

TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1817.

PER ANNUM.

THE WHIG

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY MONDAY, AT 2 DOLLARS PER ANNUM,

Payable in Advance.

But it will be distinctly understood, that to our subscribers who defer paying until the expiration of the year, the price of the Whig will be Two Dollars and Fifty Cents.

No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months, and unless orders are given, at that time, to discontinue, an intention to continue will be implied.

Every subscriber is considered at liberty to withdraw his name, whilst in arrears.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual

MISCELLANEOUS.

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.

(Continued.)

ON the next day they gave us provisions through the grating of our window; and by the quality of the viands which they furnished us with, Boleslas augured the most sinister events. Being never less unhappy than myself, he supported me with much more courageously. He offered me my share of the mean repast which he was about to make; I could not eat: he pressed me, and it was in vain for existence was become an insupportable burden to me.

"Ah! live!" said he at length, shedding a torrent of tears: "live; and I not for Boleslas, but for Lodoiska!" These words made the most lively impression upon my mind; they even regenerated my courage; and hope having once reentered my heart, I embraced my faithful servant. "Oh my friend!" exclaimed I at the same time with transports, "my true friend! have been the occasion of thy ruin, and yet my misfortunes affect thee more than thine own! Ah! Boleslas! I will live for Lodoiska; I will live for thee; if just heaven shall restore me to my fortune and rank, you shall see that your master is not ungrateful!" We now embraced once more.

"Ah! my dear Faublas, how much do misfortunes connect men together! how sweet it is, when one suffers, to hear another unfortunate utter a word of consolation to him!"

We had groaned in this prison for no less than twelve days, when several ruffians came to drag me forth on purpose to conduct me to Dourlinski. Boleslas wished to follow, but they repulsed him with violence: however they permitted me to speak to him for a single moment. Then drew from a private pocket a ring which I had worn for ten years, and said to Boleslas: "This ring was given me by M. de P. when we were at college together at Warsaw; take it my friend, and preserve it for my sake. If Dourlinski, his day consummates his treason by my assassination, and if he should at length permit me to leave this castle, go, find your king, relate to his memory our ancient attachment, relate my misfortunes to him; he will recompense you, and succour Lodoiska. Adieu, my friend!"

After this, I was conducted to the apartment of Dourlinski. As soon as the door opened, I perceived a lady in a chair, who had just fainted away. I approached her—it was Lodoiska! "Heaven! how much did I find her altered!—she was still handsome!" "Barbarian!" exclaimed I, addressing myself to Dourlinski; and the voice of her lover, Lodoiska recovered her senses.

"Ah! my dear Lovzinski," says she looking sadly at me, "do you know what this infamous wretch has proposed? do you know at what price he has offered me your liberty?"

"Yes," cries the furious chieftain, "yes, I am determined upon it: you see that he is in my power; and, if in three days I do not obtain my wishes, he shall be no more!" I endeavoured to throw myself on my knees at the feet of Lodoiska; but my guards prevented me: "I behold you again, and all my ills are forgotten, Lodoiska!—death has now no longer any thing terrifying to its aspect!"

"Wretch!" added I, looking sternly at Dourlinski, "know that Pulaski will avenge his daughter! know that the king will avenge his friend!"

"Let him be carried away," was the only reply made by the ferocious palatine.

"Ah!" exclaims Lodoiska, "my love has saved your ruin!" I was about to answer, but the attendants dragged me out, and reconducted me to prison.

Boleslas received me with inexpressible transports of joy; he avowed to me that he thought he had lost forever; and I recounted to him how my death was but deferred. The scene of which I had just been a witness, confirmed all my suspicions; it was evident that Pulaski was ignorant of the unworthy treatment which his daugh-

ter experienced; it was also evident that Dourlinski, old, amorous, and jealous, was determined, at any rate, to satisfy his passions.

In the mean time, two of the days allowed by Dourlinski for the determination of Lodoiska, had already expired; we were now in the midst of the night which preceded the fatal third one; I could not sleep, and I was walking hastily about my prison. All at once I heard the cry of "To arms! to arms!" The most frightful howlings prevailed on the outside, and a great commotion took place within the castle. Boleslas and I were able to distinguish the voice of Dourlinski, calling and encouraging his followers; and we soon distinctly heard the clashing of the swords, the cries of the wounded, and the groans of the dying. The noise which at first was very great, seemed at length to die away. It recommenced soon after; it redoubled; and at length we heard the shout of "Victory!"

To this frightful tumult, a still more frightful silence ensued. In a short time a low cracking sound is heard to approach us; the air seems to hiss with violence; the night become less dark; the trees in the garden assume a red tint; we fly to the window; the flames are devouring the castle of Dourlinski! They approach the chamber in which we were confined, from all sides; and to overwhelm me with new horror, the most piercing shrieks are uttered from the tower in which I knew Lodoiska was imprisoned!

The fire becoming every moment more violent; was about to communicate to the chamber in which we were shut up, and the flames already began to curl around the base of the tower in which Lodoiska was immured!

Lodoiska uttered the most dreadful groans, to which I answered by cries of fury. Boleslas rushed from one part of the prison to another like a madman; he sent forth the most terrible howlings; he attempted to burst open the door with his hands and feet. As for myself, I remained at the window; and shook, amidst my transports of fury, those massive iron bars which I was unable to bend.

