

TWO DOLLARS

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PER ANNUM.

## 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 THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.]

### Youth.

(Imitation of Moore.)

When the hour of youth in its beauty is beaming,  
And hope sheds her light with the visions of joy,  
When the sun of its morning in brightness is gleaming,  
And its moments of rapture no pain can destroy.  
Then the heart free from care feels no loneliness bind it,  
But breathes in its freedom a hallow'd charm,  
While the shadows of darkness are left far behind it,  
And the light that shines o'er it is lovely and warm.

When the visions of hope still point out to-morrow,  
And the hours of bliss and of fancy are bright,  
Oh may the dark demons of misery or sorrow,  
Ne'er blast with their presence such scenes of delight.

Though sweet the fond day dreams of youth that are shining,  
In the morning of life o'er visions so gay,  
And though bright are the joys around them entwining,  
In the evening of age they will soon pass away.

But yet some remembrance of youthful emotion,  
Will cling to the bosom which mem'ry survives,  
And a faint recollection of the heart's fond devotion,  
To scenes of her boyhood will brighten our lives.

So when on waters the ray of it beaming,  
The moonlight in splendour and beauty has shone,  
While in pride of its glory its lustre is gleaming,  
A cloud has obscured it, the brightness is gone.

But yet on the mem'ry the last ray of light,  
That played o'er the face of that water so fair,  
Though now lost and dim in the shadows of night,  
With the fancy and mind it will yet linger there.

Thus when the eve of old age shall come on us,  
And the scenes of our youth no more cheer the heart,  
The remembrance of pleasure that once beam'd upon us,  
Will brighten an hour though no warmth they impart.

And ah when the sun of our morn is declining,  
And its last lingering ray has set in the west,  
May we leave this dark world without once repining,  
And the seraph of hope "point to a mansion of rest."

Mount Holly, N. J. October, 1817.

[FROM THE PORT FOLIO.]

### True Beauty.

'Tis not the auburn lock of hair,  
That plays in ringlets round the fair;  
'Tis not her cheek o'erspread with smiles;  
'Tis not her voice which care beguiles;  
'Tis not her lips with roses dress'd,  
Where vagrant bees would fondly rest;  
'Tis not her blue eyes thrilling glance,  
'Tis not her feet that tread the dance;  
'Tis not the grace with which they move,  
That warms my heart with ardent love.

But 'tis her finely polish'd mind,  
By Virtue's rarest rules refin'd;  
Like Hesper at the eve of day,  
When Sol emits his latest ray;  
Modest and meek without pretence  
To other charms than charms of sense—  
'Tis charms which shine when beauty fades,  
'Tis wrinkles age the form infades,  
'Tis these a lovely maid aspires,  
'Tis these awake my bosom's fires,  
'Tis they can warm my throbbing heart,  
Without the aid of fancy's art.

When time uplifts his palsyng hand,  
And strikes the visage with his wand,  
When cheeks no more with ardour glow,  
And silver'd curls resemble snow,  
When eyes have lost their humid clue,  
And lips have chang'd their roseate hue;  
Ah! then how weak is Beauty's power,  
To charm the slowly passing hour.

SEDLEY.

### WOMAN.

Give ear, fair daughter of love! to the instructions of prudence, and let the precepts of truth sink deep in thy heart; so shall the charms of thy mind add lustre to the elegance of thy form, and thy beauty like the rose it resembleth, shall retain its sweetness when its bloom is withered; in the spring of thy youth, in the morning of thy days, when the eyes of man gaze on thee with delight, and nature whispereth in thine ear the meaning of their looks; oh! hear with caution their seducing words, guard well thy heart, nor listen to their soft persuasions.

Remember thou art made man's reasonable companion, not the slave of his passion: the end of thy being is not merely to gratify his loose desire, but to assist him in the toils of life, to soothe him with thy tenderness, and recompense his care with soft endearments. Who is she that winneth the heart of man, that subdueth him to love, and reigneth in his breast? Lo! yonder she walketh in maiden sweetness, with innocence in her mind and modesty on her cheek. Her hand seeketh employment, her foot delighteth not in gadding abroad. She is clothed with neatness, she is fed with temperance, humility and meekness are as a crown of glory circling her head. On her tongue dwelleth music, the sweetness of honey floweth from her lips. Decency is all her words, in her answers are mildness and truth; submission and obedience are the lessons of her life, and peace and happiness are her reward. Before her steps walketh prudence, and virtue attendeth at her right hand. Her eye speaketh softness and love; but discretion with a sceptre sitteth on her brow. The tongue of the licentious is dumb in her presence, the awe of her virtue keepeth him silent. When scandal is busy, and the fame of her neighbor is tossed from tongue to tongue, if charity and good nature open not her mouth, the finger of silence resteth on her lip. Her breast is the mansion of goodness, and therefore she suspecteth no evil in others. Happy is the man that shall make her his wife; happy is the child that calleth her mother; she presideth in the house and there is peace; she commandeth with judgment, and is obeyed. She ariseth in the morning, she considers her affairs, and appointeth to every one their proper business. The care of her family is her whole delight; to that alone she applieth her study, and elegance with frugality is seen in her manners; the prudence of her management is an honor to her husband, and he heareth her praise with a secret delight. She informeth the minds of her children with wisdom, she fashioneth their manners from the example of her own goodness, the word of her mouth is the law of their youth; the motion of her eye commandeth their obedience. She speaketh and her servants fly; she pointeth and the thing is done; for the law of love is in their hearts, and her kindness addeth wings to their feet. In prosperity, she is not puffed up; in adversity, she healeth the wounds of fortune with patience. The troubles of her husband are alleviated by her counsels, and sweetened by her endearments; he putteth his heart in her bosom, and receiveth comfort. Happy is the man that hath made her his wife, happy is the child that calleth her mother.

