

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.

[From a late English Paper.]

A fragment found in a Skeleton Case. BEHOLD this ruin! 'twas a skull once of ethereal spirit full! This narrow cell was life's retreat; This space was Thought's mysterious seat! What beautiful pictures fill'd this spot! What dreams of pleasure long forgot! No Love, nor Joy, nor Hope, nor Fear, Has left one trace on record here!

Beneath this mould'ring canopy Once shone the bright and busy eye: But start not at the dismal void: If social love that eye employ'd— If with no lawless fire it gleam'd, But through the dew of kindness beam'd— That eye shall be forever bright: When stars and suns have lost their light!

Here, in this silent cavern, hung The ready, swift, and tuneful tongue: Of falsehood's honey it disdain'd; And, where it could not praise, was chain'd; To hold in Virtue's cause it spoke, The gentle Concord never broke— That tuneful tongue shall plead for thee, When death unveils eternity!

Say, did these fingers delve the mine, Or with envied rubies shine! To hew the rock, or wear the gem, Can nothing now avail to them: But if the page of truth they sought, Or comfort to the mourner brought, These hands a richer meed shall claim Than all that waits on wealth or fame!

It avails it whether bare or shod These feet, the path of duty trod? From the bowers of Joy they fled To soothe Affliction's humble bed: To Grandeur's guilty bribe they spurn'd, And home to Virtue's lap return'd— These feet with angel's wings shall vie, And tread the palace of the sky!

All the World's a Barber Shop.

Our nation's rightly "kittled up," Not one a doubt cau harbor, That all the world's a barber's shop, And every man a barber.

The farmer he's a barber, friend, And ready in a trice, sir, To lather with a recommend, And shave us a' with a price, sir.

Mechanics they are barbers all, Nor lackeys at the play, sir, They lather when for work they call, And shave us with the pay, sir.

The Doctor he's a barber too, He lathers with a pill, sir, And many applicants or few, He shaves them with a bill, sir.

The merchant he's a barber too, And who that him surpasses, He lathers with fine calico, And shaves the beardless lassies.

Our congress members lately have Assum'd the barber's station, And without lather tried to shave, With double compensation.

But of all the suds-bedaubing host, With razors whet the keenest, The lawyer lathers folks the most, And shaves mankind the cleanest.

EPIGRAM.

Do you, said Panny, 't' other day, Earnest love me as you say, 'T are those tender words applied Like to fifty girls beside?

Dear, cruel girl, cried I forbear, For by those eyes—those lips—I swear— He stopp'd me as the oath I took, And cried "You've sworn—now kiss the book."

FEELING AND FORTUNE.

The man blessed with a feeling heart, yet deprived of a firm mind, like the precious, but pliant, full-cared corn, bends at every pressure, is the sport of every breath: the callous hearted man, whatever be his mental endowments, resembles the colossal marble column; we admire its strength and shape; but from its cold touch and shelterless capital we turn to the leafy bowyer, and to the warm cottage. He alone is perfect in his nature, whose energies of mind are tempered by the softer feelings; he then receives uncorrupted the sun's happy sperrity; and though often exposed to its never-borne down by the blasts of adverse fortune, he bears about him for himself, and for others, every flower that sweetens the path of life—every fruit that invigorates him with cheerfulness.

[FROM THE LYNCHBURG PRESS.]

MODESTY.

Modesty is the fairest ornament of human nature. The young man who possesses it, carries with him a strong recommendation, addressed to the understanding and feelings of mankind; and the virgin who enjoys this virtue is covered with beams of light, more pleasing than the rays of beauty. Confidence and humility, sweetly uniting in the heart of man, give existence to this prepossessing grace. The modest man is not wise in his own conceit; nor foolish in despising the decisions of his own judgment. He pays respect to the opinions of others, but does not neglect the use of his own reason. The modest woman is not proud of her beauty, and captivates with her excellencies; nor does she vainly endeavour to add to her charms by the trappings of gaudy apparel.

The language of the modest man gives lustre to his ideas; the diffidence of his lips covers his errors. He searches after truth, and uses the powers which God had given him to the acquisition of knowledge. But yet he puts not absolute confidence in his own wisdom. He considers well the counsel of the aged and is benefitted in the instructions of the wise.

The woman who is truly modest, turns away her ears from her own praise; her heart revolts at it—she knows she is a fallen being—and that imperfections belong to her character. Besides she is sensible that flattery is the bane of her sex—it lures to certain ruin.

Modesty is a source of safety and pleasure to its possessor; and while its prepossessing appearance secures the attention of beholders, it diffuses pleasure around, and gives the precepts of instruction, enforced by example, and made lovely by that happiness which results from obedience to them. It is happy to dwell in its presence; but it is much more happy to possess its virtue, and enjoy its influence upon our hearts and lives. Few possess this grace in perfection. They who do, have in possession a treasure, and will inherit the earth.

ENGLISH.

Though the following story may be a little in the style of caricature, we can assert that as a description of the uncouth gibberish sometimes spoken in England, it is scarcely an exaggeration, and indeed is sufficiently chaste as a story, illustrative of a truth little less strange.

A member of the Quorum in Cumberland, who was the very mouth-piece of eloquence in his own country, when he went up to London, inquired at a shoemaker's shop in Cranbourn Alley, if he could meet with a pair of small shoes for his little girl in the country, with pink heels, pointed toes, and crop straps for clasps, which he expressed in the following provincial dialect:

I pray ye noo, han yee gaiten any neatly, feetly, shoen, poainted toen, pink'd at heel and cropped stroops for clapses?

Sir, answered the shopkeeper, what's that you say?

Why I pray ye noo, [repeats as before.]

The family who speaks French, said the shoemaker, lives at the next door.

