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THE WHIG

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SONG—From the "Light of the Haram," in Lalla Rookh;—supposed to be sung by a Georgian Maid at the Feast of Roses.

Come hither, come hither—by night and by day,
We linger in pleasures that never are gone:
Like the waves of the summer, as one dies away,
Another, as sweet and as shining comes on.
And the love that is o'er, in expiring, gives birth
To a new one as warm, as equal in bliss;
And oh! if there be an Elysium on earth,
It is this, it is this.

Here maidens are sighing, and fragrant their sigh
As the flower of the Amra just op'd by a bee;
And precious their tears as that rain from the sky,
Which turns into pearls as it falls in the sea.
Oh! think what the tear and the smile must be
Worth
When the sigh and the tear are so perfect in
bliss,
And own if there be an Elysium on earth,
It is this, it is this.

Here sparkles the nectar, the nallow'd by love,
Gould draw down those angels of old from
their sphere,
Who for wine of this earth left the fountains
above,
And forgot heaven's stars for the eyes we have
here.
And bless'd with the odour our goblet gives forth,
What Spirit the sweets of his Eden would miss?
For oh! if there be an Elysium on earth,
It is this, it is this.

Supplement by queen Nourmahal on her lute—same scene, &c.

There's a bliss beyond all that the minstrel has
told,
When two that are link'd in one heavenly tie,
With heart never changing and brow never cold,
Love on through all ills, and love on till they
die.
One hour of a passion so sacred is worth
Whole ages of heartless and wandering bliss;
And oh! if there be an Elysium on earth,
It is this, it is this.

SENDAT SCHOOL ANECDOTE.

A benevolent gentleman in the vicinity of London was induced to visit a poor woman who was sick. When he entered the room he perceived a little girl kneeling at her bedside, who immediately withdrew. He then enquired who that child was. The sick woman replied, "Oh! sir, it is a little angel who frequently comes to read the Scriptures to me, to my great comfort, and has just now given me six-pence." On further inquiry he found she was one of the girls belonging to a neighboring Sunday School.

On the following Sabbath, our friend paid a visit to the school and expressed a wish to speak to the child. She approached with trepidation; when he asked her, if she knew the poor woman just referred to, and had been to read the Bible to her? She replied that she had. He then asked what had induced her to do so. She answered, "Because, sir, I find it said in the Bible, that pure religion, and undefiled before God and the Father, is this—to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, &c."

"Well," said he, "and did you give her any money?" "Yes sir," "And where did you get it?" "Sir it was the reward given me in this school."

The gentleman who related this fact said, (alluding to the expression of the sick woman) "I clasped the little angel in my arms, and prayed that the latter part of the text she quoted, might also be accomplished in her—that God would keep her unspotted from the world."

It is observed that the reason why women appear to be inferior to men in resolution and courage, is because they affect to be more afraid than they are, and men pretend to be less.

By a statement from a "Journeyman Tailor" in Boston, it appears that there are 25,243 stitches in a coat, viz. basting 782 stitches—in the sleeves of the coat 5,500 do.—felling the edges, &c. &c. 7,114 do.—out of sight in the Pockets, &c. 1982—in the collar alone 3,056 do.—seams 2,559—holes, &c. 1,450 do. The coat, he says, is made in two days, journeyman's hours.

AMERICAN PEDESTRIAN.
Mr. Joseph Bell, House-Carpenter, started from Gibson's Hotel, Wall-st. New-York, at 3 o'clock in the morning of Wednesday, 3d of September, and reached Philadelphia at six o'clock in the evening of the same day: after delaying about three quarters of an hour on the road rendering assistance to a carriage that broke down, he was to walk from New-York to Philadelphia and back again in 48 hours, a distance of 192 miles, and to rest as long as he pleased during the journey; but of which provision he did not avail himself, having taken but 3 hours rest, walking about the city the rest of the time until he started to return, which was at half past 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, the 4th of September. He is accompanied on his journey by a man and horse. The bet is held by Mr. Jauncey, Merchant, and Mr. Price, Manager of the Theatre, both of New-York, for \$500.

From the Con. COURANT.

THE BRIEF REMARKER.

It is a common saying in the world, that there are but few happy marriages; and doubly deplorable would be the condition of mankind, were it altogether true. It is true, however, only in a qualified or limited sense.

What! is marriage, in itself, considered a source of wretchedness rather than of weal? Do they who marry change their condition generally for the worse? Are the married, for the most part, less happy than the unmarried? So it is not; nor will any assert it but the profane and licentious, or the inconsiderate. Yet after all, but few marriages are very happy. And why? It is not for lack of excellence in the institution; not because the conjugal state is not in itself conducive to human comfort and weal. Elsewhere lie the reasons; of which some will be included in the following particulars.

1. It often happens that too much is expected beforehand. In none of the conditions or relations of this life, is unalloyed happiness the lot of man; and, by consequence, those who indulge unreasonable expectations of finding it in the conjugal state must inevitably drink of the bitter cup of disappointment.

2. Since the fall the intercourse of conjugal life is never (such as it primitively was) between persons of perfect innocence and virtue; but it is, in all cases, betwixt those who are frail, infirm of mind, and more or less defective in heart. Now, it is for want of duly considering this matter before their marriage, that a great many couples are unreasonably vexed at the infirmities, failings, and petty faults, which they perceive in each other, afterwards; charging upon wedlock the disappointment that originated in the illusions of their own fancies.

3. As in other contracts, so in that of marriage, the parties too often deal unfairly with one another, by artfully concealing their personal defects, and affecting qualities of which they are devoid.

That ornament of human nature, as well as of the society of Friends to which he belonged, namely, Dr. Fothergill, of London—a man alike distinguished for parts and learning, and for benevolence and piety—being informed that a gentleman at a house where he visited was paying his addresses to a young lady, desired leave to offer to him a piece of advice. Upon the gentleman making a bow of submission—"Friend," said the shrewd physician—"my advice is this—that thou shalt court in thy every day clothes."

