

THE WHIG

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY MONDAY, AT 2 DOLLARS PER ANNUM,

Payable in Advance.

But it will be distinctly understood, that to those Subscribers who defer paying until the expiration of the year, the price of the *Whig* will be Two Dollars and Fifty Cents.

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

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.

'Tis not scenes of festive pleasure,
Splendid equipage and dress,
Hoarded heaps of glittering treasure,
Can bestow true happiness;

No! the sweetest joys arise
From domestic dear delights,
Where the peace that virtue prizes,
With attractive power delights.

Far from the scenes of sad vexation,
Happy they who can remove
To their tranquil habitation,
Blest with competence and love.—

Where good nature ever smiling,
Kindles joy in every heart,
And affection grief beguiling,
Sweetest pleasure can impart.

Piety the scene adorning,
With true lustre all divine,
Brings to view the glorious morning,
When their joys shall brighter shine.

Earth's delights at best are fleeting,
Every pleasure has its pain;
But when these are all retreating,
'Tis to bloom more fair again.

O how lovely is the dwelling,
Where such joys as these abound;
Each enjoyment sure foretelling,
All with glory shall be crown'd.

From the *Charleston Times*.

The Smile and the Tear.

How soft the Smile and how pure is the Tear,
When they spring from a heart that is ever sincere,
And what joy under Heaven so tender so sweet,
As the Smile and the Tear when together they meet.

'Tis an extasied pleasure no words can impart,
It reveals to another the state of the heart;
And the lustre that moment which beams from the eye,
Imparts heat which surpasses even that of a sigh.

What bosom that's felt it, but what must confess,
No language has power its force to express;
And that nothing can prove a heart so sincere,
As a Smile, when 'tis seen to break through a Tear.

From the *Richmond Compiler*.

The Inexperienced Barber.

The other day a certain beau,
Before he could a counting go,
Must needs be dress'd, so off he flew,
To the first shop that met his view,
"Come Barber" he exclaims in haste,
Display for once a little taste,
Exert your powers and don't be stupid,
But make me pretty as a Cupid,
Consult my visage now with care,
And to my looks adapt my hair."
The man a novice in trade,
His best abilities display'd,
And Cupid from his chair arose,
A finished beauty we suppose,
Approach'd the glass, his visage spy'd,
Then turning to the barber cry'd—
"Is this your boasted taste? For shame,
Such dressing don't deserve the name,
My head with all these curls and plaster,
Look like the very Devil, master."
The barber in a very humble tone,
Replied, "Dear Sir, the fault's your own,
You bade me view your face with care,
And to your looks adapt your hair."

From the *Alexandria Herald*.

LOVE

Love is a passion of the soul, emanating from the heart. It is created by esteem and admiration, and supported by mutual confidence and respect. It is the basis on which all the sweet and social enjoyments of life are founded. It is the firm and lasting pillar on which rests the dignity of man. It is the sweetener of his youthful

hopes; the solace of his mature years; the charm which soothes and comforts the evening of his days; which smooths his pallid brow, in the last moments of expiring nature. Oh Love! ineffable, exquisite boon of Providence to man! how sacred, how delightful are thy enjoyments! How rapturous the sensation arising from the sweet harmony of souls, the union of sentiment, the reciprocity of opinion, and all the thousand similitudes which exists between hearts bound to each other by the strong ligaments of affection.—To know, while viewing the object of our most ardent love, that within that breast on which we fondly gaze, there exists a passion as strong, as lasting as that which glows within our own—oh! 'tis rapture, 'tis a foretaste of future bliss; 'tis the primary source of earthly happiness.

VONTREVOR.

ON TITLES.

Extract of a letter from General Charles Lee, to Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia.

There is a barbarism crept in among us that extremely shocks me, I mean those tinsel epithets with which (I come in for my share) we are so beplastered, his excellency and his honor, the honorable president of the congress, of the honorable convention. This fulsome, nauseating cant may be well enough adapted to barbarous monarchies, or to gratify the unadulterated pride of the magnificent pompous aristocracies; but in a great, free, manly, equal commonwealth, it is quite abominable for my own part, I would as lief they should put ratsbane into my mouth, as the excellency with which I am daily crammed. How much more true dignity was there in the simplicity of address among the Romans; Marcus Cicero, Decimo Bruto Imperatori, or Cajo Marcello Consuli—than to his excellency, major-general Noodle, or to the honorable John Doodle. My objections are, perhaps, trivial and whimsical; but for my soul I cannot help starting them.—If, therefore, I should sometimes address you without the excellency tacked, you must not esteem it a mark of personal or official, disrespect, but the reverse.

General Andrew Pickens.

General Pickens, who died in South-Carolina on the 11th ult. was of French descent: his ancestors were driven from France by the revocation of the edict of Nantz; they first settled in Scotland, and afterwards in the north of Ireland. His father, emigrated to Pennsylvania; the deceased was born in Bucks county, in that state, on the 13th Sept. 1739. The family removed to Augusta county, Virginia, and soon after to the Waxhaws, in this state, before he had attained the age of manhood.

Like many of our most distinguished officers of the revolution, he commenced his military services in the French war, which terminated in 1763; when he began to develop those qualities for which he was afterwards so eminently distinguished. In the year 1761, he served as a volunteer, with Moultrie and Marion, in a bloody but successful expedition under lieutenant-col. Grant, a British officer sent by general Amherst to command against the Cherokees. After the termination of the war, he removed to the Cane settlement, and was wholly engaged for several years in the usual pursuits of a frontier country—hunting and agriculture.