A maniac, in the Pennsylvania Hospital, lately made the following observations:—We that are confined here are only called mad, because our madness does not happen to agree with that of the rest of the world. Every body thinks his neighbor mad, if his pursuits happen to be opposite to his own. His neighbours think the same of him. But then their two kinds of madness do not interfere with each other. Now and then there comes an eccentric man who thinks them all mad; him they catch and lock up. That's my case.

ANECDOTE.

A counsel at the Old Bailey, in cross examining a witness, asked him among other questions, where he was on a particular day? To which he replied, 'he was in company with two friends'—Friends, exclaimed the counsel, 'two thieves I suppose you mean?' 'They may be so,' replied the witness, 'for they are both lawyers.'

Original Anecdote.—Some years since a young woman of humble fortune and respectable character in this city, received the addresses of a young Blacksmith, but in the course of the courtship, this descendant of Vulcan, fired by the lures of another fair one, became cool in his attention to his former flame, and eventually discontinued his visits altogether. In the mean time the deserted beauty, without the knowledge of her friends, had become a votary at the shrine of fortune, or in other words had purchased a Lottery

Ticket, which not long afterwards came out a Prize of ten thousand dollars. The news spread far and wide, and was not long getting to the ears of the Blacksmith, who, immediately resmitten by the collateral recommendation of the lady's ten thousand dollars, determined to renew his suit, but very soon discovered that his visits were less welcome than formerly, and on hitting something about reconciliation, the lady frankly informed him that time had wrought some change in her opinion of things, that the affair was now at an end through his own indifference, and closed with advising him in future to strike while the iron was hot.

[N. Y. Rep. Chron.]

A Village Patriot.—The foot way from Hamptonwick through Bushy Park, (a Royal demesne) to Kingston upon Thames had been for many years shut up from the public. An honest shoemaker, Timothy Bennett, of the former place, "unwilling (it was his favorite expression) to leave the world worse than he found it," consulted an Attorney upon the practicability of recovering the road to the public good, and probable expense of a legal process for that purpose. "I do not mean to cobbler the job," said Timothy, for I have seven hundred pounds, and I should be willing to give up the awl, that folks might not keep the upper leather wrongfully. The lawyer informed him that no such sum would be necessary to try the right; then said the worthy shoemaker, "as sure as soles are soles, I'll stick to them to the last;" and lord Halifax, the then Ranger of Bushy Park, was immediately served with the regular notice of action; upon which his lordship sent for Timothy, and on his entering the Lodge, his lordship said with some warmth, "and who are you that has the assurance to meddle in this affair?"—"My name my lord, is Timothy Bennett, shoemaker of Hamptonwick. I remember a't please your lordship, to have seen, when I was a young man, sitting at work, the people cheerfully pass by my shop to Kingston market; but now my lord they are forced to go round about, through a hot sandy road, ready to faint beneath their burthens; and I am unwilling to leave the world worse than I found it. This, my lord, I humbly represent is the reason why I have taken this work in hand."—"Begone," replied his lordship, "you are an impertinent fellow." However, upon mature reflection, his lordship convinced of the equity of the claim, began to compute the shame of a defeat by a shoemaker, desisted from his opposition, notwithstanding the opinion of the crown lawyers, and re-opened the road, which is enjoyed by the public without molestation to this day. Honest Timothy died about two years after, in the 77th year of his age, and was followed to the grave by all the populace of his little village.—[Lond. pap.]

London, July 10.

A singular instance of Credulity or Superstition.—A few days ago a party of the gipsy tribe had been noticed strolling about the neighborhood of Dunfries. Monday se'night one of the male part of the association went into a most respectable gentleman's house, professing to mend bellows, umbrellas, &c. Having no work of the kind, the gude wife of the house did not allow him to go away without her blessing. Towards evening a female of the same tribe came to the same house soliciting, and her request was granted: the stranger looking stedfastly in the face of the mistress of the house, told her there was something which troubled her mind very much, and that as she had the supernatural gift of divination, if she would disclose the cause of her trouble to her, she would undertake to bring the affair to light. The suspicious woman consented—and told her that, about ten days before that period, there was a great quantify of silver plate stolen from the house, and as her husband was absent she dreaded his return. Never mind said the pretended sorceress, if you give me such articles as I shall require, and promise profound secrecy, I will bring the person into your presence, who stole the plate. With the fond expectation of recovering the lost articles, the good woman promised to fulfil every thing she wanted. The gipsy then requested that the lady would give her four guinea notes, four guineas in gold, two gold rings, and any article of her own wearing apparel—which were immediately produced. The gipsy first laid down one of the notes,

then a guinea note above it, and so alternately with the other four, which she carefully folded up, and laid one of the rings on the top. The lady then produced one of her best gowns, which being too bulky for the small box in which the notes &c. were to be inclosed, it was refused, and a silk shawl substituted in its place. After the different articles were ceremoniously secured in the box, the lady was desired to bring a spade along with her, as the box must be sunk in the earth in a place directly opposite her bed room window, which was accordingly done—and the lady was to look through the second gold ring (left in her possession for that purpose) exactly at twelve o'clock, and she would see the person who stole her silver! They then parted: all was anxiety on the part of the lady—twelve o'clock came, the ring was applied to: and at length one o'clock vibrated from the neighbouring spire, being the end of the mystical hour! The ring, which during that period, had often been resorted to, was laid aside, and the lady chagrined with disappointment, went courageously to the spot herself. She found the nest, but the birds had flown!

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

Franklin Music Warehouse, Boston.

This is an establishment, of which, as Americans and Bostonians, we are proud. The building, which is very lofty and spacious, and devoted entirely to the objects of the institution, is erected on the very spot where our illustrious Franklin, the great patron of the arts and sciences, first drew breath. From this circumstance it takes its name. The enterprising individuals engaged in this business, have vested a capital to the amount of \$50,000. The workmen are all native born Americans, of perfectly regular habits, and the greater part of them with families. The pursuit in which they are engaged, is the manufacture of musical instruments of every description—from the sonorous and full-toned organ, to the flute and flageolet.

