

# WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. III.

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

No. 114.

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

TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1817.

PEE ANNUM.

## THE WASHINGTON WHIG

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY,

AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

But it will be distinctly understood, that to those Subscribers who defer paying until the expiration of the year, the price of the Whig will be **TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS.**

No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months, and unless orders are given, at that time, to discontinue, an intention to continue will be implied.

No subscriber is considered at liberty to withdraw his name, whilst in arrears.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

## WAR DEPARTMENT,

June 9th, 1817.

### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

WHAT 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,

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Green Bay, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicinies, 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 places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinies, 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, 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 these provisions, in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be

at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States, at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, 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 authorised 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 Cohansey 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 Blues, 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 Kinsey, Port-Elizabeth, and at Hughes's Inn, Cape May.

Joseph E. Garwood,

David Ireland.

Ireland's Mill, Bridgeton, Sept. 8, 1817—tf

## 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, JESSE 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 concealing said boy, on penalty of the law.

Jacob Miller.

Deerfield Township, Sept. 8, 1817—4t

### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Dr. JOHN GARISON, 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

### 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 SATTINETTES, 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 . . . . . 40  
Deduction to be made for tags, burs, &c.

WOOL manufactured and Country Cloths fullled 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 Fairfield Township) on the 10th instant 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

## 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 Buckshotum and Northwest 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; situated near to No. 2.

No. 4. The equal undivided half part of 35 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 town ship.

No. 6. Twenty-five acres of WOODLAND, situated 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.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Spanish Commission.

We have been favored by an obliging correspondent with the following copy, taken from the original of the commission granted by governor Aradondo to the Caddo chief, by which the murder of our citizens is not only authorized, but strictly enjoined; and that, too, on a line only six miles from Natchitoches and far within our limits. How long will our government brook these encroachments.

[*Natchez Republican.*]

*Don Jacquin de Aradondo Miono pelegre no Braxo de Hayos and Venero, Knight of the order of Calatrava, Brigadier of the Royal Armies, Sub-Inspector, and general commandant of the Internal Oriental Provinces, General of operation in them, &c. &c.*

Whereas, considering the friendship and good faith the great captain of the Caddo nation, by name Dehalust, has ever professed for the Spanish government and subjects, and having ultimately presented himself for the purpose of making further assurances of his esteem before the governor of Texas, praying that he may be permitted to seize and punish all the evil minded Spaniards, French and Americans who, contrary to the laws and ordinances of the government, convey horses and mules to the United States, stealing them from the faithful Spaniards, and receiving them from our enemies the Comanches, whom they furnish with powder, ammunition, and knives, and other things with which they carry on hostilities against us:

Therefore, by these presents, I empower the above named captain Caddo, that he with his nation and friends may seize all classes of people without distinction which he may find in the uninhabited country between the Arrayonda and St. Antonio de Baxar, and that if they make any resistance, to kill or destroy them as enemies—taking from them the beasts they may be carrying to the United States, and whatever merchandize they may be taking to the Comanches—sending them as prisoners in safe keeping to St. Antonio de Baxar, where he shall be rewarded according to the persons and beasts he may deliver up, and that no chief or commandant of Spanish troops shall obstruct, but rather aid and assist him in fulfilling this his commission—I farther give him the present passport and safe conduct.

Signed by my own hand, and countersigned by the secretary, in Monterrey, this 25th October, 1816.

(Signed) JACQUIN DE ARADONDO.

Pedro Simon del Campo.

From late English Papers.

**Remarkable Circumstance.**—On the 16th July as the Exeter mail coach was ascending Dunkerton hill near Exeter, a young man, an outside passenger desired the coachman to set him down, as he perceived his father (a respectable farmer in appearance) walking up the hill. His wish being complied with, upon his accosting his parent the latter called to a man who was trimming a hedge and immediately secured his son, whom he charged with the commission of a robbery in the lower part of Somerset. It appears that search had been made for the young man the day before at the house of the father, who was so indignant at the crime as actually to deliver up his own son to justice!