At an early period he took a decided and active stand against the right claimed by Great Britain, to tax her colonies without their consent; and at the commencement of the revolution was appointed captain of militia. The distinguished part which he acted in the struggle for independence, has been recorded by the historian, and the principal events can only be alluded to in the present sketch. His zeal and skill were rewarded by his country, by his being rapidly promoted to the respective commands of major, colonel, and brigadier-general. In the most despondent time, when this section of the union was overrun by the enemy, and suffered from the tories all the horrors of civil war; he remained unshaken; and with Marion and Sumpter, kept up the spirit resistance. He commanded in chief in the expedition against the Cherokees, in 1781, and such was his success, that in a few days, with an inconsiderable force, he subdued the spirit of that nation, and laid the foundation of a peace so permanent, that it has not since been disturbed.

At Kettle Creek his conduct was equally distinguished and successful; with half the force, he defeated, after a severe contest, a large body of tories, under the command of col. Boyd. The results of this victory were highly important. It broke for the time the spirit of the tories, and secured the internal peace for a considerable time; of the interior of the Carolinas and Georgia. No less conspicuous was his conduct at the Cowpens: He there commanded the militia forces; and, ani-

ated by the spirit and courage of their commander in that important battle, they fairly won an equal share of glory with the continentals; under colonel Howard. For his gallantry and conduct on that occasion Congress voted him a sword. At the Eutaw he commanded with Marion, the militia of the two Carolinas; but in the early part of the action received a severe wound in his breast by a musket ball. His life was providentially saved by the ball striking the buckle of his sword.

Peace being restored, the voice of his country called him to serve her in various civil capacities; and he continued, without interruption, in public employment until about 1791. By the treaty of Hopewell, with the Cherokees, in which he was one of the commissioners, the cession of that portion of the state now called Pendleton and Greenville, was obtained. Soon after he settled at Hopewell, on Keowee river, where the treaty was held. He was a member of the convention which formed the state constitution. He was elected a member under the new constitution, until 1794, when he became a member of Congress. Declining a reelection to Congress, he was again returned a member to the legislature; in which post he continued until about 1811. Such was the confidence of general Washington in him, that he requested his attendance at Philadelphia, to consult with him on the practicability and best means of civilizing the southern Indians; and he also offered him the command of a brigade of light troops under the command of gen. Wayne, in his campaigns against the northern Indians; which he declined. In 1794, when the militia was first organized conformable to the act of Congress, he was appointed one of the two major generals; which commission he resigned after holding it a few years. He was employed by the United States as a commissioner in all the treaties with the southern Indians, until he withdrew from public life.

Determining to enjoy that serenity and tranquility which he had so greatly contributed to establish, with the simplicity of the early times of the Roman republic, he retired from the busy scenes of life, and settled on his farm at Tomassee, (a place peculiarly interesting to him) where he devoted himself with little interruption to domestic pursuits and reflection until his death. In this tranquil period, few events happen to check the tenor of his happy and virtuous life. Revered and beloved by all, his house, though remote from the more frequented parts of the state, was still the resort of numerous friends and relations; and often received the visits of the enlightened traveller.—Such was the gentle current of his latter years; still, of earthly objects, his country was the first in his affections. He viewed with great interest our late struggle, and the causes which excited it, distinctly perceiving, that in its consequences the prosperity, independence and glory of his country were deeply involved; he was alive to its various incidents. In this hour of danger the eyes of his fellow citizens were again turned to their tried servant; without his knowledge he was again called by the spontaneous voice of his fellow citizens into public service.—Confidence thus expressed could not be disregarded; he accepted a seat in the legislature in 1812, and was pressed to serve as governor at this eventful crisis, which, with his characteristic moderation and good sense, he declined. He thought the struggle should be left to more youthful hands.

In his domestic circumstances he was fortunate: by industry and attention he soon acquired a competency; and never desired more. He married early in life, has left a numerous and prosperous offspring, and his consort, the sister of John E. Calhoun, formerly a senator in congress, died but a few years before him.

Of the private character of the deceased little need be said; for among its strongest features was simplicity without contrariety of change; from his youth to age he was ever distinguished for a punctual performance of all the duties of life. He was from early life a firm believer in the christian religion, and an influential member of the Presbyterian church. The strong points of his character were decision and prudence, accompanied, specially in youth, with remarkable taciturnity. He was of middle stature, active and robust; and enjoyed, in consequence of the natural goodness of his constitution, and from early and continued temperance and activity, almost uninterrupted health to the last moments of his life.—He retained

much of his strength and nearly all his mental vigor in perfection; and died not in consequence of the exhaustion of nature, or previous sickness, for the stroke of death fell sudden, and while his personal acquaintance were anticipating the addition of many years to his life.

*At this place in 1779, he fought the most desperate battle he was ever engaged in, with the Cherokees.

[Pendleton Mess.]

Andrew Jackson.

FROM "THE LIFE OF GEN. JACKSON," JUST PUBLISHED.

