

THE WHIG

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Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Seeing the last Rose for the season hanging on the tree.

Oh lovely solitary rose,
That bends the stem on which it grows,
And droops in seeming woe;
Those flowery friends it seems to mourn,
Who, fallen, never to return,
Bestrew the dust below.

Despoiled of beauty, see them laid,
Beneath their mother's leafy shade.
They tell that lovely flower,
That it, like them, must quickly die;
Then, wafted by the zephyr's sigh,
Its leaves will strew the bower.

Returning spring again will grace
Their mother with another race,
As sweet and fair as they:
They'll kiss the sun, and drink the dew,
Be prais'd while they're unspoiled and new,
Yet only have their day.

Thus man's frail race spring up and bloom
To-day they live—but in the tomb
To-morrow, low they lie,
Yet when the soul is purged from crimes,
Though sinks the frame, the spirit climbs,
And blooms beyond the sky.

[Youth's Magazine.]

[FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.]

INSCRIPTION

For the Tomb erected to the Memory of the Marquis of Anglesea's Leg.

Here rests, and let no saucy knave
Presume to sneer or laugh—
To learn that, mouldering, in the grave
Is laid—a British CALF.

For he who writes these lines is sure
That those who read the whole
Will find such laugh were premature,
For here, too, lies—a SOLE.

And here five little ones repose,
Twin-born with other five,
Unheeded by their brother tocs,
Who all are now alive.

A leg and foot to speak more plain,
Rests here of one commanding,
Who, though his wits he might retain,
Lost HALF HIS UNDERSTANDING.

Who, when the guns, with murder fraught,
Poured bullets thick as hail,
Could only, in this way he brought,
To give the foe LEG-BAIL.

Who now, in England, just as gay,
As in the battle brave,
Goes to the route, review, or play
With ONE FOOT IN THE GRAVE.

Fortune in vain here show'd her spite,
For he will still be found,
Should England's sons engage in fight,
Resolved to stand his ground.

But fortune's pardon I must beg,
She wish'd not to disarm;
And when she lopt'd the hero's leg,
She did not seek his HARM!

And but indulg'd a harmless whim—
Since he could walk with one,
She saw two legs were lost on him
Who NEVER DEIGN'D TO RUN.

LOVE AND PATRIOTISM;

OR,
THE EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURES OF

M. DUPORTAIL,

Late Major General in the Armies of the United States.

Interspersed with many Surprising Incidents in the Life of the late

COUNT PULASKI.

Encouraged in this manner, what dangers had I to fear? I departed accordingly, but in the course of that campaign, there happened nothing worthy of narration; the enemy, equally careful with ourselves to avoid any action which might produce an open war between the two nations, contented themselves with fatiguing us by means of frequent marches; we, on the other hand, bounded our views to following and observing them, and they only seemed to oppose themselves to us, in those parts where the open country afforded them an easy opportunity of making good their retreat.

At the end of the campaign, they prepared to retire, on purpose to take up their winter quarters in their own country; and our little army, composed almost wholly of gentlemen, separated soon after.

I returned to Warsaw full of joy and impatience; I thought that love and hymen were about to bestow Lodoiska on me—Alas! I no longer had a father. Fleared, on entering the capital, that Lovzinski died of an apoplexy on the night before my arrival. Thus I was deprived of even the sad consolation of receiving the last sighs of the most tender of parents; I could only offer up my sorrows at his tomb, which I bathed with my tears!

It is not, says Pulaski to me, who was but little moved with my profound sorrow; it is not by means of barren tears that you can do honor to a father such as mine. Poland in him regrets a citizen-hero, who would have been of immense service during the critical moment which now approaches. Worn out with a tedious malady, our monarch has not a fortnight to live, and on the choice of his successor depends the happiness or misery of our fellow-citizens.

Of all the rights which the death of your father transmits to you, the most noble is undoubtedly that of assisting at the diet, in which you are to represent him; it is there, where you ought to exhibit a courage infinitely more difficult to be sustained than that which consists only in braving death in the field of battle!

The valour of a soldier is nothing more than a common virtue; but they are not ordinary men who on awful emergencies, preserving a tranquil courage, and displaying an active penetration, discover the projects of the powerful who cabal, disconcert the enterprises of the intriguing, and confront the designs of the factious; who, always firm, incorruptible, and just, give not their suffrages but to those whom they think most worthy of them; whom neither gold nor promises can seduce, whom prayers cannot bend, whom menaces cannot terrify.

These were the virtues which distinguished your father, this is the precious inheritance which you ought to be desirous of sustaining. The day on which the states assemble for the election of a king, will be the epoch on which the pretensions of many of our fellow-citizens, more occupied with their private interests than jealous of the prosperity of their country, will be manifested, as well as the pernicious designs of the neighbouring powers, whose cruel policy it is to destroy our strength by dividing it.

I am deceived, my friend, if the fatal moment is not fast approaching, which will for ever fix the destiny of our country—its enemies have conspired its ruin; they have secretly prepared for a revolution;—but they shall not consummate their purposes while my arm can sustain a sword! May that God, who is the protector of the republic, prevent all the horrors of a civil war! But that extremity, however frightful it appears, may perhaps become necessary; I flatter myself that it will be but short, although, perhaps a violent crisis, after which the regenerated state will assume its ancient splendour.

You shall second my efforts, Lovzinski; the feeble interests of love should disappear before more sacred claims. I cannot present my daughter to you during this awful moment of suspense, when our common country is in danger; but I promise to you, that the first days of peace shall be marked by your union with Lodoiska.

Pulaski did not speak in vain. I felt that I had now more essential duties to fulfil than those of love; but the cares with which my mind was occupied, were hardly able to alleviate my grief. I will even avow to you without blushing, that the sorrow of my sisters, their tender friendship, and the caresses more reserved but no less pleasing of my mistress, made a stronger impression on my heart than the patriotic counsels of Pulaski. I beheld Lodoiska tenderly affected with my irreparable loss, and as much afflicted as myself, at the cruel events which forced us to defer our union; my chagrin, by being thus divided with that lovely woman, seemed insensibly to diminish.