At the late Manchester sessions, one of the jury not being satisfied with the guilt of the prisoner under trial, resisted the opinion of the eleven, and they were all locked up together. They remained there from Friday noon until 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, when the eloquence or perseverance of the one, it appeared, had triumphed over the eleven by their returning a verdict of *Not Guilty*, on a person charged with a robbery. This circumstance reminds us of a story often referred to by the late lord Albany. A juror stood in a similar position of obstinacy with the individual alluded to, and after a *fasting contest*, obtained his point. In this person the judge recognised a man whom he had repeatedly seen upon the same duty at different assizes in the same court, and who had uniformly battled his own stomach, against his fellow jurors in support of his own opinion. His lordship took occasion, therefore, to ask the man how it happened that when he was on the jury there he had always been such a delay in returning the verdict? “Why please your lordship,” said the juror, “it has always been my misfortune to have to serve with eleven most obstinate fellows.”

The following article is from the Journal of the Province of Liege:

About six years ago two brothers both young men, mechanics by profession, left Liege for the United States of America. Being well received by the hospitable government, the protector of talents, they have acquired a fortune by their industry and their courage, and have succeeded in

forming a little colony. After having traversed a part of the immense countries of the New World, these interesting fellow-countrymen of ours, full of the recollection of their country, have just laid the first stone of a town which they have called New Liege, situated at the extreme frontier of the United States at the mouth of the river Missouri. A fertile soil, a temperate climate give well founded hopes of the prosperity of this rising settlement. If we should one day be desirous of knowing the Land of Liberty, we shall find the friends and a new country.”

The Paris papers lately mentioned the execution of a young man at Lyons charged as a principal in the recent seditious practices in that city. The following particulars respecting him are given in the Bath Herald:—

“A gentleman, who was eye witness of the affair, has related to us the following particulars of the apprehension of the young man who was last week executed at Lyons for seditious practices, and died with much audacious boldness. It appears that he had acted as secretary to the *Ultra Reformatio*n society in that city, and when their plot was discovered a considerable reward was offered for his apprehension; he, however, succeeded in effectually secreting himself for several days from the argus-eyed police when the young ex-secretary took his passage, under a feigned name, in a vessel going down the river to Chalons (in which our informant was passenger.)

He had got safely on board, and the sloop got under weigh; but in less than a quarter of an hour was hailed to arrest her course, by a boat rowed with great velocity, and filled with *gens d'armes*; they got alongside the vessel, and demanded if Mr. —, was on board; and on being answered in the negative, they ascended the sloop and proceeded to examine the passengers, comparing their persons with a minute printed description of the young revolutionist. He was soon indentified; but instantly leaped overboard, and was instantly followed by one of the officers—they both swam well, but the young refugee finding himself likely to become a captive, gave himself up to desperation—turned round on his pursuer,—smiled contemptuously, on him folded his arms and sunk, as all the spectators thought, to rise no more. The officer, however, was not thus to be deprived of his anticipated reward, he dived after him, but without effect; a second time he dived without more success, but on a third effort, he was seen to rise, grasping his devoted victim. He swam with him to the vessel, where means for restoring animation were successfully applied. The young fellow was then properly secured; he was taken on shore; tried, found guilty and executed.”

### The life and death of Henry VIII.

A “Legitimate” Monarch of England!

From the Memoirs of Wm. Sampson, Esq. He was born in 1491, and began to reign in 1509. He raised his favorites, the instruments of his crimes, from the depth of obscurity to the pinnacle of grandeur, and after setting them up as tyrants, put them to death like slaves. He was pre-eminent in religion; first quarreling with Luther, whose doctrines he thought too republican, he became defender of the Catholic faith, and then quarreling with the Pope, who stood in the way of his murders, he was twice excommunicated. He made creeds and articles, and made it treason not to swear to them; he made others quite opposed to them; and he burned his opponents with slow fire. He disputed with a foolish school master on Real Preseuce, and burned him to convince him. He beheaded Bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas Moore, for not swearing that his own children were bastards. He robbed Churches, and gave the revenue of a convent to an old woman for a pudding. He burned a lovely young woman, (Anne Ascue) for babbling of the *real presence*.

He was in love as in religion, delicate and tender. He first married his sister-in-law, and because her children died, divorced her, married her maid of honor, and made parliament and clergy declare he had done well. He beheaded the maid for letting her handkerchief fall at a tilting, and two or three gentlemen with her to keep her company, threw her body into an old arrow case, and buried it therein, and the very next day married a third wife, and his parliament and his clergy made it treason not to say it was well.

