to make my acknowledgements for the mark of distinction conferred on me; and which I accept from respect for the society and for its objects, rather than from any hope of being useful as a member. To yourself, I tender my friendly respects.

JAMES MADISON.

The Baltimore Deluge.—The editor of the Weekly Register has taken the trouble to ascertain the depth of water in many of the streets of Baltimore during the late Freshet;—By his detailed statement it appears, that the depth of water in one of the streets was nearly twelve feet above the side pavements, and thirteen above the gutters.

It is now rumored that the sloop of war Ontario, will not proceed on her original destination, the object of which, it is said, was to make inquiry into the circumstance of the seizure and confinement by the Royal Spaniards on the island of Juan Fernandez, of Mr. Harvell, our consul, and Mr. Blanco, our vice consul in Chili.

The recent success of the Buenos Ayrean army under gen. St. Martin, and the consequent establishment of the patriot authority in Chili, has been followed by the restoration of these persons to liberty, with many other distinguished prisoners, objects of royal Spanish fear and persecution; amongst whom is the venerable father of gen. L. M. de Carrera.

This agreeable intelligence is derived by the ship Gen. Scott, capt. Jenkins, lately arrived from Valparaiso; by which it is probable the government has received the particulars relating to the transaction from the persons who were the objects of violence. If so, it supersedes the necessity of the talked of expedition.

Mr. Blanco took charge of the Montezuma, one of the prizes of Com. Porter, taken in the Pacific; and for that act of friendship to the Americans, has had his house razed to the

ground; his family ruined, and himself thrown into confinement. How much encouragement we have to live in good fellowship with the adored, petticoat embroiderer!!—*Balt. Patriot.*

Died, at Boston, on Saturday, Miss S. Tainter, aged 30. The day before in sweeping a carpet she ran a pin into her foot, which, in the course of a few minutes, produced the most violent spasm over the whole body, but by taking blood and the other usual remedies, was relieved in a short time. She passed a comfortable night—sat up some time, and conversed freely on various subjects the following forenoon; but in the afternoon, was again affected with spasms, principally in the neck and head, to such a degree, that in 25 minutes her existence was terminated.—She was an excellent woman.

Boston, August 22.

Very late from La Guira.

The schooner Attractive, capt. Bodom, arrived here yesterday, in 16 days from Lagaira. Capt. B. states, that the Royalists had got possession of the Island of Margareta, but had lost a great number of their men.

Gen. Morilla had sent to Lagaira, a few days previous to the departure of capt. Bodom, for as many surgeons as could be obtained, but only one was found willing to go. Both parties continued to treat their prisoners with extreme cruelty, such as are taken by them are generally put to death in any form the caprice of the commander may suggest.

A few days before the Attractive sailed, a schr. under the Danish flag arrived there, from Cumana, with several prisoners, of both sexes, among whom a beautiful young female, sentenced to have both her hands cut off for having assisted in making a patriot flag!!

From the Salem Register of Saturday.

Our Sea Serpent, as he is called, is still near our shores. We have been told that he has actually received herrings when offered to him. We have been promised a view of him as he appears when at ease upon the water. Whether he will be taken remains doubtful. The only hope seems to be from some powerful wound in the head, which he might receive from a discharge of small shot, whether from musketry or a cannon. If he were drawn into some cove and there exposed to a particular examination, the article under which he appears would be something besides a name with uncommon fear in it.

We learn that a party, well prepared, will proceed this morning from Marblehead, for the purpose of attacking this formidable visitant of our shores.

LATEST OF THE SERPENT.

Captain Doyle, who arrived here yesterday morning, in 3 days from Cape Ann, informs us, that the day before he sailed, a number of boats went out in pursuit of the Serpent; that the Serpent soon turned upon his pursuers; and that they, with great difficulty succeeded in reaching the shore. Two thousand dollars had been offered for his skin.

From the Vevay [Indiana] Register, July 22.

Wine Prospect.

It is with much satisfaction that we communicate to our distant readers, that the vineyards, in the vicinity, have never offered brighter prospects of rewarding the labours of the vine dressers than they do at this time while the crops of corn are uncommonly promising. The Vineyards offer to the view such profusion of fruit as to nourish in us the hope of a most exuberant vintage this fall, which will handsomely compensate the vine-dressers for the partial failure of that of the last year. Upon reflecting on the immense advantages that would result to society as well as to the individuals who would engage in it, should this branch of agriculture become general on the banks and hillocks of the Ohio; we are astonished that the example set by the Swiss settlers in this neighbourhood is not generally followed by the inhabitants of the borders of this beautiful river. The valley through which the Ohio runs is capable to be made to produce as much wine as would suffice for the consumption of the whole of the United States. What happy effect on the morals of society would not be produced if wine could be substituted for the poisonous beverages which impair the health of, besot, and demoralise the American people; what immense numbers of families might like those few sons of Helvetia who have planted the vine here, find health and peace; and sweet content, on the shore of the great Ohio, if they would make it their business to cultivate the vine.