Strange Advice of a Lawyer.—Mr. T. an eminent counsellor in the state of New-York, lately deceased, had acquired a large fortune by his profession, and as he had no children of his own, he had adopted a daughter and two sons belonging to a sister. Among some other charges and bequests, the following was most prominent. "I give unto my daughter, and to my two sons, and to the sum of 25000 dollars each. Provided that neither of them follow the degraded profession of a lawyer, priest or prostitute. Yet if providence in his wisdom, shall have predestinated them to these callings; my next prayer and request is, that the lawyer take no fee, the priest no salary, nor even the prostitute any reward." For now on the brink of my grave, I am convinced that neither earthquakes, famines, or pestilence, have caused half so much misery to the human race as the general mercenary character of these professions!!!

Some Account of the Ancient literary contest between Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq. and John Partridge, Esq. two celebrated Astrologers and Almanack-makers.

Mr. Bickerstaff, to injure his rival, in his Almanac for 1708, said:

"My first prediction is but a trifle, but I will mention it; it relates to Partridge the Almanac maker. I have considered the stars of his nativity by my own rules, and find he will infallibly die upon the 29th of March next, about 11 at night of a raging fever, therefore I advise him to consider of it, and to settle his affairs in time."

This wicked prediction brought Mr. Partridge into a world of trouble, of which he published, "a true and impartial account," after the day appointed for his death had passed; the following are extracts from that account:—

"The 29th of March, Anno Dom. 1708, being the night this Sham Prophet had so impudently fix'd for my last (which made little impression on myself—but I cannot answer for my whole family; for my wife, with a concern more than usual, prevailed on me to take somewhat to sweat for a cold; and between the hours of

eight and nine to go to bed) the maid, as she was warming my bed, with a curiosity natural to young wenches, runs to the window, and asks of one passing the street, who the bell toll'd for? Dr. Partridge, says he, that famous Almanac maker, who died suddenly this evening. The poor girl provoked, told him he ly'd like a rascal; the other very sedately replied, the Sexton had so informed him, and if false he was to blame for imposing upon a stranger.

"I could not stir out of doors for the space of three months after this; but presently one comes up to me in the street; Mr. Partridge, that coffin you was lately buried in, I have not yet been paid for.—Doctor, cries another dog; how d'ye think people can live by making of graves for nothing? Next time, you die, you may even toll out the bell yourself, for Ned.—A third resque tips me by the elbow and wonders how I have the conscience to sneak abroad without paying my funeral expences.—Lord, says one, I durst have sworn that was honest Dr. Partridge, my old friend, but poor man, he is gone. I beg your pardon, says another, you look so like my old acquaintance that I used to consult on some private occasions; but, alack he's gone the way of all flesh.—Look, look, look, cries a third, after a competent space of staring at me, would not one think our neighbour the Almanac maker was crept out of his grave to take 't'other peep at the stars in this world, and show how much he is improv'd in fortune talking by having taken a journey to the other?"

"Nay, the very reader of our parish, a good sober, discreet person, has sent two or three times for me to come and be buried decently, or send him sufficient reasons to the contrary, or if I have been interred in any other parish, to produce my certificate, as the act requires. My poor wife is almost run distracted with being called widow Partridge, when she knows it's false, and once a term she is sited into court, to take out letters of administration. But the greatest grievance is, a paltry quack, that takes up my calling just under my nose, and in his printed directions with N. B. says he lives in the house of the late ingenious Mr. John Partridge an eminent practitioner in leather, physic, and astrology."

While the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield was Secretary of State, under King George the Second, he applied to his Majesty to appoint a man to fill a vacant office, when the King happening to be in a pet, said to him, "I care not who has the office, you may commission the Devil, if you please."—"Very well, replied Chesterfield, I suppose your majesty would have the commission begin in the usual form," "Our trusty and well beloved cousin."

### THE DRUNKARD

Is the annoyance of modesty, the spoil of civility, the destruction of reason, the brewer's agent, the ale-house benefactor, his wife's sorrow, his children's trouble, his own shame, his neighbour's scoff, a walking swill-bowl, the picture of a beast, and the monster of a man.

### 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—

## WRITING

OF ALL KINDS,

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## BOOKS

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

By OLIVER K. FREEMAN.

October 6, 1817—3t

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WILLIAM SCHULTZ.

Bridgeton, October 12, 1817.

### 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—6v



## THE EPISTLE

From the Yearly Meeting, held in London, by adjournments, from the 24th of the 5th month, to the 30th of the same inclusive, 1817.

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends, in Great Britain, Ireland and elsewhere.

DEAR FRIENDS,

The love of our heavenly Father has prevailed in this, our annual assembly. It has united us in the fellowship of the gospel, and has extended to our dear absent Brethren.—Under this influence, our confidence has been renewed, that the foundation upon which the righteous in all ages have built their faith and their hope is forever unshakable. Notwithstanding our own infirmities and the discouragements which surround us, we have felt the consoling persuasion that the Lord is still mindful of us. He who has blessed us and our forefathers with many tokens of his divine regard, is yet waiting to show Himself gracious; and by the Spirit of his Son in calling us to purity of heart, and to holiness in all manner of conversation. May we then consider the sacred duties which devolve upon us as Christians; the awful responsibility we are under as to a right use of all those gifts and talents, with which we have been intrusted; and the necessity of becoming a more spiritually minded people.