In the person of General Jackson is perceived nothing of the robust or elegant. He is six feet and an inch high, remarkably straight and spare, and weighs not more than a hundred and forty five pounds. His conformation seems to disqualify him for hardship; yet accustomed to it from early life, few are capable of enduring fatigue to the same extent, or with less injury. His dark blue eyes, with brows arched and projecting, possesses a marked expression; but when from any cause, excited, they sparkle with peculiar lustre and penetration. In his manner he is pleasing. In his address commanding, while his countenance, marked with firmness and decision, beams with a strength and intelligence that strikes at first sight. In his deportment there is nothing repulsive. Easy, affable, and familiar he is open and accessible to all. Influenced by the belief, that merit should constitute the only difference in men, his attention is equally bestowed on honest poverty, as on titled consequence. No man, however inconsiderable his standing, ever approached him on business, that he did not patiently listen to his story, and afford him all the information in his power. His moral character is without reproach, and by those who know him most intimately, he is most esteemed. Benevolence, in him is a prominent virtue, that never passed distress, without seeking to assist and relieve. He is, however, not without some of those foibles, which heaven always mingles in the composition of men. Vice and virtue are often found in the same bosom, which like light and shade in a picture, reflect each other in brighter contrast. Deriving from his birth a temper irritable and hasty, it has had the effect to create enemies, and involve him in disputes, which have some times brought him to the field of individual contest. On this subject, he has been heard to remark, that throughout life, he made it a settled rule, never to insult, or wantonly assail, the feelings of any. Controlled by this golden rule, and influenced by reason, we should doubtless seldom err; but it is a misfortune incident to nature, that the mind, when irritated, not unfrequently induces improper conclusions from premises, and ascribes intention to conduct and language, in themselves innocent. Wise is he, peculiarly blest and greatly to be envied, who, in every situation, before he acts, can deliberately think. It was this quality, which, on his entering the army, induced many to fear he would prove too rash for a safe commander,—that occasions would arise when he would suffer his judgment to be estranged, through the improper exercise of feeling. Events have proved the fallacy of the conjecture, and shown, that there were none who reasoned more dispassionately on the fitness and propriety of measures, none more cautious, where caution was necessary, or more adventurous, when daring efforts were required. Few Generals had ever to seek for order, amidst a higher state of confusion, or obtained success through more pressing difficulties. The effects he produced under circumstances gloomy and inauspicious, now through his glory, and now through and again by his enemies, are a constant proof for decision, and a constant proof of the human nature of the commanding soldier, prodigal of his life because his sovereign's, and the same evidence of his superiority, and self-sufficiency, as an individual, to excite the admiration of his country. General Jackson's army was not composed, they were freemen—citizens—yet, with the exception of those who abandoned him, in his advance against the Indians, there was scarcely one who served with him, officer or soldier, that was not warmly or particularly attached to him.

General Jackson possesses ambition, but it rests on virtue and ambition, which regulated by a high sense of honor, leads

him to desire "that applause which follows good actions"—"not that which is run after." No opinion of others, and none where much is at stake, and at conflict with his own, less under their influence. He has never been known to call a council of war, whose decisions, when made, were to shield him from responsibility or censure. His council of war, if doubting himself, was a few officers in whom he fully confided, whose advice was regarded, if their reasons were conclusive; but these not being satisfactory, he at once adopted and pursued the course suggested by his own mind.

Much as we may delight to range through the field of battle in quest of acts to fix a hero's character, yet inconsiderable circumstances often mark it much more strongly; it is then that the mind, retiring from every thing like motives, gives a loose to impulse, and acts from feeling alone. The general who meets and repels his country's foes, is not unfrequently impelled by ambition, and a recollection that a nation's gratitude will succeed his efforts; but when, amidst the general carnage, he is seen acting as a Christian, and sympathizing in others' woes; his character is marked by virtue, and more truly enabled. At the battle of Tohopeka an infant was found, pressed to the bosom of its lifeless mother. This circumstance being made known to general Jackson, he became interested for the child, directed it to be brought to him, and sought to prevail on some of the Indian women to take care of it, and rear it. They signified their unwillingness to do so; and that inasmuch as all its relations had fallen in the battle, they would prefer it should be killed. The general, after this disclosure, determined he would not entrust it with them, but became himself the guardian of the child. Bestowing on the infant the name of Lincoln, he adopted it into his family, and has ever since manifested the liveliest zeal towards it, promoted by benevolence, and because its fate bore a strong resemblance to his own, who, in early life, and from the ravages of war, was left in the world forlorn and wretched, without friends or near relations.

Of the two great parties which have distracted our country, Gen. Jackson is a republican. In his first political career he rallied on the side of the people. During Mr. Adams' administration, when the party was few and inconsiderable, he appeared on the side of the rights of man espousing and advocating the principles of tolerance and free will, until, disgusted at the mode of administering the government, he retired from the legislative councils of the nation. He is not, however, one of those infatuated partizans, who holds the opinions of others in derision, and determines on the good or bad qualities of a man, accordingly as belongs to this or the other sect; but influenced by the belief that there are many base and designing, and amiable and virtuous men on both sides, acts on the liberal principle that

"Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow."

From the National Intelligencer.

Tombigby Country.

Extracts, by translation, from "L'Abelle Americaine," a French paper of extensive circulation, published at Philadelphia, by Mr. Simon Chaudron.

Philadelphia, 28th Aug.

"I saw yesterday upwards of thirty French emigrants, among whom were Generals Clauzel and Lefebvre Desnouettes, preparing to leave the smiling banks of the Delaware for the distant and uninhabited borders of the Tombigbee, where a virgin soil and liberty await them. A sentiment of admiration, mingled with sorrow and hope, possessed me, at the sight of these brave and honorable victims of the captive and injustice of man, banished from their country by pride and violence, which have scattered over Europe all the evils that desolate her. I saw some among them who, after having honored and defended their country by their pen or their sword, have been forced to fly from it, and leave behind them the objects of their affection, abandoning their property to the mercy of their enemies. I saw strangers to every noble and generous sentiment. The sword of justice, converted to purposes of assassination, has reached some of the supportable lot of the oppressed, and crushed down the heads of the brave. The French in their own country, all would, ere this, have fallen victims to death, or been devoted to slavery. But how many recollections will attend these unfortunate men in the solitude to which they condemn themselves! What delusive dreams will transport them in imagination to the place of their birth, the grave of their fathers, before success, painfully obtained, can heal the wounds inflicted by their banishment! I wiped

the falling tear from my eye, which this thought had excited."

The sympathy Mr. Chaudron expresses for his persecuted and unfortunate countrymen, does him honor, as he may justly be considered to speak the sentiments of the great majority of Frenchmen in the United States, the manner in which he mentions our "frank and hospitable country," is highly pleasing, and shews that the benevolent intentions of our government and fellow-citizens towards the emigrants from France, are duly appreciated not by them alone, but by Frenchmen in general.

Further extracts from the same paper. "We lay before our readers in America and in France the progress the French emigrants have already made towards the accomplishment of their purposes."