All of a sudden, the domestics, who had lately mounted the battlements, descended with precipitation, and opened the gates: we heard the voice of Dourlinski himself, begging for quarter. The victors instantly precipitate themselves amidst the flames; and being at length attracted by our cries, they force open the doors of our prison with their hatchets.

By their dress and their arms, I knew them to be Tartars: their chief arrives—it is Titsikan!

"Ah! ah!" exclaims he; it is my brave friend!

I instantly threw myself on his neck—"Titsikan! Lodoiska!—a lady!—the fairest of women!—in that tower!—about to be burnt alive!"

These were the incoherent expressions by which I made my feelings known.

The Tartar instantly gives the word of command to his soldiers: they fly to the tower; I fly along with them; Boleslas follows us. They burst open the doors; and near to an old pillar we discover a narrow, winding staircase, filled with smoke.

The Tartars, affrighted at the danger, started back: I prepared to ascend.

"Alas! what are you about?" exclaims Boleslas.

To live or die with Lodoiska!

And I will either live or die with my master! was the reply of my generous servant.

I rush on—he follows me? At the risk of suffocation we ascend about forty steps: by the light of the flames we discover Lodoiska in a corner of her prison; who feebly utters: Who is it that approaches me?

It is Lovzinski, it is your lover!

Joy instantly lends her new strength; she rises and flies into my arms: we carry her away; we descend a few steps; but volumes of smoke now fill the staircase, and we are forced to re-ascend with precipitation. At that very instant too, a part of the tower gives away! Boleslas utters a dreadful shriek, and Lodoiska falls into a swoon.

Faublas, that which was the point of destroying, saved us! The flames, formerly smothered; began to extend with greater rapidity; but the smoke was dissipated. Laden with our precious burden, Boleslas and I descended in haste.

My friend! do not exaggerate; every step trembled under our feet! the walls were all on fire! At length we arrived at the gate of the tower; Titsikan, trembling for our safety, was expecting us there: "Brave men!" exclaimed he, on seeing us appear again.—I place Lodoiska at his feet, and fall down lifeless by her side!

I remain nearly an hour in this situation. They trembled for my life; and Boleslas weeps aloud. I again recover my senses; on hearing the voice of Lodoiska, who, returning to herself, calls me her deliverer. The appearance of every thing is altered; the tower was entirely in ruins. The Tartars, however, had stopped the progress of the flames; they had destroyed one part of the castle, on purpose to save the remainder; in fine we had been carried into a large saloon, where we were surrounded by Titsikan and some of his soldiers. Others of them were occupied in pillaging and in bringing away the gold, silver, jewels, plate, and all the precious effects which the flames had spared.

Near to us, Dourlinski, loaded with fetters, and uttering repeated groans, beheld this heap of riches, of which he was about to be despoiled. Rage, terror, despair, all the passions which can tear the heart of a villain suffered under punishment, were visibly depicted in his wild and wandering looks. He struck the earth with fury, dashed his clenched hands against his forehead, and, uttering the most horrible blasphemies, he reproached heaven for its just vengeance.

In the mean time, my lovely mistress holds my hand clasped in hers. "Alas," says she, at length, with tears in her eyes, alas! you have saved my life, and your own is still in danger! Nay, even if we escape death, slavery awaits us! No, no, Lodoiska, be comforted, Titsikan is

not my enemy; Titsikan will put a period to our misfortunes—

Undoubtedly, if I am able, exclaims the Tartar, interrupting me: you are in the right, brave man! adds he, I see that you are not dead, and I am happy: you always say and do things; and you have there, turning to Boleslas, you have there a friend who seconds you admirably.

On this I embraced Boleslas—yes, Titsikan, yes, I have a friend, who shall always be dear to me!

The Tartar again interrupts me: What, were not you both confined in an apartment below ground, and was not this lady in a tower? What was the reason of this? I will lay any wager, continues he with a smile, that you have taken this female from that old lecher, pointing to Dourlinski, and you are in the right; for he is a dotard, and she is beautiful!—inform me of every thing.

I now discover my name to Titsikan, that of Lodoiska's father, and every particular that occurred to me until that moment. It belongs to Lodoiska, I observed in conclusion, to make us acquainted with what she has been obliged to suffer from the infamous Dourlinski, ever since she has been in his castle!

You know, replies Lodoiska, that my father obliged me to leave Warsaw, on the day that the diet was opened. He first conducted me to the territories of the palatine of —, at only twenty leagues distance from the capital; to which he returned, on purpose to assist at the meeting of the states. On that very day, when M. de P— was proclaimed king, Pulaski took me from the castle of the palatine, and conducted me here, thinking that I should be better concealed. He charged Dourlinski to guard me with extraordinary strictness; and, above all things, to take especial care to prevent Lovzinski from discovering the place of my retreat. He then left me, as he informed me, on purpose to assemble, and encourage the good citizens to defend his country, and punish traitors. Alas! these important instructions have made him forget his daughter, for I have never seen him since.