Married,

At Dr. J. J. Foster's, Laurel Hill, on Wednesday last, 27th ult. by the Rev. E. Osborne, NATHANIEL FOSTER, Esq. to Mrs. LYDIA SMITH. Also, Mr. ENOCH S. REED, to Miss HANNAH P. FOSTER, all of Millville.

Died,

At Cedarville, on the 22d ult. after a long confinement with the Consumption, Mrs. ALMENA DIAMANT, wife of James Diamant, jun.

Drowned at Fairton, on the 21st ult. DAYTON, son of William Quicksell, aged 4 or 5 years. It is supposed that he fell from the wharf, or out of a boat, and was not missed until he had probably been in the water 2 or 3 hours.

Bridgeton Prices Current.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

September 1, 1817.

ARTICLES.	Per	From	To
	\$.	cts.	3 cts
Butter,	lb	25	
Candles, dipht.	do	18	
mould,	do	25	
Cheese,	do	10	12 1/2
Chocolate,	do	25	
Cotton,	do	37	
Coffee,	do	22	25
Cider, best,	bb	2 50	
Flax,	lb	15	
FLOUR, Wheat super.	cwt	6 50	
Rye,	do	3 75	
GRAIN, Wheat,	bush	2 00	
Rye,	do	1 00	
Indian Corn,	do	1 25	
Oats,	do	37 1/2	
Hams,	lb	18 1/2	
Hog's Lard,	do	20	22
Madder,	do	37 1/2	
Molasses, West India,	gal	62 1/2	
Sugar-House,	do	1 00	
Onions,	bush	90	1 00
Pork,	lb	16	
Potatoes,	bush	37 1/2	
Rice,	lb	8	
Salt, fine and coarse,	bush	90	
Shad,	bb	9 00	12 00
Sugars,	lb	12 1/2	16
SPIRITS, Jamaica best,	gal	1 25	
Common Spirits,	do	1 00	
Gin, Holland,	do	1 50	
Common,	do	1 00	
Brandy, Cognac,	do	2 25	
Common,	do	1 50	
Peach,	do	1 50	
Whiskey, Apple,	do	87 1/2	
Rye,	do	75	
WINES, Lisbon,	dc	1 50	
Port,	do	2 50	
Madeira,	do	4 00	
Wool,	lb	37 1/2	
WOOD, Oak,	cord	4	4 75
Hickory,	do	6 50	7 00

LANDS AND MILLS,

FOR SALE.

 THE Subscriber offers at private sale his LANDS and MILLS, situate upon the head of Cohansy Creek, in the townships of Deerfield and Hopewell, in the County of Cumberland, distant five miles from Bridgeton, the County town.

The Farm is extensive, and the situation pleasant and healthy. The fields are in a good state of cultivation; (not less than thirty Acres having been mown the present season,) and are chiefly fenced with Cedar rails. There is a large proportion of WOODLAND of superior quality. The MANSION HOUSE is large, handsome, well finished, and in complete repair; it is about forty feet square, consisting of a parlour, dining-room, two bed rooms, a large kitchen on the ground floor, and 6 chambers on the second floor. The Cellar is twenty-four by twenty-eight feet square. There is a pump of excellent Water at the Kitchen door. There are also 3 good Barns, with a pump of Water in the Barn yard; a Carriage-House twenty-four feet square, with a Crib on one side and a Loft that will hold several tons of Hay; brick Smoke-House, Poultry-House, and other necessary buildings, of the best materials.

There are likewise two Dwelling-Houses convenient to the Grist and Saw-Mills, built for the accommodation of a Miller and Sawyer.

The Grist Mill

Is upon a never-failing stream of Water; has 2 run of Stones, one pair of their excellent burr; three Bolting Chests, and a part of Evans' Machinery, &c. The Mill-House is large, two stories high, and in good repair; the Mill commands in dry times custom from a distance of 20 miles.

The Saw Mill

Is a good one, and is capable of sawing 250,000 feet of stuff yearly; it stands on a separate stream from the Grist-Mill, the water of which can, at any time, be conveyed into the Grist Mill pond, without any expence. It is seldom that property so extensive and complete in its arrangements, is offered for sale in this part of the State. Persons wishing to purchase, would no doubt wish to view the property. Application to be made to the subscriber at his residence in Bridgeton.

Josiah Seeley.

September 1st 1817—1m.

N. B. The above property, if not sold by the first of December, will be let.

FOR SALE,

One half of the Sloop called the

LYDIA ANN,

Of Port-Elizabeth, Jesse Apple-

ton, at present Master, and owner

of the other part. She is a good and firm vessel,

sails well, burthen 52 tons, and will carry 36

cords of Wood. Persons wishing to purchase,

are requested to call on the Subscriber, living in

Gloucester county, Greenwich Township, near

Clarksborough.

Jeffery Clark.

Sept. 1, 1817—3t

FOR SALE,

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me

directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public

Vendue, on SATURDAY, the twenty-seventh 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 Timber Land.

Situate in the township of Millville, said to contain one hundred and eighty acres, more or less;

joins lands of John Lanning, jr. and others, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized

as the property of James Watson, William Curil,

and Israel Stratton, and taken in execution at the

suit of Charles Ellis, Assignee, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

August 25.