"Their exploring commissioner, the amiable and scientific Penniers, who left Philadelphia several months since, having made his observations on the soil, productions, &c. of the country lying between the 32nd and 36th degree of latitude, on the right bank of the Mississippi, has passed over to the other side and joined his colleagues Parmentier, Garnier de Saintes, Pucolo and Meslier in that part of the country in which the grant was made, and these commissioners have fixed on a situation for the establishing of the colony, a little below the junction of the Black Warrior and the Tombigby, in about the 33d degree of latitude. This point combines the three greatest advantages the company can desire, fertility, salubrity and navigation."

"The first vessel despatched by the company carried out 20 settlers; that General Clauzel and Lefebvre Desnouettes have just fitted out and in which they are themselves gone (accompanied by the good wishes of all) has upwards of 40 souls on board. These generous promoters of the cause will prove that the path of glory is not confined to the field or to the senate."

"We must not omit to mention that the officers of the United States' Government have, every where, shewn the kindest attention to the commissioners."

The French Emigrants.

By a respectable Indian Agent now at the Seat of Government we learn, that in coming up the Ohio, he met upwards of a hundred Frenchmen, at different times directing their course towards the new settlement on the Tombigbee.

General Count Clauzel and General Lefebvre Desnouettes have sailed from Philadelphia with a ship load of passengers bound to the Mobile. Marshal Grouchy, the two Generals Lallemand, Generals Vandamme, Lakanal, Penniers, Garnier De Saintus, Count Real, &c. &c. are at the head of this enterprise. All these distinguished men have the means of doing much good. Never was a project set on foot under better auspices, or entered into, as we learn; with more ardour and a fuller determination to make a fair experiment to show what Frenchmen can do. "I am astonished," said a *Capitalist*, of Philadelphia, to Generals Clauzel and Desnouettes, "that such men as you who have money at command, should undertake such a Don Quixote expedition, when by taking your stand in the Exchange you would get 20 per cent. for your money without trouble." "We have been accustomed," replied General Clauzel, "to labour for the glory and happiness of our country, not to prey upon theirs or other people's necessities."—A reply which makes a noble mind.

Nat. Int.

BRITISH NAVY.

From the Liverpool Advertiser of Aug. 2.

An important official document has appeared in the shape of proposals and regulations relative to the navy, made by the Board of Admiralty, and sanctioned by an Order of Council. After going a great length into what may be termed the minutiae of the service, there is a reform effected which must give every Englishman satisfaction. After elucidating the accidental causes which have introduced the existing anomaly of rating ships at a certain number of guns, while their real complement exceed that nominal amount, the board, with a just and patriotic feeling, make the following observation: "We trust that we shall be excused for observing to your Royal Highness, that it is wholly unworthy the character of the royal navy of this kingdom to maintain this system, though introduced without any design of deception yet may give occasion to foreign nations to accuse us of misrepresentation, when we state that a British frigate of 38 guns, has taken a foreign frigate of 44, when, in fact, the British frigate was of equal, if not superior force." It should be remembered, that though this practice, with respect to us, arose from the lapse of time, and the change of circumstances, it was practised against us by the Americans in a late war, as a paltry deception! A proof of this appears in the document now before the public. It is there officially stated, that the American ship President had 55 guns mounted on

the day of her capture, though she was rated at only 44. In the British navy this practice will no longer continue, for it is now ordered, that the rule which prevailed prior to 1783, shall be revived, and in future all his Majesty's ships will be rated at the number of guns and carronades which they actually carry on their decks, quarter decks and forecastles. We sincerely rejoice in this regulation, for the navy of England stands upon a basis too broad to require the aid of any little evasive tricks—she can never want them as palliatives for defeat, and should disdain them as blots which tarnish her conquests.

Godfrey's Quadrant.

A considerable premium had been offered in London, for the invention of a Quadrant possessing the properties, which were ultimately attained in this. Godfrey, a poor but ingenious man, of Philadelphia, applied himself diligently to the business of forming one, which should answer the description given in these proposals, and succeeded. To acquire the premium and the honor of the invention, he engaged a passage to England in a ship just ready to sail from Philadelphia. John Hadley, Esq. then commanded a ship, lying also in the Delaware; and invited the Captain, with whom Godfrey was to sail, to dine with him.—After dinner he bro't out a Quadrant, which he considered as superior to those in common use. His guest told him, that if he would dine with him the next day, he would shew him one lately invented by a Philadelphian, which was much superior to his own.—Hadley consented, and came the next day, provided with the means of taking an exact description of the new Quadrant.—After they had dined, the quadrant was produced; and Hadley took a description of it. His ship being ready to sail, he fell down the river that night; and having a very short passage to England, procured a quadrant to be made of the same structure. Some weeks afterwards, the ship in which Godfrey sailed, arrived in England. Here he found among that class of people who were interested in such a subject, much conversation about Hadley's quadrant, as being a new and very happy invention, and much superior to any, which had before been known. He procured a sight of the instrument, and found it exactly the same with his own. You may suppose, that he was astonished at this discovery.—The captain, scarcely less astonished at the grossness of the fraud, and deeply wounded by this proof of his own indiscretion, explained the mystery to Godfrey.—The unhappy man became a maniac.

Dr. Foster has of late been making some observations on the heads of insane persons, with a view to determine how far the particular organization of the head appears to modify the character of the maniac. He had found, in a majority of cases, a very striking connexion particularly in regard to the melancholy insane, who have been found to have the parts of the brain, which, according to the new system, produced the sentiment of fear, much developed. It is hoped, that repeated observations of this kind may lead to important discoveries in the history of those interesting, but at present, obscure class of disorders.—*London Magazine.*

Paris, (Ky.) July 30.