He next proposed to Francis I. to bring two Princesses of Guise, and a number of other pretty French ladies, that he might choose a fourth wife among them. The French King was too gallant to bring ladies to market like geldings, so he fell in love with the picture of a Dutch lady, and married her without seeing her. When she came, he found she spoke Dutch, and did not dance well. He swore she was no maid, called her a Flanders mare, and turned her loose; and as he had destroyed

Cardinal Woolsey, when he was tired of his former wife, so he beheaded Cromwell when he was surfeited with this one.

He married a fifth wife, with whom he was so delighted that he had forms of thanksgiving composed by his Bishops and read in the Churches, and then condemned her grand mother, uncles, aunts, cousins, about a dozen in all, to be put to death. Having done all this, and much more, he died of a rotten leg, in the 38th year of his reign, and in the 56th of his life, a royal *peep-of-day boy*, and a very memorable brute.

From the Chester and Delaware Federalists.

### THE NEWSPAPER.

There is no gratification so useful and agreeable, which can be obtained at a price so moderate as a newspaper. To have a full sheet of paper handed you every day, for a few dollars for the whole year—detailing all the most important events that happen in the world, stating to you the measures of your government—the conduct of your public functionaries—the movements of your army and navy—useful discoveries—deaths and marriages—essays, political, moral and numerous—poetry—advertisements. What a mass of matter.

But their usefulness in a family where there are children, is particularly observable. Let one family take a paper, and another be without one—let the children in every other particular have the same opportunities of education, and it may be distinctly observed, that those who have the chance to see the paper are far the most intelligent, and improve much more rapid—a good newspaper is almost equal to a school. A thousand facts useful and pleasing to know, are learned and treasured up, they obtained them. There is scarcely an intelligent man of 35 who cannot tell you all the material events of the French Revolution and the history of Bonaparte. Where was it learned?—From the newspapers almost exclusively.

Suppose Newspapers were to be struck out of existence, what a cloud of thick darkness would rest upon us! Notwithstanding all the other sources of information remained to us, and the art of printing books continued, we should still grope our way in comparative ignorance. And if the newspapers are not sufficiently valuable to file, they are nevertheless worth half the cost—to put up garden seeds for the women—to cut out patterns for the girls—to wrap up papers for the lawyer—to light segars for the tavern keeper—to roll up tobacco for the merchant, or to make kites for the boys. Who then would not take a newspaper? And it might be added who would refuse to pay for it?

From a late Portsmouth (England) paper.

### Singular Story.

By a letter we have received from France, we learn the following very singular story.—“A strange circumstance occurred lately at Brest; a man in the last stage of a dangerous disorder, sent for a priest to give him *extreme unction*; the priest after some conversation with the man, told him, that he could not give him *extreme unction* without he surrendered up the lands that he held, and which belonged to the church previous the revolution. In vain did the poor man point out that he had purchased them at a fair valuation, and had a large family to bequeath them to; the priest told him, if he did not he would be d—d and go to hell; the poor man replied, he would not give up the land, but take his chance. In a few days he died, and was refused the rites of the church, or christian burial, in consequence of his having died without receiving *extreme unction*; and the priest told his family that he was certain of going to hell, and that the Devil would come that night and take away his body. The wretched family were dreadful alarmed, and they employed an old soldier to sit up all night and watch the corpse, furnishing him with a bottle of wine, bread and cheese; and a sword to protect himself. At midnight the door flew open, and in walked three figures dressed so as to appear like devils; they walked round the room to try to intimidate the soldier, but the veteran who had never feared to oppose an enemy, was not to be panic struck; but broke a silence, and accosted them in these words: “You Mr. Devils, if one of you lays a hand upon that body, I will cut it off.”

After some time, one more courageous than the rest, seized upon the feet of the corpse, and another took hold of his head; the soldier immediately made a chop at the hand of the first and nearly cut off his arm; the other he wounded on the shoulder; a scuffle ensued, but in a short time the devils disappeared, leaving a large quantity of blood behind them, which showed they were human.