We understand they have attained so great a degree of excellence in their profession, that no imported instruments are any way superior to those of their manufacture; and so strong is their desire to effect something honorable to the American name in connection with the arts, that they do not admit the slightest assistance from any foreigner whatever. They have lately furnished a church in Charleston, S. C. and another in Providence, with large and superb organs; which, we understand, give perfect satisfaction. One of the societies of Boston and another of New-York, are now negotiating with them for two more. Our southern friends, we believe would find it for their interest to send their orders to this establishment instead of Europe; and those editors friendly to the encouragement of the arts on this side the Atlantic, would aid the laudable objects they have in view by informing their readers of the existence of this establishment.

Obituary.—The editor of the Richmond Enquirer says, "It is with much concern we learn from a passenger from the South, that the gallant TAGARRON ROSE, late Colonel of the U. S. Army, and recently a Colonel in the Patriot Army under General McGregor, breathed his last at Wilmington, N. C. on Wednesday week. He reached that harbour in a vessel from Amelia Island, in company with the gallant friend who shared the toils of the expedition. He had symptoms of the bilious fever when he embarked, which proved too violent for his naturally strong constitution.

Much of the success which attended the expedition was owing to Posey's exertions; his generous and gallant soul would have been proud to have led the banners of liberty into an enslaved land; but when he found that the means were insufficient for any great purpose; that a bold military expedition was about to degenerate into a privateering system; he and his Virginia friend threw up their commissions, and bade adieu to Amelia Island. He has now sunk into the grave, where neither the voice of liberty or glory can reach him; but over its silent sod, is poured the sigh of every man who sets a value upon gallantry, generosity, and noble daring.

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.—67

Natural History.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Mitchell, dated New-York, Sept. 21, to a gentleman in Washington.

"Yesterday general David Humphreys favored me with a visit, and read to me his memoir of the great animal which has lately appeared in the ocean near the coast of Massachusetts. He has been there, and has collected the evidence with great care: I think it certain that a huge Marine Serpent has presented himself to view, and that the inhabitants made all the exertions that skill and intrepidity could devise to overcome him. The testimony registered by this learned gentleman countenances the belief that there may have been three individuals of the species near Gloucester and Cape Ann at the same time. But, if they should all escape, science may rejoice that every fact and circumstance of any moment is distinctly stated, and will be faithfully recorded. As much as could be gathered concerning the appearance, magnitude, form, color, habits, manners and peculiarities of this extraordinary visitor, has been perspicuously written by the General, whose narrative will be an instructive document both for our contemporaries and successors. After we had condoled on the loss that Zoology had sustained by the creature's escape, I requested my friend and the other persons present to examine a Sea Serpent belonging to my collection. It is a real *Laticauda*, or flat-tailed Snake of the sea; and was brought from Guadalupe. Specimens of this sort are not to my knowledge, very frequent in our museums. I will, therefore give you a description of this, which is probably the *Platusea bandes of Duudin*, and the *Laticauda scutata of Laurenti*. It lives in the waters of the sea, like the other kinds called *Hydrophis* and *Pelamides*. The length is rather less than eighteen inches. The figure is delicate and well proportioned, the colour black and whitish, in alternate zones or bands. Of these the whitish may be considered as the ground or proper complexion, and the black as the variegation. The dark circles or rings are thirty-two in number, and about one fourth of an inch broad; the white zones if such they may be called, amount to thirty-three and are rather wider. There is a black stripe on each side of the lower jaw, which communicates with the second band around the neck. The back, head and neck are scaly, and the belly shielded. The scales cover the head, neck and throat, as far as the posterior edge of the second black band. The shields on the belly are single, and their number is two hundred and forty; those on the tail are double, and amount to fifty pair. The tail is flat, like the blade of an oar; and an artist who should fashion one after this model, would work to the best advantage. It differs from that of the eel, and most other fish, in being destitute of fins and rays. It is three-furrowed (*tri-sulcata*) on both sides and rounded at the extremity. The head is smooth though scaly—the scales larger than those on the body. The mouth has no fangs, nor many teeth of any kind; the animal is, therefore, not venomous.

The tail is admirably adapted to scull the body along, which is the more necessary for a water-serpent that has no fins. I gave General Humphreys a further confirmation of the existence of Oceanic Serpents, by exhibiting the vertebrae and teeth of one, dug out of a hill near Murreborough, from the bank of the Meherrin river in North Carolina, in 1816. A single joint of the back bone weighs twelve pounds and a half, and the two teeth one pound each. The teeth are triangular, having a base of 4 1/4 inches, and sides of six inches. These enormous relics are parts of a skeleton at least forty feet long, naturally buried in a gravelly stratum, abounding with the shells of clams and scallops, sixty miles from the ocean, at Currituck, and disinterred by digging away the ground for the construction of a mill. Capt. Neville, from whom I received them, described to me the curious spectacle of the soil overspread with such huge remains of an animal perhaps like the one now alive and sporting in his element, and exciting the admiration of our fellow citizens. We are in an age of successful enquiry, and I hope this communication will aid your researches."

Extract of a letter from Paris to a gentleman in New-York.

