

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

TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1817.

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 War 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, exclusive, 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,

- 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 County 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, of the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every one of the commanders of fortified places or posts, to call for, 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 as purchased 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

LANDS AND MILLS, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale his LANDS and MILLS, situate upon the head of Cohasset 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 them excellent burrs; 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 expense.

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 to let.

Extract from the Minutes of the last session of the House of Assembly of the State of New-Jersey.

"Resolved, That the petitioners have leave to present a bill for altering the lines between the township of Greenwich and Hopewell, in the county of Cumberland; on the Second Wednesday of next setting of the Legislature, on advertising their intention for four weeks previous to the meeting thereof in the newspaper printed in the town of Bridgeton; and that the applicants lay before the House a map, designating the present line and the proposed alteration thereof."

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT a bill for the purposes mentioned in the above resolution, will be presented to the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, on the Second Wednesday of their next sitting. Sept. 8, 1817.—4w

Fulling, Dressing & Dying.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that their Mill is now in complete operation, and they are prepared to execute with care and despatch, all orders they may be forwarded with.

J. E. Garwood, from his long practice in the above business has little doubt, but they will be able to give general satisfaction.

Permanent Hues, Blacks, Browns, Olives, Greens, Scarlets Drabs, Snuff Colours, &c. dyed equal to any imported.
Cloths intended for Dying, if left at either of the following places will be immediately attended to, and returned to the same place, without delay, viz:—at the Inn of J. W. Brewster, Bridgeton, at the Inn of John Kimsey, Port-Elizabeth, and at Hughie's Inn, Cape May.

**Joseph E. Garwood,
David Irelan.**

Irelan's Mill, Bridgeton, Sept. 8, 1817—1f

Fulling & Dressing Cloth.

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

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

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

Cloth coloured permanent Blue, equal to those imported, Navy Blue, Olive, Snuff, Cinnamon and London Browns, Greens, Black, Scarlet and the different shades of Drabs, &c. &c.

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

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

Enoch H. More.

Bridgeton Manufactory, Sept. 8, 1817—3m

FOR SALE,

One half of the Sloop called the **LYDIA ANN**, Of Port-Elizabeth, Jasse Appleton, 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

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 28th of August last, from the Subscriber in Deerfield Township, Cumberland County, **SAMUEL ALLEN**, an indentured Apprentice to the Farming business—between 17 and 18 years of age, about 4 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, dark hair and dark eyes. Whoever will take up said Apprentice and deliver him to the Subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and all necessary charges. All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting said boy, on penalty of the Law.

Jacob Miller.

Deerfield Township, Sept. 8, 1817—4t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to **DR. JOHN GARRISON**, now at Smyrna, either on bonds, book account, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have demands against Dr. Garrison, are requested to present their accounts for settlement to the subscriber, who will attend at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, on Wednesday of the ensuing Court week, for that purpose.

Powell Garrison.

Sept. 8, 1817—3t

100 Families Wanted,

TO settle on LANDS in McKean County, Pennsylvania, upon ground rent, redeemable at Three Dollars per acre, before the 1st of January, 1830, or to be continued on ground rent at Twenty cents per Acre annually, forever.—The subscriber will exchange for Farms or Out-Land, or sell to actual settlers upon reasonable terms.

Benjamin B. Cooper.

Sept. 8, 1817—6t

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT

To amend an act, entitled, "An act making further provision for military services during the late war, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the widows and children of soldiers of the militia, the volunteers, the rangers, and sea fencibles, who served during the late war, and for whom half pay for five years was provided by an act passed on the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, entitled, "an act making further provision for military services during the late war, and for other purposes," shall be placed on an equality as to their annual allowance, that is to say: Such widows, and in case of no widow, such children as may be embraced in the before recited act, shall be entitled to receive (as the half pay to which they are entitled) at the rate of forty-eight dollars per annum, and no more; and the widows and children aforesaid, of the officers of the different corps aforesaid, shall be entitled to the half pay of the officers of the infantry.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the provisions contained in an act, entitled "an act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States," passed on the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, granting to the commissioned officers of the regular army who were deranged by said act three months pay in addition to the pay and emoluments to which they were entitled by law at the time of their discharge, shall equally extend to wagon masters, forage masters, barrack masters, and other warrant officers of the staff of the regular army, who were deranged by the before recited act, except those provisionally retained by the President of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the further term of two years shall be allowed to the guardians of the minor children of deceased soldiers, to relinquish their claims to bounty lands for five years half pay, according to the second section of the before-recited act, to which this is a stipplement, passed the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the widows and children of the non-commissioned officers of the rangers, shall be placed on the same footing as to half pay for five years, with the widows and children of the infantry.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the second section of the act to which this is a stipplement, shall be, and the same are hereby extended to all cases where either of the children therein mentioned, shall have been under sixteen years of age at the time of the father's decease: Provided, the guardian of such minor children shall, in addition to the relinquishment by said act required, file in the Office of the Department of War, evidence of the assent of all the other heirs; if any there be, of said deceased soldier, or of their guardians, to such relinquishment.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where the child or children of a regular soldier deceased have the right under the laws of the United States, to relinquish their bounty in land, for five years half pay, the said child or children shall be entitled to the same amount as is given by the act to the widows of the militia soldiers who died in service during the late war: viz: four dollars per month.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 3, 1817—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT supplementary to the act, entitled "An act directing the disposition of money paid into the Courts of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the judges of the circuit and district courts of the United States, within sixty days from and after the passing of this act, in all districts in which a branch of the Bank of the United States is, or shall be established, to cause and direct all monies remaining in said courts respectively, or being subject to the order thereof, to be deposited in such branch bank, in the name, and to the credit of the court, and a certificate thereof from the cashier of said bank, stating the amount and time of such deposit, to be transmitted within twenty days thereafter, to the Secretary of the Treasury; and in districts in which no such branch bank is, or shall be established, such deposit shall be made in like manner; and within the same time in some incorporated state bank, and a certificate thereof, in like manner, and within the said time as aforesaid, transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all monies which shall hereafter be paid into said courts, or received by the officers thereof, in causes pending therein, shall be immediately deposited in the branch bank within the district, if there be one, otherwise in some incorporated state bank, within the district, in the name and to the credit of the court.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no money deposited as aforesaid, shall be drawn from said banks, except by order of the judge or judges of said courts respectively, in term, or in vacation, to be signed by such judge or judges, and to be entered and certified of record, by the clerk, and every such order shall state the cause in, or on account of which it is drawn.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if any clerk of such court, or other officer thereof having received any such monies as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to obey the order of such court, for depositing the same as aforesaid, such clerk or other officer, shall be forthwith proceeded against by attachment for contempt.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That at each regular and stated session of said courts, the clerks hereof, shall present an account to said court, of all monies remaining therein, or subject to the order thereof, stating particularly, on account of what causes, said monies are deposited; which account and the vouchers thereof, shall be filed in court: Provided nevertheless, that if in any district, there shall be no branch of the bank of the United States, nor any incorporated state bank, the courts may direct such monies to be deposited according to their discretion, as heretofore.