A few days after his departure, I began to perceive, that the visits of Dourlinski had been more frequent than usual; in a short time, he hardly ever quitted the apartment which had been assigned me for a prison. He deprived me, under some trifling pretences, of the only female attendant, whom my father had left me; and to prevent any person, as he said, from knowing that I was in his castle, he himself brought me the food necessary for my subsistence, and passed whole days along with me.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

BLACK EYED SUSAN.

Gay wrote this well known ballad upon Mrs. Montford, a celebrated actress, contemporary with Cibber. After her retirement from the stage, love, and the ingratitude of a bosom friend deprived her of her senses, and she was placed in a receptacle for lunatics. One day during a lucid interval, she asked her attendant what play was to be performed that evening, and was told that it was Hamlet: in this tragedy, whilst on the stage; she had ever been received with rapture, in Ophelia. The recollection struck her and with that cunning which is so often allied to insanity, she eluded the care of the keepers, and got to the Theatre, where she concealed herself until the scene in which Ophelia enters in her infane state; she then pushed on the stage before the Lady who had performed the previous part of the character could come on, and exhibited a more perfect representation of madness than the utmost exertions of the mimic art could effect.—She was in truth Ophelia herself, to the amazement of the performers, and the astonishment of the audience. Nature having made this last effort, her vital powers failed her. On going off, she exclaimed, "It is all over!"—She was immediately conveyed back to her late place of security, and a few days after

She, like lily drooping,

Then bowed her head, and died.

THE CREATOR.

In a musical instrument we observe a number of strings so combined as to produce the sweetest harmony. We therefore conclude that some skilful musician hath tuned them.

At a review we see regiments in the field, marshalled under their respective colors, all yielding the most perfect obedience. We infer there must be a general to whose orders they are subject. In a watch we perceive springs and wheels of various dimensions and apparently moving in various directions, yet we discover they all concur to produce the same great effect—the measurement of time. We cannot but acknowledge the ingenuity of an artificer.

When we admire a stately edifice, we conclude it must have had an architect. And when the majestic ship enters the port with a flowing canvas, we know it is conducted by a pilot.

And who tuned the harmony of the universe? Who marshalled the stars of heaven; who contrived the machinery of revolving planets? who built the globe? who conducts it through the immensity of space to its final destiny!

Has the atheist, the infidel, no answer to these interrogations? Alas, the fool

hath said in his heart there is no God! But the Christian exclaimeth, "Great and marvellous are thy works, O God of truth, in wisdom hath thou made them all!" Savannah Museum.

Savannah Museum.

A curious fact has been witnessed in the Virginia Museum. A few days ago, a little mouse was put into the same box with four rattlesnakes. It was supposed that the snakes, who had no sort of nourishment for several weeks, would immediately devour the little stranger. Instead of this being the case, the mouse immediately pounced upon the neck of the smallest snake, and began to gnaw the flesh at the junction of the neck with head. The snake in vain attempted to dislodge him, but the mouse continued its attacks during the day with such pertinacity, that finally it had gnawed a deep hole in the neck, and the snake was taken out dead. It has begun to revive. Next morning, the mouse was found dead in the cage, considerably swelled.

Rich. Eng.

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 Milville; 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

NOTICE.

Will be Sold at Private Sale, FIFTY Six Acres of young handsome SAPPING LING TIMBER, cut from eight to twelve Cords of Wood per Acre; joining Lands of Garrison Maul and Enoch Fithian, two and an half miles from Bridgeton.—Enquire of

Hugh R. Mercielles.

N. B. Terms of payment will be made easy to purchasers. Bridgeton, Nov. 10, 1817.

NOTICE.

WAS taken up on the 3d inst. in Delaware Bay, near the Ship Channel, opposite Co-hansey Light House, a large kelson built SCOW, by the master of the Sloop Dove. The owner may have her by applying to the subscriber at the mouth of Antuxet Creek, proving property and paying damages.

Reeve Robinson.

Newport, Nov. 10, 1817—3v

Bridgeton Prices Current
(CORRECTED WEEKLY)
November 24, 1817.

ARTICLES.	Per	From	cts	cts
Butter,	lb	35		
Candles, dipt,	do	18		
mould,	do	25		
Cheese,	do	10	15	
Chocolate,	do	25		
Cotton,	do	37		
Coffee,	do	25	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 50	
FLOUR, Wheat super.	cwt	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	70	
Sugar-House,	do	1 00		
Onions,	bush	50	75	
Pork,	lb	16	18	
Potatoes,	bush	17	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	

Course of Exchange.

[COMPARED WEEKLY.]

Bank Notes at Par in Philadelphia.

The Notes in the city of New-York; the notes of the State Bank at New-Brunswick; of the Trenton Bank; of the State Bank at Trenton; of the Mount Holly, Camden, Cumberland, Germantown, Easton, Halmville, N-w-Hope, Delaware Company at Chester, Chester Company at West Chester, Lancaster, Baltimore, and of the principal Banks in the District of Columbia.

Bank Notes at a Discount.

Pennsylvania.—Reading, Carlisle, Susquehanna Bridge Company, Lancaster Trading Company, Silver Lake, Chambersburg, and other Pennsylvania Notes, from 2 to 5 per cent. discount.