"Since the accession of a Bourbon to the throne of Spain, the branches of this family have not been so firmly united. The ships of France and Spain have been put on a state of equality as to duties in the harbor of both nations, and the family compact has been renewed, similar in every respect to what it was previous in the year 1789. You know my source of intelligence, and therefore will believe me when I assure you that this government (I mean the princess and princesses) has

pledged itself to aid Spain by every means in its power, in subjugating South America and reducing the patriots under the yoke of the mother country—an event that would in its completion jeopardize the United States, and perhaps render another war necessary, in order to preserve their political existence. The present state of this country puts military aid out of the question; hence, instructions have been sent to ——— to unite with ——— in his endeavors to effect by bribery what they despair of doing in any other manner. They have been most particularly directed to watch the movements of the French officers towards the Floridas—and you may rely on it that considerable funds are at the disposal of those two worthies for the purpose of influencing public opinion through the medium of the press! Recollect that Louis XIV. had pensioners in the English parliament, and you know that what happened once may happen again. Attend closely to the proceedings of the next session of congress, and never forget that the family compact has been renewed."

The Fisheries.

FROM A HALIFAX PAPER OF THE 6TH.

DECREE pronounced by the Hon. Michael Wallace, judge of the vice admiralty court, on Friday, the 29th ult. in the case of American fishing vessels, seized and detained by his majesty's ships of war, in the harbors, and on the coasts of Nova-Scotia.

"This case is of great national importance. Under that impression, it has had as much consideration on my part as my humble talents are capable of giving.

I entirely accede to the principle laid down by the advocate general, that the American government, when it commenced hostilities against Great-Britain, cut the cord on which their treaty of 1783, with our government, hung, and thereby dissolved every condition, obligation, and privilege it contained.—But as American subjects have long enjoyed under that treaty, the privilege of fishing on our coast; and there being no specific notification from our government that I know of since the treaty of Ghent published on the subject for me to have recourse; I cannot adopt so serious a measure as the condemnation of the property of individuals, who seem generally ignorant of the intentions of our government with respect to the prohibition. Besides, it does not appear to the court that any of them were found in the act of catching fish or trading with the inhabitants in any of our bays or harbors, but merely seeking shelter from the weather, or a little fresh water; which under existing circumstances I cannot view in the light of an infringement of our rights.

Independent of this consideration, were I inclined to enforce the principle of national law against the claimants in this case, I should be at a loss what penalty to pronounce upon the aggressors.

In other cases in which foreigners are seized for unlawful traffic, there are positive Acts of Parliament inflicting a forfeiture of the property and other penalties for the offence.

It is a matter of course in this instance, that these vessels are to be condemned and forfeited to his Majesty? I cannot think so.

I have no law to guide me in my judgment, no proclamation or orders in council, no instructions of any kind, by which I can measure the punishment to be inflicted for this infringement of our colonial rights.

It is totally a new question, and one that I conceive to be involved in much doubt and difficulty, in consequence of the silence of the treaty of Ghent on this very important subject.

I am not ignorant that negotiations have been carried on respecting the fishery in question, between our government and that of America: Those negotiations were broken off in January last, 'tis true; but it is equally true that they have been renewed, and are still pending.

Under which circumstances, therefore, I do not consider myself justified in condemning this property to His Majesty; but shall decree the vessels and property belonging to them, be restored to the claimants, on paying costs: from which decree, if the seizers are dissatisfied, they are at liberty to appeal to a superior court, where it is probable the subject has been under the discussion of abler minds, and where the intentions of our government with respect to it, can be fully ascertained.

SENTIMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The answer of the President of the United States to the address from the citizens of Pittsburg, contains the following patriotic sentiments:

"Devoted to the principles of our free republican constitution; incapable of discriminating between the rights and interests of the eastern and western sections

of our union; and having no friendships to serve, or resentments to gratify, at the expense of the public welfare, I shall steadily pursue these objects, by such a course of impartial and upright policy, as shall appear, according to my best judgment on these principles, I shall always calculate with confidence on the support of my fellow citizens in such measures as may be found conducive to the public welfare."

In the President's answer to the corporation of Detroit, he thus remarks:

"I partake with you the most heartfelt satisfaction at the present general prosperity of our country, and concur in sentiment respecting the causes to which it may be justly ascribed. By the termination of party divisions, and the union of all our citizens in the support of our republican government and institutions, of which I entertain, as I trust, a well-founded hope, I anticipate a long continuance of all the blessings we now enjoy."

Boston, October 7.

A French paper mentions that the American ship *Mary* which arrived at the port of Havre in May last from China, having been a year in the Pacific Ocean touched at the Marquesas Islands. A number of persons having come on board the ship while at one of these Islands, the crew thought they might safely go on shore unarmed; but these insular Anthropophagi immediately killed two of them and ate them. The captain in consequence retained three of the islanders, and they were still on board the ship on her arrival in France, having on his passage become good sailors. Although they had been humanely treated they were constantly afraid that the captain intended to eat them. One of them pretended that he was one of the Princes of the country. The bodies of all of them were tattooed.

Danish Navy.—By a gentleman recently from Copenhagen, we learn, that the following is all the Danish navy now consists of, with the exception of some light vessels in the West Indies, and a few gun vessels:

Phœnix,	64 guns
Princess Charlotte,	64
A new 74 ready to launch,	74
3 new frigates of	36 each
3 brigs of	14 to 18 each
One 74 and one 64, whose keels had just been laid.	

It was evident to our informant that the government were making very considerable efforts to re-establish their naval armament upon the footing that it was before it fell into the hands of the British. The 74's are building upon a new construction, being almost pink stern, so that they can fight their quarter guns at an angle of 30 degrees with their keels.

The Spanish prize ship.—The Attorney of the United States for the Massachusetts District, has returned from Portland to Boston, after securing, for adjudication, Spanish property to the amount of nearly 50,000 dollars.

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 ———"

Signed,
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.
Sept. 26—

ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an attachment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cumberland, State of New Jersey, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of David Moore, an absconding debtor, at the suit of Oliver Loper, in a plea of debt, for two hundred dollars, returnable to September Term, 1817—that the same was returned by the Sheriff of said County. Attached as per inventory annexed.—Now therefore, unless the defendant shall appear, give special bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the plaintiff, judgment will be entered, and the estate attached will be sold.