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 continue in force an act, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act, entitled "an Act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, be, and the same is hereby continued in force, excepting the sixth and eighth sections thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any suit or prosecution be commenced in any State court, against any collector, naval officer, surveyor, inspector, or any other officer, civil or military, or any other person aiding or assisting agreeably to the provisions of the act hereby con

anued in force, or under colour thereof, for any thing done or omitted to be done, as an officer of the customs, by virtue of the said act, or under colour thereof, and the defendant shall at the time of entering his appearance in such State court, file a petition for the removal of the cause for trial at the next circuit court of the United States to be holden in the district where the suit is pending, and offer good and sufficient surety for his entering in such circuit court on the first day of its session, copies of said process against him, also for his there appearing at the court and entering special bail in the cause, if special bail was originally required therein; shall then be the duty of the State court to accept the surety and proceed no further in the cause; and the bail that shall have been originally taken shall be discharged. And such copies being entered as aforesaid in such court of the United States, the cause shall then proceed in the same manner as if it had been brought there by original process, whatever may be the amount of the sum in dispute, or damages claimed; or whatever the citizenship of the parties, any former law to the contrary notwithstanding; and any attachment of the goods or estate of the defendant by the original process shall hold the goods or estate so attached, to answer the final judgments, in the same manner as by the laws of such State they would have been holden to answer final judgment, had it been rendered by the court in which the suit was commenced: Provided nevertheless, That this act shall not be understood to apply to any prosecution for any offence involving corporal punishment.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful hereafter for the master, or person, having charge or command of any steam boat on Lake Champlain, when going from the United States into the Province of Lower Canada, to deliver a manifest of the cargo on board, and take clearance from the collector of the district through which any such boat shall last pass, when leaving the U. States, without regard to the place from which any such boat shall have commenced her voyage, or where her cargo shall have been taken on board; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That when any goods, wares or merchandize, shall hereafter be imported from the province of Lower Canada into the United States, in any steam-boat on Lake Champlain, and the said goods, wares and merchandize shall have been duly entered, the duties thereon paid or secured at the office of the collector of any district adjoining Lake Champlain, it shall be lawful to land such goods, wares or merchandize in the same, or any other district adjoining said Lake Champlain, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in any action or prosecution against any person, as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such person to plead the general issue, and give this act, and any special matter in evidence. And in any suit, the plaintiff is nonsuit, or judgment pass against him, the defendant shall recover double costs.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force for the term of four years, from and after the third day of March next, and no longer.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That every collector of the customs shall have authority, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, to employ within his district such number of proper persons as deputy collectors of the customs, as he shall judge necessary, who are hereby declared to be officers of the customs; and the said deputy collectors, before they enter on the duties of their offices, shall take and subscribe, before the collectors appointing them, or before some magistrate within their respective districts, authorized by law to administer oaths, the following oath or affirmation, to wit: I, —, having been appointed a deputy collector of the customs, within and for the district of —, do solemnly, sincerely and truly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will diligently and faithfully execute the duties of the said office of deputy collector, and will use my best endeavors to prevent and detect frauds and violations against the laws of the United States: I further swear (or affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States.