*The Portsmouth Oracle of Saturday last, contains the following interesting particulars.*

On Monday last, the sloop Aurora, capt. White of Portaud, arrived in this harbor, and landed at New Castle eleven passengers, their baggage and several thousand Spanish milled dollars, and some Spanish gold. Five of these persons after procuring an exchange of nearly five thousand dollars at one of the Banks in this town, for United States Bank bills and American gold coins, left Portsmouth, early on Tuesday for Boston. Some circumstances not within our knowledge, having transpired, the Collector sent down the river and seized the sloop and took out of her two Priests of the Romish Church, and it was soon after discovered that four others of the passengers, which were landed from the sloop, were in town. These persons on being interrogated, stated in substance, that they sailed in May last, from Baltimore in the Spanish Patriot privateer “Congresso,” under the command of Capt. Almeida, on a cruise; that the Congresso fell in with and captured several vessels, and after having taken valuable goods out of them, sunk, burnt or destroyed them; that from one of the captured vessels the two Romish priests were taken; that several weeks since, (not one of the men being able to state the precise time) the Congresso captured a valuable ship, bound on a voyage from the Havanna for Cadiz, loaded with sugar, rum, coffee, molasses, honey, and some specie; that after the capture of the vessel, her crew were taken out, and a prize crew of ten persons under the command of Capt. Diggs, and the two priests were put on board, and the prize ordered for Buenos Ayres; that four or five days after parting with the Congresso, some of the crew headed by a man of the name of Davis, took possession of the vessel and steered her course for Portland in the District of Maine; that the vessel arrived on Portland, about ten days ago, and Davis went on shore in a fishing vessel, and the day afterwards returned with three sloops, and commenced unload the ship; and that on Saturday last, the whole crew of the prize, excepting Davis, were put on board of the Aurora, and ordered by Davis for New-York.—These persons say, that when they left the ship, she had all her cargo out, excepting about fifty puncheons of rum, and that Davis distributed several thousand dollars of prize money among them, and told them to apply to the prize agent at Baltimore, and if they were entitled to any more, that they would receive it. They stated that Davis is a native of Portland, and a smart, capable man—that the Congresso was built and fitted out at Baltimore, and that her crew consisted of all nations. We have seen four of these persons, two of them say, that they are natives of Maryland, a third is an Irishman, and the other a black man, supposed to be a native of Africa.

We since learn that the prize ship has arrived in Portland, and that her goods have been bonded.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.

### The Great Sea Serpent.

The Sea Serpent has again made his appearance in Gloucester, and his neck and head were distinctly visible. Three yellow rings about one foot apart and two inches broad were discovered, which circumstance leads to a suspicion among some persons, that perhaps two animals of this description are on the coast, since no observation of the kind has before been made. That he has not been killed is to be regretted on various accounts, to silence doubt and confound incredulity; and to prevent the destruction of small fish; but he has not been attacked is not singular, for the animal has always appeared by surprise when no boats were on the water and frequently in unexpected places.

LONDON, July 17.

**Remarkable Circumstance.**—A woman who resided at Rochester, and has been in an ill state of health for three years, took an emetic on Sunday evening, for the purpose of discharging a substance which appeared to lodge on her stomach for a considerable time, when, to her astonishment, she ejected a full-grown toad, which lived for a few minutes. The intelligence was communicated to us by a person who has seen both the toad and the woman.

The snowy mountains of the Thibet in the East Indies, which were until lately supposed to be inaccessible, have been crossed by capt. Webb, and their height ascertained, which proved to be 28,000 feet above the level of the sea. This is more than 7,000 feet higher than the highest point of the Andes, which have heretofore been considered the loftiest mountains on the globe.

N. Y. Daily Ad.

A lady sung so sweetly that she captivated a British nobleman. Shenstone remarks, that marrying a woman for her voice, is like eating a lark for its singing! But every man to his taste.

# THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, SEPTEMBER 22, 1817.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.

## THE PRESIDENT.

The President of the United States has returned to the seat of government.—The citizens of the District too well appreciated the motives and importance of the Tour of Observation which the President has happily completed, to permit him to return to the city with as little ceremony as our Presidents have usually come and gone. The President was met at the line of the District by the Marshal and escorted by a large concourse of citizens, on foot and on horseback, through Georgetown and the City, to the house prepared for his reception. He was greeted on all hands with a sincere welcome, and numerous manifestations of respect and affection.