Delaware.—Bank of Delaware at Wilmington, Commercial Bank of Delaware & Branches, Wilmington, Brandywine & Laurel, 3 to 4 per cent.

New-Jersey.—Bank of New-Brunswick, 2 per cent.

CAPE-MAY.—Orphans' Court.

Term of October, 1817.

PRESENT—*Elijah Townsend, John Dickinson, Ephraim Hildreth, 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

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland, will be sold at Public Vendue on the 15th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the inn of Samuel Thompson, Deerfield, the Undivided Third Part of a MOIEITY OF LAND, situate in the township of Deerfield, adjoining lands of Isaac Whittier, Jacob Miller, and others, said to contain 60 acres, more or less.

ALSO, The undivided third part of two LOTS of CEDAR SWAMP, one Lot contains 5 acres, lying in Green Cedar Swamp, near the mouth of Endless Branch, in the township of Pittsgrove, and county of Salem.

No. 2. Also, one third part of 2 1/2 acres, lying near the mouth of Green Branch. The above property to be sold by

Dayton Riley,

Adm'r of Henry Seeley, dec'd.

November 17, 1817. 5w

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the BRIGADE BOARD will be held at the Hotel, in Bridgeton, on the third Monday in December next.

Paymasters and others having accounts to settle with the Board, are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

Elias P. Seeley,
Judge Advocate.

Nov. 24, 1817—3t.

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. 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, Clk.

ELIAS P. SEELEY, Att'y.

Oct. 13, 1812—2m

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 expence 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—4t

ON TUESDAY,

The 25th of November, at 2 o'clock, will be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Inn of Philip Souder, Bridgeton.

- 2 Horses.
- 1 Waggon and Gears.
- 1 Chair and Harness.

Conditions will be made known by
Axel Pierson.
Nov. 17, 1817.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, NOVEMBER 24, 1817.

The following bill was read in the House of Assembly and ordered a second reading.

AN ACT

To constitute and appoint Trustees, for the security and management of the fund for the support of Free Schools.

Sec. 1. *BE IT ENACTED* by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority of the same, That Isaac H. Williamson, esq. Governor of this state, Jesse Upson, esq. Vice-President of Council, Ebenezer Elmer, esq. speaker of the House of Assembly, Theodore Frelinghuysen, esq. attorney-general, and James Linn, esq. secretary of state, and their successors in office for the time being, be and they are hereby constituted and appointed trustees of the fund for the support of free schools in this state, arising either from appropriations heretofore made, or which may hereafter be made by law, or which may arise from the gift, grant, bequest or devise of any person or persons whatsoever.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the public stock appropriated for the support of Free schools, by an Act passed the 12th day of February 1817, shall constitute the fund in the hands of the Trustees appointed by the first section of this act, and shall within three months after the passing of this act be transferred to the Trustees aforesaid by the Treasurer of this state, to be held by the said Trustees and their successors in office for the time being in trust, the interests and dividends arising therefrom to be applied by the said Trustees and their successors for the support of Free schools in this state, in the mode hereafter to be prescribed by law, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever, which fund is hereby declared to consist of the following description of stock and other public property, viz:

The six per cent stock of the United States, purchased in pursuance of the direction of the act passed the 9th day of February, 1817, amounting to 15,000.00	
Interest received since 12th of February, 1817,	900.00—15,900.00
The shares of the state in the stock of the Newark Turnpike road, 12,500.00	
Dividends received since February 12, 1817,	1,875.00—14,375.00
The balance due on the old six per cent stock of the United States on the 12th of February, 1817,	10,654.78
The three per cent stock of the United States belonging to this state on the 12th Feb. 1817, \$10,143.80, equal to	5,071.90
Amount of Cash received by the Treasurer for interest and reimbursement of the old six per cent stock of the United States, since February 9, 1816,	5,849.66
The shares of the state in the Trenton Banking Company 36,000.00	
Dividends received since February 12, 1817,	2,880.00—38,880.00
The shares of the state in the Cumberland Bank,	2,000.00
	92,731.34

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the funds mentioned in the preceding section, amounting in the whole to ninety-two thousand and seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and thirty-four cents, together with one tenth part of the amount of the state tax which shall be received by the Treasurer for the year 1817, and every subsequent year, all monies which shall be received by the treasurer in payment of the principal or interest of any of the public stock in the bank or turnpike stock belonging to the fund for the support of free schools, all monies which may be received by the treasurer for the sale of the banking-house and lot in the City of Jersey, the amount of any future appropriations to the said fund made by any law of this state—and the amount of all gifts, grants, bequests or devises hereafter made by any person or persons to the said trustees for the purposes contemplated by this act, shall be vested by the treasurer of the state under the direction of the said trustees in public stock or on private security, the interest thereof to be applied to the support of public schools, in the mode which may hereafter be directed by law, and to no other use or purpose whatsoever, and an account of the management of the said fund shall be laid before the Legislature with the annual statement of the treasurer's accounts. *Provided*, That in no services to be performed either by the said trustees or treasurer, in pursuance of the directions of this act, shall any compensation be required.

November, 4 1817.

Mr. Schultz,

Called upon by "A-CITIZEN," I once more trouble you with a few remarks upon my former subject, *light*.