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 amend the act "authorising the payment of property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," passed the ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the ninth section of the act, entitled "an act authorising the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," passed on the ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall be construed to extend only to houses, or other buildings occupied by an order of an officer or agent of the United States as a place of deposit for military or naval stores, or as barracks for the military forces of the United States; and that, in acting on all claims arising under the aforesaid ninth section, as well as those whereon commissions are now returned and remain undecided as those on which commissions may be hereafter executed, it shall be the duty of the commissioner appointed in virtue of the act aforesaid, carefully to examine and investigate the same, and to report the facts in such case to Congress as soon as may be, that such provisions may be made for the relief of the respective claimants as shall be deemed just and proper.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall, in all cases in which the claim to compensation or indemnity shall exceed the sum of two hundred dollars, award a commission to some one or more discreet commissioners near the places where the witnesses reside, who shall, before they proceed to act, take an oath or affirmation before some officer authorised by law to administer the same, that they will faithfully and impartially execute the

duties assigned to them in said commission; to the best of their judgment; and the said commissioner shall accompany said commission, with direction as to examination of witness, on oath or affirmation, which the said commissioner or commissioners so acting, are hereby authorised to administer; which said commission, when executed, together with the examinations taken in pursuance thereof, shall be enclosed, sealed, and returned by mail to the office of the said commissioner. Provided however, That in acting on examination taken by virtue of the act, to which this is an amendment, the said Commissioner shall be authorised, in all cases where he shall adjudge the facts not sufficiently disclosed to allow a just decision between the claimants and the United States, to award a new commission as aforesaid; and also in all cases in which the said commissioner shall deem it proper to appoint an agent to act in behalf of the United States, in executing said commissions; and it shall be the duty of the commissioner or commissioners taking evidence in any case, to make inquiry whether any evidence may be had which may be favorable to the interest of the United States, and to take such evidence and transmit the same to the said commissioner in like manner.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any person in the late war aforesaid, who has sustained damage by the loss of any horse, mule, ox, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh or harness, while such property was in the military service of the United States, either by impressment or contract, except in cases where the risk to which the property would be exposed was agreed to be incurred by the owner, if it shall appear that such loss was without any fault or negligence on the part of the owner, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is an amendment, shall be, and are hereby extended to cases of property lost, captured or destroyed in the wars with the Indian tribes, subsequent to the eighteenth day of February, and prior to the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, in the same manner as if lost, captured or destroyed in the late war with Great Britain.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all claims allowed by said commissioner, of two hundred dollars or upwards, shall be revised by the Secretary of War, on a statement of the facts made to him by the aforesaid commissioner, and may be confirmed or rejected; and the amount of claims allowed by the aforesaid commissioner, less than two hundred dollars, and those of two hundred dollars and upwards, if confirmed by the Secretary of War, shall be paid in the manner prescribed in the tenth and fourteenth sections of the act to which this is an amendment.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 3, 1817—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

Valuable Real Estate.

THE Undersigned, wishing to consolidate his business and interests, will dispose of the following REAL ESTATE, at PUBLIC SALE, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of September instant, in the afternoon, at the Hotel in Bridgeton:

- No. 1. A Small FARM, 100 acres, situate on the main public road from Cedarville to Millville, about five miles from the former, and four from the latter place. The improvements are a new story and half frame Dwelling-House, a new Barn, well built of the best materials, about 40 acres enclosed and under cultivation, the remainder thrifty Oak Land. There is also a young apple orchard and other fruit trees. The soil is good, and produces abundantly of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Clover, &c.
- No. 2. Eight acres of prime WOODLAND, in the Neck between Buckshutem and North-west Branch, about 3 miles from the High Hill Landing, on Maurice River. It is believed that this will cut 30 cords of wood per acre.
- No. 3. Fifteen acres of WOODLAND, about one third cut off, the remainder good timber: situate near to No. 2.
- No. 4. The equal undivided half part of 36 acres of WOODLAND, adjacent to No. 3.
- No. 5. One hundred acres of WOODLAND, adjoining lands of the Millville Iron Works Company, and Jonathan Coney, in Millville township.
- No. 6. Twenty-five acres of WOODLAND, situate near the Philadelphia road, two and a half miles from Millville.
- No. 7. A handsome WHARF LOT in the town of Millville, third above the Bridge.
- No. 8. A Building LOT in said town fronting on High street.
- No. 9. A Building LOT adjoining No. 7, partly enclosed, and having a small tenement thereon.
- No. 10. Six contiguous Building LOTS in Bridgeton, handsomely situated on Front Street.
- No. 11. A HOUSE and LOT, situate on Back Street, Laurel Hill, in the tenure of George Facemier.
- No. 12. A HOUSE and LOT adjoining the above on Back Street, tenanted by James Gray.
- No. 13. Six Lots of thrifty OAK LAND, containing about five Acres each, adjoining Lands of Edward Lummis and others, one and a half miles from Bridgeton.

An indisputable title will be made, and a credit allowed for payment, by

J. J. Foster.
Laurel Hill, September 15, 1817.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS JEREMIAH CARLL, of Cedarville, did sometime previous to this date, come to the Subscriber with two fraudulent bills amounting to Sixty Dollars and upwards, for which the Subscriber gave his notes. These are to caution all persons from taking an assignment on said Notes, the bills being fraudulent; the subscriber does not intend to pay the above Notes.

Jonathan Goodwin.
Sept. 3, 1817—3t.

Miscellaneous.

From Dr. Ewell's Medical Companion.

Hypochondriac Disease.

(Commonly called vapors or low Spirits.)

This complaint chiefly occurs in the male, and that at advanced life, and is confined, for the most part, to persons of secentary or studious disposition; especially such as have indulged grief or anxiety.