## HAIL, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI!

NATCHZ, AUG. 16.

The Convention finished their labors, and signed the constitution of the State of Mississippi yesterday at noon: The event was immediately announced by a federal salute from a six pounder, stationed near the hall of the Convention.

The final question on the adoption of the Constitution, was taken on Tuesday last, and determined with but one dissenting vote, [Col. West, from Jefferson county.]

*Bare footed Ladies.*—Among the ridiculous accounts given by emigrants, of the manners and customs of this country, we recollect nothing more truly laughable than the following extract from an English emigrant in Philadelphia to his friend in England. The letter is published in the "Monthly Magazine," (London) of February, 1817.—[*N. Y. Eve. Post.*]

Things appear much more of the French pattern than I expected, particularly the dresses of the ladies. These look like sand bags tied in the middle, the majority wearing neither stays, caps, shoes or stockings, only when in full dress. My wife was at first surprised at their manner, but now it is familiar; I cannot persuade her to be fashionable."

*Southern Liberality.*—The Trustees of the Independent Church of Savanna, recently sent on to the American Bible Society, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, constituting their Pastor, Dr. Henry Kollock, who is now in Europe, a Director of said society for life.

It is stated that Capt. Broke, who commanded the Shannon, when she took the Chesapeake, has never recovered from the wound he received in the head at that time; but continues an invalid, and at times, has his mind affected.

*Good News!*—Rejoice ye friends of Zion! A Methodist Camp Meeting commenced in the North East part of Orange County, (North Carolina) on Thursday the 21st August, 1817, and terminated on Monday the 25th. The Lord of Hosts was with us in a wonderful manner; the display of his power was visible—the outpourings of his spirit was gracious. There were 54 tents, besides considerable number of wagons. From the most accurate account obtained, there were upwards of Sixty souls happily converted to God, and Thirty Seven joined the church.

## CASUALTIES.

MORRISTOWN, (N. J.) SEPT. 2.

Sometime, about the first of June last, a young man by the name of Walton, at Mount Hope, in the county, was severely bitten on the heel by a Pilot Snake; he has ever since been labouring under the effects of the poison, until within a few days, when it put an end to his miserable existence. We understand that medical assistance was faithfully rendered him. Sweet, or Olive Oil, applied freely both internally and externally, has been said to be a sovereign remedy against the effects of poison; but whether it has been made use of in this instance, or not, we have not heard.

A few days since, a man fell, in ascending from the mine hole, at Mount Pleasant, in this county, and was instantly killed.

On Sunday last, Mr. Oliver Crane of Bloomfield, in Essex county, was severely kicked in the breast by a horse, and died in a few minutes. He was a worthy member of society, and has left a disconsolate wife and several children.

The following collection of a few of the many curious punishments, inflicted for various offences is copied from the old records of Massachusetts, between the years 1630 and 1650.

"Sir Richard Saltonstal, fined four bushels of malt for his absence from the court.

"Josias Plastow shall, for stealing 4 baskets of corn from the Indians, return 8 baskets again, be fined 5l and hereafter to be called Josias, and Mr. as he used to be.

"Joyce Bradwick shall give unto Alexander Peeks 20 shillings, for promising him marriage, without her friends' consent, and now refusing to perform the same.

"Thomas Peter, for suspicion of slander, idleness and stubbornness, is to be severely whipt and kept in hold.

"Richard Turner, for being notoriously drunk, was fined 2l.

"Edward Palmer, for his extortion, taking

33s. 7d. for the plank and work of Boston stocks is fined 5l and censured to be set an hour in the stocks.

"John White is bound in 10l to be of good behaviour, and not to come into the company of his neighbor Thomas Bull's wife, alone."

*Longevity.*—Both the Peruvians and the Creoles are remarkably long lived, and retain their vigor and bodily faculties, to a very advanced age. In the small province of Caxamarca, containing hardly 70,000 inhabitants, there were 8 persons alive in 1792, whose ages were, 114, 117, 121, 131, 132, 135, 141, and 147; and in same province a Spaniard died in 1756, aged 144 years, 7 months, and 5 days, leaving 800 persons lineally descending from him.