"The Doctor," as observes his commentator, unquestionably did not mean that the sentiment he delivered should be confined to the article of dress. He intended to insinuate that a man who is paying his addresses (and, by parity of reason, the lady also who is receiving them) should exhibit themselves to each other such as they usually are, and should not endeavour to wear, for the time, a more favorable character than will be found ordinarily to belong to them.

What a deal of matrimonial disappointment and strife might be prevented, if, while the treaty were going on, both the addressers and the addressed would appear in their every day clothes—or in no better characters for temper and disposition, or for any attractive or estimable quality, than such as they were determined to maintain, in the conjugal state, throughout their lives.

4. The little obliging attentions which are the food of friendship, and without which close and ardent friendship can hardly be kept alive for any long while, are too often remitted after marriage, and even discontinued. And hence without any flagrant fault on either side, coolness

arises, then indifference, and finally alienation.

5. Amongst the higher classes, marriage, in too many instances, is the cold, calculating chaffery of avarice and ambition, for money or for rank. And as neither love nor friendship has any concern in the contract, it is no wonder that neither love nor friendship should ever after spring up and bless the union.

6. Amongst the lower classes many rush into marriage improvidentially, or without being furnished with any competent means of supporting a family. Poverty and want follow of course. Their own suffering is aggravated by the sufferings of their little ones; and they look back, with deep regret, to the comparative comforts of their single life.

Lastly, there are those of the baser sort, who, by reason of the perverseness of their tempers, or the pravity of their hearts and viciousness of their lives, would needs be wretched in any condition. As husbands and wives, they mutually are fiendlike torments, if equally matched: or if yoked together unequally, the connection proves the forest of calamities to the better party.

And yet after making all these deductions, it is unquestionably true that more than a full moiety of the social comfort enjoyed in this world, is the fruit of marriage. In it the extreme cases, either way, are comparatively few. Of married men and women the most by far are made neither very happy or very wretched by this connection. Between these two extremes there is an intermediate class, immense in numbers, who though they constantly experience a mixture of good and evil in the conjugal state, will perceive nevertheless, upon a fair estimate, that the good considerably preponderates.

One observation more, and I shall conclude. The surest basis of conjugal happiness is genuine piety. "Wisdom," as observes a venerable sage in the Apocraphy, "is a loving spirit." The wisdom that is from above is peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated. The humility, the meekness, the benevolence, the gentleness, of real christianity, and indeed the whole body of the christian virtues, when heart-felt, and acted out in sincerity, do directly and powerfully tend to sweeten the trials and multiply the comforts of those who are partners together in marriage, while the hope of meeting in a better world, "strews their path to the grave with flowers."

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

On the Combustion of the Human Body.

Produced by the use of Spiritous Liquors.

The following extract from the memoir of Bianchini is taken from the Annual Register, 1763:—The Countess Cornelia Banti, of the town of Cesena, aged 62, enjoyed a good state of health. One evening, having experienced a sort of drowsiness, she retired to bed, and her maid remained with her till she fell asleep. Next morning when the girl entered to awake her mistress she found nothing but the remains of her body in the most horrid condition. At the distance of four feet from the bed was a heap of ashes, in which could be distinguished the arms and legs untouched. Between the legs lay the head; the brain of which, together with half the posterior part of the cranium, and the whole chin, had been consumed; three fingers were found in a state of a coal; the rest of the body was reduced to ashes, which, when touched, left on the fingers a fecid moisture. A small lamp which stood on the floor, was covered with ashes and contained no oil, the tallow of two candles was melted on a table, but the wicks still remained; and the feet of the candlesticks were covered with a certain moisture. The bed was not damaged; the bed clothes and coverlid were raised up and thrown on one side, as is the case when a person gets up. The furniture and tapestry were covered with a moist kind of soot of the color of ashes, which had penetrated into the drawers and dirtied the linen. The soot having been conveyed to a neighboring kitchen, adhered to the walls and the utensils. A piece of bread in the cupboard was covered with it, and no dog would touch it. The infectious odour had been communicated to other apartments. The Annual Register states, that the Countess of Cesena was accustomed to bathe all her body in camperated spirit of wine. Bianchini caused the details of this deplorable event

to be published at the time when it took place, and no one contradicted them. It was attested also by Scipio Maffei, a learned cotemporary of Bianchini, who was far from being credulous, and in the last place this surprising fact was confirmed to the Royal Society of London, by Paul Rolli. The Annual Register mentions also two other facts of the same kind which occurred in England, one at Southampton, and the other at Coventry.

THE LEVIATHAN.

[FROM THE POLITICAL REGISTER.]

As every circumstance relative to the history of the huge Sea Monster, which has lately made its appearance on our shores, must be interesting to the curious and philosophical, I present you with an account of one of the same species, seen some years ago, in a voyage to the East Indies. It is given verbatim from a journal regularly attended to. C.

EXTRACT.

"August 11th 1806.—Hard gales attended with rain and a very high cross sea. During the gale, an immensely large animal appeared under the lee; by some at first thought to be a whale. He was however different from any ever before seen by the present spectators. On his neck and head large lumps with a shaggy substance, resembling hair, at the joints, were observable. The lumps were about the size of a barrel. He was constantly opening and shutting his tremendous jaws and appeared to swallow and cast out hogheads of water. His extreme length was not perceived, but it is conjectured that he was about sixty feet. He did not spout, in the manner of a whale, although some of our old sailors denominated him a king whale. Probably this animal had derived the royal appellation from the crown or lumps on the neck and head for the interstices between the shaggy mane and barnacles, are a light brown and yellow, and so studded as to give the head that appearance. Columbus is said to have seen one of these extraordinary fish in his second voyage, and considering the event as prognosticating approaching bad weather he was induced to put into port; whereby he secured his ships, as a hurricane came on immediately after, in which those who would not receive the salutary caution and advice, either foundered or were wrecked"

Latitude 38, 47, South, 2
Longitude 21, 06, East, 5

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

To the Editors.