In turning our attention to the state of the society as it has been now laid before us, the proper employment of the first day of the week, the day more particularly set apart for public worship, is a subject that has claimed our attention. It is no small privilege to be living in a country where much regard is paid to this duty, and it highly becomes us to be careful that our example in this respect be consistent with the profession we make to the world. We desire that heads of families and our younger friends also, may closely examine, whether they are sufficiently solicitous to improve that portion of this day which is now allotted to the great duty of meeting with their friends for the purpose of Divine Worship. To those who are awakened to a due sense of the eternal interests of the soul—and oh! that this were the case with all—we believe that these intervals have often proved times of much religious benefit. Many have derived great increase of strength both at these and other times, from retiring to wait upon the Lord; from reading the Holy Scriptures with minds turned to their DIVINE AUTHOR, in desire that he would bless them to their comfort and edification; and from perusing the pious lives and experiences of those who have gone before them. But we avoid prescribing any precise line of conduct of believing that if the attention be sincerely turned unto the Heavenly Shepherd, his preserving help and guidance, will not be withheld.

Those of the class whom we have just been addressing, may sometimes feel that their faith is low; when about to attend their meetings in the course of the week, it may be under great outward difficulties. These sacrifices of time, and opportunities of withdrawing from worldly cares, have been blessed to many; they have proved, in seasons of deep trial and discouragement, times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. The waiting, dependent mind has thus been enabled to put on strength to persevere in the Christian course; and under the pressure of many troubles and perplexities, to experience an increase of faith in the merciful and omnipotent care of our GREAT CREATOR. Be encouraged then, dear friends, not to neglect your meetings, however small; but to believe, that by a diligent attendance of them, and a right engagement of mind therein, you will be strengthened to fill up your stations as faithful and devoted Christians.

In a well-ordered family, short opportunities of religious retirement frequently occur in which the mind may be turned in secret aspiration to the Author of all our blessings; and which have often proved times of more than transient benefit. It is our present concern, that no exception to this practice may be found among us; whether it take place on the reading of a portion of the sacred volume, or when we are assembled to partake of the provisions with which we are supplied for the sustenance of the body. On these latter occasions, may the hearts of our young friends also, be turned in gratitude to God, who thus liberally provides for them. May the experience of us all be such, that we can adopt the words of the Psalmist—"Evening, and morning and at noon will I pray."—Ps. lv. 18.

In our last Year's Epistle, we had to remark the failure of some of our members in paying their just debts. We have been again deeply pained on finding that some disgraceful cases of this kind have since occurred. Whilst we lament the condition of such as have thus wounded their own peace, and brought condemna-

tion on themselves, we also feel very tenderly both for the near relatives of these, and for their creditors who have suffered through them. In adverting to these cases, it is our solicitude that the misconduct of those to whom we allude may be a caution to others. At all times, but more particularly in the present depressed state of trade and commerce, it will be very useful for Friends frequently to inspect into the state of their own property, to keep their concerns within proper bounds, and so to confine their wants within the limits of Christian contentment, that should any unforeseen reverses be experienced, they may look back with feelings of conscious integrity. And we would especially recommend to Friends of discrimination and sound judgment, in kindness and love, to watch over their brethren for good. Great advantage would result from early, repeated and private advice to young tradesmen, who, from temporary success and inexperience, may be in danger of exceeding their capital, and of imprudently extending their business.

Our sympathy is much excited for those, who, after fair prospects, have, from a sudden depreciation of property, been subjected to many difficulties. We wish kindly to encourage such of these as have still within their power to a timely contraction of their expenses. And we desire that their trial, may be lightened by beholding in their offspring a disposition to industry and economy and a willingness that their expectations should not exceed those limits which become a Christian character: this we believe would ultimately tend to their greatest good. Before we quit this subject, we would remind our friends of the former advice of this meeting that where any have injured others in their property, the greatest frugality should be observed by themselves and their families; and although they may have a legal discharge from their creditors, both equity and our Christian confession demand that none, when they have it in their power should rest satisfied until a just restitution be made to those who have suffered by them.

The amount of sufferings reported this year, for tithes and ecclesiastical claims, and a few demands of a military nature, is upwards of fourteen thousand four hundred pounds. We have received Epistles from all, except one, of the yearly meetings on the American continent. From these we observe with pleasure, that besides a watchful care to support the testimonies of our own society, our brethren beyond the Atlantic are engaged in various acts of benevolence for the welfare of their fellow men.

Dear young friends, our hearts are warmed with love to you. We desire that it may be your frequent concern to seek for an establishment on the only sure foundation, and to wait in humble watchfulness for the teachings of the Heavenly Instructor. If conflicts of mind should attend you, and prove painful and humiliating in their nature, this is no cause for dismay.—Those who steadily pursue the path of a true disciple, will, through the goodness of the Lord, at times be permitted indubitably to feel that they are the objects of His paternal regard.—Thus they will have cause to acknowledge the great benefit of patient religious exercise.—They will, from their own experience, know an increase of true faith in the power and perceptible support of the Holy Spirit. Ascribing this to the free gift of God in CHRIST JESUS our Lord, they will become firmly persuaded that the tendering power of redeeming love, tho' undervalued by too many, is, above all things precious. We are consoled in the belief, that the feet of many of our beloved young friends have been turned into this path. And it is our earnest desire, that neither the fear of man, the offence of the cross, an aversion to the simplicity of the truth, nor the activity of their own wills, may interrupt their progress; but that they may, through the unfoldings of Divine Counsel, come to know an establishment in that faith which gives the victory.—1 John v. 4.

And dear friends, you who love the truth and who are in the vigour of life; feeling as you must, the many blessings of which you have been partakers, and the privilege it is to be employed in the smallest degree in the service of the Lord, let it be your concern to offer your hearts to his disposal, and under his sacred guidance to become devoted to the support of His cause.