Shocking Affair.—Three young men, viz: Wm. Sanders, Abram Harter and John Rozier, started from the house of James Coons, at Ruddle's mill in this county on the evening of the 24th inst. to take a squirrel hunt. As they proceeded along the lane of Mr. Coons, Sanders being about 22 paces behind Harter, stopped and said, Harter let us shoot mark at each other. Harter replied well; upon which they presented their guns, and dreadful to relate, Sanders received Harter's ball through his left breast, and instantly expired. A Coroner's inquest was held over the body of Sanders, on the next day, and reported that the murder was accidental. Sanders was lately from Baltimore. Young and incautious gunners, this is a serious admonition for you, to take care how you trifle with guns.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated Aug. 23d, per the Tennesseee.

"The reports of a sickness prevailing here will no doubt be much magnified at a distance. The fact is, that so far the disorder which has been declared by the physicians to be yellow fever, is confined entirely to strangers, or persons of very short residence in the city and I know of no instance where an old resident has been seriously indisposed; on the contrary, the health of the city generally speaking is uncommonly favourable. It is true, the malignity of the disease has just begun to show itself and we do not know how soon it may extend its ravages indiscriminately—the alarm that has been excited will be advantageous to the health of the place

for the remainder of the warm season as it has induced a great many to leave the city, thereby diminishing the ailment for contagion."

Theatrical.

Miss O'Neill (says a London paper) has declined performing at the Cheltenham Theatre, unless the managers pays her five hundred pounds for one week's personal exertions!

Previous to the restoration of Charles II. no woman was admitted on the stage, but the female characters were disgustingly performed by young men of the *corps dramatique*, in female costume, which a youthful actor, whose name was Kynaston, is said, in the theatrical records, wore with the greatest *eclat*. The following anecdote related by Colley Cibber, will give a tolerable idea of the ridiculous distress which occasionally arose from the absence of the now attractive ornaments of the theatre. "The king coming to the house rather before his usual time, found the *dramatist persona* not ready to appear, when his majesty, not choosing to have as much patience as his good subjects, sent one of his attendants to learn the cause of the delay. The manager (then termed master) knowing that the best excuse he could make to the merry monarch, would be truth, went to the royal box, and plainly told his majesty that "the Queen was not yet shaved." Charles graciously accepted the apology, and laughed heartily until the male Queen was effeminated, and the curtain drew up."

NEWS FROM AMELIA.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 12.

An Hermaphrodite Brig, mounting 12 long 18 pounders, calling herself the Buenos Ayrean Government vessel, *The Congress*, late the *Captain of Philadelphia*, touched off our bar yesterday with her prize, a Spanish ship, loaded with sugar and coffee, bound from Havana to Cadiz. Through the politeness of the pilot that boarded her, we understand that the brig with her prize, proceeds immediately for Amelia—and that the Captain of the brig informed him, that he had taken five other prizes during his cruise, and had ordered them all for that port.—*South. Pa.*

Just as our paper was going to press, we were politely favoured with the following extract of a letter, received this morning from St. Mary's, dated 5th of September.

"I had some business which carried me to Fernandina this morning. On my arrival there I was sorry to find the place in the greatest possible state of confusion. Cols. Posey and Parker had resigned their commission two days ago, and last evening, Gen. Macgregor resigned his command on that station, and re-embarked on board his brig with his family and furniture. Irvine has been appointed to the temporary command, a Council of Officers was to take place, to determine whether to risque a battle, or to abandon that place peaceably. The Morgiana's men and guns have arrived. They have now three armed brigs, and three schooners, besides about eighty men, besides officers, making ninety-four in all; and military and naval stores arrived at St. Mary's this morning in the ship Margaret, from New-York—so that if the Patriots consider the place worth holding, their force is certainly more than sufficient for that object.

"The Spaniards are said to be in considerable force at Cedar Point, about 20 miles to the southward of Fernandina, waiting for some transports, with ordnance and military stores from St. Augustine. A few Florida militia are encamped at the Orange Grove on the Main, in view of Fernandina, waiting to join the Spanish forces. It is said, and generally believed, that Governor Coppinger will command in person. "The United States' brig Saranac came in yesterday, and, I understand, will remain on this station.—*So. Pa.*

Extract of a letter from Fernandina, dated the 6th inst.

"We are all in confusion—MacGregor has resigned the command, and his officers and men deserting daily. They expect an attack to-morrow from the Spaniards. I have moved my family and part of my goods to St. Mary's, there to wait the result. I hope it will not be long before the Americans get possession of the Florida—we shall have no peace until this takes place."—*[City Gaz.*

New-York, Sept. 19.

A letter from Charleston states, that as a party of young gentlemen from that city, were engaged a few days since in practising with pistols at a mark, a Mr. Graves was accidentally shot thro' the head and instantly killed, by a Mr. Parker, the same youth who recently killed O'Driscoll in a duel. No blame was attached to him in this case, but the circumstance occasioned much grief in the city.

Singular Circumstance.—An English paper states that a man by the name of Jenkins, residing in the island of Treseaw, having some damp gunpowder in his possession, very incautiously put about two pounds of it into an iron pot over the fire, in order to dry it. He employed his wife to blow the fire, while he stirred the combustible matter with an iron poker. The pot becoming heated, a dreadful explosion took place, attended with lamentable results. The man was struck blind; his thumb and hand were lacerated in a shocking manner; and his clothes, and several parts of his body, were much hurt and injured. His wife, likewise, was severely scorched. But what is most remarkable, is, that not a vestige of the pot has been found since!

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, SEPTEMBER 29, 1817.

At a meeting of a large number of the Republicans of the County of Cumberland, at the house of Wm. R. Fithian, Laurel Hill, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 23d.—Dr. EPHRAIM BATEMAN was chosen Chairman, and STEPHEN WILLIS, Esq. Secretary. The object of the Meeting being stated from the chair, it was on motion,

Resolved, That a Convention of Delegates to consist of three from each Township meet at the house of Wm. R. Fithian on Saturday, the 4th of October at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting a Ticket for Legislative Council, General Assembly, Sheriff and Coroners.

Resolved, That the republicans of the different townships be requested to meet on the 2d of October, and appoint three Delegates to meet in general convention as aforesaid.

EPHRAIM BATEMAN, Chairman.
STEPHEN WILLIS, Secretary.

The Democratic Republicans

of the Township of Hopewell, are requested to meet at the Court House on THURSDAY the 4th of October next, at 4 o'clock P. M. to choose Delegates to meet in convention for the purpose of selecting a Ticket to be supported at the ensuing election. Sept. 29, 1817.

The Democratic Republicans

of the Township of Deerfield, are requested to meet at the Inn of Wm. R. Fithian, on THURSDAY next, the 2d of October precisely at 4 o'clock P. M. to appoint three Delegates to meet the convention, to be held on the 4th of October next. Sept. 29, 1817.

JOSHUA BRACK, Esq. has declined being a Candidate for Council at the ensuing election.

Medical Elections.—The republican or telegraph ticket in this state has prevailed by a large majority. The house of representatives is composed of 201 members, 80 of which are federalists. On this subject the Connecticut Mirror observes: "It falls to our lot this day to record the complete success of the democratic party in this state. A majority of 40 or 50 in the House, and between 1,000 and 3,000 votes for their Council Ticket, attest their triumph."

Sunday Schools.—The following remarks of the Cincinnati Gazette on a Sunday School Society, lately formed in that city, may not be applicable to the Society recently formed in this place.

"It is with much pleasure we notice the establishment of a Sunday school society in this town. Every friend to the moral and intellectual acquirements of our youth, should be zealously engaged in the cause of this institution. The loose habits which many of our children contract by collecting in the streets and outskirts of the town on Sundays should afford a sufficient inducement for parents to patronize a society intended as a remedy for this alarming evil."

Lord Byron's Enigma.—The following communication has been handed to us in answer to Lord Byron's enigma. How far the author has succeeded, we leave our readers to judge.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

Answer to Lord Byron's Enigma.

False here, man of silence and thought!—Ganst thou tell

What mystical sound-echo caught as it fell,
Which was whisper'd in heaven, and mutter'd in bell?

It rests in the airy that hangs on the steep,
And resides in the fathomless womb of the deep;
It caus'd thee to start at the lightning's wild flash;

Caus'd thy bosom to quake at the thunder's dread crash;

It shall will inspire thee, when ruin has driv'n
His chariot of flame thro' the portals of heaven;

The first dawn of consciousness deeply impress'd
His impulse, co-eval with life, in thy breast;

His image, unfading, will live in thy heart,
On the angel of death grimly bid it depart;

It guides all thy steps in the journey of life,
The theme of thy wishes, thy cares, and thy strife;

It bestows charms on wealth, gives to sickness a sting,
It holds hope to the beggar, and reigns with the king;

It urges the miser to heap up his treasure,
But is lost by his heir in the mazes of pleasure;

It impels the soldier or sailor may spurn,
That the tears of a nation may flow on his urn;

It drives the wretch from whose bosom its influence
Is torn,

How hapless, disconsolate, dark, and forlorn!
It supports the sad soul when the conscience re-
proves;

Its pow'r, headlong passion but seldom removes;
It repels the rude wish that would rush to its prey;

It regards tho' dangers and death strew the way,
It spreads its fair breast, like a heav'n cherish'd flower;

It would bloom for an age—but it dies in an hour.

Now, man of silence and solitude, tell
That was whisper'd in heaven, and mutter'd in bell.

It was the sweet LOVE OF LIFE, which inspires
Every soul,

From the vertical sun to the dark wintry pole;
It bears a kindled flame, ceasing not to illumine
The dark path of life, till extinct in the tomb.

PHILOPSYCHOS.

Newport, Sept. 26, 1817.

"Something Remarkable."

Under this head, the West Jersey Gazette, of the 17th inst. states, that a Mr. Johnson, of Roadstown, (Cumberland County) raised a stock of Iroquois Corn this year measuring thirteen feet in length.—The editor very correctly observes, "Let any other County in the state match this if it can." Now this is not a solitary instance in which the soil of Cumberland excels;—many similar ones might be adduced. At present, we shall be content with the following, which will doubtless confirm the editor of the Salem Gazette in his opinion.

Jonathan Dare, has 17 hills of Indian Corn now growing in his field near Bridgeton, the average height of which is 12 feet. One stalk, measured on the 26th Sept. gave a height of 13 feet 4 inches from the ground; this stalk has two ears on it, the lowest of which sets on the stalk at the height of 7 feet 6 inches from the ground. Let Salem County match this if it can.

Cleopatra's Barge.—This beautiful vessel during her short stay of 4 days at Barcelona, was visited by upwards of eighteen thousand persons, and Captain Crowninshield was obliged to leave the port sooner than he intended, on account of the immense numbers who came from all parts to view her. The captain general of the province and staff, foreign consuls, the nobility, chief magistrates of the city, officers of the army and navy, ladies of the first rank and distinction, and even friars, are said to have been among the number of those whose curiosity was attracted by this rare specimen of American taste and genius.

On Sunday last, Gen. Vandamme and Captain Baillard took passage in the steam boat *Line* from Philadelphia, for Baltimore and Washington. The latter gentleman was captain of the vessel which conveyed Bonaparte from Elba to France.

Vermont Election.—A Vermont paper says, "The election, as was anticipated, has again resulted in the success of republicanism. The venerable Galusha, and the other republican candidates for state offices, are re-elected by very increased majorities, notwithstanding the general apathy which prevailed among republicans. Of the probable majority in the house we cannot yet confidently speak, although we think it will be increased from last year. We have already heard of changes in several towns from federal to republican; but have heard of no changes in favor of our opponents."