Whilst the President was moving along the Atlantic states, the Addresses to him, and his Answers, were read with great avidity. Less so after he got into the interior, and western country. I have looked with more interest upon his movement through the latter regions where, often, instead of parade and glitter, he has been traversing a wilderness, his horse knee-deep in the mire, his hotel an Indian's hut, and his only guard at night the native chiefs of the woods. Such has been his fare, with the commander in chief of the army, the veteran Brown, at his side, sleeping with his great coat as his bed, and his saddle for a pillow. What but a strong sense of public duty could have led to all this spontaneous fatigue and toil, to scorching suns by day, and unwholesome damps by night?

I am led to such remarks on reading, for a second time, the address from Jefferson College, in the interior of Pennsylvania, which appeared in yesterday's Intelligencer. Not, indeed, that there is anything rude in it; for it is the most interesting piece of composition, of this nature, that have yet seen, made up of noble sentiments expressed with force and beauty. I have also read twice the admirable answer. If others think as I do, they will have great pleasure in reading both. The notice which the President takes of the illustrious Jefferson, is not more just in itself than it will be gratifying to the nation. A. B.

Worthy of Imitation.—A short time past the wife of an overlooker of a farm in the neighborhood of Charlottesville. (Virginia) gave birth to four fine children, the mother and all of whom, a few days since, were doing well. The communicator also understood from a gentleman in Charlottesville, that a subscription paper had been handed about for the benefit of the little family, and that between three and four hundred dollars had been subscribed: Rich. Compter

NORFOLK, Sept. 26.

Arrival of the Congress.

On Wednesday last arrived in Lynnhaven Bay, the U. S. frigate Congress, Charles Morris, Esq. commander, from a cruise on the coast of South America. The Congress after leaving Cape Henry (Hayti) cruised along the Main, touching at Margareta, Cumana, Barcelona, and lately at Lagaira, from whence she sailed for the United States, and arrived as before stated, in a passage of 18 days.—The Congress will put into this port. We have not been able to obtain the particulars of her cruise for this morning's paper. From a gentleman who came up from her yesterday, however, we have collected the foregoing, and also learn that there had been a hard fought and bloody engagement between the Spaniards under Morillo, and the Patriots under Gomez, at Assumption in the island of Margareta. Morillo had previously taken Pampatar and another small place, and Gomez had retreated to Assumption, where he was attacked by the Royalists, but defeated them with great slaughter, driving Morillo to his shipping in, which he embarked with the wreck of his army and sailed for Lagaira, where he arrived a few days before the Congress sailed and marched for Caracas. We give this as an imperfect sketch, calculating on receiving a more detailed and correct statement in time for our next.

Cruise of the Frigate Congress.

U. S. Frigate Congress, harbor of Port-au-Prince, St. Domingo, 23d July.

We arrived here yesterday after a passage of 30 days from the Balize. Nothing worthy of remark happened during that time. We leave this on the 25th for Cape Henry. Port-au-Prince bears the marks of a well laid out city. The houses principally are built of wood, two stories high.—At present a great number of them are in ruins. The harbour is spacious and good, capable of containing four or five hundred vessels. It has been well fortified, but at present the fortifications are entirely in ruins. President Petion is a yellow man, about 5 feet 8 inches high, rather thin, with an open countenance, and the gentleman. He governs with mildness, and is beloved by his people. The government is a military republic. His naval force consists of one frigate, built by A. & N. Brown; mounting 32 guns, one corvette mounting 32 guns, formerly the Gen. Gates, of N. York, and one brig of 16 guns, formerly the U. States brig Fire-Fly. I do not know what his military force may be imputed at, as every man has to turn out whenever his services may be required. The people are generally indolent.

Cape Henry, 2d August.

We arrived here yesterday. The contrast between the two Black Princes is striking, as respects their form of government. Here every thing is carried on in a military style. Baron Duke is the King's Prime Minister. He is a black man, and is well informed. The King is at his country seat, 15 miles in the interior. The city remains as the revolution left it, mostly in ruins—the harbour is good, but rather difficult of access. It is indifferently defended.—The King has an immense fortification 20 miles in the interior, situated on a mountain about 2500 feet above the level of the sea. It is said there are 300 pieces of cannon mounted on it. This he intends for his retreat, in case of invasion; and has it well stored with provisions and ammunition. He has schools established throughout his dominions; there is one at this place on the Lancasterian principle, consisting of 150 scholars, principally the sons of noblemen and officers. It appears to be his wish to enlighten his subjects as much as possible, and I believe him to be one of the most despotic princes of the age. Every person is the servant of the king; he calls on them as circumstances may require.—Prince John, the brother of the king, died about a month ago. He lay in state 21 days; during this time they fired a gun every half hour, for which his wife paid \$4 per pound for the powder. We leave this to-morrow for the Island of Margareta.

Pampatar, Island of Margareta, 21st August.

We arrived here yesterday and found this place entirely in ruins, in the possession of the Patriots. Gen. Morillo had been here endeavoring to establish the royal authority, but hearing of the success of the Patriots on the Main, he drew off his force on the 18th ult. consisting of 3000 men, to protect that quarter. During his stay at this Island, he succeeded in taking this place, and made an attempt on Assumption, the capital of the Island, but was repulsed. The Governor of the Island paid us a visit to-day. He estimates the loss of the Royalists while at this Island at 1500 men. He further states that

the whole province of Guyana is in possession of the Patriots. They murdered men, women and children, without distinction. It is said the women took an active part at the attack on Assumption, and wherever they found one of the Royal party wounded they despatched him immediately. We leave this to-morrow for Cumana, where we no doubt shall hear another story. Pampatar is situated on the E. S. E. part of the Island.

Cumana, 24th August.