Some hypochondriacs have fancied themselves miserably afflicted in one way; and some in another—some have insisted that they were teapots, and some that they were town-clocks. This that he had a big belly, and that his glass legs—one that he was extremely ill, and another that he was actually dying. But I have never heard of any of this blue devil class, whose extravagance ever yet came up to the following, which was related to me by my noble hearted old friend, the late Dr. Stevenson, of Baltimore, whose very name always sound in my ears, as the summary of every manly virtue.

This hypochondriac, who by the by was a patient of Dr. Stevenson, after ringing the change of every made conceit that ever tormented a crazy brain, would have it last that he was dead, actually dead. Dr. Stevenson having been sent for one morning in great haste, by the wife of his patient, hastened to his bed side, where he found him stretched out at full length, his hands across his breast, his toes in contact, his eyes and mouth closely shut, and his looks cadaverous.

"Well, sir, how do you do? how do you do this morning?" asked Dr. Stevenson, in his blustering jocular way, approaching his bed. "How do I do!" replied the hypochondriac faintly; "a pretty question to ask a dead man?" "Dead?" replied the doctor. "Yes, sir, dead, quite dead. I died last night about 12 o'clock."

Quick as lightning, Dr. Stevenson caught his cue, which was to strike him on the string of his character, on which the doctor happily recollected he was very tender. Having gently put his hand on the forehead of the hypochondriac, as if to ascertain whether it was cold, and also felt his pulse, he exclaimed in a doleful note, "yes the poor man is dead enough—'tis all over with him and now the sooner he can be buried the better." Then stepping up to his wife, and whispering to her not to be frightened at the measures he was about to take, he called to the servant: "My boy, your poor master is dead; and the sooner he can be put in the ground the better. Run to C—m for I know he always keeps New-England coffins by him ready made, and do you hear, bring a coffin of the largest size, for your master makes a stout corpse, and having died last night, and the weather warm, he will soon begin to smell."

Away went the servant, and soon returned with a proper coffin. The wife and family having got their lesson from the doctor, gathered around him, and howled not a little, while they were putting the body in the coffin. Presently the pall-bearers, who were quickly provided and let into the secret, started with the hypochondriac for the church yard. They had not gone far, before they were met by one of the town's-people, who having been properly drilled by the famous Stevenson, cried out, "ah! doctor, what poor soul have you got there."

"Poor Mr. B—," sighed the doctor, "left us last night."

"Great pity he had not left us twenty years ago," replied the other, "for he was a bad man."

Presently another of the town's-men met them with the same question. "And what poor soul have you got there, doctor?"

"Poor Mr. B—," answered the doctor again "is dead."

"Ah! indeed," said the other. "And so the devil has got his own at last."

"Oh! villain!" exclaimed the man in the coffin, "if I was not dead, how I would pay you for that."

Soon after this, while the pall-bearers were resting themselves near the church-yard, another stepped up with the old question again, "What poor soul have you got there, doctor?"

"Poor Mr. B—" he replied, "is gone."

"Yes, and to h—ll, said the other, for if he is not gone there, I see not what use there is for such a place." Here the dead man bursting off the lid of the coffin, which had been purposely left loose, leaped out exclaiming, "Oh, you villain! I am gone to h—ll, am I!—Well, I have come back again to pay such ungrateful rascals as you are." A race was immediately commenced between the dead man and the living, to the petrifying consternation of many of the spectators, at sight of a corpse, bursting from the coffin, and in all the horrors of the winding-sheet, racing through the streets. After having exercised himself into a copious perspiration by the fantastic race, the hypochondriac was brought home by doctor Stevenson, freed of all his complaints. And by strengthening food, generous wine, cheerful company, and moderate exercise, was soon restored to perfect health.

To demonstrate further the happy effects of possessing quick wit "to shoot folly as it flies," I will cite another case of hypochondriasm, which came under the care of that philanthropic and learned physician, the late doctor Crawford, of Baltimore, who, in every thing amiable and good, was not unlike his intimate friend doctor Stevenson.

A certain Hypochondriac, who for a long time fancied himself dying of a liver complaint, was advised by Dr. Crawford to make a journey to the state of Ohio. After an excursion of three months, he returned home, apparently in good health: but upon receiving information of the death of a twin brother, who had actually died of a scirrhus liver, he immediately took the staggers and falling down, roared out that he was dead, and had, as he always expected, died of a liver complaint. Dr. Crawford being sent for, immediately attended, and asked the Hypochondriac how he could be dead, seeing he could talk. But still he would have it that he was actually dead. Whereupon the sagacious doctor exclaimed, "O yes, the gentleman is certainly dead, and it is more than probable his liver was the death of him. However, to ascertain the fact, I will hasten to cut him open before putrefaction takes place;" and thereupon getting a carving knife, and whetting it as a butcher would to open a dead calf, he stepped

up to him and began to open his waistcoat, when the Hypochondriac was so horribly frightened that he leaped up with the agility of a rabbit, and crying out "Murder! Murder! Murder!" run off with a speed that would have defied a score of doctor as to catch him. After running a considerable distance, until he was almost exhausted he halted; and not finding the doctor at his heels some became composed. From that period, this gentleman was never known to complain of his liver; nor had he for more than 20 years afterwards, any symptoms of this disease.

[FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.]

The increase of Post Offices, and the frequent changes produced by resignation, &c. make it proper to republish the following order; and we find it necessary, at the same time, to request of a few of the Postmasters a more exact compliance with its injunction.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

Nov. 16, 1816.