E. BEN SEELEY, Clk.

EDWARD P. SNEY, Att'y.
Oct. 13, 1817—2m

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, OCTOBER 13, 1817.

NEW-JERSEY ELECTION.

The election for Counsellors, Members of Assembly, Sheriffs and Coroners, in this State, will commence to-morrow, and terminate on Wednesday. At a meeting of Delegates from the several townships in this county, held on the 4th instant, the following Ticket for General Assembly was selected, and recommended to the republican electors for support. Under existing circumstances, we believe it was deemed anti-republican to make a selection from the nominations for Council, Sheriff, &c.

For Assembly.

EBENEZER ELMER,

JOHN S. WOOD,

JOHN SIBLEY.

SUMMARY.

Pennsylvania.—The election in this state will take place to-morrow. From the result of the election for Inspectors in the several counties heard from, we entertain but little doubt of the success of Mr. Findlay. The heterogeneous mass which compose the party favourable to the election of Mr. Heister, is, in itself, an argument against his probable success.

It is stated, in some of the papers, that Mr. Pinkney, our Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg, finding the climate of Russia unfavourable to his health, has determined to return to the United States.

Earthquake.—On the 5th inst. a severe shock of an earthquake was felt in Boston which lasted a little more than half an minute. It happened during divine service in most of the churches in the city, and in one of them the shock was felt so sensibly, that the preacher was interrupted, and the congregation almost with one accord rose from their seats.—The shock was severely felt in the neighbouring towns, particularly at Cambridgeport, where the meeting-house was shook in so tremulous a manner, as to cause an immediate desertion of the whole congregation.

The late gale.—The gale on Tuesday last was severely felt at New-York. Several vessels were upset, and a number of lives lost.

The Yellow Fever.—The bill of mortality in Charleston, for the week ending September 27, is Seventy-one, forty three of whom died of yellow fever. The whole number who have fallen victims to this disease, is estimated at about 210.

Sporting Intelligence.—A mare belonging to William Jackson of New-York, trotted last week on the Jamaica turnpike, twenty miles in seventy-five minutes and a half, having been started on a wager of 1000 dollars, to perform the distance in 80 minutes.

The Mercantile Advertiser of the 7th instant states, that Messrs Prevost and Brackenridge, sailed from that place on Saturday, in the U. S. Sloop of war Ontario, for Chili, with a view of making such arrangements with the new government, as the interests of the U. States may require.

Cleopatra's Barge.—This vessel has arrived at Salem, after visiting the following places, viz. Flores, Fayal, St. Michaels and Madeira, in the North Atlantic Ocean; thence to Tangiers, Gibraltar, Algesiras, Malaga, Carthage, Port Mahon, in the island of Minorca; Barcelona, Marseilles, Toulon, Genoa, Leghorn, Port Ferio, Port Rio, Port Longon, in the island of Elba, and Civita Vecchia. On leaving Civita Vecchia, passed through the Straits of Boniface, between Corsica and Sardinia.

Emigration.—The brig Texel, Thaxter, at Boston from Amsterdam left ship Francois, Prior, for Philadelphia with 450 passengers; Dutch ship April, and another ship, both for Philadelphia with from 1,000 to 12,000 nearly ready.

Young Sea Serpent.—A young Serpent has been caught on the shore near Gloucester harbour, measuring nearly four feet in length, and about three inches in circumference, with 22 distinct bunches on his back. He has been preserved in spirits, and furnishes the most ample confirmation of the existence of the sea-serpent. It is unquestionably one of the young of the huge serpent who has been so often seen in that neighbourhood. The characteristic marks of the old serpent has been confirmed in this young one, which is presumed to be conclusive evidence of their connection.—[It is shrewdly suspected by some one, no matter who, that this Serpent is nothing more nor less than the *dead*. If so, it is certainly cause of gratulation that one of his young ones has been caught, and thus deprived of his sting. What pity 'tis that some of those *dead* that prowl about the land, could not also be caged. If a small premium were offered, *dead* catching on land, would be found a profitable business.—Fred.]

Lieut. Col. Wharton, of the Marine Corps, has been honorably acquitted by a Court Martial of the charges preferred against him by Major Henson.

Manmoth Oxen.—Last week, (says a Massachusetts paper of the 1st inst.) the celebrated oxen bred and owned by Col. Chapin of Springfield

was sold for \$1,000. One of these cattle is to exceed the famous bullock in England, to surpass the Bissel ox, and every thing of the kind heretofore produced in this country.

Population of Alexandria.—By the census of Alexandria for the year 1817, it appears there

White population.....Females,	2860
Males,	2653
Total,	5513
Black population.....Females	1502
Males,	1144
Grand Total,	8159

Treaty of Ghent.—The English and American Commissioners who are to decide, and the agents of the two governments who conduct the controversy relative to the Islands in Passamaquoddy, under the 4th article of the Treaty of Ghent, are now in session in Boston. The business of the commission is said to be in a more advanced state than the others under the same treaty, each requiring more actual survey, could not possibly be in the same state of forwardness. At a previous meeting in Boston on this business, the commissioners examined the evidence of the agents, heard the arguments of the agent of each government, in support of their respective claims. During the interval, a replication was prepared by the respective agents, and heard by the Commissioners at their present meeting—such replications occupied several days. The agents made great efforts in support of their positions. After the arguments the Commissioners sat with closed doors, and it is presumed nothing further will transpire until it comes through the government of one or the other nations.