We arrived here yesterday, where we found Gen. Morillo with a force said to consist of 5000 men. The Royalists acknowledge a loss of 700 men during their stay at Margareta. The news is confirmed that the whole province of Guyana is in possession of the Patriots, and it is supposed they intend making an attack on Caracas. Gen. Morillo leaves this in a day or two for that place, where he is mustering all his forces to oppose them. We leave this to-morrow for Barcelona.

Barcelona, 24th August.

We arrived here yesterday, and leave this in the course of the day for Lagaira. This place has suffered very much by the revolution. Last year, Gen. Sir Gregor M'Gregor took it; shortly after, it was retaken by the Royalists, when they put every man to the sword, who were enemies to their cause. The emancipation of this country is yet doubtful. There appears to be no system with the patriots. Although Bolivar styles himself commander in chief, it is a mere nominal title. Any person who can raise 2 or 300 men, declares himself a general, and without rendering any service to the common cause, he becomes a freebooter.

Lagaira, 4th September.

The city suffered much by the earthquake in 1812. The houses are meanly built, the streets narrow, crooked, and badly paved, like most of the Spanish towns on the Maine. Morilla and his force arrived here yesterday. He is marching his troops from Caracas. Every thing respecting the revolution is kept secret at this place. We leave this to-morrow for the United States. You will now ask what has become of Mr. Tyler, and what was the object of our cruise. Mr. Tyler was sent out as the agent of our government to that of Christophe's to demand monies for property confiscated, but the black prince refused paying any such debts.

The object of our cruise on the Spanish Main is not known to me. It is conjectured by some that it was to ascertain the Spanish force in that quarter in case of a war with the Spanish government.

Baltimore Sept. 30.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Weekly Register, dated

Natchitoches, August 26, 1817.

"SIR—A few days ago four men came from the other side of the Sabine, and reported that they went from Galveston with Gen. Mina and Col. Perry—landed at Sotola Marino, on Tombico river, and that they there erected a small fort and landed some cannon and small arms, &c.; the vessels that took them from Galveston, came away, and that Col. Perry and Maj. Gordon, with 45 men, set off to come to Natchitoches, passed river Grand Rocles, Labahia &c. unmolested, and were every where treated by the Spaniards in a friendly hospitable manner; they arrived at Labahia, and were there promised provisions for the journey, and encamped a small distance off. Next morning a number of Spaniards made their appearance. Perry sent six men back to reconnoitre the road—they soon saw a large body of Spanish troops advancing—they amounted to near 300; 4 of them deserted, the other 2 returned to Perry's camp, the four secreted themselves in sight of the camp, and saw the Spaniards attack them. Perry fought desperately, and killed many of the Spaniards, but at length being overpowered, the Spaniards shouted for victory, when these men made their escape and arrived on this side of the Sabine, believing that Perry and all his party were killed or wounded. This story was not generally believed, but it was found to be true.

On the 25d inst. some persons who trade to the Hictan nation of Indians from this place, returned and brought with them a number of intercepted Spanish dispatches which the Indians had taken from the Spaniards who were carrying them, whom they killed and threw into the St. Antonia River, between that city and Labahia. Amongst them is found (which I have seen and read) an official report of the attack upon Perry the 19th of June, and after a severe conflict killed 26, and made 14 prisoners, 12 of whom were severely wounded, and that the Spanish officer commanding was badly wounded, confirming substantially what these four men had related, so that no doubt remains of its being true. These intercepted dispatches state likewise, that Perry was detached by Gen. Mina, to Natchitoches after Gen. Bernar-

Guiteres, whose presence amongst the inhabitants in that part of the country was greatly desired.—and that after erecting the small fort afore stated at Sotola Marina, and leaving in it Major Pierce of New Orleans, the Patriot Bishop Mier, and 200 men mostly inhabitants who had come to him; Mina with from 800 to 1000 men penetrated into the country towards St Louis de Potosi. The Governor General Arrodondo, whose head quarters is at Montarrey, with his whole force and some heavy cannon, went against this little fortress, and after a siege of six or seven days took it, after suffering considerably by the fire from the fort—the articles of capitulation not mentioned, only that the officers who became prisoners were sent to Mexico.

A Colonel with about 3000 men 600 of whom were cavalry, were dispatched after Gen. Mina, and came up with him about 13 leagues distant, who formed and received them with great gallantry and military skill; received their fire and returned it with great effect—the whole of the Royal Cavalry then charged upon Mina's infantry, who stood firm, broke the calvary, who returned back upon their own infantry; and threw the whole royal force into confusion; Mina profited by this situation, and harassed them for 3 hours, when from their own statement, they retreated with considerable loss—the calvary they never could rally again. Mina went on his route to join a division of the Patriot army near Green Lake, and the Royalists were not able to pursue him. These papers contain many more important particulars, shewing that the country was much divided, and not much inclined to fight for the royal cause, and that there was little probability that Mina would be prevented from joining the Patriots, who were strongly fortified at Lagaira Vale, or Green Bay, on Green Lake. If you thing proper to make out a paragraph for the Register from what is hastily written above, the facts you may assured are substantially true.

"The Spanish official report of the attack upon Col. Perry, states that he and Major Gordon were amongst the killed—Gordon is from North Carolina, lately in the army of the United States a Lieutenant in the Rifle Regiment."

WONDERFUL FISH.

In a history of Kent, published in England a few years ago, after an enumeration of several uncommon fishes, we find the following account of one taken at St. Peter's in the Isle of Thanet; the 8th of July, 1574.

"He shot himself on shore on a little sand, called Fishness, where for want of water he died the next day, before which time his roaring was heard above a mile. His length was twenty-two yards, the nether jaw opening twelve feet; one of the eyes was more than a cart and six horses could draw; a man stood upright in the place from which the eye was taken; the thickness from his back to the top of his belly (which lay upward) was fourteen feet; his tail of the same breadth; the distance between his eyes was twelve feet; three men stood upright in his mouth; some of his ribs were sixteen feet long; his liver was two cart loads; and a man might creep into his nostrils."