May our dear elder brethren and sisters, though often depressed on various accounts, be, by continued watchfulness unto prayer, endued with capacity to trust in God. May they receive that Divine support which will enable them, acceptably, to endure the remaining trials of time; and being preserved in liveliness and meekness of spirit be prepared to enter into rest everlasting. Farewell. Signed in and on behalf of the meeting by

WM. DILWORTH CREWDSON,  
Clerk to the Meeting this year.

## UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The following description of the very splendid edifice, recently erected by the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, for the use of the Medical School, has been handed to us by Mr. Strickland, the Architect, employed on the occasion. In directing the publick attention to it, we think it our duty to state, as an extraordinary instance of rapidity in the execution of a work, that this immense structure was completed in much less than three months, from the time of the commencement of the enterprise. Nor is this the only praise to which Mr. Strickland is entitled. The work, we understand, has received the approbation of the Medical Professors, strongly expressed; and we have reason to believe, as regards the beauty, the order, convenience of its internal economy, this building, for the purpose it is designed, is not surpassed by any in the world.

The Medical Theatre of the University of Pennsylvania is situated on the south flank of the University, at the distance of ninety-three feet west from Ninth-street. During the last summer, this building has undergone a total change, as well externally as internally. It now contains three Lecture Rooms, immediately over each other, with appropriate apartments, galleries, and passages of approach. The plan is a parallelogram of ninety feet by forty eight, including the Laboratories, having a semi-hexangular termination on the south. The two lower rooms are upon the same plan as to the construction of the seats, which rise five feet in forty, in the whole width of the building, leaving seven feet of a passage, circumscribed by a range of pillars sixteen feet in height. These rooms are lighted by semi-circular windows, elevated sufficiently from the floor, to admit the light above the heads of the class.

The upper Lecture Room, appropriated to Anatomy and Surgery, is an octagonal amphitheatre of seats, which rise every way from a forum in the centre of the building, on nearly an angle of forty degrees. The approach to this forum is under the seats, at the height of seven feet six inches, being separated entirely from the passages of access, which are also under the seats, on the north and east sides of these buildings. These passages are wide enough for five persons to walk abreast, and lead to stair ways, which land upon the upper gallery that surrounds the amphitheatre. This room is sixty-five by forty-six feet, brilliantly lighted up by six large sky lights through the roof on the east and west sides of the building, disposed at such an angle as to admit the direct rays of light upon the forum below. The effect produced by this concentration of light to the middle of the room, enables that part of the class, which is the most remote from the Lecture, to distinguish objects more clearly, from their being situated in a much stronger light. Each of the Lecture Rooms is calculated to hold with great facility, from eight hundred to a thousand persons, with every accommodation as to light, heat, and ventilation, and though of much larger dimensions, it has been found, on trial, from the excellence of their construction, a voice of very moderate power may be distinctly heard in every part of them.

To the improvements already mentioned, may be added, a very spacious apartment, intended as a Museum for the collections of the Professors of Anatomy and Surgery, and a Hall for the use of the Students.

An article from Naples dated July 20, says—"The present eruptions in Vesuvius are astonishing. Copper, iron, alkaline acid sulphur, sulphuric acid, chalk and ammoniac, form salts that are sometimes in a mass and sometimes divided. It is observed that copper, is very much mixed with volcanic matter; quantities of it are found among the different kinds of lava. Vesuvius, which since the year 1803, has been more or less in a state of commotion, has entirely covered its former crater with a thick crust, over which the new eruptions have thrown two little mountains from which come smoke, ashes, and vitrified stones. The earth is covered with bits of transparent glass. This crust is so considerable, that if it is not propped up by the sining of the matter composing it will produce an effect like that of the eruption which took place in the time of Titus."

## BERMUDA, Sept. 20.

By the Humming-Bird, from Trinidad, we have received a full corroboration of the fall of the capitol of Guyana. It is about five weeks since the Royalists were driven out of Augustura by the insurgent or Republican forces, who are struggling to shake off the Spanish yoke. The Royalists precipitately made their escape in a ship of 18 guns, 8 gun boats, and 20 other vessels of different descriptions. The Governor arrived safely at Granada; but the ship which bore the sacred body of his reverence, the Roman Catholic Bishop, was cast away, in spite of the good man's holy efficacy, on one of the Islands

which so numerous abound in the river Oronoco. Great numbers of the refugees sought for safety in the British island of Trinidad, and were pursued by one of the Republican cruisers into the Gulf of Paris, even under the guns of the forts at Port-Spain, which being neutral ground put a stop to their further progress. The governor of that Colony unarmed the gun-boats, and sent them back to the Oronoco, under the British, to rescue those who had been cast away, and to afford relief to others who could not find their way out to the ocean; for the labyrinth of islands which render the navigation of that immense river so intricate to all who are unacquainted with it.

The marine force of the Republicans is said now to be very active and formidable, having amongst them several large American built brigs and schrs. officered and manned almost entirely by British and Americans. The whole province of Spanish Guyana, extending northward from the Dutch settlements of Surinam and Essequibo, is in the entire possession of the Republicans, whose cruisers are sufficiently numerous to protect the whole coast.

The east end of the island of Margarita is held by the Royalists, and the remainder is occupied by the Republicans. The former lately made an effort to obtain the sole possession of the Island, but were repulsed, and the inhabitants refused to afford them assistance or protection.