The question in dispute involves a jurisdiction over 3 or 4,000 inhabitants, an extent of country sufficient for the formation of five or six townships, a right of convenient navigation to the River St. Croix, which is of importance to the towns on that stream, as it embraces many good harbours and places for drying fish, which are indispensable for the prosecution of business in that quarter, in the event of American vessels being excluded from the shores of Nova Scotia.

African Colony.—In a late U. States Gazette, is a curious article on the subject of the contemplated scheme of colonizing the blacks. An estimate of the time and expense is made, by which it appears sixty eight years would be required, and an expense of 979,030,000 Dollars! The calculation is to send 15,000 out of the U. States yearly. If no other obstacle opposed it, this estimate of itself shows the plan to be futile. The blacks are here—and we must make our minds to keep them. We had better set about ameliorating their condition at home.

The Seminoles.—Gen. Gaines, who has been ordered by Gen. Jackson to demand the delivery of certain murderers of the Seminoles—having some reason to believe that they may refuse to give them up, has arranged a concentration of his troops at Fort Scott, and requested of the Governor of Georgia a battalion of riflemen and another of light or mounted infantry, ready to assist him, if they should be wanted—to assemble at Fort Hawkins.

Rapid carriage.—600,000 dollars were shipped in the steam boat at Norfolk, for Baltimore, on Monday last, the 22d inst. On Thursday last, Captain Willdin of the Union steam boat line, arrived at Philadelphia, with 450,000 dollars of the above sum, which was immediately transferred to another steam boat of the Union Line, and arrived at New York yesterday. Thus from 12 to 16 3/4 tons of silver were transported 470 miles in four days and a half.

FOREIGN.—Several vessels have arrived at New York, within a week, from England; but they furnish no news of any importance.

The harvest had commenced, and every appearance of a good crop.

Mr. Incedon, the celebrated English singer, embarked at Liverpool on the 20th of August, for New York.

It was reported at Vienna, that the courts of St. Petersburg and Madrid had signed a treaty of alliance on the 7th of May, by virtue of which Russia is to furnish Spain with a squadron of 5 ships of the line, 4 frigates, and 16,000 troops, in order to reduce to submission the revolted colonies of South America. Spain in turn cedes to Russia the Islands of Minorca and the two Californias.

A London paper of August 14, contains the following paragraph:

"Whether the courts of Madrid and Petersburg are carrying on any negotiations which have for their object the gratuitous or purchased aid of the latter, to assist in subjugating the American Insurgents is, as an abstract question, a matter of little moment to England. It will be time enough to feel alarm, when we know there is danger, and the danger cannot be understood, till it takes a form and character which may be defined. To fret our energies away in teasing interference upon every rumour which floats along the tide of each day's speculation, would be a stronger indication of our vanity than of our wisdom."

Mr. Sadler, it is said, is about to make another ascent in his balloon, from Dublin, accom-

panied by a young lady of the name of Thompson, and a Mr. Livingston.

Letters received from Naples of the 29th July state, the arrival that day of his B. M. ship Albion, admiral Pennrose, from Palermo; and on the 28th of the American squadron, consisting of the Washington 74, com. Chauncey, the frigate United States, two corvettes, and a brig.

The Commissioners for the liquidation of the claims for the foreign powers, make upon France a demand of above 62,000,000 sterling.

None of the French who were comprehended in the ordinances of the 24th July, 1815, are allowed to remain any longer in Switzerland.

The papers from Manchester, Leeds, and Norfolk, England, and other places, boast of the revival of business in the manufacturing establishments.

The Newcastle, sir Pulney Malcom, had arrived from St. Helena, the Conqueror, admiral Pamplin, having relieved her.—The Newcastle left St. Helena on the 4th of July, at which time Bonaparte was well.

At Meath assizes, Jas. Clarke, Patrick Clarke, Luke Clarke, and Bernard Finegan, were convicted of the murder of W. Gosman, servant to Robert Sallery, at Cleragly; and of burglary and robbery on Thursday week. The younger Clarke died in execrating and cursing the judge, the jurors, and the witness against him. The exhortations of the reverend priest who attended him had no effect on his hardened mind. He shocked every person present with horrible expressions, particularly this: "If my soul goes to hell, there, though burning in fire, I will curse every person concerned in bringing me to death."

[Lond. pap.]

The situation of the Union has never presented a more agreeable aspect to the view of the nation than now exists.—In every point of view the interest and importance of the U. States are augmenting with unexampled rapidity. At home, our citizens are enjoying a sum of human happiness equalled by no other nation; and abroad, our condition and character are alike the subject of envy and respect. Such is the effect of a free government, over a free people, that its reality, which has long been considered as visionary or doubtful, has now become the theme of public admiration, and charming experience.

The ordeal of experiment has been passed through; success has crowned our most fond anticipations, and quieted our fearful apprehensions.—The constitution is essayed in war and in peace, and found equally, or sufficiently staple and energetic for either condition. Under such accumulated advantages, and destined by our situation, physical resources to progress in population and improvement for a series of years (if not centuries) yet to come; what inducements are presented for devotion to our political and other institutions? What just cause have we to exult that our "lots are cast in pleasant places?" In the incipient state of our national existence, feuds, turmoil, and convulsions were to be expected; and it would be idle to anticipate a state of things, in which the collision of public opinion will not be occasionally manifested with warmth, with interest, or by a variety of objects and pursuits. But the great end seems sure to be attained; and the sum of human happiness is likely to be greater in this, than in any other country known in the civilized world.—Political contentions and religious frenzy have given way to reason, and a useful as well as zealous regard for practice and virtuous reformation.

Under these impressions and convictions, we are progressing to an advancement cheering to all who view the bettering of the human race as an object of primary consequence and of vital importance.