The Tyger and the Lioness.—The savage disposition of the Tyger was exemplified in this town, (says the Boston Intelligencer,) by an interesting occurrence. A S. American Tyger, (The Orca,) and a young Lioness (the Brazilian) were brought here a short time since—and were for a period chained at a distance from each other in the same room.—But the roarings and growlings and other annoying accompaniments of these disagreeable companions, induced the owner to have a strong cage constructed in which they were both placed. They had not long been together, before the Tyger seized the Lioness by the back; bit her into two parts, and very soon demolished her remains.

This reported fact is the more remarkable, as the two animals came out to this country very quietly upon the deck of the same ship.

At the present September sessions of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, Stephen Allen was convicted of Burglary in second degree, and sentenced to confinement for life to hard labor. Allen, according to his own account, seems to have been a most atrocious offender.—He says he murdered a Mr. Mourse, in the vicinity of Albany, and taking his money threw him into the river. That he aided in the murder of Judge Hill and Soum during the last war, on the confines of Canada.—That he has once or twice robbed the mail, particularly once in South Carolina, of 500 dollars. That he has been sentenced, by a court martial, to be shot for desertion; and has been tried for the murder of Miss Hamilton at Athens, but acquitted.—*Northampton Gazette.*

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, OCTOBER 6, 1817.

At a Meeting of Delegates from different Townships of Cumberland County, held at the Inn of William R. Fithian, on the 4th ult. for the purpose of selecting a Select Ticket to be supported at the ensuing election for Legislative Council, General Assembly, Sheriff and Coroners—TIMOTHY ELMER, Esq. was chosen Chairman, and EDMUND SHEPPARD, Secretary.

On motion, it was Resolved, That no selection be made from the nominations for Legislative Council.

On taking the vote in forming a Select Ticket for General Assembly,

EBENEZER ELMER,
JOHN S. WOOD, and
JOHN SIBLEY,

Were duly selected, to be supported at the ensuing election.

On motion it was Resolved, That no selection be made for Sheriff and Coroners.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Washington Whig.

TIMOTHY ELMER, Chairman
EDMUND SHEPPARD, Secretary.

JAMES D. WESTCOTT, Esq. has declined being considered a Candidate for the General Assembly at the ensuing election.

Philadelphia Ward Elections.—The election in the several Wards in the city of Philadelphia for the purpose of choosing assessors for the ensuing year, and inspectors for the general election, took place on Friday last. From the returns published, it appears that the coalition of federal and old school ticket, has prevailed in every ward. The total majority in the city is stated to be 1534, and in the Northern Liberties 35. The ward election has heretofore been considered a good criterion to judge of the probable result of the general election. This year we believe the case to be different. The republicans did not calculate on effecting any thing in the city or county, and consequently made no exertion.

The editor of the Morristown Herald, a republican paper printed in the eastern part of this state, has announced his intention to discontinue the publication of that paper after the 25th September, the last number we received. One of the principal inducements to this measure we believe, has been the want of punctuality on the part of subscribers and others indebted to that establishment. It is greatly to be regretted that so many instances have occurred lately of printers being under the necessity of discontinuing the publication of their papers solely on this account.

Honor to the brave.—The award voted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania to Captain Charles Stewart, for his gallantry in the capture of two British Ships, the Cayenne and Levant, at the same time, during the late war—was presented to him on the 22d ult. on board the Franklin 74, lying off Chester, by Gen. Duncan, aid to the Governor.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The following Communication will show the rapid increase, and present state of this Society in the United States.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Consonant to the Minutes taken at the several Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, during the year Anno Domini 1816—there are Eleven Annual Conferences; 716 Travelling Ministers; and 224,353 Lay-Members in said Church; besides a considerable number of located Ministers. During the last year (1816) there were 10,612 souls added to said Church.

There are many (not to say millions) who attend her Ministry, and believe her doctrines to be Divine, that are not formally united unto her.

Latest from Amelia.—The late accounts from Amelia Island state, that the engagement on the 13th inst. between the Spaniards and Patriots resulted in the defeat of the former, they having lost 7 men killed, 27 wounded; the loss of the Patriots was two killed and 6 wounded.—The Spanish gun boats had retreated up the river St. John, after sustaining a heavy fire for two hours from the shore, and the National brig St. Joseph.

It is stated in a Brussels paper of July 31st that the Hon. Mr. Eustis was then engaged in forming a Commercial Treaty for the United States, with the government of the Netherlands, which it was supposed would shortly be concluded. Mr. Eustis dined with the king on the 30th.

Various suggestions have been thrown out in the public prints, intimating that Mr. GABRIEL, our Minister in France, has complained to our Government, that he has cause to be greatly dissatisfied at the reception official and personal which he meets with from the French govern-

and an appeal is made to the Editors of National Intelligencer for the truth of this report. Thus called upon, we can only say, that we have no knowledge of such facts as are stated, that all that we have heard on the subject is to contradict them.

Horrible Self Immolation.—We understand, says Salem (Mass.) paper of the 16th inst. that one of the papers brought in the Bengal, contains an account of two females being recently burnt on the funeral pile of their deceased husband near Calcutta. The British government interfered, it is said, to prevent it; but finally a compromise was made, that no force, or binding of the limbs, should be used, but that the women should, after the fire was kindled, be left to their own free will. The consequence was that the elder first threw herself into the flames; and afterwards the younger, applauding the conduct of the other, followed her horrible example, and the bodies of husband and wives were consumed together amidst crouds of their fellow-beings!

It is rumoured that in some recent affair in India, Gen. Ochterlony was taken prisoner, afterwards murdered, and his head exposed on the table at the breakfast of the native chief.

INDIAN BATTLE.

The St. Louis paper of the 22d of Aug. contains the following account of preparatory movements for a great Indian battle.