By *Elijah Townsend, John Dickinson and Lavy 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,
LAVY FOSTER.

August 11th, 1817—6t

By *Elijah Townsend, John Dickinson and Lavy 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 eleventh 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,
LAVY 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 collection 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 on 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. 1816.
Cape-May	Do. 1816.

Nathan Price, Collector.

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

BLANKS

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on SATURDAY, the twenty-seventh 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 Timber Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, said to contain one hundred and eighty acres, more or less; joins lands of John Lanning, jr. and others, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of James Watson, and William Curll, and taken in execution at the suit of Israel Stratton, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Milville, said to contain one hundred Acres, more or less—joins lands of Charles Werth and others. Also, a lot with two houses thereon, situate in the town of Milville; a lot contains one half Acre, more or less, joins lands of Bernard McCredy and others, with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Israel Stratton, and taken in execution at the suit of Charles Ellis, Assignee, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

On Tuesday, the 30th of September next, at the same place.

A House and Lot,

Situate in the Township of Deerfield. Lot contains one acre, more or less; joins lands of Garrison Maul, five acres more or less; joins lands of Ebenezer Seeley, twenty-five acres more or less; joins lands of Edward Lumis, Enos Woodruff and others, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Daniel Woodruff, and taken in execution at the suit of Dennis, Bernard McCredy, Alexander Bowce and John Shannon, 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, and in the village of Fort Elizabeth. Lot contains forty five square perches more or less; joins lands of Doct. Venhook and others, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Timothy Brandiff, 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 tract of Land,

Situate in the Township of Greenwich, said to contain two Acres and three quarters, more or less; joins lands of John Dare and others. Also, a House and Lot, situate in the township of Stoe Creek, and in the vicinity of Readstown. Lot contains one fourth of an Acre, more or less; joins lands of Uriah Bacon, with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of William H. Compton, and taken in execution at the suit of Robert Richardson, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Bush Land,

Said to contain twenty three Acres, more or less; joins lands of Ephraim Woodruff and others. Also, a House and Lot, situate in the village of Bridgeton, on the east side of Water Street; joins lands of John Garrison and others. Also, a House and Lot on the west side of Water Street; joins lands of Daniel P. Stratton and others, with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Moses Tullis, and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Seeley, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

All the right of the defendant, to a certain House and Lot of Land, situate in the Township of Downs; adjoining lands of Jester Dragstrem and others, said to contain eight acres, more or less. Seized as the property of Jacob Laws, and taken in execution at the suit of William Tomlinson and William Davis, for the use of Jacob Clement, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and lot of Land,

Situate in the Township of Deerfield; adjoining land of Ebenezer Elmer and others, said to contain three Acres, more or less. Seized as the property of Mark Murry, and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel M. Shute, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

July 28th, 1817—A. 25.

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.

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

JUNE TERM, 1817.

THOMAS HENDERSON, Administrator of Daniel Heisler, 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

8,020 Prizes.
24,000 Tickets—Less than Two Blanks to a Prize.

Managers appointed by the Legislature of New-Jersey.

SAMUEL J. READ, } Mount Holly.
ABRAHAM BROWN, }
JOHN L. NUGENT, Esqrs. }
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.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the 23d 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 Bridgeton,

A House and Lot,

Situate in the township of Fairfield—the Lot contains twelve acres, more or less; joins lands of Oliver Elmer and others, with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Jonathan Lawrence, and taken in execution at the suit of Ephraim Bateman, George Harris and Richard Burt, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot,

In the town of Millville, joins lands of George Calk and others; also, half an acre, more or less, joins lands of Mark Garton; one hundred and ten acres, more or less, in the township of Maurice River, joins lands of Mark Stratton, with other lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of John Wishart, and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Whitell and James B. Caldwell, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

40 Acres of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, joins lands of Peter Rattoo and others. Also, Sixty acres, more or less; joins lands of Wishart & Young, and others, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of John Young, and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Whitell and James B. Caldwell, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

August 18, 1817—4t

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife MARY hath eloped from my bed and board without any just provocation, these are therefore to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her under any pretence whatsoever, on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

Robert Lake.

Downs, August 11, 1817—A18 3t

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 plaintiffs, 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 Burt, 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.

EBEN. 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 David C. Wood and Jesse H. Quinby, 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.

EBEN. 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 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

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Orphans' Court of the County of Cumberland, will be sold at Public Vendue, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, on the premises, in the township of Downs,

A House and Lot,

Containing about eleven and half acres of land, joining lands of Amos Pepper and others; formerly the property of Reuben Pepper, deceased.

Conditions at sale.

Robert Lake, Adm'r.

August 18, 1817—A18 4t

Valuable Real Estate.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Orphan's Court of the county of Salem, there will be sold at Public Vendue, on Friday, the 17th of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the inn of James Sherron, 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 Bonham, Adm'r.

August 11, 1817—4t

NOTICE.

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

Port Elizabeth.—Thomas Lee, Esq.

Millville.—Jeremiah Stratton, Esq.

Fairton.—James Clark, Esq.

Cedarville.—Amos Westcott, Esq.

August 11, 1817