This extended empire presents a variety of climate, character, and condition, which will require the combined wisdom of our statesmen, and governors, to concentrate for the great purpose of public good; they are not irreconcilable, (if directed by discretion and wisdom) but will be found to be so constituted, as to be practically beneficial "each to the other." Public feeling, and national character, seem to be now advancing to give effect and duration to the expectations of our wisest and best informed citizens: and it is emphatically the duty of every good man to be tributary in confirming "the goodly work" so auspiciously begun.—Col.

The following little Narrative, (says the Raleigh Register, savours so strongly of the romantic, that we should hesitate in believing it, had we not been told it by a gentleman who witnessed part of the transaction:

A person who had made a considerable fortune in Philadelphia as a butcher, went on board one of the last ships from Amsterdam, which had a number of German Redemptors, for the purpose of purchasing one to assist him in his business. After examining the physiognomy of several of the passengers, without being able to please himself, his attention was arrested by the tranquil and composed countenance of a man rather advanced in years, but with much appearance of strength and activity. Not less pleased with the conversation of the German than with his exterior, he described the purpose for which he wanted a servant, and obtained the man's consent to purchase his indentures, if he would

also purchase those of his wife, who had accompanied him. The parties went ashore to complete the business, attended by the captain; and upon the names of the persons being mentioned, to insert them in the writings, they were the same with those of the purchaser's father and mother; and, upon further enquiry, he ascertained them to be, in fact, his father and mother, the latter declaring, that if he was their son he had a remarkable mole upon his left arm, which proved to be the case! It is added, that nothing could surpass the joy of all parties. The Providence of God had snatched the venerable pair from poverty and servitude, and conducted them to plenty and independence, under the protection of an affectionate son. He it seems, had run away from his parents when quite a boy and from the continual wars in Europe neither had ever heard of the other since.

MARRIED,

At Cedarville, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Jonathan Freeman, Mr. WILLIAM WESTCOTT, to Miss MARY OGDEN, both of that place.

DIED,

On the 9th inst. in Fairfield, Mrs. ELIZABETH OSBORN, wife of the Rev. Ethos Osborn, in the 43d year of her age.—Mrs. Osborn was an excellent woman, and universally esteemed by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.—Her worthy and afflicted consort and their children, have by this bereaving Providence sustained a loss too great to be repaired by any earthly substitute.—Her mortal remains, together with her infant child to which she gave birth a few hours previous to her dissolution, were on the day following, committed to the silent grave, in the presence of a very numerous assemblage of mourning relatives and friends, after which an affectionate and evangelical discourse, well adapted to the occasion: was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Freeman of Bridgeton, to the sympathizing audience, from Revelations, 7 chap. verses 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, in which a striking contrast was drawn between the pains, trials and afflictions of the present life on the one hand, and the unmixed and never-ending enjoyment, of the Heavenly state on the other, calculated to alienate the affections from the fleeting and unsubstantial objects of time and sense, and to place them on those of a Divine and ethereal nature. The friends of the deceased cannot but mourn, yet this balmy consolation is theirs, they are not left to mourn without hope, they have the healing satisfaction to believe that their loss, is her inestimable gain.

Bridgeton Literary Society.

THE SOCIETY will hold their Meetings on the evening of every Wednesday, at the School-Room of Mr. R. A. Burritt, at half past 6 o'clock. The following Question has been selected for discussion at the next meeting: Is a man entitled to any Respect, in consequence of the merit of his Ancestors? October 13, 1817.

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—6t

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

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. 7, 1817—3t

Bridgeton Prices Current,

(CORRECTED WEEKLY)

October 13, 1817.

ARTICLES.	Per	From	Per
	\$	\$	cts
Butter,	lb	20	25
Candles, dipt.	do	18	
mould,	do	25	
Cheese,	do	10	12 1/2
Chocolate,	do	25	
Cotton,	do	37	
Coffee,	do	23	28
Cider, best,	bb	2 50	
FISH, Shad,	do	9 00	12 00
Mackerel,	do	9 00	
Flax,	lb	12	15
Flaxseed,	bush	1 00	1 25
FLOUR, Wheat, super.	cwt	5 50	6 00
Rye,	do	3 50	4 00
GRAIN, Wheat,	bush	1 70	1 75
Rye,	do	80	90
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	
Molasses, 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 25	1 50
Peach,	do	1 25	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

BOOKS,

STATIONARY, &c.

THE Subscriber has a variety of School and Miscellaneous BOOKS on hand, which he will dispose of, together with various articles of STATIONARY, at the following low prices:

- Murray's English Reader. Price 62 1/2 cts.
- Sequel. 62 1/2 cts.
- Introduction. 37 1/2 cts.
- English Grammar. 25 cts.
- Columbian Orator. 60 cts.
- Scott's Lessons. 60 cts.
- Bennet's Practical Arithmetic. 37 1/2 cts.
- The American Tutor's Assistant. do.
- The American Tutor's Assistant; to which is added, A System of Book-Keeping by single entry. Price 40 cts.
- The American Preceptor. 40 cts.
- Webster's Spelling Book. 20 cts.
- The Ready Reckoner. 20 cts.
- Brown's Concordance to the Holy Scriptures—Price 75 cts.
- History of the American Revolution. 2 vols. \$1.
- The Beauties of Philanthropy. 50 cts.
- The Looking-Glass; embellished with Engravings. 40 cts.
- The Lord of the Isles, a Poem; by Walter Scott. Price 75 cts.
- Roderick, a Poem; by Robert Southey. 75 cts.
- The Wreath; a selection of Poems. 75 cts.
- Letters of the British Spy. 50 cts.
- Zimmerman on Solitude. \$1 00.
- The Lady of the Lake, a Poem, in Six Cantos; by Walter Scott. 50 cts.
- The Vision of Don Doderick; by Walter Scott. Price 50 cts.
- Adventures of Joseph Andrews, a Novel. 2 vols. Modern Travels; by the Rev. J. Adams, 2 vols. Elements of Belle Lettres; by Dr. Andrews. \$1. A System of Natural Experimental Philosophy, including Astronomy and Chronology; by John Ewing, D. D. \$1 50.
- Porter's Travels in Russia and Sweden. \$1 50.
- Drew on the Resurrection. \$1 25.
- The Musical Medley; containing the necessary Rules of Psalmody; in a very concise and explicit manner. Price 20 cts.
- Comly's English Grammar. 37 1/2 cts.
- Collins' Voyages. 75 cts.
- The Man of Feeling; a Novel. 37 1/2 cts.
- Tales for Youth, in Thirty Poems; embellished with Cuts. 30 cts.
- Thirteen Sermons, on the Throne of Grace; by the Rev. Robert Trail. 37 1/2 cts.
- Ten Sermons on Faith; by Ezra Stiles Ely. 40 cts.
- The Christian Journal; or Common Incidents, Spiritual Instructors; by the Rev. John Brown. Price 50 cts.
- The Life of Martin Luther. 40 cts.
- The Doctrine of Absolute Predestination stated and asserted; with a Preliminary Discourse on the Divine Attributes; by A. Toplady. 37 1/2 cts.
- The Heavenly Footman; by John Bunyan. 12 1/2 cts.
- The Life and Death of Alexander Peden. 30 cts.
- The Gentle Shepherd, a Pastoral Comedy. 70 cts.
- A History of the Destruction of the Helvetic Union and Liberty. 50 cts.
- The Holy Bible. 67 1/2 cts.
- The New Testament. 40 cts.
- Watt's Psalms & Hymns. 62 1/2 cts.
- Red Morocco Pocket-Books.
- JUVENAL Delphini. \$1 00.
- OVID Delphini. \$1 00.
- HORACE Delphini. 75 cts.
- Writing and Post Paper, Slates, Copy-Books, Cyphering-Books, Quills, Lead and Slate Pencils, Sand Papers, Black Sand, Wafers, &c. with a variety of small Books for Children.
- Tooth Brushes; of a superior quality.
- Pewter Ink Stands, &c.

WILLIAM SCHULTZ.

Bridgeton, October 12, 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.

Cumberland Orphans' Court,

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1817.
UPON Application of Doct. William Elmer, Administrator of Jacob 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 Elwell and Lewis Ayars, Executors of Jacob Elwell, 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,

Oct. 6, 1817—2m

Clerk.

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. 1816.
Cape-May,	Do. 1816.

Nathan Price, Collector.

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

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.
LUCIUS Q. C. SELMER, Esq.

Mount-Holly.

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.

Prizes of \$20,000, \$10,000, \$5,000, &c. &c. may be gained by adventuring the small sum of FIVE Dollars.

Seldom, indeed, has a Scheme been offered to the public, presenting such strong inducements. The richness and variety of Prizes, the comparative scarcity of Blanks, the small sum demanded for the Tickets, and the absolute certainty that the Lottery will commence drawing shortly, all combine to render it equal, if not preferable to any extant.

Present price of Tickets FIVE Dollars, to be had at the office of the Washington Whig, August 3, 1817.

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

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

Infalible 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—tf

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 SATTINET'S, and coarse Cloths and Sattinets. Persons desirous of encouraging American Manufactures, are invited to give these Cloths a trial. It is confidently believed in point of colour, finish and especially durability, they are equal if not superior to those imported.

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

For good full blooded Merino, well washed, will be allowed \$1.00

Do. in the dirt 50

Three quarter blooded, well washed 75

Do. in the dirt 40

Half blooded, well washed 50

Common do. 40

Deduction to be made for tags, burs, &c.

WOOL manufactured and Country Cloths full led and dressed in the best manner and with the most durable dyes as usual.

Elmer & Bateman.

Sept. 15, 1817—3t

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

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

September 29, 1817.

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 Nathan Cooper complainants, and to be sold by

Dan Simkins,

Sheriff.

October 6, 1817.—ts

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 confinements as insolvent debtors.

Flag Bacon,

David Bacon,

Joshua Garrison,

Mark Marry.

Cumberland Jail, Oct. 6, 1817—3f

LIST OF LETTERS

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

- A.—Daniel R. Ackley, Ezekiel Abrahams, Eliza Ayars.
- B.—Aretas Burch, David Ba eman, Smith Bacon, William S. Buocks 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, Jessc Griffy, Peter Griner, Lorany Garrison, Sarah Glaspell, Lydia Gould.
- H.—Israel Heying, John Harris, Joseph Hamilton, James Headrick, Mary Hector 2, Ann Hall, Rebecca Harris, Nancy Hyres.
- J.—Daniel Johnston, Randolph Jagers, Thomas James, Matilda Jaquett.
- K.—Robert Kaeden, 2.
- L.—Oliver M. Lillbridge 2, Ephraim Lumma, James Lee.
- M.—John Maul, Messrs. Richards & McKee, Benjamin Minch, Abel Marsh, Darius Miller 2, James McClong, John E. Miller, John More, Sheppard & More, Amos Morton, Joseph Morris, Capt. Matthias Miller 2, David Moore, Francis McKay, 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 Small, Daniel Souder 2, William Spence, Jacob Small, Samuel Seeley, John Sayre, Walter Sneath, John Salkeld, Isaac Statham, Cato Steward, Elizabeth Soulard, Ann Stiner.
- T.—Albert G. Thorp, Charles Thomas, Samuel Tomlinson, Andrew I. Tombs, Joseph Thompson 2, Moses Tullis, Messrs. Bacon & Tomlinson, Isaac Trump.
- W.—James O. Wandol, 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. Champneys,

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. Erixon, 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 of 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

Sarrogate.

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.