*Episcopal Clergy.*—The following is given in the Christian Messenger, as a correct statement of the Episcopal Clergy in the different states of the Union. In New-Hampshire 4; Massachusetts 13; Vermont 4; Connecticut 33; New-York 63; New-Jersey 11; Pennsylvania 25; Delaware 3; Maryland 36; Virginia 33; N. Carolina 3; South-Carolina 17.—Total 225.

*Unfortunate Circumstance.*—On Saturday last, as Mr. Daniel Brown, of Little Britain, was in the act of leading his horse and chair across the street, in this village, the horse took fright, and Mr. Brown had his leg broken.

Mr. B. in company with his daughter, had left home that morning to pay a visit to another daughter, who lives in the state of New-Jersey.

[Orange County Pat.

## Fishing Vessels Restored.

HALIFAX, Aug. 29.

By a decision in the Admiralty Court this day, the twenty sail of American Fishing Vessels brought into this port on the 17th June last, by H. M. S. Dee, capt. Chambers, are to be restored to the Claimants.

They (the Claimants) to pay costs—which will not be heavy; the King's Advocate (R. J. Unruke, Esq.) having relinquished his fees on the occasion. An appeal, however, 'tis said will be entered on behalf of the Captors—the original owners taking their vessels on bonds to meet the event, which will probably be decided between the two governments, G. B. and U. S. as a matter of public interest.

*Southern Liberality.*—The Trustees of the Independent Church of Savanna, recently sent on to the American Bible Society, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, constituting their Pastor, Dr. Henry Kollock, who is now in Europe, a Director of said society for life.

*West Point.*—The disturbances at this post are quieted by the prompt interference of genl. Swift. Capt. Partridge is said to be arrested.

We hear that capt. Hull is collecting timber for erecting a line of battle ship at the Navy Yard in Charlestown, near Boston—and that the building will probably be commenced next Spring.—[*Philad. pap.*]

The 300,000 Dollars in Specie, arrived at Baltimore from Kingston, Jan. was brought to this city by the medium of the Steam Boat line, and has been deposited in the Bank of the United States.—*ibid.*

The ship Radius, Captain Delano, which arrived at this port yesterday, from London, brought out ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, for the U. States, Bank.—[*N. York pap.*]

## UNKNOWN SECT.

NEWTON, SUSSEX COUNTY (N. J.) Sept. 15.

Passed through this town on Wednesday last, ten Pilgrims (six men and four women) from Woodstock in the state of Vermont, on their way to the southward, possessed of very singular appearance and deportment.

They profess to be the only true followers of Jesus Christ, and his Gospel, and are in a special manner called of God to go forth into the world to do, and that continually, his will; for which purpose, they have forsaken their houses and lands, relatives and friends, and all this world's enjoyments, and after the manner of that apostles are travelling from place to place, doing good to the children of men.

They have a prophet or leader among them, who occasionally preaches, and most of them exhort, in the streets and ways as they pass by. They say the people of the world are of the devil, for they cannot serve the Lord and be Christ's. They ask no charity; move very slow, with a cart yoke of oxen and one horse, and say the Lord will provide for them, for where they go, there is he. Their dress is very singular, long beards, close caps, and bare skins tied around them.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

Sentence of death was pronounced upon capt. Jacobson, at three o'clock, on Saturday afternoon by his honor judge Livingston. The prisoner heard it with firmness, and was apparently unmoved. He observed to the court that he had three requests to make, viz: that his person might not be confined in irons, that he might be executed in the dress he then wore, and that his body might not be given for dissection.

*Court of Sessions.*—On Saturday his honor the Mayor passed sentence in the following cases:—John Carton and Charles Redden, convicted of highway robbery on Thomas L. Ogden, esq.—State Prison at hard labor for life.

William W. Genner, convicted of a misdemeanor, for gross indecencies and immoral conduct as a schoolmaster, and for an assault on certain females, his pupils, with intent to ravish.—Imprisonment in the penitentiary for the term of three years at hard labor, and to pay a fine of 500 dollars.

Thomas Wiggins, convicted of enticing one Mary Bronklyn to administer poison to his wife, with intent to kill—Imprisonment in the penitentiary for 3 years at hard labor.

*Our Fishermen.*—It will be recollect that admiral Coffin, of the British navy, visited the United States a year or two since. While at Gadsby's hotel in Baltimore, he related the following anecdote.