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

Mr. Editor,

Three merchants, with each a capital commensurate with his wishes, set up in business at one and the same time. They had been instructed in different schools, and chose different systems of trade. The first selected a spot on a great leading road in the interior of the country. Here, he bought from the farmers, manufacturers and lumber-men what they had to sell, and disposed of the same to consumers.

The second anticipating more profit from a different business, vested his capital in shipping, and transacted all his mercantile operations abroad, in carrying the produce of other countries from place to place on freight.

The third unwilling to forego the chances of a profitable foreign trade, and still desirous to retain an interest at home, turned his attention to importing, and became what is called a shipper.

The pecuniary advancement of each was rapid. Whether these three plans of operating are equally political in this country—and if not, which of the three is entitled to the preference—and the why and wherefore of the matter, are questions, which many of your readers would be pleased to have solved. They are therefore submitted to the consideration of such of your correspondents as are fond of investigations in political economy.

COMMUNICATION.

ALL ARE NOT FARMERS.

Farming is a business that is pursued by many, but few attain a perfect knowledge of it. Theory, practice, reflection and experience are all absolutely requisite to constitute a perfect farmer. A number pursue the business without a single qualification; commit suicide upon themselves, and slaughter a fertile, rich and excellent soil, through ignorance, idleness and mismanagement, and a soil that once would produce in abundance, is by them impoverished and ruined. Farming is a pleasing and delightful business, when properly conducted it is the most independent, happy and agreeable of all pursuits;—a farmer need not fear the frowns, nor court the smiles of the public; his dependence is on but few, and the few likewise depend upon him;—Every man is peculiarly calculated by nature to fulfil some station and situation in life; he has some leading propensity. A prudent man ought seriously to reflect before he enters on any pursuit, and enquire what has nature intended him for? a merchant, a lawyer, a minister, a physician, a farmer, or what is best calculated for him; and whatever he finds most congenial to his feelings, let him pursue it with industry and assiduity, and he will doubtless prosper.

SUMMARY.

France.—There are several rumours that the Royal family has not treated Mr. Gallatin and his lady with the respect due to their situation at the court. It is said that the Duchess of Angoulême addressed a few words to Mrs. Gallatin in French, who replied "I do not speak French, princess." On which the princess said, "I do not speak English," and turned her back on Mrs. Gallatin.

Mexico.—A letter from New-Orleans states, that the Marquis de Moncada, one of the most influential characters in Mexico, has placed himself at the head of 10,000 republicans. Gen. Mina is going on pretty well in Santandar.

Malignant Fevers.—A malignant fever, has broken out in Beaufort, which is said to be as destructive in its effect, as that which prevails in Charleston.

Late advices from Buenos Ayres state, that Gen. San Martin arrived there on the 3d instant, amidst the acclamations of thousands. Triumphant arches, &c. were placed across the road for nearly a league, and upwards of 300 carriages joined the throng! The Americans and British were particularly invited to go out to meet him, and to attend a ball and supper the following evening; on which occasion, more than a thousand persons attended.

Capture of a Spanish Sloop of War.—A gentleman who arrived at New-York on Saturday fell in at sea, a few weeks since with a prize to the True Blooded Yankee, Capt. Jewett, and was informed by the prize master that before he left the privateer she had captured a Spanish Sloop of War after a short engagement.

On Monday, the 8th inst. Capt. David Sayer, an aged and respectable inhabitant of Sag-Harbour, was killed in the following awful manner:—Being a few rods from his dwelling alone, was attacked by a furious bull, who rent a part of his clothes from his body, bruised him shockingly and in a few moments put a period to his existence.

Mr. A. B. King, stationer to the British government, received last year 170,000 dollars for stationery for the different departments. The celebrated Mineralogist Werner, who lately died at Dresden, bequeathed to the king of Prussia his valuable collection of Minerals, estimated at 150,000 crowns.

The ship Two Friends, with upwards of 100 officers, Englishmen, to join the Revolutionists in Spanish America, sailed from England August 1st. Facilities were afforded by Gen. Menzies, agent of the Venezuelan Republic.—This vessel had on board when she sailed, 10,000 stand of arms, 10,000 cutlasses, &c. and cleared for St. Thomas.

The Theatre at Berlin has been destroyed by fire, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Madame de Stael, in her will, authorised her son and daughter to make public her marriage with M. de Rocca, (which took place long since) and to introduce to their families the son who was the issue of that marriage.

From late German papers it appears, that the Hessian government has adopted the following effectual mode to prevent emigration.—Seventy persons who had sold their property with the intention of going to America, have been stopped at the frontier, conducted to Cassel and confined in the house of correction!

The government of Lower Austria has prohibited the exportation of warlike stores to countries in a state of insurrection against their lawful government.—This is evidently directed against Spanish America.

All the Heads of Department are expected to be assembled at Washington by the 1st of Oct.

John Quincy Adams arrived at Washington on Saturday, and will immediately enter on the duties of his station.

The President has left Washington to visit his family and estate in Virginia.

General Bernard.—A late number of the Mobile Gazette pays the following tribute to this officer in announcing his visit and duties as engineer, &c. "We were a few days since favored with a visit from General Bernard, a distinguished Frenchman, and an eminent engineer.—He a short time since held a conspicuous situation under Napoleon, and is now in the service of the United States. We understand that he has visited, under the direction of the government all the passes by which an enemy may approach the state of Louisiana from the ocean, and that his visit here was for a similar purpose. He also inspects all the forts and defensible positions, and we learn it to be his decided opinion, that the fort in the town of Mobile is unnecessary. We hope the government will join him in opinion, as the removal of the fort will tend very much to the beauty and convenience of this place."

CHARLESTON, Sept. 17.

Latest from Amelia Island.

By a gentleman passenger in the sloop *Hermit*, arrived yesterday morning from St. Mary's, we have received the following Intelligence:—On the 4th inst. Gen. Mac Gregor resigned the command of the Patriots stationed on Amelia Island. He stated that his reasons for resigning were that he had been deceived by the company who were to supply him with the means to carry

ry on the war in Florida. He and his Lady had gone on board the privateer General Mac Gregor, bound to Baltimore.

On the night of the 8th Sept. about 350 Spanish troops, principally ***** arrived on the Island; and on the morning of the 9th, attacked the Patriots a mile from the town of Ferdinand, but were beaten off with the loss of a Major and horse killed, and one taken prisoner. The loss of the Patriots was two killed and four wounded. On the night of the 10th, they made another attack and were again beaten off, without the loss of any on either side.

A small Spanish schooner arrived on the 11th from the Coast of Africa, with slaves; not knowing the place was in the hands of the Patriots, went in and was taken possession of by the Morgiana.

MARRIED.

On the 8th instant, by William Peterson, esq. Capt. CHARLES GRAY, of Fort-Elizabeth, to Miss HANNAH RIGGINS, all of the above place.

DIED.

At Millville, on the 20th inst. after a short illness, Mrs. SUSANNAH SHAW, aged 64. The sudden death of this lady, has furnished another proof of the uncertainty of life,—and while it urges to all that solemn admonition, "Be ye always ready," we humbly trust that, through the merits of her Redeemer, she was fully prepared to meet the summons, and to rejoice in the hope and prospect of a glorious immortality.

At Fairfield, on the 26th inst. Miss HANNAH EXMER, (late of Bridgeton,) in the 19th year of her age. A loud call to the young, "Be ye also ready."

Bridgeton Prices Current,

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

September 29, 1817.

ARTICLES.	Per	From	cts
	\$	\$	\$
Butter,	lb	25	
Candles, dpt,	do	18	
mould,	do	25	
Cheese,	do	10	12 1/2
Chocolate,	do	25	
Cotton,	do	37 1/2	
Coffee,	do	20	28
Cider, best,	bb	2 50	
FISH, Shad,	do	9 00	12 00
Mackarel,	do	9 00	
Flax,	lb	15	
Flaxseed,	bush	1 00	
FLOUR, Wheat, super.	cwt	5 50	6 00
Rye,	do	3 75	4 00
GRAIN, Wheat,	bush	1 75	1 80
Rye,	do	90	1 00
Indian Corn,	do	1 00	
Oats,	do	37 1/2	40
Hams,	lb	18	20
Hog's Lard,	do	20	22
Madder,	do	37 1/2	
Mollasses, West India,	gal	62 1/2	
Sugar-House,	do	1 00	
Onions,	bush	50	75
Pork,	lb	16	18 1/2
Potatoes,	bush	31	37 1/2
Rice,	lb	8	
Salt, fine and coarse,	bush	90	1 00
Sugars,	lb	12 1/2	16
SPIRITS, Jamaica best,	gal	1 25	1 50
Common Spirits,	do	1 00	
Gin, Holland,	do	1 50	
Common,	do	1 00	1 25
Brandy, Cognac,	do	2 25	
Common,	do	1 50	
Peach,	do	1 50	
Whiskey, Apple,	do	87 1/2	1 00
Rye,	do	75	
WINES, Lisbon,	do	1 50	
Port,	do	2 50	
Madeira,	do	4 00	
Wool,	lb	31	
WOOD, Oak,	cord	4 00	4 75
Hickory,	do	6	7 00

Bridgeton Literary Society.

THE Society will meet at the School-Room of Mr. R. A. Burritt, on WEDNESDAY Evening next, at half past six o'clock precisely.

A general attendance of the Members is particularly requested.

Wm. Schultz,

Sept. 29, 1817.

Ass't Secretary.

Adjourned Sale.

THE Sale of the following property is adjourned until THURSDAY, the 30th of OCTOBER next, at the inn of Philip Souder, Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. viz:

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 Curll, 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.

September 29, 1817.

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.

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 goal 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

Carters Wanted.

ONE THOUSAND Cards of WOOD to Cart, for which a generous price will be given; by Joshua Brick.

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.

100 Families Wanted,

TO settle on LANDS in M'Kean 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

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.

By Authority of the State of New-Jersey.

BURLINGTON AND CUMBERLAND

UNION NAVIGATION

LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

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

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

Managers appointed by the Legislature of New-Jersey.

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

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

Prepared only by the Sole Proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON WHIG, BRIDGETOWN, N. J.

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

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

DR. ROBERTSON'S INFALLIBLE Worm Destroying Lozenges. A Medicine highly necessary in all Families. PRICE 50 CENTS.

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

DR. DYOTT'S Anti-Bilious Pills. For the Prevention and Cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers. Large boxes, 50 Cents—Small do. 25 Cts.

DR. DYOTT'S Patent Itch Ointment. Price 50 Cents.

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

The Circassian Eye Water, Price Fifty cents per Bottle, with full Directions for Using.

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

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

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

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 9th, 1817.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 31st day of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the troops of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1818, inclusive, until the 1st day of June, 1819, within the states, territories and districts following, viz.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States; at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible 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—10ct

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

LANDS AND MILLS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale his LANDS and MILLS, situate upon the head of Coharisey 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 Chub 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 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, Olive 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 Hugh's Inn, Cape May.

Joseph E. Garwood, David Irelan.

Irelan's Mill, Bridgeton, Sept. 8, 1817—4t

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 SATTINETTS, and common 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 price.

- For good full blooded Merino, well washed, will be allowed \$1.00
- Do. in the dirt 75
- Three quarter blooded, well washed 50
- Do. in the dirt 40
- Half blooded, well washed 30
- Common do. 20
- 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 Fairfield Township) on the 10th of August, SARAH UNDERWOOD, an indentured Girl, about 15 years of age.—Whoever will apprehend the girl and return her to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

Henry Whitaker

Sept. 15th, 1817—3t