The several Postmasters are hereby required whenever a person, to whom a newspaper is addressed, ceases to take it out of the Post office, to advise the editor of the paper thereof, and to add, if known, whether the person is dead, moved away, or merely refuses. The mail is burdened with many newspapers, which are a loss to the proprietors as well as the public.

R. J. MEIGS, Junr.

Post master General.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, SEPTEMBER 15, 1817.

Cumberland Nomination List.

The following persons were nominated by the electors of this county on the 1st inst. for the several offices designated, viz:

COUNCIL.

James Clark, Joshua Brick.
Ebenezer Seeley.

ASSEMBLY.

Abraham Sayre, John Sibley,
James Clark, James B. Parvin,
Israel Stratton, Daniel Parvin,
John S. Wood, Wm. B. Ewing,
James D. Westcott, Ebenezer Elmer,
Hosea Sneathen, Thomas Lee,
John Buck, Nathan Leake.

SHERIFF.

George Souder, Dan Simkins.

CORONERS.

James B. Hunt, Henry Howell,
David Sheppard, John Lanning, junr.
George Souder, Reuben Hunt,
Jeremiah Stratton.

Those marked thus * are the only gentlemen of federal politics on nomination.

As this week will complete the publication of the laws, we shall be enabled, in future, to furnish our readers with a greater quantity of interesting matter than heretofore. As there is nothing at present in the political world calculated to excite much attention, we purpose devoting a column or two weekly to our correspondents, who are requested to continue their communications.

"Stupendous Undertaking."—An article under this head, giving an account of the hauling up of a British 74, to repair, from an English paper, having been copied lately into a number of papers in the United States, a writer in the National Intelligencer of the 2d ult. has proved that this is not an uncommon thing, and is not a British invention as it was practised nine years ago in New-York, by Commodore Rodgers, on the bomb ketch Vesuvius. This vessel was run on shore on the Bahama Bank, and injured her bottom very materially. Her peculiar construction rendered it impossible to heave her out;—from the great quantity and weight of materials, she would probably have sunk in the operation. There was no resource, she must either be hauled up or condemned.—The experiment was tried, and succeeded, as the following letter from Com. Rodgers will prove. The experiment was repeated on the Adams frigate, at Washington, it appears with equal success.

NAVY YARD, NEW-YORK,

28th July, 1808.

SIR—The bomb-ketch Vesuvius was yesterday hove up on ways, and although not without some difficulty, (owing to the preparations, &c. not being of sufficient magnitude for so large a vessel) the experiment has nevertheless convinced me, that our largest frigates, or indeed even-ships of the line might be taken out of the water on a similar principle, to be coppered, or receive any other repairs, at less than a fourth the expense of heaving down, with proportionate facility, and without any risk whatever.

I consider that permanent ways may be constructed here, that will, if properly executed, last fifty years, to take up a 74 gun ship, for four or not exceeding five thousand dollars; and I am so convinced of the correctness of the principle of this machine, as well as its great utility, that I am now getting a model executed, which I intend forwarding to you for your consideration.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient humale servant.

JOHN RODGERS.

The Hon. ROBERT SMITH,
Secretary of the Navy.

Indiana Election.—WILLIAM HENDRICKS, Esq. has been elected the representative to Congress from Indiana, by a large majority over his opponent Gen. Thomas Posey.

Mr. SCHULTZ.

In your last paper you noticed the death of JONATHAN ELMER, Esq. the preceding week. It therein observed, that "Much might be said with truth and justice respecting him and his character; but to those who knew him, it is unnecessary—and in pursuance of his dying request—a simple announcement of his decease is sufficient." That he desired Mr. Freeman to preach at his funeral, but requested him to say nothing respecting his general character, we heard, for the first time, from the pulpit on that day. His motive for making such a singular request, is left entirely to conjecture.

That the Doctor was no enemy to biographical writings, may be argued from his reading them with avidity, and from his having written several eulogies on deceased persons. Nor can it be admitted that he meant to prohibit a delineation of his character and acquirements. Many biographical notices of his death will no doubt appear in the neighbouring papers; and a full and minute biography may be expected from the press in due time.

As a man of science, he was, in one respect at least, a singular character. There may have been men who possessed more extensive and correct knowledge in either theology, law, or medicine, but it is believed that few, if any, in this or any other country, acquired so thorough a knowledge of all the branches of science appertaining to those three learned professions as he did. His labors in the field of science were indefatigable; his reading multifarious, and his acquirements uncommon. Without imbibing the rigid sentiments of some professors, he rested on the rational results and doctrines, in the different professions, which are generally denominated sound, or orthodox.

But he is gone from us. Doomed while in the flesh to investigate truth thro' the medium of the organs of the body, how vast the transition! Instead of seeing through a glass darkly, and under the infirmities and prejudices, and aberrations incident to obscure vision, as heretofore, he may now embrace the whole circle of finite science at one grasp; and in the presence of the God of light, and of love, be released from the errors and imperfections of this cumbersome state, and enjoy full satisfaction in contemplating the glory of the Redeemer, and in the exercise of universal benevolence.

SUMMARY.

Literature.—A new college is to be established in Virginia, to be called Central College. A great subscription is making for its endowment. Messrs. Monroe, Jefferson, Madison, Cooke, Cabell, Divers, Nichols and Patterson, subscribe 1000 dollars each.

Road to Chateaugay.—An article under the Plattsburgh head informs us, that the President of the United States, has given orders to have a good road completed from Plattsburgh village to Chateaugay Four Corners.—The troops of the United States are to be employed on that service. A detachment of about 200 of the 6th regiment have commenced working about 3 miles west of Plattsburgh.