By a gentleman just arrived here from New Orleans, via river Ouchitta, we are informed that a formidable coalition of Indian tribes have assembled at the Cherokee villages on the Arkansas, consisting of Cherokees, Coshattés, Shawanés, and Delawares from the east side of the Mississippi, and Caddos, Coshattés, Tankawahs, Comanches and Cherokees of the Arkansas; for the purpose of waging war against the Osages. The Coshattés, Tankawahs, and Caddos of Red River, and the Cherokees of the Arkansas, complain that the Osages are perpetually sending strong war parties into their country, killing small hunting bands of their people, and driving off their horses. Our informant travelled part of the distance between the Ouachitta, and Arkansas rivers, with a large party going on to join the confederate troops. They had six field pieces with several whites and half breeds; who learned the use of Artillery under General Jackson last war. They told that they were informed that the Osages had built the forts to which they intended to retreat after the general battle, which it is thought will be fought near Earhart's Salt Works, on the Arkansas, on that cluster of streams called the Six Bulls; and above the boundary line lately run between the interior counties of this territory and the Osages' country. The Osages are aware of the intended attack, but cannot believe they will be met by such a formidable force.

As they always fight their pitched battles on horseback, it is probable they will be defeated in that broken country which they have chosen for the combat.

From the Buffalo Gazette, Sept. 16.

On Wednesday last, Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain, arrived in this village. The next day he passed down the Niagara river, and viewed the Falls; after which, he returned to this place, and on Saturday proceeded on his route to Philadelphia, via Erie, Pa. He was accompanied by several French gentlemen.

On Wednesday evening last, James Gray, Daniel L. Carpenter, Reuben Lowry, and Samuel Crocker, convicted of sundry crimes at the August sessions, escaped from the goal in this village, by way of the door; having got off their irons, they knocked down the keeper, passed out at the door, and locked the keeper inside.

PRINCETON, Sept. 26.

COMMENCEMENT.

The anniversary of Commencement of the College of New Jersey, was held in this Borough, on Wednesday the 24th inst. when the following young gentlemen were admitted to the first degree in the Arts, viz.

John Alling, Nicholson B. Morgan,
Jacob L. Baldwin, Benjamin Ogden,
William B. Barton, Aaron S. Pennington,
Chester Butler, John Pierce,
Elias W. Caritners, George M. Stroud,
John S. Condit, Thomas Turner,
Robert C. Hall, John H. Van Court,
George W. Jacobs, John Vanderveer,
Edmund I. Lee, Thomas Wright,
David M. McGie, John Wyeth,
John V. McMahon,

The following Alumni of the College were admitted to the second degree in the Arts, viz.

Robert H. Barrow, James Ramsay,
Robert W. Condit, Stephen Saunders,
Elias W. Crane, Robert Steel,
Archer Gifford, Thomas Stuart,
James Hamilton, John V. D. Voorhees,
Huge L. Hodge, John D. Wells,
William M. Miller,

Peter O. Steddford, A. B. of Queen's College, was admitted *ad eundem*.

Samuel Baron, Esq. A. M. of Harvard University, and Eleazer S. Barrows, A. M. of Middlebury College, were admitted *ad eundem*.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Samuel Greenler, M. D. of Georgia.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Honorable WILLIAM JOHNSON, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.

QUACKERY.

It is a lamentable truth, that many people lose their lives by employing ignorant pretenders to the "healing art." The following statement of a recent occurrence in a neighboring town is given in a letter from a friend to a gentleman in this town: The unfortunate had received a slight bruise on the ship, which merely broke the skin; this was succeeded by inflamma-

tion and swelling. Four or five days after his bruise was received, the *Apollo of Pamworth* and his *Colleague* made an incision in the calf of the leg, five inches in length, and three in depth, with an expectation of finding matter! but found none! Horrid! Ten or eleven days of miserable existence, closed the scene of the unfortunate.

Dover, N. H. paper.

In Chancery of New-Jersey.

BETWEEN Ebenezer Westcott Complainant, AND Isaac Alderman and Mary his wife, and James L. Crawford, Defendants. On bill to foreclose Mortgage, 15th Sept. 1817.

UPON opening the matter this day to this Court, on behalf of James Giles, Solicitor and Counsel with the Complainants, it appearing that the object of the Complainant's bill is to foreclose the equity of redemption in certain mortgaged premises, situate in the Township of Fairfield, in the County of Cumberland, and State aforesaid, and in the said bill particularly described, and it appearing that process of Subpoena to answer hath been issued in this cause, and duly returned into this Court, but that James L. Crawford, one of the defendants in this cause hath withdrawn from the State of New-Jersey, and cannot upon due enquiry be found within the same so as to be served with the same process.—It is thereupon Ordered, That the said James L. Crawford, cause his appearance to be entered in this suit, on or before the Twentieth day of December next, or on failure thereof, that the said bill be taken *pro confesso*, and such decree be made thereon as may be equitable and just—the Complainant giving notice and making publication of this order, agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

Isaac H. Williamson,
Chancellor.

A True Copy,
WM. HYER, Clerk. Oct. 6. 1817—6w

Military Bounty Land.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
25th Sept. 1817.

NOTICE.—The lands in the Illinois Territory, appropriated for bounties for military services, having been surveyed, and the surveys received at this office, the distribution of the said lands, by lot, agreeably to law, will commence at this office on the first Monday in October next.

The surveys of military bounty lands in Missouri Territory are expected in a few months, when a similar distribution will take place, of which timely notice will be given in the newspapers. Those who wish to locate their warrants in Missouri Territory, may send them after the publication of that notice.

Every soldier of the late army who has received from the Department of War a land warrant, or a notification that it is deposited in this office, may obtain a patent by sending to this office, the warrant or notification, first writing on it, "To be located in the Illinois Territory, and the patent to be sent to the Post-Office at—"

The patents of soldiers who have notified, or shall hereafter notify the General Land Office not to deliver them to their agents heretofore appointed, will be retained, subject to their further order.