Being in the South seas, he fell in with a Nantucket whale-ship, and, desirous of seeing the whole ceremony and operation of catching a whale, in true yankee style, he asked liberty to go out in one of the boats for the purpose. This was readily agreed to, provided he would take a station, and promise obedience to orders—no unnecessary person being permitted in them. He consented, and took his seat as an oarsman. After a while, they encountered a whale and struck him secundum artem, and away he went dragging the boat after him with such lightning-like rapidity as to make so deep a trough in the sea that it appeared, and perhaps really was, several inches higher than the uppermost part, or gun-wale of the boat! The man, whose place it was, stood ready with the axe, to cut the line when necessary. The admiral much terrified at so novel a danger, looked at the axe-man who, perfectly collected and intent on his duty, was as calm as if he had been reposing on a bed of roses—and called out with great vehemence and agitation, "Cut the rope, you——" "Not yet," said the fisherman, very deliberately, and keeping his eye on his object—"we can't afford to lose the yarn!" Nor did they—for the whale, without loss or damage. The admiral declared that so great was his terror on the occasion, that he would rather be grappled in a frigate to a French 74, than assist in taking another whale.—[*Niles' Reg.*]

"SANTIAGO, 25th March, 1817.

## PROCLAMATION.

*The Supreme Director of the State of Chili, &c.*

If in every Society an individual ought only to be distinguished by his virtue and merit, in a republic the use of those badges and hieroglyphics which announce the nobility of predecessors is intolerable; a nobility too often conferred in reward of services which degrade the human race. The honest citizen, the patriot who is distinguished by fulfilling his duties, is the only person who deserves to be perpetuated in the memory of freemen: Wherefore I prescribe and command, that within the term of eight days, the escutcheons, arms and insignia of nobility, with which tyrants recompensed the royal injuries inflicted on their vassals, be removed from all the doors and gates of our streets. That this may come to the knowledge of all, let it be printed, published, and posted up.

BERNARD O'HIGGINS.

Michael de Zaharty, Secretary of State.

## FOREIGN.

*America and England.*—The following article is copied from a London paper of July 18, being a letter from the editor's correspondent in Paris dated:

"PARIS, July 12, 1817.

"An article in the Journal des débates of this morning under the head of Brussels, is likely to excite attention, which it is remembered that no foreign intelligence can appear in the columns of a French newspaper, without receiving the written authorization, and consequently a degree of sanction, from the foreign office. The article states, "that private letters announce, that a division exists in the British Cabinet, and that a WAR between Great Britain and America is near hand, in which case lord Grenville offers to form part of the ministry." For some time past, the Anti-Journals of this country have dwelt with complacency on the same idea. In another continent (says the Mercury of this morning) the fierce rival of England preserves the dignity of her attitude, and the secret of her designs. Mr. Monroe visits the frontiers and the coasts, and the dock-yards of the interior; he regards with sensibility the monuments of American glory; he encourages, one may even add, he gives confidence to the citizens. This journey resembles a preparation."

*Germany.*—The diet of Frankfort have unanimously agreed upon a resolution declaring the confederation of Germany a free and independent power, having the authority to send to and receive from other states ministers in the usual form, and by subsequent articles it is resolved to notify to all the powers of Europe, and to the U. States of America, that the diet is constituted as above stated.

A mountain in upper Austria, called the Haus-ruck, had disappeared—Its place is supplied by a lake. A dozen cottages built on the sides had disappeared.

A letter from Saxony give a dreadful account of the state of the people. A famine prevails; bread is baked of potatoe pealings, bran, straw of oats, and even these are scarce. There is no employment for the poor, and prospects of the harvest are not good. [*U*] A poor fellow from Westphalia who was in Baltimore a few days ago, said that the lower class there fed upon oil cakes (flax seed, after the oil is extracted) adulterated with saw dust.—[*N. Reg.*]

*Netherlands.*—Tumults exist for the scarcity of food. The people seize upon provisions and sell them at their own price. The prospect of the harvest was good. The king is on a tour through West Flanders.