"A-CITIZEN" says that I complain most bitterly against those citizens of Bridgeton whose generosity and public spirit had induced them to place lamps in the public streets, and who have occasionally, on dark evenings, lighted them for the accommodation of the Citizens generally. Now, I would thank "A-CITIZEN" to point out the passage in which my bitter complaints are to be found.—I merely stated the fact that on many dark and gloomy evenings the lamps were not generally lighted, and suggested to those generous and public spirited Gentlemen, the propriety of continuing to walk in the path in which they had started with, so much spirit—to caution them against looking back after having put their hands to the plough.—I have no idea that those Gentlemen were so very generous as to place those lamps before their doors merely for the accommodation of the Citizens; but rather suppose that their own interest was calculated.—I do not intend to take any thing from the credit that they are undoubtedly entitled to by their conduct.—It is expected that all public improvements originate in personal interest. He goes on to say that I am not satisfied with having the lamps lighted with candles, but must have

oil, and that of the best quality, and in due quantity. I really think it looks rather little graceful to the town to see the lamps furnished with candles; it looks (to use a common expression) "As if we couldn't help it." It reminds me of persons I have known, who, after building a house, and promising much, leave the main room, and grace the windows by substituting pillows, coats, &c. &c. for window glass. I intend that to keep up the appearance naturally expected from the spirit first displayed by gentlemen, it is necessary to light the lamps well; and that with oil, on dark evenings here I am bound to do justice to Mr. Mercey and return him my thanks for the handsome manner in which his lamp has been lighted. My last communication—he deserves credit for his public spirit, and I should be acting unbecomingly, was I not thus publicly to acknowledge he does not deserve the reflection cast upon in my former communication.

"A-CITIZEN" supposes that I am one of those gentlemen who like to be nicely accommodated at the expense of my neighbors. It is very true that when my neighbors pretend to accommodate me, I like to have them do it well—and much better pleased with that neighbor who makes no show—no offer to accommodate than with the one who professes much, but a little—the last raises my expectations, and disappoints me—the first gives me nothing to expect therefore I am not disappointed.

"A-CITIZEN" thinks I should have been better employed, if I had suggested some method of lighting the streets at the mutual expense of the Citizens.—I would beg leave to suggest "A-CITIZEN" that it is possible, that if that done, the Citizens might think proper to place the lights before some other doors—perhaps Hotel might not be distinguished by having a lamp immediately before its door.

I agree with "A-CITIZEN" that having streets lighted at the mutual expense of the citizens is a subject of importance—but I do not think it requires much reflection to point out the only proper and effectual method of accomplishing that end. It can only be done by incorporating the town—whereby all the difficulties out of the way, and the object might be accomplished; but unfortunately *hansy Creek* does, and will, in spite of all our efforts, impudently roll on through the middle of the town.—A person unacquainted with the jealousies of the place, may wonder why the *hansy* is blamed.—It is a wicked creek—it would take more time to point out half the mischief it has done—half the plans it has frustrated, and I have time to spare.—It possesses such an unbounded influence over the minds of the people and exercises this power so maliciously, that it makes every thing appear different to the inhabitants of the different sides.—A person on the east side declares a thing to be black—a person on the west immediately swears it is white, and *vice versa*—what is still stranger, the same person sees differently if he changes his residence. No unless some plan can be devised to prevent bribe, or compel this same *Cohansey* to leave town, for the space of forty eight hours, I fear our town will never be incorporated.

I do not pretend to condemn the envious inhabitants of Bridgeton, for allowing this peevish animosity, this disgraceful jealousy to exist, but impute it to the evil spirits that infest the waters of the *Cohansey*—that such spirits do not fear it is proved beyond a doubt, by the numberless vexations and disappointments lately experienced in repairing the Bridge; what else could have so long filled the pockets of the townsmen?

I had intended to pass from the smaller light made by the lamps, to that more brilliant and enlivening light produced by the burning of dwelling houses, store houses, barns, &c. &c. but I have spun out my communication to a great length, that I shall be compelled to postpone that subject for a future number, and only express how much I admire the conduct of my fellow citizens with respect to engines.—They are not to be frightened by the *Joelian* and *chilist* tales told about the destruction and distress occasioned by that innocent article called *fire*. No! they are above all fear—they had rather boldly dare it—rather expose their property to the danger said to exist; hereby showing their boldness—showing how little they "care for any of these things," than show their cowardice by going to the expence of purchasing fire engines, which would render their property in a manner. I would not have you to suppose that they would mind the expence—no they have I believe money enough three or four times, and I have no good reason why they have not purchased engines, but the one I have given above—it is certainly plausible. If a man was to be ruined by a fire now, he would have the inexpressible pleasure of saying to himself—*all this might have been prevented by expending a few dollars in a proper manner.* Now, there would be something so gratifying in this, that it cannot be expected any man will deprive himself of the chance of enjoying that pleasure.

Bridgeton, Nov. 21, 1817.