Members of Congress who have deposited (in this office) soldiers warrants or notifications, may obtain patents for them by sending the receipts which were given by the office, and instructions relative to locating the warrants.

Printers who publish the laws of the United States will give the above so many insertions as will amount to ten dollars, send a copy of the papers to this office, and a bill, receipted; the money will be sent by mail.

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Cumberland Orphans' Court,

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1817.

UPON Application of Doct. William Elmer, Administrator of Doct. Miller, deceased; Patience Bishop, and Enoch Fithian, Executors of Alexander Bishop, deceased; Ruth Miller, Administratrix of Oliver Miller, deceased; Elizabeth Taylor and Doct. Edmund Sheppard, Executors of Wm. Chard, esq. deceased; Jeremiah Ellwell and Lewis Ayars, Executors of Jacob Ellwell, deceased; Dickinson Moore and others, Executors of Wm. Moore, deceased; Rachel Parvin, Administratrix of Uriah Parvin, deceased; to limit a time within which the Creditors of said decedents shall bring in their debts, claims and demands, or be forever barred from an action against said Executors, Administratrix and Administrators.

It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That said Executors, Administratrix and Administrators give public notice to the Creditors of said decedents, to bring in their claims within one year from the date hereof, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this County, for the space of two months, and publishing the same in one of the Newspapers of this State for the like space of time, and any Creditor neglecting to exhibit his demand within the time so limited, (such public notice being given) shall be forever barred his action against said Executors, Administratrix and Administrators.

By the Court,
T. Elmer,
Clerk.
Oct. 6, 1817—2m

WRITING

OF ALL KINDS,

Done with Neatness & Accuracy,
ON THE COMMON TERMS.

BOOKS

POSTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,
&c. &c. &c.

By OLIVER K. FREEMAN.

October 6, 1817—3t

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Bridgeton,
October 1st, 1817.

A.—Daniel R. Ackley, Ezekiel Abrahams, Elisha Ayars.
B.—Aretas Burch, David Bateman, Smith Bacon, William S. Brooks 2, Enoch Boon, Ira Babbitt, William Bacon, Abijah Blue, Eliza Brown, Sarah S. Bacon, Isabella J. Bacon, Mary Burgin.
C.—Capt. Abram Cole, John Conover, David Craven.
D.—Jacob Danzinbaker, Rachel Dare.
E.—Timothy Elmer.
F.—Read Freeman.
G.—William Gentry, Isaac Garrison, Silas Glaspell, Jesse Grifly, Peter Griner, Lorany Garrison, Sarah Glaspell, Lydia Gould.
H.—Israel Hewing, John Harris, Joseph Hampton, James Headrick, Mary Hector 2, Ann B. Hall, Rebecca Harris, Nancy Hyres.
J.—Daniel Johnston, Randolph Jagers, Thomas James, Matilda Jaquet.
K.—Robert Keaden, 2.
L.—Oliver M. Lillibridge 2, Ephraim Lummis, James Lee.
M.—John Maul, Messrs. Richards & M'Keen, Benjamin Minch, Abel Marsh, Darius Miller 2, James M'Clong, John F. Miller, John More, Sheppard & More, Amos Morton, Joseph Morris, Capt. Matthias Millie 2, David Moore, Francis M'Kay, 2.
O.—Hannah Oceller, Kellock Oliver.
P.—Holmes Parvin, Daniel Parvin, Samuel Parker, Mr. Porch.
R.—John Reeves, Nathaniel Reeves, Richard Ross.
S.—Peter Steelman, Sarah Seeley, Mary Snell, Daniel Souders 2, William Spence, Jacob Shull 2 Samuel Seeley, John Sayre, Walter Sneathen John Salkeld, Isaac Statham, Cato Steward, Elizabeth Souland, Ann Stiner.
T.—Albert G. Thorp, Charles Thomas, Samuel Tomlinson, Andrew I. F. Tombs, Joseph Thompson 2, Moses Tullis, Messrs. Bacon & Tomlinson, Isaac Trump.
W.—James O. Windol, John Walker, John M. Walters, Jacob Ware 2, Thomas Ware, Isaac Wynn, Joseph Webster, Elizabeth Westcott.
Y.—Frederick Youngs.

Curtis Ogden, P. M.

Bridgeton, October 6, 1817.

NOTICE.

The Accounts of

Dr. Wm. Elmer, Ex'r of Dr. Samuel } deceased.
M. Shute,
James Giles, esq. do. Enoch and G. Burgin, do.
Major Wm. Potter, Adm'r of Dr. Benj. } do.
Chamneys,
Wm. Davis, do. James Simpson, do.
The same, do. John Lake, do.
Jerem. Stratton, sur. do. Cornelius Shaw, do.
Jona. Garton, jun. do. Hannah Dayton, do.
Wm. Erixson, do. Robert Peters, do.
Martha Reeves, do. John Reeves, do.

Will be severally reported to the Orphans' Court, to be held at Bridgeton, on Monday the 24th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at which time and place, any person or persons interested in the settlement of said estates or either of them, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why said accounts should not be severally allowed and confirmed.

T. Elmer,

Oct. 6, 1817—2m

Surrogate.

Cumberland Orphans' Court,

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1817.

RUTH MILLER, Administratrix of Oliver Miller, deceased; Deborah Lore and Ichabod Lore, Administrators of Ephraim Lore, deceased; Jacob Clark jun. Administrator of Jacob Clark, deceased; Mary Wallin, Administratrix of John Wallin, deceased; Ann Bacon, Administratrix of Daniel Bacon, deceased, and James Batten, Administrator of Philip Campbell, deceased; having severally exhibited to this Court duly attested a just and true account of the personal Estates of said decedents and also an account of the debts and credits so far as they can be discovered by which it appears that the personal estates of said decedents are insufficient to pay said debts.

Therefore on application of said Administratrix and Administrators, setting forth that said decedents died severally, seized of lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estates, in the County of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises.