In the mean time the king dies, and the diet is convoked. On the day that it was to open, at the very instant when I was about to repair to the assembly, a stranger presented himself, and desired to speak to me in private. As soon as my attendants were retired, he enters my apartment with precipitation, throws himself into my arms, and tenderly embraces me. It was M. de P.—! Ten years, which had elapsed since our separation, had not so much changed his features as to prevent me from recognizing him, and testifying my joy and surprise at his unexpected return.

You will be more astonished, says he to me,

when you know the cause. I have arrived this instant, and am about to repair to the meeting of the diet;—would it be presuming too much on your friendship to reckon on your vote?

On my vote! and for whom?
For myself, continues he with vivacity; it is not now time to recount to you the happy revolution that has taken place in my fortune, and which at present permits me to entertain such exalted hopes: it is sufficient to observe, that my ambition is at least justified by a majority of suffrages, and that it is in vain that two feeble rivals would attempt to dispute with me the crown to which I pretend.

Lovzinski, adds he, embracing me again, if you were not my friend, and if I esteemed you less, perhaps I should endeavour to dazzle you by means of promises; perhaps I should recount to you the favours which I intend to heap upon you; the honourable distinctions that are reserved for you, and the noble and glorious career that is about to offer itself to your ambition; but I have not any need of seducing, and I only wish to persuade you.

I beheld it with grief, and you know it as well as myself; that for several years past our Poland, become enfeebled, owes its safety to nothing else than the distrust of the three great powers which surrounded it, and the desire to enrich themselves with our spoils may in one moment reunite our divided enemies!

Let us prevent, if we can, this inauspicious triumvirate from dismembering the republic. Undoubtedly, in more fortunate times, our ancestors were unable to maintain the freedom of their elections; it is necessary however that we should yield to that necessity which is become inevitable.

Russia will necessarily protect a king, whom she herself has elevated; in receiving the sovereignty of her choice, you will defeat the views of that triple alliance which will render our perdition certain, and we shall acquire a powerful ally, who will oppose herself with success to the two enemies that remain to us.

There are reasons which have determined my conduct; I do not abandon part of our rights, but to preserve the most precious of them. I wish not to ascend a fickle throne, but with the intention, by means of a sage policy, to give it stability; I consent not to alter the constitution of the commonwealth, but to preserve the kingdom entire.

We repaired to the diet together—I voted for M. de P.— He in effect obtained the majority of the suffrages; but Pulaski, Zarembo, and some others, declared themselves in favour of prince C.— Nothing was decided amidst the tumult of this first meeting.

When the assembly broke up, M. de P.— invited me to accompany him to the palace, which his secret emissaries had already prepared for him in the capital. We shut ourselves up together during several hours, and renewed the promises of a friendship that should endure forever. I then too, informed M. de P.— of my intimate connection with Pulaski, and of my love for Lodoiska. He repaid my confidence with more important communications; he informed me of the events which had led to his approaching grandeur; he explained to me his secret designs—and I left him, convinced that he was less occupied with the desire of his own elevation, than with that of restoring Poland to its ancient prosperity.

Possessed of these ideas, I flew towards my future father-in-law, burning with the desire of adding him to the party of my friend. Pulaski was walking at a great pace up and down the chamber of his daughter, who appeared equally agitated with himself.

Behold, said he to Lodoiska, the moment that he saw me enter; behold the man whom I esteem, and whom you love! He has sacrificed us both to his blind friendship. I was desirous to reply, but he went on—You have been connected from your childhood with M. de P.— A powerful faction is about to place him on the throne—you know you are acquainted with his designs; this very morning at the diet you voted for him—you have deceived me;—but do you think that you shall deceive me with impunity?

I besought him to hear me, and he constrained himself so far as to preserve a stern silence; I then informed him, that M. de P.— whom I had for a long time neglected, has agreeably surprised me by his unexpected return.

Lodoiska appeared charmed to hear me commence my justification—You shall not deceive me in the same manner as if I were a credulous woman, says Pulaski.—But it signifies not—proceed.

I then recounted to him the particulars of the short conversation that I had with M. de P.— before I repaired to the assembly of the states.

And these are your projects! exclaimed he. M. de P.— sees no other remedy for the misfortunes of his fellow-citizens than their slavery! He proposes this; one of the names of Lovzinski, approves of it; and they despise me so much as to tempt me to enter into this infamous plot! Shall I behold the Russians, commanding in our provinces in the name of a Pole?

The Russians, say I with fury; the Russians reign in my country! On this Pulaski, advancing towards me with the greatest impetuosity, cries out: Perfidious youth! you have deceived me, and you would betray the state! Leave my house this very moment, or know that I shall order you to be dragged out of it!

I frankly acknowledge to you, Faublas, that an affront so cruel, and so little merited, disarmed me of my prudence: in the first transports of my fury, I placed my hand upon my sword; and

Russia, Prussia, and the house of Austria.
The diet for the election of the kings of Poland was held half a league from Warsaw, in the open air, on the other side of the Vistula, near to the village of Vola.

quicker than lightning Pulaski brandished his in the air.

His daughter, his distracted daughter, rushed forward, and precipitated herself upon me, crying out Lovzinski, what are you about to do? On hearing the accents of a voice so dear to me, I recalled my wandering reason—but I perceived that a single instant was about forever to bereave me of my Lodoiska! She had left me to throw herself into the arms of her father. He, cruel man, beheld my grief, and strove to augment it. Go, traitor! says he—be gone—you behold Lodoiska for the last time!

I returned home in a state of desperation. The odious names which Pulaski had lavished on me, returned incessantly to my reflection. The interests of Poland, and those of M. de P.— appeared to be so intimately connected together, that I did not perceive in what manner I could betray my fellow-citizens by serving my friend, in the mean time I was obliged either to abandon him or renounce Lodoiska forever. What was I to resolve? what part should I take? I passed the whole night in a state of uncertainty, and when the day appeared, I went towards Pulaski's house, without yet having come to any determination.

The only domestic who remained there informed me, that his lord had departed at the beginning of the night, with his daughter, after having first dismissed all his people. Think of my despair on hearing this news. I asked to what part Pulaski had retired, but my question was in vain, for he informed that he was entirely ignorant of the place of his destination.

All that I can tell you, says he, is that you had scarce gone away yesterday evening, when we heard a great noise in the apartment of his daughter. Still terrified at the scene which had taken place between you, I approached the door, and listened. Lodoiska wept: her furious father overwhelmed her with injuries, bestowed his malediction upon her, and I myself heard him exclaim: To love a traitor is to be one! Ungrateful wretch! I shall conduct you to a place of safety, where you shall henceforth be at a distance from seduction.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

[FROM THE NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER, OCT. 23.]

The account which we publish to-day of the situation and sufferings of the hon. col. Ponsonby of the British army at the battle of Waterloo, affords a striking, and, indeed, an awful exhibition, of that most tremendous scene, A FIELD OF BATTLE. This gentleman, notwithstanding the number and severity of his wounds, it would seem, was in full possession of his reason and understanding, after the recovery from the first blow by which he was stunned for a short time, and though lying in a state not only helpless, but forlorn as the imagination can well conceive, he was still capable of realizing what took place within the reach of his senses in that situation. The result of his observations, so far as he has detailed it on this occasion, appears in the above mentioned account.

One circumstance which is worthy of notice, is the cold-blooded cupidity of men, no matter of what nation, engaged in sacrificing each others' lives. French soldiers, Prussian soldiers, and, as far as he could judge, a British soldier, had a desire to plunder him, while lying in such a sorrowful predicament. Nor could they be satisfied, even when he assured them that he had already been stripped of what little treasure he had about him.

The state of mind which he was in, and which he describes in simple but forcible language must have been truly dreadful. To be under the necessity of lying, wounded and bleeding as he was, through such a tremendous conflict, incapable of helping himself, or even of guarding in the slightest degree against the approach of danger of any description, and after the battle had ceased, through the succeeding night, witnessing his own awful situation, and that of thousands of his fellow beings around him, wounded, dying, and dead, one would think, would have over-powered the stoutest heart, and the strongest nerves. Such indeed, were its effects upon the mind of this officer, who appears to have been capable of supporting as much as human nature could well bear, that he describes the intervals of profound silence which occasionally succeeded the roaring of cannon, and the clashing of arms, as even more painful than the preceding tumult and uproar.

What lamentable effects are produced by the pride and ambition of man. The probability is, that no less than forty thousand human beings lost their lives in this battle. Suppose that each of these was able to reckon even five near relations, or friends, deeply interested in their welfare. The allowance is very small, and yet it would make the number of two hundred thousand persons made miserable in a single day, for the sole purpose of gratifying the above-mentioned base and detestable passions. We know very well that much consolation is derived from this bloody source to the martial spirits, from the considerations of fame, and talents, and great exploits. Nothing captivates the mind more fully than bravery, heroism and military skill and conduct. But let it be remembered, that from the same source, have proceeded more misery and woe to the human race than from any, and perhaps all others, since the fall of Adam. It is to be hoped that the time is approaching, when a more just estimate will be fixed upon a subject so intimately connected with the happiness and misery of this miserable world.

Battle of Waterloo.

In the great battle of Waterloo, colonel PONSONBY, a British officer of great merit, was desperately wounded, and was supposed to have been killed. His life, however, was preserved in a manner almost miraculous, after enduring one

To Correspondents.

A communication relative to the confinement &c. of debtors, has been received, but before we give publicity to it, we must insist upon an interview with the author.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-JERSEY

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman at Trenton to his friend in Bridgeton, dated

WEDNESDAY, October 28.

"The House of Assembly have elected General ELMER, Speaker, and D. COLEMAN, Clerk of Council have appointed JESSE UPSON, Esq. of Morris Vice-President, and J. LINN, Secretary.

Bridgeton Academy.—The want of a proper Seminary in this Village for the instruction of our youth, in the Latin and Greek languages, and in the various departments of an English education, has been, for a long time, very sensibly felt.

The Academy will be opened on Wednesday next, for the reception of scholars, and we trust, that all the necessary exertion and encouragement will be afforded the institution, as well by the inhabitants of the neighboring villages, to whom it will be a great convenience, as those of Bridgeton, and its immediate vicinity.

NEW-JERSEY ELECTION.

Table with columns: REPUBLICAN, FEDERAL, Council, Assembly, Com. Assen. Rows include Bergen, Essex, Morris, Sussex, Somerset, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Burlington, Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland, Cape May, and a Total row.

Legislature of New Jersey.—The following is a List of the names of the gentlemen who compose the present Legislature of this State, with the exception of those from Bergen and Cape May.

- Essex Council.—John Dodd. Assembly.—William Gould, Israel Day, Thomas T. Kinney, Saml B. Miller. Sheriff.—Nathan Squire.
Sussex Council.—Thomas Vankirk. Assembly.—Abraham Bidleman, Robert C. Thomson, George Beardslee, Jeremy Mackey. Sheriff.—Daniel Swayze.
Morris Council.—Jesse Upson. Assembly.—David Thompson, Samuel Haliday, John S. De rey, Benjamin McCurry. Sheriff.—David Mills.
Somerset Council.—John Frelinghuysen. Assembly.—Joseph Annin, Martin Schenck, James Stryker. Sheriff.—John Wyckoff, jun.
Middlesex Council.—Erkuries Beatty. Assembly.—Allison Ely, Frazee Ayres, James T. Dunn. Sheriff.—Alexander Dunn.
Monmouth Council.—Silas Crane. Assembly.—Matthias Vanbrake, Reuben Shreve, Charles Parker. Sheriff.—John I. Ely.
Hunterdon Council.—Elnathan Stevenson. Assembly.—Robert M'Neeley, William Nixon, Thomas Prall, John Haas. Sheriff.—James S. Manners.
Burlington Council.—William Irick. Assembly.—William Cox, Samuel J. Reed, William Pearson, John Evans. Sheriff.—William Woolman.
Gloucester Council.—James Matlack. Assembly.—Isaac Pine, Edward Sharp, John Estell. Sheriff.—John Baxter.
Salem Council.—Jeremiah Dubois. Assembly.—Philip Curriden, Stacy Lloyd, Peter Bilderback. Sheriff.—Samuel Miller.
Cumberland Council.—Ebenezer Seely. Assembly.—Ebenezer Elmer, John S. Wood, John Sibley. Sheriff.—Dan Simkins.

DIED.—At his residence, in the state of Georgia, the Rev. Dr. FISLER, late of Baskingridge, in this State.

He rejects surnames, and abolishes marriage, and allows his followers to cohabit promiscuously. The men eat their food in an erect posture, and the women when they pray, prostrate themselves on the ground with their faces downward.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.

Capt. Riley, in his very interesting narrative of his sufferings in Africa, mentions the surprising age, to which he was informed, many Arabs attained. The following are his words: "This account from an Arab who was my friend, and the preserver of my life, and on whose veracity I could rely, together with what fell under my own observation, has removed all doubt from my mind on that subject, and I am fully of opinion, that hundreds and thousands of Arabs on this vast expanse of desert, actually live to the age of two hundred years of our calendar."

Fall Ploughing.

A Raleigh (N. C.) paper recommends fall ploughing to be an invaluable preparative for a corn crop the next year. The stalks and roots of clover, grass or weeds, by being ploughed under, form during the winter, an excellent manure.

EXPERTNESS OF BRITISH SEAMEN.

The gallant Captain Harper, of his majesty's Ship Wye, after having captured a small fishing schooner belonging to Newcastle, in N. J. and got her safe into Digby, fearing that the crew would retake her, dismantled, by taking out the masts, and unhanding her rudder.

This operation, with the assistance of his officers and crew, was performed in one hour and three quarters. When the schooner was dropping astern of the ship, the officers who were looking at her over the railing of the quarter deck, and laughing at her naked appearance, sneeringly asked one of the fishermen if he thought the Yankees could strip a vessel so expertly.

MR. PRINTER.—Please to give publicity to the following:

DURING the evening or night of Friday last, some mean, ill-bred Lads or Fellows, they are such, however, high they may rank in their own esteem, or that of their friends, illicitly entered the Harmony Academy, and threw the Books and Pens in different directions, besides painting on the walls, and cutting the Pass to pieces.

Any person or persons who will make the names of the above-mentioned fellows known to the present teacher, shall be liberally rewarded. Bridgeton, Nov. 3, 1817.

Patent double forcing Pump.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of the County of Cumberland, that they have purchased the right of making and vending these PUMPS within the limits of said County.—That they are now prepared with workmen, tools and materials, and that orders from any part of the County will receive immediate attention.

James Leslie, Jarvis Brewster. Nov. 3, 1817.—td

him of a reward, if he would remain by me. He said that he belonged to the 40th regiment, but had missed it. He released me from the dying man—being unarmed, he took up a sword from the ground, and stood over me, pacing backwards and forwards. At eight o'clock in the morning some English were seen at a distance—he ran to them, and a messenger was sent off to Hervey. A cart came for me. I was placed in it, and carried to a farm house, about a mile and a half distant, and laid in the bed from which poor Gordon (as I understood afterwards) had been just been carried out, the jolting of the cart, and the difficulty of breathing were very painful.

The lances, from their length and weight, would have struck down my sword long before I lost it, if it had not been bound to my hand.—What became of my horse I know not—it was the best I ever had.

The man from the Royals was still breathing when I was removed in the morning, and was soon after taken to the hospital. Sir Deenis Packe, the greatest risk he run the whole day was in stopping his men, who were firing on me and my regiment, when we began to charge. The French make a great clamour in action, the English only shout.

Much confusion arose, and many mistakes, from a similarity of dress. The Belgians, in particular, suffered greatly from their resemblance to the French, being still in the very same clothes they had served in under Bonaparte.

Such, probably, is the story of many a brave man, yet to me it was new. The historians, describing military achievements, passes silently over those who go into the heat of the battle, though there, as we have seen, every characteristic displays itself. The gay are still gay, the noble-minded are still generous—nor has the commander, in his proudest triumph, a better claim to our admiration, than the meanest of his soldiers when relieving a fallen enemy, in the midst of danger and death.

A highly intelligent and valuable friend has furnished us with the subjoined extract of a letter. The writer is a very observing and sensible man. It will be seen by the contents, that the United States are gaining upon the consideration of European statesmen and philosophers. These facts are interesting—they show that our country and its institutions, its products, and policy, are the themes of observation and contemplation amongst the learned men in the old world.

July 20, 1817.

A vessel is about sailing from Antwerp, for New-York, and I cannot omit the opportunity of thanking you for your letter, received some months since, accompanied with some newspapers, and the report of a Committee on the subject of domestic manufactures, which has been read by many, and admired more particularly by a friend of mine, an English Gentleman, who is a great friend to our country.

The natural productions of the U. States are sought for with avidity. Among other productions, I brought with me a piece of the block of Copper on the margin of Lake Superior. A part of it has been analyzed at the mint at Utrecht, and is placed in the museum at Leyden—another has a place at Gottingen. The report of the analysis makes it (as you know it to be) more free from alloy than any as yet known. The wise ones are turning their attention to this subject, and you may expect voyagers, in the shape of philosophers, coming to make discoveries.

After satisfying his first curiosity, an American seeks, if he does not sigh for home! The wretchedness and misery of the lower classes abates his admiration of the stupendous works of art which Europe presents. It should however be added, that this has been a year of uncommon distress. And it may also be true, indeed I feel it to be so, that my curiosity, which never was extravagant, is abated by years.

I know of nothing in the political world worth naming to you. The prevailing opinion seems to be, that things cannot remain as they are, for any considerable length of time. If you ask the reason of this opinion, you cannot receive a satisfactory answer. A few men in the green bag hold the secret, and as long as the green bag holds together, Europe, in my opinion, will hold as it is. Conjecture is vain, and he who ventures on it must be—not a wise man."

MORE OF THE VERMONT PILGRIMS !!

A correspondent informs us that five waggons loaded with the household goods, men, women and children of this sect, passed through Cherry Valley, Otsego Co. on the 25 ult. on their way to the state of Ohio. The men and women were dressed in the same style of those who passed through Sussex, (N. J.) and were as they alleged, followers of the same prophet. They call themselves the true followers of Christ. Their pretended prophie came from Canada a few months since, and is a man of "custere habits" and a great fanatic. His followers are not numerous, but it is thought he will increase them.

I imagine, almost too great for the human frame to support. The following account, drawn up from his own statement, contains an interesting narration of his situation and suffering while lying on the field, and affords a terrible and awful picture of the effects of such sanguinary conflicts, pictures which too often exist in all their horrid colors, and fall of producing their proper effects upon the mind only because they are viewed in detail.

Dear Lady Barborough,

You have often wished for some written account of the adventures and sufferings of your son Col. Pousonby, in the field of Waterloo; the modesty of his nature is, however, no small obstacle in the way. Will the following imperfect sketch supply its place until it comes? The battle was begun on one morning in the library at A—, and his answers to many of the questions which were put to him, are here thrown together, as nearly as I could remember, in his own words.

The weather cleared up at noon, and the sun shone out a little just as the battle began. The armies were within eight hundred yards of each other, the videttes, before they were withdrawn, being so near as to be able to converse. At one moment I imagined that I saw Bonaparte, a considerable staff moving rapidly along the front of our line.

I was stationed with my regiment (about 300 strong) at the extreme of the left wing and directed to act discretely, each of the armies was drawn up on a gentle declivity, a small valley lying between them. At one o'clock, observing, as I thought, unsteadiness in a column of French infantry (50 by 20—100, or thereabouts) which were advancing with an irregular fire, I resolved to charge them. As we were descending in a gallop, we received from our own troops on the right a fire much more destructive than theirs, they having begun long before it could take effect, and slaughtering as we drew nearer; when we were within fifty paces of them they turned, and much execution was done among them, as we were followed by some Belgians who had marked our success.

But we had no sooner passed through them, than we were attacked in our turn, before we could form, by about 300 Polish lancers, who had come down to their relief. The French artillery poured in among us a heavy fire of grape-shot, which, however, for one of our men killed three of their own; in the melee I was disabled almost instantly in both of my arms, and followed by a few of my men, who were presently cut down (no quarter being asked or given) I was carried off by my horse, till receiving a blow on my head from a sabre, I was thrown senseless on my face to the ground. Recovering, I raised myself a little to look round (being, I believe at that time in a condition to get up and run away), when a lancer passing by, exclaimed, "Tu n'es pas mort, coquin!" and struck his lance through my back—my head dropped, the blood gushed into my mouth, a difficulty of breathing came on and I thought all was over.

Not long afterwards (it was then impossible to measure time, but I must have fallen in less than ten minutes after the charge) a tiralleur came up to plunder me threatening to take my life. I told him that he might search me, directing him to a small side pocket, in which he found three dollars, being all I had; he unloosed my stock, tore open my waistcoat, then leaving me in a very uneasy posture, and was no sooner gone, than another came up for the same purpose, but assuring him that I had been plundered already, he left me; when an officer, bringing on some troops (to which probably the tiralleurs belonged) and having where I lay, stooped down and addressed me, saying, he feared I was badly wounded. I replied that I was, and expressed a wish to be removed into the rear; he said it was against the order to remove even their own men, but that if they gained the day, as they probably would (for he understood the Duke of Wellington was killed, and that six of our battalions had surrendered,) every attention in his power should be shown me; I complained of thirst, and he held his brandy bottle to my lips, directing one of his men to lay me straight on my side, and place a knapsack under my head; he then passed on into the action—and I shall never know to whose generosity I was indebted, as I conceive, for my life—of what rank he was I cannot say he wore a blue great coat. By and by another tiralleur came, and knelt andaved over me, loading and firing many times, and conversing with great gaiety all the while, at last he ran off saying, "Vous serez bien assez d'amer, d'amer, quo nous allons vous rendre bon jour, mon ami."

While the battle continued in that part, several of the wounded men and dead bodies near me were hit with the balls which came very thick in that place. Towards evening, when the Prussians came, the continued roar of the cannon along theirs, and the British line growing louder and louder as they drew near, was the finest thing I ever heard. It was dusk, and two squadrons of Prussian cavalry, both of them two deep passed over me in full trot, lifting me from the ground, and tumbling me about cruelly; the clatter of their approach, and the apprehension it excited, may be easily conceived, had a gun come that way it would have done me. The battle was then nearly over, or removed to a distance—the cries and groans of the wounded all around me became every instant more and more audible, succeeding to the shouts, imprecations, outcries of "Vive l'Empereur!" the discharges of musketry and cannon—now and then intervals of perfect silence, which were worse than the noise. I thought the night would never end. Much about this time I found a soldier of the Royals lying across my legs, who had probably crawled thither in his agony; his weight convulsed my motions, his nose, and the air issuing through a wound in his side, distressed me greatly; the latter circumstance most of all, in the case was my own. It was not a dark night, and the Prussians were wandering about to plunder (and the scene in Ferdinand Count Fathom came into my mind, though no women I believe, were there,) several of them came and looked at me, and passed on; at length one stopped to examine me. I told him as well as I could (for I could say but little in German) that I was a British officer, and had been plundered already—he did not desist however, but pulled me about roughly before he left me. About an hour before midnight, I saw a soldier in an English uniform coming towards me—he was, I suspect, on the same errand. He came and looked in my face. I spoke instantly, telling him who I was, and assuring

SUMMARY.

Pennsylvania.—All the returns from this state have been received, with the exception of one county, which give Mr. Findlay, a majority of nearly eight thousand over his opponent, General Heister.

Thanksgiving and Prayer.—The 13th day of November, has been recommended by the Governor of New-York, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, in that state.

Yellow Fever.—This Fever, which has prevailed for several weeks in Charleston, the last accounts represent as having subsided, so much as to admit those who fled from its terrors to return to their homes.

Agriculture.—A society for the promotion of Agriculture has recently been formed at Newark, Essex county, in this state.

Sea Serpent.—An animal has been seen in Long-Island Sound, by several persons, which is said to correspond precisely with the Sea Serpent lately seen at Gloucester, and is believed to be the same.

Naval.—The preparatory work of building a suitable foundation and wharf at the Navy Yard Gosport, (says a Norfolk paper) being in sufficient forwardness, the laying of a keel of a 74, was commenced on the 22d ult.

A superb Engraving has been exhibited at Paris, with wonderful eclat; It represents 3600 American militia, obtaining a victory over 12,000 veteran troops at New-Orleans.—By a decree of the king of the Netherlands, 88,000 or one half of the militia of the country, are to appear in the field one month in every year, from Sept. 15, to Oct. 15. The Prince of Orange is in Paris, and honoured with a royal guard. The emperor Alexander is reviewing his troops, preparatory to the tour which he contemplates making through the distant parts of his empire.

By the arrival of the fast sailing brig Nancy, capt. Packard, in 29 days from Dublin, papers to the 27th of September, have been received in New-York.

The Typhus fever continued to rage in many parts of Ireland.

The Limerick Chronicle says that disturbances exist in several parts of the country.

An article from Enniskillen, dated September 25, says "too much precaution cannot be used to avert a calamity which is at present desolating every quarter of the kingdom."

Marshal Oudinot had addressed the National Guards at Paris, who it was stated, were about to take a side in conducting the elections.

A new revolution in the Brazils.—Letters received on Saturday from Pernambuco state the important intelligence, that an insurrection had broken out at Pariba, about 80 leagues to the north of that place. It was reported that a foreign vessel had arrived at Pariba, with military stores and 3000 stand of arms, which were immediately paid for in specie by the insurgents.

Spanish America.—One of our London letters, received this morning says:

"We noticed the other day, that the raising of recruits in this country, for the Patriots in South America, was going on with considerable rapidity. Colonels Hippley and Skeene are named amongst the officers now raising regiments for South America."

Meetings had been held in many places to petition against the window tax. Much warmth was expressed against this tax by the orators, and some disturbance had taken place.

Accounts from Sligo mention that the contagious fever continues to increase. Out of a population of 15,000 souls, 1000 had died of the disease.

It is announced in one of the Brussels journals, that the French General Rigaud, with his family, is shortly to embark with his family for America.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the ACADEMY in Bridgeton, West Jersey, would inform the people in this town and vicinity, that a person will commence on the 5th inst. a course of instruction in the Latin and Greek Languages; and in the various branches of Education, usually taught in similar Institutions.

Good accommodations for Boarding can be procured.
Bridgeton, W. J. Nov. 3, 1817.

BOARDING.

THE Subscriber is pleased with the prospects of the SCHOOL which will be opened in this Village, on WEDNESDAY next, agreeably to the above Advertisement. A young Gentleman well recommended as a Scholar and as a pious man, is engaged by the Trustees for the Instructor. The public may be assured that no efforts will be spared to make the School permanent, and to give satisfaction to the parents whose children shall be sent here for Instruction from abroad.

The Subscriber can conveniently accommodate a number of Children as Boarders. The terms will be moderate, and he will superintend the moral and religious department of the children committed to his care, and carefully attend to the improvement they make in their studies. The situation is pleasant and healthy. Among a number of children in his own family, with a single exception, there has not been a week's sickness since the subscriber's residence in this town.
JONATHAN FREEMAN.
Bridgeton, Nov. 3, 1817.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the Annual Meeting of the Seventh-Day BAPTIST MISSIONARY and BIBLE SOCIETY, of the County of Cumberland, will meet at the Meeting House at Shiloh, on the Second First Day of this instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. to aid their fund, and for the election of Officers, agreeably to the Constitution of said Society, and to confer on other business relative to said Institution.

N. B. Persons who are inclined to aid this Institution by becoming members of the Society, are cordially invited to attend said meeting, where they will have an opportunity to see the Constitution, and subscribe thereto.
John Swinney, Sec'y.
November 3d, 1817.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November instant, at the House and Store of JOHN YOUNG, Esq. in the town of MILLVILLE, the following STORE GOODS, Household Furniture, &c.

- CLOTHS, coarse and fine.
- CALICOES,
- GINGHAMS, domestic.
- MUSLINS, do.
- CHECKS and STRIPES, do.
- COTTON CASSIMERE.
- Striped and mixed COTTON GOODS.
- FLANNELS.
- CHINA, GLASS, and Queens' WARE.
- IRONMONGERY,
- A quantity of CORDAGE.
- SOAP and CANDLES.
- HATS, Fur and Wool.
- SALT.
- EARTHEN-WARE.
- 150 Cords Oak WOOD, in the woods, within one mile of the Landing.
- 100 Cords of Pine WOOD, do.
- 4 HORSES, Waggon and Gears.
- 2 MILCH COWS.
- 4 Tons HAY.
- 2 Ten Plate STOVES.
- 1 GIG and Harness.
- WOOD on Landing.
- 1 SULKY.
- A quantity of BOARDS.
- Sloop CHARLOTTE, of Port-Elizabeth.
- One half Sloop CLARK, do.
- A quantity of empty CASKS, Iron bound.
- 1 Sett of Standing, do.
- A quantity of MEDICINE.
- 1 Elegant Eight Day CLOCK.
- 5 BEDS and BEDSTEADS.
- 1 Elegant DESK.
- 2 BUREAUS.
- 2 Dining TABLES.
- 2 Breakfast, do.
- 1 doz. CHAIRS.
- 2 Elegant Oval Mahogany Side TABLES.

Together with all the Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. I would wish and it is my request that all my friends will attend the Sales of the foregoing, as the property must positively be sold.

John Young,

VENDUE to begin at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day till all is sold.—Seized as the property of John Young, Esq. and taken in execution at the suit of sundry plaintiffs, and to be sold by

Dan Simkins, Sheriff.

November 3, 1817.

CAPE-MAY.—Orphans' Court.

TERM of October, 1817.

PRESENT—**Elijah Townsend, John Dickinson, Ephraim Aldred, Esquires, and others, Judges.**

JACOB CLARK, Administrator of Jacob Clark deceased, having exhibited to this Court duly attested, a just and true account of the personal estate, and also of the debts of said deceased, whereby it appears that the personal estate of said dec'd is insufficient to pay his debts; and the said Adm'r having set forth to this Court that the said deceased, died, seized of real estate, in the County of Cape-May—and praying the aid of the Court in the premises.—It is Ordered, That all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate of said deceased, do appear before this Court on the Monday, preceding the First Tuesday in February next, at Ten o'clock in the morning, at the Court-House in the Middle Township, in the County aforesaid, to shew cause, if any they have, why the real estate of said deceased, situate in the County of Cape-May, should not be sold for the payment of the debts and expences yet unpaid.

By the Court,

Jehu Townsend, Clerk.

November 3, 1817—6w

ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a writ of Attachment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Cape-May, State of New Jersey, at the suit of Jacob Creamer, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William Earl, an absconding debtor, in a plea of trespass on the case, for ninety six dollars, returnable to October Term, 1817.—That the same was duly served and returned by the Sheriff of said County.

A. Smith, Clerk.

D. ELMER, Attorney. Nov. 3, 1817—2m

ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a writ of Attachment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Cumberland, State of New Jersey, at the suit of Moses Veal, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Daniel Woodruff, an absconding debtor, in a plea of trespass on the case for two hundred and fifty dollars, returnable to September Term, 1817.—That the same was duly served and returned by the Sheriff of said County.

Ebenezer Seeley, Clerk.

D. ELMER, Attorney. Nov. 3, 1817—2m

ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a writ of Attachment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Cumberland, State of New Jersey, at the suit of John Chambers, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John Callahan, an absconding debtor, in a plea of debt for four hundred dollars, returnable to September Term, 1817.—That the same was duly served and returned by the Sheriff of said County.

Ebenezer Seeley, Clerk.

D. ELMER, Attorney. Nov. 3, 1817—2m

Suppression of Vice and Immorality.

A number of persons from different parts of the state of New-Jersey, being convened in the city of New-Brunswick on the 27th day of August, 1817, and taking into consideration the subject of forming a Society for the suppression of vice and immorality, and the encouragement of good morals in this state—Joshua M. Wallace, Esq. of Burlington, was chosen Chairman, and the Rev. C. Shenck of Princeton, Secretary.

The subject being discussed, the following resolutions were adopted, viz:

1. That in the opinion of this meeting it is expedient to establish a Society for the suppression of vice and immorality, and for the encouragement of good morals in the state of New-Jersey.

2. That when this meeting adjourns it adjourn to meet at Trenton on the second Tuesday of November next at eleven o'clock, A. M. and that in the mean time, a committee of eleven, five of them to constitute a quorum, be chosen to prepare a Constitution for the proposed Society, to be laid before the meeting at that time for consideration.

The following persons were chosen members of that committee, viz: Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green, Dr. John Van Cleave, Joshua M. Wallace, Esq. Asa Runyon, Esq. Rev. Simon Wilmar, Joseph C. Hornblower, Esq. Rev. John McDowel, Horace Stockton, Esq. Rev. Leverett J. F. Huntington, J. W. Scott, Esq. and Peter Gordon, Esq.

Resolved also, that due notice, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, of the time and place of meeting above mentioned, be published in the newspapers of this state; and that the attendance of all those who are friendly to this great object, be respectfully requested.

JOSHUA M. WALLACE, Chairman.
WM. C. SCHENCK, Sec'y.

New-Brunswick, August 27, 1817.

The different Editors of Newspapers in this state, are requested to give the above one insertion in their respective papers at present and one or two immediately before the time of the proposed meeting.

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

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, Atty.
Oct. 13, 1817—2m

In Chancery of New-Jersey.

BETWEEN Ebenezer West, Complainant, AND Isaac Alderman and Mary his wife, and James L. Crawford, Defendants.

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

Bridgeton Prices Current,
(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

November 3, 1817.

ARTICLES.	Per	From	cts	cts
Butter,	lb	25		
Candles, dipt.	do	18		
mould,	do	25		
Cheese,	do	10	15	
Chocolate,	do	25		
Cotton,	do	37		
Coffee,	do	23	28	
Cider, best,	bb	2 50		
FISH, Shad,	do	9 00	12 00	
Mackarel,	do	9 00		
Flax,	lb	12	15	
Flaxseed,	bush	1 37	1 40	
FLOUR, Wheat super.	do	5 50	6 00	
Rye,	do	3 50	4 00	
Buckwheat,	do	3 50	4 00	
GRAIN, Wheat,	bush	1 80		
Rye,	do	90	1 00	
Indian Corn,	do	62	75	
Oats,	do	37	44	
Hams,	lb	18	20	
Hog's Lard,	do	20	25	
Madder,	do	37		
Molasses, West India,	gal	62		
Sugar House,	do	1 00		
Onions,	bush	50	75	
Pork,	lb	16	18	
Potatoes,	bush	37	50	
Rice,	lb	8		
Salt, fine and coarse,	bush	75	1 00	
Sugars,	lb	12	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 00	
Rye,	do	75		
WINES, Lisbon,	do	1 50		
Port,	do	2 50		
Wool,	lb	35		
WOOD, Oak,	cord	4 00	4 75	
Hickory,	do	6	7 00	

Bridgeton Literary Society.

THE Society will meet at the School-Room of Mr. R. A. Burrill, on THURSDAY Evening next, at half past Six, P. M. The following question has been selected for discussion:
Is a Representative bound to obey the directions of his Constituents?

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Bridgeton, in the County of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder,

A tract of Land,

Said to contain one hundred acres more or less, situate in the Township of Maurice River; joins lands of Robert Bell and others; a house and lot in the village of Dorchester, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Harman Kruse, and taken in execution at the suit of the President, Directors, & Co. of the state Bank at Camden, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the Township of Stoe Creek, said to contain forty two acres more or less; joins lands of Thomas Padget and others, with all the lands of the defendants. Seized as the property of Thomas Ware and Ashbury Ware, and taken in execution at the suit of Robert C. Walton, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot,

Situate in the Town of Millville—Lot contains one fourth part of an acre more or less; joins lands of John Young, Esq. and others; a lot containing one fourth of an acre; joins lands of Peter Fries with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of James Loder, and taken in execution at the suit of Hugh McMinnimy, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot,

Situated in the village of Millville; Lot contains one fourth part of an acre more or less; joins lands of Lewis Sheppard and Charles Garrison, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Abinadab Loder, and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

On THURSDAY, the fourth of December, at the Hotel in Bridgeton,

A House and Lot,

Situate in the Township of Deerfield, and vicinity of Bridgeton—Lot contains one fourth part of an Acre more or less; joins lands of Abraham Sayre, Esq. and others, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of David Moore, and taken in execution at the suit of Jeremiah Buck, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

October 2, 1817—27s

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all whom it may concern, That we the Subscribers, now in actual confinement in the Jail of the County of Cumberland, for debt or damages, intend to make application to the Judges of the Inferior Court of the County of Cumberland aforesaid, on TUESDAY the 25th of November next, in order to obtain the benefit of the several acts of the Legislature, of the State of New-Jersey, for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt or damages.

Joseph C. Wade,
Edward Davis.

Bridgeton Jail, October 22d, 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.
 August 11, 1817.

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

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, received; the money will be sent by mail.

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Sept. 26—

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 Blues, 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
	42,000

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

Managers appointed by the Legislature of New Jersey.

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

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

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

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

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

APPROVED

FAMILY MEDICINES,

WHICH ARE CELEBRATED FOR THE CURE OF MOST DISEASES TO WHICH THE HUMAN BODY IS LIABLE.

Prepared only by the Sole Proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE

WASHINGTON WHIG,

BRIDGETOWN, N. J.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Vegetable Nervous Cordial,

Or Nature's Grand Restorative.

Price One Dollar Fifty Cents.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

CELEBRATED

Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

INFALLIBLE

Worm Destroying Lozenges.

A Medicine highly necessary in all Families.

Price 50 Cents.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

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.

Blackening Cakes.

Walkden's best British INK POWDER, &c.

June 30, 1817—4

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 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

Gommon 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—St

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.

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

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 62½ cts.
 Sequel. 62½ cts.
 Introduction. 37½ cts.
 English Grammar. 25 cts.

Columbian Orator. 60 cts.

Scott's Lessons. 60 cts.

Bennet's Practical Arithmetic. 37½ 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. 37½ cts.

Collins' Voyages. 75 cts.

The Man of Feeling; a Novel. 37½ cts.

Tales for Youth, in Thirty Poems; embellished with Cuts. 30 cts.

Thirteen Sermons, on the Throne of Grace, by the Rev. Robert Trail. 37½ 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. 37½ cts.

The Heavenly Footman; by John Bunyan. 12½ cts.

The Life and Death of Alexander Peden. 20 cts.

The Gentle Shepherd, a Pastoral Comedy. 20 cts.

A History of the Destruction of the Helvetic Union and Liberty. 50 cts.

The Holy Bible. 87½ cts.

The New Testament. 40 cts.

Watt's Psalms & Hymns. 62½ 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.

Also,

Tooth-Brushes, of a superior quality, Pewter Ink Stands, &c.

WILLIAM SCHULTZ,

Bridgeton, October 12, 1817.

NOTICE.

The Accounts of

Dr. Wm. Elmer, Ex'r of Dr. Samuel } deceased
 M. Shute,
 James Giles, esq. do. Enoch and G. Burgin, do.
 Major Wm. Potter, Adm'r of Dr. Benj. } do.
 Chamneys,
 Nancy Pierson, & } do. of David Pierson, do.
 David Clark, }
 Wm. Davis, do. James Simpson, do.
 The same, do. John Lake, do.
 Jerem. Stratton, sur. do. Cornelius Shaw, do.
 Jona. Barton, jun. do. Hannah Dayton, do.
 Wm. Erickson, 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

Sirrogate.

SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

By JOHN GARDNER,

Chief Clerk in the General Land Office,

A MAP,