Mr. Schultz,

"A-CITIZEN" appears to squirm at the observations made by Mr. B. in your paper respecting the brilliancy of the light emanating from the lamps in Bridgeton, and closes his observations with a request that Mr. B. or some other gentleman possessing equal spirit, should suggest some plan whereby our streets may be lighted at the mutual expence of the inhabitants of the town. Now sir, as I know of no other gentleman possessing equal spirit with myself, I will suggest a method for him; viz. present a petition to the Legislature of this state, at their next session, for an act of incorporation.—Should an objection to this method be raised on account of the expences usually attending incorporated towns, as to the salary of Mayor, Aldermen, &c. I answer, that in our town those would be useless officers, and of course might be dispensed with. Ample powers may be vested in seven Trustees, to answer every purpose, and they may be chosen annually from among the people.—Let those trustees procure lamps and oil, and employ a man to light and keep them in order, and assess the expence or the property within the corporation. These, together with many other objects of vast importance, would fall under their immediate notice, viz. keeping the streets in repair, regulating the side walks, and

clearing them of a few of the stoops, trees, posts, pumps, and a variety of other articles with which they are at present abound.—Likewise, making some provisions for preventing and extinguishing the destructive ravages of fire. In this particular, the citizens have been guilty of a shameful neglect; which, in case of accident from this source, would leave room for the most bitter and poignant reflections.

If "A Critic" will execute this plan, I think it will answer, if he can devise a better, I will join hand in hand. AN OBSERVER.
Bridgeton, November 17, 1817.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

Continuation of Hints on the means of establishing a great and lasting National Character.

It is requested that the editors of papers throughout the Union, assist in giving these Hints publicity.

"A hint to the wise is enough."

In the shades of retirement, remote from the bustle and contentions of life, a man finds leisure to review the fabric of his past existence, to detect the sources of his past errors, follies, and misfortunes; and to turn his experience into materials for raising a structure of future dignity and prudence. So it is with a country, when the demon of war no longer desolates her fields, and her soldiers have exchanged the sabre for the plough; then it is that the wisdom of her senators, and the wishes of her citizens concentrate in contriving the means of restoring order, strengthening the constitution, and enlarging the basis of future security and greatness. Such is the opportunity afforded by the present season to the United States. Now when the olive of peace waves its ample branches over our tranquil plains, and the horn of plenty profusely scatters round its blessings, enhancing the sweetness of public repose; now is the auspicious season for devising, and carrying into execution, plans which may tend to the elevation of National Character, and lay the foundation of public Union and Happiness, in the hearts of a patriotic and enlightened people.

According to the promise I made in the conclusion of my last communication, I shall now proceed to lay before the public an outline of the object of what I hope will become a National Society—a Public Fountain of pure morality and inexhaustible improvement: But withal I would premise, that so far from viewing what I may advance as an exact model, I only present it as a block from the quarry, which, in the hands of the skillful economist, may become a monument of beauty, order and usefulness.

1. The proposed Society, from its nature and design, being, in an special manner, subservient to the Public Good, may be designated

The United States Pro bono publicum Society.

2. The Objects of this Society may principally consist in the diffusion of useful knowledge;—the encouragement of arts, science, and industry;—the improvement of morals;—and the advancement of youthful education.

3. It may be observed in regard to the first of these, that every kind of knowledge is reckoned useful, which has a tendency to elevate the character, suppress the prejudices, and increase the comforts of Society. This knowledge may be propagated under the influence and direction of the Society, by distributing Books and Tracts, and instituting public Lectures; through the instrumentality of which, the husbandman and mechanic may become acquainted with those parts of natural and mechanical philosophy, that develop the principles on which the several operations of art, and the practice of husbandry depend; or from the application of which they may be improved. By these means much valuable information, and many important discoveries, would be rendered subservient to Commercial and Domestic Economy. Philosophy would be taught to stoop from the retired and mysterious dignity, and to mingle in the concerns, and direct the avocations of life. The prejudices, which, founded in ignorance and misapprehension, resist the progress of improvement, would vanish before the splendid march of truth, as the shades of night roll themselves away before the radiant chariot of the Sun.

4. In order to encourage arts, science, and industry, nothing more would be wanted than merely to invent stimulants to genius and virtuous application. These would be found in the means the Society would possess, of conferring proper distinctions, and distributing appropriate rewards. The love of praise is deeply rooted in the human breast; and presents, at all times, an easy and fruitful soil to the benevolent hand that may be disposed to bestow on it a careful cultivation. This inherent principle would, in all cases, be a most powerful auxiliary in forwarding the designs of the Society. The sparks of laudable emulation, which would be assuredly kindled by the hope of public distinction and reward, would awake the slumbering energies of thousands, and operate irresistibly in producing that perfection in the arts, and adding that spirit to industry, which unite to establish the prosperity, influence, and celebrity of a people.