Ice.—We broke ice this morning, says a paper of the 25th of August, printed in Washington, Pa. as thick as common seal leather, which froze last night.

Suicide.—Mr. David Smith, of Southbury, Connecticut, of a respectable standing and easy circumstances, was on Monday morning suspended by the neck in his own barn. He had been preparing to remove to the Western Country, and was actually about to commence the journey on that fatal morn which unveiled to his afflicted family this scene of horror and of woe.

From Pernambuco.—Information has been received at Boston from this place, as late as July 22nd, at which time the royal government was in quiet possession of the place. Most of the leaders of the insurrection had been executed. The new governor had arrived at Rio Janeiro, with 4,000 troops.

Defeat of the Royalists.—Capt. Taylor, at New York from Tobago, informs, that a Spanish schr. with 150 passengers, had arrived there from Augustura, where the royalists had been completely defeated. Eighteen vessels in all had escaped with passengers, 6 of which had passed Tobago.

Pirates.—The Portuguese Captain Pontes, from Lisbon, states, that two frigates from that nation had recently captured three privateers or piratical vessels, one of which was sent into Lisbon. One of the crew of this vessel informed that they had captured an English and American vessel, and murdered every one of the crews.—In consequence of this information, the whole crew of the pirate were sentenced to be hanged.

Congress Frigate.—Captain Fisher, from Cape Henry, on the 14th ult. assures, that the Congress frigate was well received at that place, and every attention shown Mr. Tyler, and the officers of the ship, that the authorities at the Cape could possibly bestow. The Prince being absent, prevented an exchange of salutes, as the governor did not feel at liberty to order it without his permission. The frigate was allowed to take

large supplies of refreshments, without any of the ordinary charges of duty, &c.

Sea Serpents.—The Palladium of Monday says, "We are assured, by a respectable gentleman of Plymouth, that about two years since, many persons belonging to that town saw repeatedly near the Beach, an aquatic serpent, similar to that which has recently visited Gloucester harbour; and that the depositions of persons of veracity to the fact can be obtained. We hope some individual, to whom it may be convenient, will have the goodness to collect the information on this point."

The same paper turns the attention of its readers from the Sea Serpent to "an uncommon fish," of a species rarely if ever seen before in that place, caught on Saturday off the Long Wharf, apparently asleep on the top of the water. It is about five feet long, 3 from the back to the abdomen, exclusive of substances of some length resembling fins—is about 8 inches thick, has small fins at his sides, and air passages; has no tapering tail, but terminates in full width at each end. Supposed to weight 130 pounds.

Another odd Fish.—The master of the ship Leonidas, who arrived at New-York, on the 28th ult. from Havre-de-Grace relates, "that on the 18th of May last on his outward passage, he saw within 20 feet of the ship a *Strange Fish!* its lower part formed like a fish and white—the top of the back brown, with short hair on the head and back—about five feet long. The breast, shoulders, head and face had the appearance of a human being. It was calm, and the fish was seen playing round the ship the whole afternoon."

From the Straits.—The Legal Tender, at Boston from Alicante and Marseilles, was informed that the American ships of war, Washington, Constellation, United States, and brig Spark, had arrived at the latter place from Mahon; but in consequence of having our Consul to Algiers on board, were required to perform 15 days quarantine, but the Commodore after remaining a few days, left the port on the 7th, during a violent gale, and proceeded for Genoa. The Cleopatra's Barge, of Salem, last from Carthage and Barcelona, had been in company with the Squadron three days previous to their arrival in port, and our Consul had been several times on board of her. She attracted great curiosity at every place she visited.

The Delaware papers have a long account of a Negro's selling his own mother aged 60 years, to one of the knots of traders in human flesh that infest the lower parts of that state. The villain had been permitted to purchase her at a nominal price through charitable motives, with an understanding that she would be free. He got sixty dollars for her.—The traders instantly made known the transaction to excite the interference of the humane, and modestly asked 200 dollars for the old woman, and would probably get it.

Horrid Work.—A New-York paper of the 3d ult. contains the following article.—On Wednesday last a duel was fought at Hoboken.—On Sunday another—and on Monday morning another! Shortly after the third duel, some persons attracted by the noise of the pistols, went to the fatal spot, where they found the body of a man about 45 years of age! A ball had entered his right side and went out of his left shoulder.

On the corpse was found written on a piece of paper with a pencil, J. Gibbs, esq.

Effect of Lightning.—In Kentucky lately, a lady struck down by lightning, had been deaf in one ear for thirty years. On recovering from the shock, she found her hearing perfectly restored.

During eight months, preceding the 31st of July last, 11,161 human bodies were imported into Havana from Africa!!!—[Disgraceful.]

It is reported that Mr. Crowninshield will shortly resign the office of Secretary of the Navy, and that his place will be supplied by Mr. C. Tait, of North Carolina.—Mr. Tait has been a member of Congress for several years, and has been long honorably distinguished for his able discharge of the duties of Chairman of the Naval Committee. His firmness, talents, and extensive knowledge of all matters connected with the naval establishment, and his close application to business, well qualify him for a correct discharge of the duties of that office.