We hear nothing of the Spanish armament which was lately sent by King Ferdinand for the relief of his South American possessions, and are disposed to believe that the Republicans have little to fear from it. They have no allies—both parties are left to fight their own battles; tho' the Republicans receive great assistance and reinforcements from enterprising individuals who are daily joining them, principally from the U. States.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

## LORD AMHERST AND BONAPARTE.

The *Cesar*, which in consequence of the *Alceste* frigate, recently brought home Lord Amherst, and his suite, from Batavia, is the bearer of the latest intelligence from St. Helena relative to the health and manner of living of the Emperor of France.—The *Cesar*, having occasion to touch at St. Helena, Lord Amherst expressed a desire to be introduced to Bonaparte, and in spite of some obstacles that presented themselves, his lordship, with capt. Maxwell, and Mr. Lynn, surgeon of the *Alceste*, was allowed to wait upon him. On the 3d of July, Lord Amherst was ushered into Bonaparte's presence at Longwood, whilst capt. Maxwell and the surgeon waited in an anti-chamber. It was not long before those officers were desired to join. There was nothing in the appearance of Bonaparte which in the least indicated ill health; on the contrary, he looked well, and less bloated than ordinary. In his conversation with the party, his questions were put with his usual rapidity; indeed, they followed each other in such quick succession, that answers could only be given to those which appeared most marked and important. With his general curiosity, Bonaparte inquired of the officers what stations they filled on board the ship, and on learning Mr. Lynn was the surgeon, he inquired what system of pharmacy he pursued? "That depends on circumstances," replied the surgeon. "I hope," rejoined the Emperor, "it is any other than that practised on this island; for here we have the same thing over and over again—bleeding and calomel forever." The conversation taking a turn on the mission of Lord Amherst to China, his Lordship related the cause of its failure, which he ascribed to the necessity imposed upon him by the emperor, of smiting the ground 19 times with his forehead; an indignity which his lordship intimated could not be submitted to.—Here Bonaparte's answer showed the man. "Indeed! Now had it suited my policy to send an ambassador to the emperor of China, I should have instructed him to kiss his great toe; and if that would not do, he might, if required, have saluted a more offensive part, provided my object could be obtained."

In the course of conversation, Bonaparte said he knew of no law which gave the powers of Europe the right of detaining him a prisoner at St. Helena, or elsewhere; and strongly urged the propriety of his present situation being taken into consideration by the crowned heads of Europe. Notwithstanding his disappointment, he still affects great reliance on the justice of the prince regent of England, when unconnected with national policy, and the influence of ministers; and with this impression on his mind, he expressed an anxious wish that Lord Amherst would be the bearer of a letter from him to his royal highness, which had been prepared some time with the intention of forwarding it to England. We have reason to believe we are correct in stating, that his lordship undertook to deliver the letter in question. It is said to be couched in the most respectful terms, but discovers a soreness throughout on account of the unnecessary restraints he alleges that he is made to undergo. The officers of the late *Alceste* found that he can have the range of the whole island in his exercise of riding, driving or walking, provided he will allow a British officer to attend him; but to this he objects. As it is, may extend his walks about 12 miles; but then he is liable to meet in his perambulations British gentlemen, who never fail to present arms to him. Madame Bertrand was seen by the British officers, and the impression made upon them was, that she was a very handsome and clever woman.

Paris, August 21.—Advice from Lisbon of the 9th of August announce that baron Eben and the other prisoners convicted of conspiracy have been condemned to death, and will shortly be executed.

A letter from Paris, of the 18th inst. says:—The melancholy intelligence of the destruction by fire, of his Majesty's frigate *La Fleur de Lys* at Toulon, has just reached Paris. This vessel had been destined to make the tour of the world—she was at anchor near the park of marine artillery. The flames which burst forth at once from three different places appear to indicate that this calamity was not accidental.



# THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, OCTOBER 20, 1817.

The Election in this State for Council, Members of Assembly, &c. took place on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The following is the official statement of votes given for the respective candidates in this county. Ebenezer Seeley is elected Councillor, and Ebenezer Elmer, John S. Wood, and John Sibley, Members of Assembly. Sumkins is re-elected Sheriff, without opposition. David Sheppard, John Lanning, jun. and John Hunt, are elected Coroners.

## Cumberland County

TOWNSHIPS	COUNCIL		ASSEMBLY			
	Ebenezer Seeley	James Clark	Ebenezer Elmer	John S. Wood	John Sibley	Wm. B. Ewing
Deerfield	84	40	93	91	107	18
Swine River	19	106	41	122	123	83
Millville	45	5	45	49	46	1
Howell	82	25	85	40	102	35
Swine Creek	6	4	8	9	10	2
Dwains	51	19	44	53	45	24
Deerfield	82	41	115	71	117	3
Bridgeton	10	28	13	39	47	39
Total	379	268	444	474	597	208

A memorial, of which the following is a copy, is to be in circulation in many parts of N. Jersey. The confinement of the persons of color has long been looked upon as a great evil, in general, it is of no advantage to the creditor, and is very frequently, a source of incalculable mischief to the debtor, as it respects his family, and in a moral and political view. Under the existing insolvent laws of this state, no provision whatever is made for the debtor; he is dependent on charity for subsistence, and becomes in fact a tax on those who live in the vicinity of the prisons, whose feelings would not suffer them to see a fellow being languish in want of the necessaries of life. We trust this subject will receive that consideration from the Legislature at their next sitting, which it so loudly calls for. And if it is deemed impolitic to enact a law prohibiting their confinement, that the existing laws will be so amended as to oblige the creditor to pay a certain sum weekly for the support of the debtor; and further, that the jail limits may be so enlarged, that the honest debtor will not be under the necessity of lodging in the same apartment with vagrants and criminals.

To the Honourable the Legislative Council, and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey.

The Subscribers beg leave respectfully to offer to your honourable Bodies their memorial and Petition, by which they hope to call your attention to the serious consideration of the laws now in force, authorizing the imprisonment of the body for the non-payment of debts. The Laws which deprive of his personal liberty the honest but unfortunate debtor, are, we believe, inconsistent with those pure principles of republicanism, which are the foundations of our free institutions. It is a practice subversive of the dearest rights of freemen, and calculated to defeat the object for which it may have been originally intended. We ask, how can those Laws be useful, which deprive the unfortunate debtor not only of his Liberty, but also of the means of obtaining his subsistence while in prison, and that of a helpless family at home; or how can the imprisonment of the debtor increase his ability to discharge his debts?

These Laws, in the opinion of your memorialists, are impolitic, because they bring distress among us, and force many to leave their native soil, in search of a western country, more congenial to personal liberty.

Your Memorialists feel confident, that your honourable Bodies will not be the last among her sister states, to expunge from her Code such Laws as these; and fondly hope the ensuing session will pass a law effectually securing the persons of Debtors from the imprisonment for the non-payment of Debt, or for the non-performance of contracts.

And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c.

## SUMMARY.

**Mammoth Pumpkin.**—A Pumpkin weighing 163 pounds, the average measure of which is six feet nine inches, may be seen at the inn of William R. Fithian, Laurel-Hill. The above pumpkin was raised by Mr. Claypole, in Deerfield, Cumberland county.

**Pennsylvania.**—The "long agony is over." The election in this state took place on Tuesday last. From the return received, it appears that Heister's majority in the city was 2,395; in the city and county 2,832. This majority falls short of the calculations of the Heister party, and exceeds that of the other. The returns from the several counties received are more favourable to Mr. Findlay than was expected.

**Maryland election.**—The election in this state for members of the House of Delegates, has resulted in the choice of 45 federalists, and 35 democrats—federal majority only ten. Last year it was thirty-two. It is evident that Maryland might be regenerated by a little exertion on the part of the republicans.

**Connecticut.**—The Legislature of this state convened on the 9th inst. William Bristol was chosen speaker of the House of Representatives by a majority of 74, over his federal opponent. The state has been completely revolutionized. Governor Wolcott in his speech impressively recommends the cultivation of a spirit of conciliation and good will towards each other, and among all the people of the state.

**Tennessee.**—The Legislature of this State met on the 15th inst. on counting out the votes given in at the late election, for Governor, it appears that Mr. M'Ninn had 28403, and Mr. Foster 15,460.

**South American Affairs.**—A great portion of the late papers from England are taken up with this subject. The opposition prints assert that a treaty has been concluded under the powerful mediation of Russia, binding Great-Britain and other maritime powers to join in concert to effect the submission of the Spanish colonies. The ministerial prints as strenuously deny, that any thing of the kind has, or is likely to take place. It is not probable, that England will engage in the business of reducing the Spanish colonies, as in a commercial view, it would be more to her interest, than otherwise, if the Patriots should succeed in establishing their independence.

**The British Newspaper Press.**—Of fourteen daily newspapers in London, (says the London Courier) only three are decidedly on the part of the Ministers, and only one of them is very profitable. One other is generally on the side of ministers; the others are all against them; and the most profitable are those that are most violent against them. Of upwards of 20 weekly papers in London, not one of them espouses the cause of ministers zealously; two or three are neutral, 17 out of 20 are violently against government.

**Pugilistic.**—From a communication in Lang's Gazette we are informed, that a pack of hounds and boxers have arrived in this country, and that a match for a large sum has been agreed upon, to take place in New-Jersey. As for the hounds, we can have no objections to them where the sports of the field are subject to no legal restriction, and where abundance waits on skill and enterprise; but the boxers we do protest against, as introducing a brutal system, unworthy of the countenance and protection of a moral and enlightened community; they have probably, been induced to emigrate to the United States in consequence of seeing accounts of their battles and pugilistic essays faithfully copied in our newspapers. We indulge the hope that the proper authorities in New-Jersey will commit these bruising emigrants to the county prison as vagrants if they attempt to make any public display of their skill.—*Nat. Adv.*

**Russian Ambassador.**—An article under the St. Petersburg head states, that General Baron Tuyl is appointed minister to the United States, and will soon leave Russia for America.

**New-York Battery.**—This beautiful public walk in the city of New-York, was ceded to the United States during the late war by the Corporation, for the purpose of erecting fortifications for the defence of the city. It has been lately proposed to erect several public offices on this walk, for the service of the United States, to be built with such elegance as to render them an ornament to the battery. This measure appears to have met the decided disapprobation of the citizens and Corporation. General Scott on his return from his summer excursion, issued orders and the foundation of a building 30 feet by 15, was laid in a state of progress.—The following paragraph from the New-York Gazette will show the excess to which the business has been carried.

"At mid-day yesterday the heat subsided, and the respectable and incensed throng upon the battery dispersed, the contest having taken a favorable and pacific turn. The workmen employed were suddenly stopped just in time to prevent a painful struggle between the civil and military authorities. The General prudently gave way, and the honest and indignant feelings of the citizens prevailed. Thus happily, in Peace we are friends, and we have a well grounded hope that hereafter no event will occur to produce WAR between the Soldier and the Citizen. The Executive is now to decide, and we fondly repose upon the anticipation."

The Franklin 74 dropped down the river from Chester, on Tuesday last.

**Servility.**—We have often reprehended the servile disposition of too many in the United States to copy English manners. The following is the first case of the sort that we have heard of, and the name of the actor therein, with a description of his person, ought to be given, so that every man might mark him, and hold him up in terror. "We have the authority of the Monitor, (says the National Intelligencer) a paper printed in Franklin county, Tennessee, for stating, a man sold his wife in that county, a week or two ago for three hundred and twenty-five dollars. Is there to be no discrimination between virtue and vice, in our imitation of foreign customs?"—*J. Reg.* A Savannah paper of the 11th ult. says, "We can assert without fear of contradiction, that the Negotiation in which the two countries (Spain and the United States) have been engaged for some years back, are broken off."

An institution for the education of the deaf and dumb has lately been established in Manchester, Virginia, under the care of Mr. Braidwood and the Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick. The pupils are said to make great progress in learning. The American minister in Russia is treated with great distinction, and it is thought important negotiations are in progress.

A Brussels paper of August 24th, states, that Messrs. Gallatin and Eustis were then at the Hague, and that the Count de St. Angely, who had arrived at Antwerp per New-York, had been ordered to Konigsburg.

A contagious fever, and the small pox, raged in Ireland the last of August. Thirty patients with the fever were admitted in the hospital at Limerick in two days. In one graveyard at Strahine, 107 had been buried. Great alarm was excited.

The British ship Mary Ann, arrived at Boston Sunday last, in 50 days from London, with two hundred and four passengers. The Mary Ann was bound to St. John, (N. B.) but the passengers not wishing to go there, rose upon the crew, and brought the vessel into Boston.

The Emperor of Russia has reduced his army to the peace establishment.

A letter from Paris states that it has been decided that no diminution of the army of occupation will take place this year.

A fresh disturbance broke out in the city of Mentz on the 19th Aug. The troops of the garrison were called out, and a proclamation published.

Mademoiselle Garnerian executed her aerostatic expedition at Rouen on the 15th Aug. and descended in safety in the parachute.

It is thought that Lord Cochrane will resign his seat in Parliament, and Roger O'Conner be nominated in his stead.

Business continued to revive in England. Experienced commercial men state that more business was done in Liverpool the last three months than in any former period of the same length, since the establishment of the port.

The works of M. de Pradt have been prohibited in Russia.

A gold mine has been discovered in Moravia, on the estate of the Prince de Salm.

A protestant church was struck with lightning in Hungary, during the time of divine service, and the minister, the sacristan, and ten other persons were hurt. It is expected one of them will not recover.

A Balloon was sent up a short time since from one of the public gardens at Paris, with a car attached to it, in which was a stag. When at a considerable elevation, the animal fell out, and was dreadfully bruised.

The Paris papers contain the particulars of an atrocious design to assassinate the French princes. The principal instigator of this sanguinary scheme was a man by the name of Desbans, not more than 25 years of age, but a proficient in daring villany.—He was tried, and condemned to death.

## TALLEYRAND.

The following outline of this extraordinary being is thus powerfully drawn by Lady Morgan, in her new work on France—

"I had frequently seen this celebrated personage and future historical character, at court; upon other public occasions, in the bustle of processions, at the nuptial pomp of Royalty, under the holy dome of Notre Dame, at the deepest tragedy, at the liveliest comedy, amidst the solemnity of the royal chapel and the revelry of the feasting court; but I saw him always the same; cold, motionless; not abstracted, but unoccupied; not absent, but unmoved; no tint varying the colorless hue of his livid complexion, no expression marking its character: on his passive countenance. His figure seemed the shell of a human frame, despoiled of its organic arrangements; or, if the heart beat or the brain vibrated, no power of penetration could reach the recesses of the one, or guess at the working of the other.—From the mind of this man the world seemed contemptuously shut out; and if most impassable form and face indicated character or opinion, one would have thought at the first glance, this is surely the being who has said, 'speech was given to man to conceal his thoughts.' It seemed as if the intimacy of love, the confidence of friendship, the community of counsel, could never draw the mind to that countenance, which, amidst all the vicissitudes, versatility, changes, and contrasts in the life of its owner, had never been

'A book, in which men read strange things.' It was indeed a book, written in a dead language."

La Fayette's observations on Bonaparte are worth recording: Lady M. says,

"I was desirous to learn how Bonaparte seemed affected at the moment that Gen. La Fayette, at the head of a deputation who came to thank him in the name of the Chamber for his voluntary abdication, appeared before him: 'We found him,' said General La Fayette, 'upon this occasion, as upon many others, acting out of the ordinary rules of calculation, neither affecting the pathetic dignity of fallen greatness, nor evincing the uncontrollable dejection of disappointed ambition; of hopes crushed, never to revive; and of splendor quenched, never to rekindle. We found him calm and serene; he received us with a faint but gracious smile; he spoke with firmness and precision. I think the parallel for this moment was that when he presented his breast to the troops drawn out against him, on his return from Elba, exclaiming, 'I am your Emperor; strike, if you will.' There have been splendid traits in the life of this man, not to be reconciled to his other modes of conduct:

his character is out of all ordinary keeping; and to him the doctrine of probabilities could never, in any instance, be applied."

## MARRIED.

At Port Elizabeth, on the 23d ult. by Stephen Willis, Esq. Mr. DAVID CARRALL to Miss SARAH ANN WILLIAMSON, of Philadelphia.—Also, on the same day, by the same, Mr. THOMAS MULFORD, of Salem County, to Miss REBECCA CARRALL.

## Bridgeton Prices Current.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

October 20, 1817.

ARTICLES.	Per	From	cts
Butter	lb	25	
Candles, dipt.	do	18	
do mould;	do	25	
Cheese	do	10	15
Chocolate	do	25	
Cotton	do	37	
Coffee	do	23	25
Cider, best	bb	2-50	
FISH, Shad	do	9-00	12 00
do Mackarel	do	9-00	
Flax	lb	12	15
Flaxseed	bush	1 25	1 30
FLOUR, Wheat, super.	cwt	5 50	6 00
do Rye	do	3 50	4 00
GRAIN, Wheat	bush	1 70	1 75
do Rye	do	80	90
do Indian Corn	do	1 00	
do Oats	do	37	40
Hams	lb	18	20
Hog's Lard	do	20	22
Madder	do	37	
Molasses, West India	gal	62	
do Sugar-House	do	1 00	
Onions	bush	50	75
Pork	lb	16	18
Potatoes	bush	31	37
Rice	lb	8	
Salt, fine and coarse	bush	90	1 00
Sugars	lb	12	16
SPIRITS, Jamaica best	gal	1 25	1 50
do Common Spirits	do	1 00	
Gin, Holland	do	1 50	
do Common	do	1 00	1 25
Brandy, Cognac	do	2 25	
do Common	do	1 25	1 50
do Peach	do	1 25	1 50
Whiskey, Apple	do	87	1 00
do Rye	do	75	
WINES, Lisbon	do	1 50	
do Port	do	2 50	
do Madeira	do	4 00	
Wool	lb	31	
WOOD, Oak	cord	4 00	4 75
do Hickory	do	6	7 00

## The Bridgeton Harmonic Society

WILL meet at the Court-House on the Evening of WEDNESDAY next, at the usual hour. Oct. 20.

## The Bridgeton Literary Society

WILL hold a Public Meeting at the Academy on the Evening of THURSDAY next, at half past Six P. M. The following question has been selected for discussion:

Is a man entitled to any Respect, in consequence of the merit of his Ancestors?

The inhabitants of the Village are respectfully invited to attend.

O. K. FREEMAN, Secretary.

October 20, 1817.

## Grand Lodge of New-Jersey.

THE annual communication of the Grand Lodge of New-Jersey, will be held at their Hall in the city of Trenton, on Tuesday the Eleventh day of November next, at Ten o'clock, A. M.

RICHARD L. BEATTY,

Grand Secretary.

Oct. 20, 1817—4w

The Editors of the several Newspapers in the state, are requested to insert the above three times in their respective papers and forward their accounts to the Grand Treasurer.

## One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber on the 20th of September last, an indented Lad, named WILLIAM CONARROE, about 17 years of age. Whoever will apprehend the said Lad, and return him to the subscriber shall have the above reward, but no charges.

All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting him on penalty of the law.

Isaac Newcomb.

Milville, Oct. 20, 1817.—3w

## 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.

EBEN. SEELEY, CLK.

ELIAS P. SEELEY, Att'y.

Oct. 13, 1817—2m

## ALMANACKS

For 1818,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



**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	5

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

Managers appointed by the Legislature of New Jersey.

SAMUEL J. READ,  
ABRAHAM BROWN,  
JOHN L. NUGENT, Esqrs. } Mount-Holly.  
LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER, Esq. } Bridgeton.

The Lottery will commence drawing on or before the second Monday in November next. Prizes are payable sixty days after the drawing is finished, at the Mount Holly or Cumberland Banks.

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

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

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

**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 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 Plaister 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.  
Blackening 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 Kinsey, Port-Elizabeth, and at Hughes's Inn, Cape May.

**Joseph E. Garwood,**  
**David Ireian.**

Ireian'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 SATINETTS, 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 fulled 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 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.

**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,**

October 6, 1817.—ts

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

**LIST OF LETTERS**

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

- A.—Daniel R. Ackley, Ezekiel Abrahams, Pasha Ayars.
- B.—Aretas Burch, David Bateman, Smith, con, William S. Brooks 2, Enoch Boon, Ira Bitt, William Bacon, Abijah Blue, Elizabeth Sarah S. Bacon, Isabella J. Bacon, Mary Burt, C.—Capt. Abram Cole, John Conover, David Craven.
- D.—Jacob Danzinkaker, Rachel Dare.
- E.—Timothy Elmer.
- F.—Read Freeman.
- G.—William Gentry, Isaac Garrison, Silas Glaspell, Jesse Griffy, Peter Griner, Loran Garrison, Sarah Glaspell, Lydia Gould.
- H.—Israel Hewing, John Harris, Joseph Hamton, James Headrick, Mary Hector 2, Ann Hall, Rebecca Harris, Nancy Hayes.
- J.—Daniel Johnston, Randolph Jaggens, Thomas James, Matilda Jaquett.
- K.—Robert Keaden, 2.
- L.—Oliver M. Lillibridge 2, Ephraim Lummis, James Lee.
- M.—John Maul, Messrs. Richards & McKean, Benjamin Minch, Abel Marsh, Darius Miller 2, James M'Clough, John F. Miller, John Mone Sheppard & More, Amos Morton, Joseph Morris, Capt. Mathias Miller 2, David Moore, Francis M'Kay, 2.
- O.—Hannah Oceller, Kellogg Oliver.
- P.—Holmes Parvin, Daniel Parvin, Samuel Parker, Mr. Porch.
- R.—John Reeves, Nathaniel Reeves, Richard Ross.
- S.—Peter Steelman, Sarah Seeley, Mary Shell, Daniel Souder 2, William Spence, Jacob Shull, Samuel Seeley, John Sayre, Walter Statham, 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 M. Shute, deceased.  
James Giles, esq. do. Enoch and G. Burgin, do.  
Major Wm. Potter, Adm'r of Dr. Benjamin Champneys, do.  
Nancy Pierson, & do. of David Pierson, do.  
David Clark, do. James Simpson, do.  
Wm. Davis, do. John Lake, do.  
The same, do. Cornelius Shaw, do.  
Jerem. Stratton, sur. do. Hannah Dayton, do.  
Jona. Gatton, jun. do. Robert Peters, do.  
Wm. Erixson, do. John Reeves, 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, 26th Sept. 1817.