5. The improvement of morals presents many difficulties; as there are so many obstacles to surmount, so many prejudices to remove, so many inordinate habits to subdue. Nevertheless, much good might be effected from a diligent and bold exposition of the odiousness, and baneful effects of vice,—by pointing the finger of ridicule at folly,—by explaining the principles, depicting the advantage, and rewarding the votaries of virtue. It may be said, that all this is done in a thousand different ways already: but the same effects are by no means produced, that would result from the same thing being done under the direction and auspices of a National Society. At present the infancy of the petty villain, and the artful hypocrite, or the just applause of modest merit and heroic virtue are confined to the narrow circles to which their influence extends; but the facility, which a general Society would present, of bringing them before the public, as objects of contempt or emulation, would cause the hitherto shameless wretch, to tremble at the probable extent of his disgrace, and the magnitude of his infamy, and draw back his hand from the commission of those actions,

which might hereafter expose him to the overwhelming hiss of public disapprobation; while the unassuming child of integrity and benevolence would rejoice to find, that even his conscientiousness and humility, would become the means of a more extended usefulness to his fellow men. The reader will not mistake me here, by supposing me to propose, that the common, or incidental failings, or even the commonplace virtues of men should be set in a note-book, con'd, and learn'd by rote, to cast into their teeth. I refer to those vices which have become habitual, and although, pernicious in a high degree to individual, and consequently to public welfare, have hitherto, from the imperfection of the laws, been suffered to pass without an adequate punishment. I refer likewise to those exhibitions of virtue, which, although dignified in their nature, and in a high degree beneficial to society, have, unhappily for mankind, become so scarce as to be termed rare, unusual, or uncommon, and have been suffered, like flowers in a wild, to perish—their beauties unobserved, and their sweets unknown.

6. I come now to consider the most important object which can attract the notice, or call forth the energies of this or any other Society; namely, the Education of Youth. This has been the theme of many able pens, and the subject of many theories. It is a subject of such importance to the welfare and stability of the state, that if these Hints shall be so fortunate as to excite a greater degree of attention to it, than has hitherto existed, I shall bless the hour in which I dipped my pen, in order to lay these thoughts before the Public;—I shall bless the author of every good gift, for rendering me so far instrumental in promoting the happiness of my fellow creatures. I shall not waste time in attempting to illustrate a truth, which is present to every reflecting mind; That our early habits in youth form the basis of our character in manhood. Hence it is evident, that the character of a nation will always partake of the nature of the National Education. If the education of youth be partial and imperfect; if it be left to the operation of circumstance, the caprice of parental prejudice, and the cold, averted eye of neglect; the national character will likewise be imperfect; the croakings of avarice, the howlings of ambition, and the gruntlings of sensuality, will always mingle with the harmonic strains of patriotism, and the melody of virtue; public felicity will be stunted in its growth; the wheels of society never will run smooth. In a word a nation is composed of individuals; and every individual is more or less a perfect member of the commonwealth, in proportion as his education has been more or less regulated by the principles of private integrity and public benevolence. At no period of life can the mischiefs of error, prejudice, and vice be so easily averted; the impressions and habits of virtue so successfully established; or the seeds of public usefulness and latent genius, be so happily cultivated, as in the yielding season of youthful susceptibility. If the young are left to grow up in ignorance;—suffered to be the sport of headlong passions, the dupes and imitators of pernicious example; in manhood, they are fitted to become the slaves of avarice—the shameless perpetrators of every crime—the tools of oppression—the votaries of infamy—and the worshippers of baseness.—On the contrary, if they are trained to habits of rectitude, usefulness, and charity, they will surpass, while they reverence the virtues of their fathers; individual and inviolable liberty, domestic happiness, and public prosperity will be, at once, the evidence, and reward of their merits. One great object, therefore, of the proposed Society, would consist in publishing, recommending, and encouraging the best modes of instructing youth; in furnishing them with proper books; in examining into the character and abilities of teachers and in detecting and cultivating the unfolding powers of early genius.

7. Every accurate observer must have noticed the little attention paid in our schools to moral instruction: If the children, in the usual measure, receive what is judged to be a competent modicum of reading, writing, &c. all is well; both masters and pupils have done their duty, and all is right. No matter although they be as ignorant as owls of the principles of right and wrong; no matter although they have imbibed false notions of true glory and dignity of character; no matter although they have become selfish, audacious and insolent; no matter although they know nothing of a God, or a future state: their selfishness is construed by the fond partiality of the parents, into prudence; their insolence into vivacity of spirit; they allow themselves perhaps, to be dragged to the church on a Sunday, to stare in people's faces, and shew their fine clothes, and all is right. It is not my design here to throw blame upon the teachers; who are obliged to go through a certain long-established routine of ceremony; and to make the pupils blunder over a certain number of lessons every day, in order to preserve the character of unwearied diligence, and unremitting attention to the progress of the children, which they would certainly lose, were they to devote an appropriate portion of their time to the precepts of morality, and the culture of the heart. Many other things might be mentioned to show the pressing necessity of an early and a serious attention to the improvement of youthful education, which the limits I have appointed myself, will not at present allow me to consider. I shall therefore break off here with the notice, that in my next I shall conclude my observations on education, and give a short outline of what may be termed, the Organization of the proposed Society. J.B.
Newport, Nov. 13, 1817.

SOLDIERS' LANDS.