We are informed, (says the Philadelphia Gazette) that the Franklin 74, Commodore Stewart, is under sailing orders, and will leave the Delaware as soon as the Hon. Richard Rush is ready to embark. The Franklin is to convey Mr. Rush to London, who is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James. After landing the Minister, it is said she will visit the Mediterranean.

The Noble Gazette of July 26, contains the following article respecting the Floridas.

"The interest felt by our fellow citizens in different parts of the United States in reference to this country, induce us to lay before our readers some information respecting it.

We have good cause for believing that the country alluded to will be in possession of the United States, before Christmas next. We are also informed that a distinguished commercial gentleman, who has important connexions with

both the Spanish government and the United States, and now residing at the Havanna, has written to the same effect.

Several gentlemen who have been at Pensacola within a few days past, state that the same impression prevails at that place, both among those in power and the citizens, and that on the part of the latter, the circumstance is hailed as a consummation devoutly to be wished.

If this event should take place, which we in every point of view deem important and desirable, it will give to the United States the best, and almost the only harbour in the Gulf—the most healthy situation in the southern section of this country—an important naval depot—an extremely advantageous commercial position—will leave us without any contiguous foreign government, in which criminals, refugees from justice, can with impunity seek a protection from punishment, and will render the Alabama territory among the most desirable sections of the United States for residence and business of every description.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.—The ship Nestor, Capt. Scott, arrived at New-York on the 9th inst, in 32 days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 6th of August, bringing London and Liverpool papers to the 4th and 5th of August inclusive. The following comprise their principal contents.

Albert Gallatin, Ambassador from the United States to the Court of France, arrived at Ghent on the 22d of July, on his way through Brussels to Holland.

A great deal of heavy rain was experienced in England and on the Continent the latter part of July, notwithstanding which the prospect of an abundant harvest was undiminished, and bread stuffs were gradually on the decline. The English papers also state, that the heavy rains in July had swollen the Rhine to a height hitherto unknown.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 2d of August states, that every thing seems to indicate that there are very important, and not very amicable discussions on the tapis at present, between the cabinets of London, Madrid and St. Petersburg. It states that Ferdinand had demanded the active assistance of the other powers by a marine force to put an end to the depredations of the Insurgent privateers, and also to afford the means of an armament for bringing back the revolted provinces of South America to subjection.

Accounts had reached England of the loss of four valuable homeward bound China ships, names unknown, in the Chinese seas, in a heavy typhoon.

The unfortunate and gallant General Lacy was shot at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 5th of July, on his arrival at Majorca, whither he had been conveyed, that the imbecile government of Spain might with greater security indulge in their thirst for vengeance.

Letters from Lisbon, of the 4th of July say, "Several persons implicated in the late conspiracy, have been arrested here."

The Austrians are evacuating the kingdom of Naples; they have embarked their train of Artillery for Trieste.

A fine steam-boat, called the Duchess of Berry, was to be launched at Rouen, on the 25th of August. The French papers say this vessel is no way inferior to the best American steam Packets. She is built like a 20 gun corvette, can carry 300 passengers, and 150,000 weight of merchandize.

An attempt was about to be made on Monday night, says a Paris paper, to effect the escape of Maubreuil, from the Conciergerie at Rouen, but the Police having obtained information of the project, succeeded in frustrating it.

General Cerise, accused of being one of the seditious individuals who caused the disturbances at Liege, was arrested on his arrival at Paris, and conveyed to the Prefecture of Paris. A person of the name of Guyon, the chief of the revolters at Chateau Thierry, was also arrested. The Paris papers announce the death of Gen. Thouvenot.

Something Singular.—About the 15th or 16th of August, a *Pride of Indian Tree* in State-st. dropped all its leaves, though entirely green. A few days afterwards a person in each of two houses next door to each other, and on the N. and South side of the Tree was taken sick, one of whom died—about three days afterwards buds put forth again from the Tree, and it is now progressing to a full Bloom. What a striking emblem of the frailty of human nature, and of its spiritual renovation. The circumstances could not but occasion some reflections in the bosoms of those on whom it had recently reflected so inviting a shade. There is perhaps not another Tree of its kind in the city that has been thus operated upon by the hand of Nature. The Tree may be seen near the door of Capt. Walter's store. [Charleston Times.]

Extract of a letter dated, "Sullivan's Island, (near Charleston,) 26th August, 1817.

"The town of Charleston is in the most wretched state possible; and although it is almost all deserted, yet the deaths are, from yellow and stranger's fever, about 7 per day, and the sickness increasing rapidly! It is the opinion of the best physicians, that the fever will not subside, until we have frost, which will not be before November.

"You must not believe all the bad reports you hear about our countryman, Sir Gregor McGregor. Be assured that every thing is going on well; he is able to defend himself against 3,000

should such a force be brought against him. He is beloved by every inhabitant of Amelia, and the idol of his little army. His force when I left the Island, about the 28th July, was about 300 officers and soldiers, and about as many inhabitants; and should he be attacked, you may expect to hear of a second battle of *Bannockburn*."

By an estimate from actual surveys, (says the Newport Republican) under proper authority we learn that there is now standing, in the state of Rhode-Island suitable timber sufficient to building upwards of two thousand line of battle ships.

The state of Connecticut (says the Boston Daily Advertiser) is entirely out of debt, having in the treasury the means for paying all out standing claims, and besides possesses a fund, including the school fund, amounting to one million nine hundred and forty-eight thousand three hundred and seventy-one dollars and forty-five cents.

MIDDLESEX REPUBLICAN TICKET.
The following Ticket was agreed upon in Convention, August 30, 1817.

For Council—John Brewster.
For Assembly—James T. Dunn, James Cook, and Charles Carson.

SOMERSET TICKET.
The following Ticket is the result of a meeting of federalists, and republicans at Somerville on the 1st inst.

For Council—John Frelinghuysen.
For Assembly—Joseph Amnin, James Stryker, and Martin Schenck.

For Sheriff—John Wychoff.
James Stryker, esq. is a republican, the other gentleman on the ticket are federalists.

Died,
On the 8th inst. in the 5th year of his age, GEORGE CLINTON WESTCOTT—and on Saturday morning, MARGARET WESTCOTT, in her 4th year;—children of James B. Westcott, Esq. of this place.

Bridgeton Prices Current,
(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)
September 8, 1817.

ARTICLES.	Per	From	To
		§ cts	§ cts
Butter,	lb	20	25
Candles, dipt,	do	18	
mould,	do	25	
Cheese,	do	10	12½
Chocolate,	do	25	
Cotton,	do	37½	
Coffee,	do	22	25
Cider, best,	bb	2 50	
FISH, Shad,	do	9 00	2 00
Mackarel,	do	9 00	
Flax,	lb	15	18½
Flaxseed,	bush	1 00	1 25
FLOUR, Wheat super.	cwt	6 50	
Rye,	do	3 75	4 00
GRAIN, Wheat,	bush	2 00	
Rye,	do	1 00	1 25
Indian Corn,	do	1 00	1 25
Oats,	do	37½	44
Hams,	lb	18½	20
Hog's Lard,	do	20	22
Madder,	do	37½	
Molasses, West India,	gal	62½	
Sugar-House,	do	1 00	
Onions,	bush	90	1 00
Pork,	lb	16	18½
Potatoes,	bush	37½	50
Rice,	lb	8	
Salt, fine and coarse,	bush	90	1 00
Sugars,	lb	12½	16
SPIRITS, Jamaica best,	g	25	1 50
Common Spirits,	do	1 00	
Gin, Holland,	d	50	
Common,	do	1 00	1 25
Brandy, Cognac,	do	2 25	
Common,	do	1 50	
Peach,	do	1 50	
Whiskey, Apple,	do	87½	1 00
Rye,	do	75	
WINES, Lisbon,	do	1 50	
Port,	do	2 50	
Madeira,	do	4 00	
Wool,	lb	37½	
WOOD, Oak,	bd	4 00	5 00
Hickory,	do	6 50	7 00

Cedarville Factory.

THE Subscribers have on hand a considerable supply of WOOLEN GOODS, suitable for the fall market, which they offer for sale by the piece or pattern, at reduced prices. Their assortment embraces—Superfine and 2d BROAD CLOTHS, of fashionable and permanent colours; fine CASSIMERES and SATTINES, and coarse Cloths and Sattinets. Persons desirous of encouraging American Manufactures, are invited to give these Cloths a trial. It is confidently believed in point of colour, finish and especially durability, they are equal if not superior to those imported.

WOOL will be taken in exchange for Cloths, which will be furnished at the customary prices.

For good full blooded Merino, well washed, will be allowed \$1 00
Do. in the dirt - - - - - 50
Three quarter blooded, well washed - - - 75
Do. in the dirt - - - - - 40
Half blooded, well washed - - - - - 50
Common do. - - - - - 40

Deduction to be made for tags, burs, &c.
WOOL manufactured and Country Cloths full led and dressed in the best manner and with the most durable dyes as usual.

Elmer & Bateman.
Sept. 15, 1817—3t

6 Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber (living in R. Fairfield Township) on the 10th inst. SARAH UNDERWOOD, an indentured Girl, about 15 years of age.—Whoever will apprehend said girl and return her to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

Henry W. Whitaker.
Sept. 15th, 1817—3t

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,

WHAT 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,

WHAT 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 fifty 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, William Curli, and Israel Stratton, and taken in execution at the suit of Charles Ellis, Assignee, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, 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 Millville; 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 Port 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 Roadstown. 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—25.

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 billot of the several shares of the same, at the house of John Kinsey, 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 Carrall.

Aug. 25.

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.

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	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
2	2,000	4,000
5	1,000	5,000
10	500	5,000
15	200	3,000
35	100	3,500
50	50	2,500
100	20	2,000
800	10	8,000
7,000	6	42,000

8,020 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.

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 Cake 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,

140 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 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—25. 4t

VACCINATION.

FRESH VACCINE MATTER warranted genuine, may always be had of the Subscriber, Agent for Doctor James Smith, of the United States Vaccine Institution.

J. J. Foster.

Bridgeton, Sept. 8, 1817—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.

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 David C. Wood and Jesse B. 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.

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 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

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

SEPTEMBER 1, 1817.

Creditors Take Notice,

THAT the Subscribers, who are now in actual confinement, in the common-gaol of the County of Gloucester, intend to make application by petition to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas to be held at the Court House in Woodbury, in said County on Tuesday the 7th day of October next, for the benefit of the several laws, passed for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt or damages, as the same are now in force in the state of New Jersey.

Andrew Steelman,
George L. Browning,
David Daniels,
Peter Piles,
Ward Pierce,
Samuel Barnet,
Matthias Sickler.

Gloucester Prison, Sept. 8, 1817—4t

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, Admr.

August 18, 1817—4t

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—4t