It is therefore Ordered, That all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estates of said decedents, do appear before the Judges of this Court, on the First day of November Term next, to shew cause, if they have, why so much of the real estates of said decedents, should not be sold as will be sufficient to satisfy the debts and expences aforesaid.

By the Court,

T. Elmer,

Oct. 6, 1817—2m

Clerk.

SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED,
By JOHN GARDINER,

Chief Clerk in the General Land Office,

A MAP,

OF THE

BOUNTY LANDS

IN THE

ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

(Price One Dollar.)

The above Map will exhibit to each Soldier of the late Army the situation of the farm which falls to his lot, its proximity to the rivers Mississippi and Illinois, will describe the soil, timber, waters, &c. (agreeably to the field notes of the surveyors) of his farm, and enable the soldiers to appreciate the value of their country's reward for their services.

Printers of the Laws of the United States who give publicity to the above, shall be furnished with two maps.

JOHN GARDINER:

Washington, 25th Sept. 1817.

Bridgeton Prices Current,

(CORRECTED WEEKLY)

September 29, 1817.

ARTICLES	Per	From	Per	From
	lb	cts	lb	cts
Butter,	do	20	do	25
Candles, dipt.	do	18	do	25
mould,	do	25		
Cheese,	do	10	do	12
Chocolate,	do	25		
Cotton,	do	37		
Coffee,	do	20		28
Cider, best,	dbl	2 50		
FISH, Shad,	do	9 00	do	12 00
Mackarel,	do	9 00		
Flax,	lb	15		
Flaxseed,	bush	1 00	do	1 25
FLOUR, Wheat, super.	cwt	5 50	do	6 00
Rye,	do	3 75	do	4 00
GRAIN, Wheat,	bush	1 70	do	1 75
Rye,	do	90	do	1 00
Indian Corn,	do	1 00		
Oats,	do	37	do	40
Hams,	lb	18	do	20
Hog's Lard,	do	20	do	22
Madder,	do	37		
Molasses, West India,	gal	62		
Sugar-House,	do	1 00		
Onions,	bush	50	do	75
Pork,	lb	15	do	18
Potatoes,	bush	31	do	37
Rice,	lb	8		
Salt, fine and coarse,	bush	90	do	1 00
Sugars,	lb	12	do	15
SPIRITS, Jamaica best,	gal	1 25	do	1 50
Common (Spirits),	do	1 00		
Gin, Holland,	do	1 50		
Common,	do	1 00	do	1 25
Brandy, Cognac,	do	2 25		
Common,	do	1 25	do	1 50
Peach,	do	1 50		
Whiskey, Apple,	do	87	do	1 00
Rye,	do	75		
WINES, Lisbon,	do	1 30		
Port,	do	2 50		
Madeira,	do	4 00		
Wool,	lb	31		
WOOD, Oak,	cord	4 00	do	4 75
Hickory,	do	6	do	7 00

Sheriff's Sale.

By Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Chancery of the State of New-Jersey, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on FRIDAY, the 12th Day of December next,

BETWEEN the hours of Twelve and Five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, in the County of Cumberland, a certain piece of LAND situate in the Township of Millville, in the County of Cumberland aforesaid; bounded as follows:—BEGINNING at a stone by the west side of Petticoat Branch, in the line of the east side of William Rawson's survey, three chains and twenty three links from the north east corner of said survey, and running thence north eighty six degrees and an half, east fifty four chains and ninety seven links to a post, thence south twenty one degrees west four chains and sixty seven links to a pine, thence south forty two degrees west eight chains and fifty four links to a stake, thence south eighty six degrees and an half, west fifty five chains and thirty links to Rawson's line aforesaid, thence therewith north thirty six degrees east to the beginning, containing fifty six Acres, one rod and thirty two perches of Land. Seized as the property of William Lee and Ann his wife, and Jeremiah Stratton defendants; and taken in execution at the suit of James B. Caldwell, Marmaduke Wood, and Natlan Cooper complainants, and to be sold by

Dan Simkins,

October 6, 1817—sts

Sheriff.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Cumberland, and they have appointed the 10th day of November next, at the Court House in Bridgeton, at 2 o'clock, P. M. to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

Flag Bacon,
David Bacon,
Joshua Garrison,
Mark Murry.

Cumberland Jail, Oct. 6, 1817—3w

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 Curl, and Israel Stratton, and taken in execution at the suit of Charles Ellis, 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.

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 Barnett,
- Matthias Sickler.

Gloucester Prison, Sept. 8, 1817.—4t

Carters Wanted.

ONE THOUSAND Cords of WOOD to Cart, for which a generous price will be given, by
Joshua Brick.
Port-Elizabeth, July 21st, 1817.—tf

**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. 1616.
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 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

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

**BLANKS
FOR SALE**

At the Office of the Whig.

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,
- 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.

**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,

F RIDGETOWN, 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
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.

ALSO,
Lee's (New-London) Anti-Bilious Pills.
Turlington's Balsam.
Godfrey's Cordial.
Bateman's Drops.
Anderson's Pills.
Hooper's do.
Essence of Peppermint.
Haarlem and British Oil.
Well's Patent Compressed Blacking.
Blacking Cakes.
Walkden's best British INK POWDER, &c.
June 30, 1817—1f

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 deprivations 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—tOc1

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. 6, 1817—3t

**LANDS AND MILLS
FOR SALE.**



THE Subscriber offers at private sale, this LANDS and MILLS, situate 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, 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 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 Kimsey, Port-Elizabeth, and at Hughes's Inn, Cape May.

Joseph E. Garwood,

David Irelan.

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

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 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,	\$1 00
Do. in the dirt	50
Three quarter blooded, well washed	75
Do. in the dirt	40
Half blooded, well washed	50
Common do.	40

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

Elmer & Bateman.

Sept. 15, 1817—3t

6 Cents Reward.

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

Henry Whitaker.

Sept. 15th, 1817—3t