It is suggested by a writer in the Baltimore Patriot, and the suggestion is probably correct, that it is the intention of Mr. Clay to endeavor to procure at the next session, the passage of a law authorizing a commutation of soldiers' bounty lands for money, at the rate of one dollar per acre. This measure, it appears to us would be equally advantageous to both parties; to the nation and to the soldier. The one would save at least fifty per cent. of the actual amount of the bounty, computing the land at its lowest real value of two dollars per acre; and the latter would gain at least one hundred per cent on the amount of sale, if now made. There is such an emulation among the soldiers to sell their patents the mo-

ment they obtain them, that sales are frequently made, it is said, at \$50 for the 160 acres. It is desirable, for the interest of the soldiers that the intention to introduce such a proposition should be generally known. The effect of a diffusion of this information will be, if not to prevent soldiers from selling, to secure him a price nearer the value of his land than he can now obtain.—[Nat. Intelligencer.

The Minister of Portugal, (the Chevalier Correa de Serra.) has taken up his winter residence in the city.

The British Envoy (Mr. Bagot) is the only Foreign Minister who has, for some time past, been a regular resident here. He has lately returned to the city from a friendly visit to Mr. Madison, at his seat in Virginia.—ib.

JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South-Carolina, (for many years a distinguished Representative in Congress) has received from the President the appointment of Secretary for the Department of War.

A very "Novel Occurrence" is thus related in the Geneva Gazette of the 12th inst.—"One evening last week, during a momentary absence of the editor, the press and printing types of the 'Waterloo Gazette,' printed at Waterloo, in Seneca county were carried off by some unknown persons, and nothing has since been heard of them! Much warmth had been excited by a discussion in the Gazette, between the friends of the late sheriff and the present sheriff of Seneca county; or more correctly speaking, between the friends and opponents of the late sheriff, and this has terminated the paper warfare."

At the late session of the legislature of Vermont, the proposition to raise the salary of the Chief Justice of the State to 1200 dollars was rejected! An act was passed to establish a Bank (the first in the State) in the town of Windsor.

Georgia.—On the 16th inst. the Legislature proceeded to elect a Governor for the ensuing year. On coming the ballots, it appeared that WILLIAM RABUN was elected by a majority of five votes over Gen. John Clark. The late Governor, D. B. Mitchell, having accepted the office of the 4th of March last. Mr. Rabun, as president of the senate, had acted as Governor since that date. He is, we understand, a decided Republican.

Enforcement of Neutrality.—Under this head, the Providence American, of Friday last states, the brig B. of Bristol, was on Thursday, tried before the United States District Court of Rhode-Island, for an alleged violation of the neutrality of the U. States; and was condemned after an examination, in which sufficient evidence was adduced to justify the decision of the Court.

A letter from Beaufort, (S. C.) to a gentleman in Charleston, dated the 7th inst. states that the whole number of deaths in that town during the summer, and up to the date of the letter, were one hundred and four. One family was deprived of five children; another lost three of its members, and a third two. There were still some cases of fever on the 7th. Times.

Brom New-Orleans.—It is stated in a letter from New-Orleans, under the date of the 15th of Oct. that the sickness continued so violent, that the Planters had not yet ventured into the city. In consequence of this circumstance, there was very little cotton or tobacco at market. The latter article was selling at \$8 per cwt. Freight, also, was very low and scarce.

TRENTON, November 17, 1817.

Agreeably to public notice, a number of persons from different parts of the state, met together at Trenton, on Tuesday the 11th of November, for the purpose of forming a State Society for the suppression of vice and promotion of good morals.

W. M. WALLACE, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and J. W. SCOTT, Esq. Secretary.

The Committee appointed for that purpose presented a draft of a Constitution for the Society which being amended was adopted.

To give a correct idea of the design of this Society, we observe, that its great object is to labour, by proper methods, to prevent, rather than to punish crime. We insert the following article of the Constitution:—

"In no cases shall legal coercion be resorted to, except those in which persuasion, admonition and other mild measures, are found ineffectual."

The following gentlemen were appointed officers of the Society for the ensuing year:—

- JOSHUA M. WALLACE, Esq. President.
- Gen. JOHN BEATTY,
- Rev. S. WILMUR,
- JOHN FRELINGHUYSEN, Esq.
- JOSEPH C. HORNBLLOWER, Esq.
- Rev. L. I. T. HUNTINGTON,
- J. W. SCOTT, Esq. Secretary.
- CHARLES RICE, Esq. Treasurer.

Thirty one managers for the ensuing year were then chosen, and a committee was appointed to prepare an address to the public, to be printed with a copy of the Constitution.

- Managers.
- Wilhelmus Elting, Jesse Upton, Esq. Rev. Asa Hilyar, Job S. Halsted, Esq. Rev. John T. Clark, Samuel Bayard, Esq. Erskuries Beatty, Esq. Dr. Samuel Forman, Rev. John Cornell, Charles Ogden, Esq. Daniel Garrison Esq. Rev. Jonathan Freeman, Rev. Ambrose Ogden, Geo. Haywood, jun. R. McNely, Esq. Gen. James Giles, Henry Vanarsdale, Esq. Rev. George S. Woodhull, Rev. I. V. Brown, Rev. D. Comfort, Rev. Samuel B. How, Isaac W. Crane, Esq. Rev. W. C. Schenck, Benj. Smith, Esq. Theodore Frelinghuyesen, Esq. Samuel J. Read, Esq. Dr. John Vanclve, Rev. John McDowell, Andrew Howell, Esq. Charles Ewing, Esq. Dr. John S. Woodhull.
- Committee to draught an address, &c.
- