

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.

LOVE AND PATRIOTISM;

OR,

THE EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURES OF

M. DUPOUAIL,

Late Major General in the Armies of the United States.

interspersed with many Surprising Incidents in the Life of the late

COUNT PULASKI.

COULD I any longer doubt the extent of my misery? I instantly called for Boleslas, one of the most faithful of my domestics: I ordered him to place trusty spies about the palace of Pulaski, who should bring an account of every thing that passed there; and commanded that if the count returned to the capital before me, he should follow him wherever he went. Having given these instructions, and not yet despairing of still finding the family at one of their seats in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, I myself set out in the pursuit of my mistress.

I accordingly searched thro' all the domains of Pulaski, and asked concerning Lodoiska, of all the passengers whom I met, but without success. After having spent eight days in fruitless inquiry, I resolved to return to Warsaw, and I was not a little astonished, on my arrival, to find a Russian army encamped on the banks of the Vistula, almost under the very walls of that city.

It was night when I entered the capital: the palaces of the grandees were all illuminated; an immense multitude filled the streets; I heard songs of joy; I beheld wine flowing in rivulets in the public squares; every thing announced to me that Poland had a king.

Boleslas, who expected me with impatience, informed me that Pulaski had returned alone on the second day after my departure, and that he had not stirred from his own palace but to repair to the diet, where in spite of his efforts, the ascendancy of Russia became every day more manifest. During the last assembly held this very morning, adds he, M. de P— united almost all the suffrages in his favour, and was about to be declared king, when Pulaski pronounced the fatal words: at that instant twenty sabres were brandished in the air. The fierce palatine of whom the count had insulted in the former assembly, was the first to rush forwards, and gave him a terrible wound on the head. Zarembo, and some others, flew to the defence of their friend, but all their efforts would have been unable to have saved him, if M. de P— had not ranged himself on their side, exclaiming at the same time, that he would sacrifice, with his own hand, the first person who dared to approach him. On this the assailants retired. In the mean time Pulaski, fainting with the loss of blood, was carried off the field in a state of insensibility. Zarembo departed also, swearing to avenge his friend. Having thus become master of the deliberations, the numerous partisans of M. de P— instantly proclaimed him sovereign.

Pulaski, who had been carried to his palace, was soon restored to life; and the surgeon who attended him, declared that his wounds, although dangerous, were not mortal. In that case, although languishing under the most cruel torments, contrary to the advice of all his friends, he ordered himself to be lifted into a carriage, and before noon he left Warsaw, accompanied by Mazeppa and a few malcontents. It was scarcely possible to have announced worse news to me. My friend was upon the throne, but my reconciliation with Pulaski appeared henceforth impossible, and in all appearance Lodoiska was lost forever. I knew her father so well as to be under apprehensions lest he should proceed to extremities with his daughter. I was affrighted at the present, I durst not look forward towards the future; and my heart was so devoured with chagrin, that I did not go out, even to felicitate the new king.

One of my people, Boleslas dispatched after Pulaski, returned at the end of the fourth day: he had followed him fifteen leagues from the capital; when about that distance, Zarembo, who perceived a stranger at a little distance from the carriage, began to conceive suspicions. As they proceeded, four of his followers, who had concealed themselves behind the ruins of an old house, surprised my courier, and conducted him to Pulaski. He, with a pistol in his hand, forced him to acknowledge to whom he belonged. I shall send you back to Lovzinski, said the fierce republican, on purpose to announce

from me, that he shall not escape my just vengeance. At these words they blind-folded my servant, who could not tell where they had carried him. At the end of four and twenty hours they returned, and tying a handkerchief once more about his eyes, they put him into a carriage, which having stopped at length, after a journey of several hours, he was ordered to descend. Scarce had he put his foot upon the ground when his guards departed at a full gallop; on which he removed the bandage, and found himself on the same spot as that on which he had been first arrested.

This intelligence filled me with uneasiness: the menaces of Pulaski terrified me much less on my own account than on Lodoiska's, who remained in his own power: in the midst of his fury he might sacrifice her life! I resolved, therefore, to expose myself to every species of danger, on purpose to discover the retreat of the father, and the prison of his only child.

On the succeeding day, after informing my sisters of my design, I left the capital: Boleslas alone accompanied me, and I passed for his brother. We wandered all over Poland, and I then perceived, that the fears of Pulaski were but too well justified by the event. Under pretence of obliging the inhabitants to take the oath of fidelity to the new king, the Russians, scattered about in the provinces, desolated the country, and committed a multitude of exactions in the cities.

After having spent three months in vain inquiries, despairing of being able to find Lodoiska, touched with the most lively grief for the fate of my country, and weeping at one and the same time for her misfortunes and my own, I was about to return to Warsaw, to inform the new king of the excesses committed by those foreigners in his states, when an adventure that at first seemed to be very inauspicious, forced me to a very different resolution.

The Turks having declared war against Russia, the Tartars of Budziac and the Crimel made frequent incursions into Volhynia, where I then was. Four of these robbers attacked us one afternoon, as we were leaving a wood near Ostropol. I had imprudently neglected to load my pistols; but I made use of my sabre with so much address and good luck, that in a short time two of them fell covered with wounds. Boleslas encountered the third: the fourth attacked me with great fury; he gave me a slight cut upon the leg, but received a terrible stroke in return that dismounted him from his horse, and felled him to the ground. Boleslas, at the same moment, perceived himself disencumbered from his enemy, who, at the noise made by his comrade's fall, took to flight. He, whom I had just vanquished, then addressed me in very bad Polish, and said: "A brave man like you, ought to be generous. I beg my life of you; instead of putting me to death, succour me, relieve me, bind up my wounds and assist me to rise."

He demanded quarter with an air so noble, that I did not hesitate for a moment. I accordingly descended from my horse, and Boleslas and myself having helped him to rise, we dressed his wound. You behave well," says the Tartar to me: "you behave well!" As he spoke, we beheld a cloud of dust; and in a moment after, more than three hundred Tartars rushed upon us at full speed. "Be not afraid, dread nothing," says he, whom I had spared; "I am chief of this troop." Accordingly, by means of a sign, he stops his followers, who were on the point of massacring us; and speaking to them in their own language, which I was unable to comprehend; they instantly opened their ranks on purpose to permit us to pass.

Brave man, exclaims the captain, addressing himself to me once more, had I not reason to say, that you behaved well? You left me my life, and now I save yours: it is sometimes right to save an enemy, and even a robber! Hear me, my friend: in attacking you, I followed my profession, and you did your duty in conquering me; let us therefore embrace.—He then adds: the day is wasting, and I would not advise you to travel in these cantons during the night. My people are about to repair each to his respective post, and I cannot answer for their indiscretion. You perceive a castle on a rising ground, towards the right: it belongs to a certain Pole of the name of Dourlinski, for whom we have a right esteem, because he is very rich: Go, demand an asylum from him; tell him that you have wounded Titsikan, and that Titsikan pursues you. He is acquainted with my name: I have already made him pass many an uneasy night. As to the rest, you may rely on it, that while you remain with him, his castle shall be sacred; but be careful not to come forth on any account before the end of three days, and not to remain there longer than eight—Adieu!

It was with unfeigned pleasure that we took leave of Titsikan and his companions. The advice of the Tartar was a command; I therefore said to Boleslas, let us immediately make for the castle that he has now pointed out to us; I am well acquainted with this same Dourlinski by name. Pulaski has sometimes spoken to me concerning him; he perhaps is not ignorant of the place to which the count has retired, and it is not impossible but that with a little address we may be able to draw the secret from him. I shall say at all events that we are sent by Pulaski, and this recommendation will be of more service to us than that of Titsikan: in the mean time, Boleslas, do not forget that I am your brother, and be sure not to discover me.

We soon arrived at the ditch of the castle; the servants of Dourlinski demanded who we were: I answered that we were come from Pulaski, and wished to speak to their lord, and that we had been attacked by robbers, who were still in pursuit of us. The drawbridge was accordingly let down, and having entered, we were informed that at present we could not see Dourlinski, but that on the next day at ten o'clock he should

give us audience. They then demanded our arms, which we delivered up without any difficulty, and Boleslas soon after took an opportunity of looking at my wound, which was found to be but superficial.

In a short time a frugal repast was served up for us in the kitchen. We were afterwards conducted to a lower chamber, where two bad beds were prepared for us. The domestics then left us without any light, and immediately locked the door of the apartment.

I could not close my eyes during the whole night. Titsikan had given me but a slight wound, but that which my heart had received was so very deep! At day break, I became impatient in my prison, and wished to open the shutters, but they were nailed up. I attacked them, however, so vigorously, that the fastening gave way, and I beheld a very fine park. The window being low, I cleared it at a leap, and in a single instant found myself in the gardens of the Polish chieftain.

After having walked about for a few minutes, I sat down on a stone bench, which was placed at the foot of a tower, whose ancient architecture I had been some time considering. I remained for a few seconds enveloped in reflection, when a tile fell at my feet. I thought it had dropped from the roof of this old building; and, to avoid the effects of a similar accident, I went and placed myself at the other end of the seat. A few moments after, a second tile fell by my side. The circumstance appeared surprising: I arose with some degree of inquietude, and attentively examined the tower. I perceived at about twenty-five or thirty feet from the ground, a narrow opening. On this I picked up the tiles which had been thrown at me, and on the first I discovered the following words, written with a bit of plaster.

Lovzinski, is it you! Do you still live?

And on the second these:

Deliver me! save Lodoiska.

It is not possible for you, my dear Faublas, to conceive how many different sentiments occupied my mind at one and the same time: my astonishment, my joy, my grief, my embarrassment, cannot be expressed. I examined once more the prison of Lodoiska, and plotted in my own mind how I could procure her liberty. She at length threw down another tile, and I read as follows:

"At midnight, bring me paper, ink, and pens; and to-morrow, an hour after sun rise, come and receive a letter.—Begone."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Facility of connecting the North and South Seas by a Canal.

Under this head, the Connecticut Courant has given the following curious and interesting extract from the Edinburgh Review of Molina's Account of Chili:—

"In the year 1805, a spherical chart of the sea of the Antilles, and of the coast of Terra Firma, from the Island of Trinidad to the Gulf of Honduras, was constructed in the hydrographical department; by order of the Spanish Government, from scientific surveys. By this chart an important discovery was made. The bay of Maddinga, an immense inlet of the sea, commencing about ten leagues to the eastward of Porto Bello, penetrates into the isthmus to within 5 leagues of the Pacific ocean. This prodigious bason which is almost closed by a chain of islands, running close to one another at the mouth, has never been navigated by any European except Spaniards: and was never supposed to run back, to any considerable extent, into the country, as all old charts in which it is marked abundantly testify. A river, from the name of which the Bay is denominated, falls into the bottom of the gulf. This river is navigable, and we know, comes very near a branch of the Chepo, a large river which falls into the gulf of Pansme. We are not yet furnished with any satisfactory details of the navigable state of these rivers: but from what Alcedo tells us—from the circumstance of their navigation being prohibited by the Spanish government under pain of death on the express ground; that it might discover the facility of the passage of the South Sea—and from the fact of the buccaniers having actually penetrated from sea to sea in this direction we are entitled to conclude, that extraordinary facilities for the great enterprise are here presented. The bay has ten fathoms of water, at the entrance, which increases to eleven in the middle, and it has six fathoms to the very bottom.—The revisers, after proceeding to adduce some statements of Herara, the famed historian of South-America, drew the following conclusion:—By this indubitable authority then, it appears, that a canal of nine leagues, through a country mostly flat, is all that is wanting to complete the navigation across the isthmus of Panama.

To this extract, the Courant adds the following remark:—"In the event of a complete and permanent independence of South-America, an event highly probable—it is not unreasonable to expect, that

within fifty years the North, and South Seas will be connected. And what a stupendous revolution it would produce in navigation and commerce! The distance to India and China would be shortened more than 10,000 miles."

Prince Radzivil, of Poland, who sometimes unites the elegance of southern taste with the barbarous pomp of Sarmatia, once entered Warsaw in his carriage, drawn by six white bears, taken in his own Lithuanian forests, and completely broken and richly harnessed for the purpose.—Lon. paper.

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 Bridgetown, 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—o27ts

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,

W. L. HYER, Clerk.

Oct. 6, 1817—6v

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. The principal advantages these Pumps possess over those in common use, are watering gardens that are contiguous to it; whitening Cloth or extinguishing fire, acting as a complete and powerful engine. The difference in the expense between these and common Pumps is so trifling, that it is presumed every man who is the owner of a house, will find it his interest, as well as his duty, to have one placed at his door.

N.B. Orders directed to either of the Subscribers at Bridgeton, will be attended to.

James Leslie,
Jarvis Brewster.

Nov. 3, 1817--tf

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 deportment of the children committed to his care, and carefully attend to the improvement they make in their studies. His 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.

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

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 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, Ck.

ELIAS P. SEELEY, Atty.
Oct. 13, 1817--2m

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

Legislature of New-Jersey.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TRENTON, Tuesday, October 28, 1817.

This being the day appointed for the meeting of the Legislature, a quorum of both houses attended and proceeded to business.

Ebenezer Elmer, Esq. was chosen Speaker of the House of Assembly, Daniel Coleman, Clerk, and William Gould door-keeper.

A message was sent to Council, informing of the meeting of the house, and the choice of officers, &c.

Mess. Day, Coxe, and D. Thompson, were appointed to prepare and report rules and regulations for the government of the house, and Mess. Haas, Pearson and Wood to bring forward the unfinished business of last session.

A message from Council informed that they had met and appointed Hon. Jesse Upson, Vice-President, James Linn, Esq. Secretary and proceeded to business.

Mr. Sharp presented a memorial from W. Stockton, jun. and J. L. Nugent, of the county of Burlington, praying for reasons therein set forth the house to vacate the seats of William Pearson and Samuel J. Read and to admit them in their places.

Referred to Mess. Sharp, Bilderback, Kinney, Darcy and Annin, with instructions to send for persons and papers. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, October 29.

Mr. Day made report relative to the rules for the government of the house, which was read and agreed to.

The Speaker presented a letter from the Treasurer—ordered to lie on the table.

Mess. M'Neely, D. Thompson, Read, Kinney and Robert C. Thomson, were appointed a standing committee on the judiciary; and Mess. Darcy, Evans and Nixon to bring in a bill for the support of government.

Mr. Parker obtained leave of absence on account of sickness in his family.

Mr. Haas, from committee, reported the following list of unfinished business:—

- No. 1. A bill to erect the lower part of Sussex into a separate county, to be called the county of Jackson.
- 2. A bill to provide for publishing the laws of the state.
- 3. A supplement to the act to regulate the courts of law.
- 4. A bill to constitute the Justices of the Supreme Court Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas.
- 5. A bill respecting free negroes and mulattoes.
- 6. A bill concerning stem-beats.
- 7. A supplement to the act to establish a militia system, passed 18th February, 1815.
- 8. An act to constitute and make Crosswicks Creek a lawful fence, from Watson's Ferry to the mouth thereof.
- 9. A bill to repeal an act therein mentioned.
- 10. A bill concerning the Prerogative Court.
- 11. A bill to empower the Governor to purchase brass field Artillery.
- 12. A bill to provide for the formation of a map of the state.

The report being read—
Nos. 3 and 4 were referred to the judicial committee, No. 7 and 11 to the military committee, consisting of Mess. Gould, Read, Darcy, Sibley and Ayres, and the remainder postponed.

Ordered, That Mess. Day, Banta, Halliday, Lloyd and Schenck, be a committee to settle the Treasurer's account.

That Mess. Annin, Beardslee, Shreve, Ely and Curriden, be a Committee to settle the accounts of the State-prison.

That the Clerk inform Council of the appointment of these committees and request the appointment of committees on their part.

Mess. Coxe, Wood and Miller, were appointed to bring in an incidental bill.

Adjourned to 3 P. M.

3 o'clock the House met. Nicholas Willits representative from the county of Cape-May, appeared, produced the certificate of his election, was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Annin presented a petition from Somerset, praying an alteration in the law licensing taverns—referred to Mess. Annin, Prall and M'Curry.

Mr. Merselles presented to the house an abstract of the accounts of Bergen turnpike for the last ten years. Read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Read presented petitions from Burlington, praying a law declaring the toll bridge over Rancocus Creek free, pursuant to the act of incorporation—Referred to Mess. Haas, Dunn and Estell.

A message from Council informed that they had appointed Mess. Irick and Crane's committee to settle the Treasurer's accounts and Mess. Dodd and Frelinghuysen, to settle the accounts of the state-prison.

On motion, it was resolved that there should be an adjourned sitting.

Mr. Coxe offered the following resolution—
Resolved, That be a committee to report a bill to carry into effect the provisions of the act passed 12th Feb. 1817, entitled "An act to create a fund for the support of free schools."

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Coxe offered the following.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be authorized to dispose of, to the best advantage for the use of the state, the lumber deposited in the cellar of the Court room in the state house—Agreed to and sent to Council.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, October 30.

Isaac Pine, a representative of the county of Gloucester, and Jeremy Mackey, a representative of the county of Sussex, produced certificates of their election, were qualified and took their seats.

Mr. Willits presented a petition from Cape-May praying an alteration in the law relative to certain Cedar Swamp meadow. Referred to Mess. Wood, Willits and Estell.

The resolution offered by Mr. Coxe, relative to the law creating a fund for free schools, was taken up, agreed to, and the blank filled with the names of Mess. Coxe, Gould, Halliday, Merselles and Bilderback.

Mr. Day offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Clerk inform Council that the House is ready to go into a joint meeting for the purpose of choosing a Governor, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, Attorney-General, Clerk of the Supreme Court, and Clerks of Counties where necessary; and request Council to appoint the time and place.

Read and agreed to.

Mr. Wood presented a bill relative to Masters and examiners in Chancery.

Mr. Read presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Little Egg-harbour, praying for a law for the preservation of oysters, and Mr. Coxe a counter petition thereto: referred to Mess. Willits, Van Brakle and Evans.

Mr. Haas presented a petition from Thomas Wilson, of Hunterdon, praying to be divorced from his wife, referred to Messrs. Haas, Zabriskie and Mackey.

Mr. Evans offered the following resolve.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire what alterations are necessary in the law relative to the granting of licenses for inns and taverns—Referred to the Committee on that subject.

Mr. Wood also offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire what alterations are necessary in the laws of the state relative to public roads and highways.

Agreed to, and Mess. Wood, Pine and Banta, appointed.

Adjourned to 3 P. M.

3 o'clock the house met. Mr. Kinney presented a petition from officers of the Essex Brigade soliciting a repeal of the 1st section of the supplement to the militia law passed 15th Feb. 1816.—Referred to the military committee.

Also, a petition from inhabitants of Trenton, praying the repeal, in part, of a certain law passed 1814, relative to the property of the state—Referred to Mess. Kinney, Prall and Dunn.

Mr. Robert C. Thomson presented sundry petitions from Sussex, praying authority to establish a bank at Newton—ordered to lie on the table.

A message from Council informed that they would be ready to go into joint-meeting on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, for the appointment of Governor, &c.

Mr. Parker presented a petition from the inhabitants of Monmouth, praying a law for the protection of oysters—Referred to committee on that subject.

Mr. Kinney presented a petition from the Directors of the Newark and Morris turnpike company, soliciting legislative aid in the premises—Referred to Mess. Kinney, Pearson and M'Curry.

Mr. Ayres presented a petition from Abigail Morgan of Middlesex, soliciting a divorce from her husband, John Morgan—referred to Mess. Ayres, Nixon and Beardslee. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, October 31.

Mr. Darcy reported a bill for the support of the government of the state.

Mr. Kinney presented a communication from the commissioners appointed to sell the house and lot in the city of Jersey belonging to the state, (late Jersey banking-house.) The commissioners say they have attempted once to sell the property, but could get no adequate bid. The next day they made an attempt to sell, notices were put up by David Dunham, of New-York, claiming the property, and warning people not to buy. The commissioners advise the Legislature to pass an act warranting and defending the property, when they think it will sell at a fair price—Committed to Mess. Day, Pearson and Merselles.

The bill for the support of government passed to be engrossed.

Adjourned to 3 P. M.

Three o'clock the house met. Mr. Curriden presented an application from I. A. Kollock, soliciting a part of the state printing—ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. R. Thompson presented a memorial from the managers of the Columbian Bridge, praying for Legislative aid—Referred to Mess. R. Thompson, Miller and Pine.

Mr. Curriden presented a petition from a large number of inhabitants of the county of Salem, soliciting a law to authorise the electors of that county to choose a place for the erection of a court-house and jail—Committed to Mess. Curriden, Read, Nixon, Sharp and Sibley.

An extract from the proceedings of the board of freeholders of the same county, was presented and referred to same committee.

Mr. Haas reported on the petition of Thomas Wilson, that he have leave to present a bill in pursuance thereof.

Mr. M'Curry, from the committee on the Somerset petitions respecting taverns, and the resolution of Mr. Evans, on the same subject, reported that the existing law was sufficient to answer the object of the petitioners—Agreed to.

A message from Council informed that they had agreed to the resolution from the house relative to the lumber in the state-house cellar, with an amendment—agreed to by the house. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, November 1.

Mr. Wood reported a bill supplemental to the Act authorizing the Banking and improving certain meadows and swamps in the county of Cape-May, passed the 18th January, 1815—Read and ordered a second reading.

The engrossed bill for the support of the Government of this State, was read a third time, compared and passed.

The house went into joint-meeting,

After which Mr. Willits reported a bill for the preservation of Oysters—Ordered a second reading. Adjourned till Monday 10 o'clock.

Potatoes.—The following singular statement is given as fact:—Early potatoes may be produced in great quantities by re-sitting the plants, after taking off the ripe and large ones. A gentleman at Dunfries has replanted them six different times this season, without any additional manure; and instead of falling off in quantity, he gets a larger crop of ripe ones at every raising, than the former ones. His plants have still on them three distinct crops, and he supposes they may still continue to vegetate and germinate until they are stopped by the frost. By this means he has a new crop every eight days, and has had so for six weeks past.—*Man. Chron.*

The Legislature of this State adjourned on Friday morning, until the first Wednesday in January next.—Previous to their adjournment, both Houses went into joint-meeting, and appointed ZACHARIAH ROSSEL, Clerk of the Supreme Court.

[COMMUNICATION.]

Mr. Schultz;
While walking through the streets of Bridgeton, we are pleased by the public spirit displayed by a number of the Citizens in placing lamps before their doors, and if we only walked the streets during the day or on moon light evenings, we should think ourselves under infinite obligation to those persons.—but, unfortunately being under the necessity of sometimes walking when the unmanly clouds have got between us and the moon, or when that luminary has turned her back upon us, we have been compelled to conclude that the lamps are only intended to please the eye of the traveller who passes through the town while the sun gives light.

Several nights past it has been uncommonly dark, and the lamps have done little towards dispelling the gloom. I must however except that belonging to N. L. & D. P. Stratton, which was lighted up last evening, (but from its appearance we should conclude that oil was very scarce,) and that of Mr. H. R. Merselles which was graced by a tallow candle. As the Hotel is a very public place, and fashionable resort, we are not astonished at the brilliancy of the light emanating from the lamp before its door. We account for the conduct of the Directors of the Bank by supposing that they wish to keep that in darkness, to prevent thieves from finding it.

Quere—Would not gentlemen do well to place labels on their lamps signifying that they were designed for ornament in the day, not to give light at night?
B.

Bridgeton, Nov. 8, 1817.

SUMMARY.

Christ healing the Sick.—This splendid painting expressly designed by its celebrated author Mr. West, to aid the funds of the Pennsylvania Hospital, was exhibited on Monday last, in an appropriate building, prepared for the purpose. The moderate sum of 25 cents has been established as the price of admission for each person.

From Amelia Island.—It is stated by a gentleman who left Amelia Island on the 20th ult that Governor Hubbard died of a fever on the Sunday previous, after a few days illness. It was doubtful who would succeed him, as the greatest confusion prevailed on the Island, in consequence of the recent disturbances between Aury and Irwin.

Spanish Expedition.—An article dated Madrid, August 31st says, that in the months of Oct. and Nov. two squadrons with a number of transports, having on board troops, munitions of war of every kind will sail from Cadiz, for South America.—The first expedition which will sail for Peru, will consist of 5000 men.

Important arrival.—The famous East-India juggler, Samme, who astonished the English by his performances, arrived at New-York, on the 5th inst. from Liverpool.

The French General Rigaud and family, arrived at New-York on the same evening in the Tybre, from Antwerp. It is stated by the passengers in this vessel, that an order had been published at Brussels by the king of Holland, announcing that in future no passports would be granted to Frenchmen to leave the country.

Branch Bank at Pittsburgh.—The Directors of the Bank of the United States have determined to establish a branch at Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania.

Thanksgiving and Prayer.—The third Thursday of the present month has been recommended by the Governor of Pennsylvania, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

Cents.—It is stated that Cents to any moderate amount may be had at the Mint of the United States, (in Philadelphia) in exchange for specie, or notes receivable in the Bank of the United States.

Reward for valour.—Commodore Barney has been appointed by the President of the United States, Naval Officer of the Port of Baltimore, in the place of Col. Ramsay, deceased.

Survey of the Coast.—The U. S. schr. Hornet, Lieut. Wilkinson has arrived at Norfolk, having completed the survey of the coast assigned him by Government, from Cape-May, to Sandy-Hook.

Mortality at New-Orleans.—Accounts received at Charleston by the Rebecca, in 24 days from New-Orleans represent the number of deaths, from the 1st of June to the time of her sailing, to have been twenty seven hundred.

Specie.—The Criterion, Capt. Avery, at New York, from London, has brought three hundred kegs of Specie for the United States Bank.

New State.—A petition is in circulation for signature in Missouri Territory, praying to be admitted into the Union on the footing of the other States.