*Russia.*—The following is really magnanimous, and as politic as it is wise; if persevered in, it will draw hundreds of thousands of useful emigrants.—The emperor Alexander had issued a rescript in favor of the sect of dissenters from the Greek church. It forbids all further persecutions of this sect, and observes: "does it become a christian government to employ harsh and cruel means to torture and exile, to bring into the church those who have gone astray? The doctrine of the Redeemer, who came into the world to save the sinner, cannot be spread by restraint and punishment. True faith can only take root, with the blessing of God, by conviction, instruction, mildness, and, above all, by good example."

*Portugal.*—A horrid murder has been committed in Lisbon, which excited much interest. A Portuguese officer having drawn his sword on one of his sisters, on the interference of his mother, cut down and stabbed the latter through the heart. The unfortunate object of his first attack was also desperately wounded, and the other sister, in attempting her escape from the chamber where this tragedy was performing precipitated down a flight of stone steps, and her skull fractured. The wretched author of these crimes was soon after arrested in the street, but he had perpetrated.

*East Indies.*—A ship under English colors, bound to Mecca with pilgrims, has been taken by the pirates, and all on board murdered, except three of her crew, who made their escape.

The sixth British regiment had embarked at Calcutta for St. Helena.

It is stated that the parties of marauders, who in India are denominated Pindarees, have committed extensive depredations.

## MARRIED,

On the evening of the 13th inst. by the Rev. J. Freeman, Mr. ROBERT SHEPPARD, to Miss MARIAH STRATTON, all of this place.

## DIED,

In Deerfield, on the 31st ult. Mrs. MARY LODER, widow of Daniel Loder, aged 91 years. She was the mother of 8 children, 43 grand children, 120 great grand children, and 6 great great grand children.—Total, 171.

## Bridgeton Prices Current,

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

September 22, 1817.

ARTICLES.	Per	From	To
Butter,	lb	25	
Candles, dipt.	do	18	
mould,	do	25	
Cheese,	do	10	12 <i>3</i>
Chocolate,	do	25	
Cotton,	do	37	
Coffee,	do	25	28
Cider, best,	bb	3 <i>50</i>	
FISH, Shad,	do	9 <i>00</i>	00
Mackarel,	do	9 <i>00</i>	
Flax,	lb	1 <i>50</i>	18 <i>3</i>
Flaxseed,	bus	1 <i>23</i>	
FLOUR, Wheat super.	cv	6 <i>50</i>	
Rye,	do	3 <i>75</i>	4 <i>00</i>
GRAIN, Wheat,	bu	3 <i>75</i>	2 <i>00</i>
Rye,	do	1 <i>00</i>	1 <i>25</i>
Indian Corn,	do	1 <i>00</i>	1 <i>25</i>
Oats,	do	3 <i>75</i>	44
Hams,	lb	18	20
Hog's Lard,	do	2 <i>00</i>	22
Madder,	do	3 <i>75</i>	
Molasses, West India,	gal	9 <i>00</i> </	

**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, situated 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 therefrom 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 Cripes, situated 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 therefrom, 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 percent. 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.

**Gloucester,** October 3d, 1816.  
**Burlington,** Do. 1816.  
**Salem,** Do. 1816.  
**Cumberland,** Do. 1616.  
**Cape May,** Do. 1816.

**Nathan Price, Collector.**

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

**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 Bridgeton.

### **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 Curr, 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 Maull, five acres more or less, joins lands of Ebenezer Seeley, twenty-five acres more or less, joins lands of Edward Lumus, 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. Verhook 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,*

### **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.

**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 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 Carroll.**

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.  
Fairborn.—James Clark, Esq.  
Fairville.—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 3,000	4,000
5 1,000	5,000
10 500	5,000
15 200	3,000
30 100	3,000
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.

**\$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,**

Situate 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,*

### **10 Acres of Land,**

Situate in the township of Millville, joins lands of Peter Ratton 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 Herby Given,**

**TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,** That we the Subscribers, 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.

### **ATTACHMENT.**

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

**A. SMITH, Clk.**

**DANIEL ELMER, Atty.**

June 23, 1817—3m

### **ATTACHMENT.**

**NOTICE** is hereby Given, That a writ of attachment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cumberland, State of New Jersey, 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 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 David C. Wood and Jesse B. Quimby, non-resident debtors, at the suit of John Young, in a plea of trespass on the case, for one thousand five hundred dollars,—has been duly executed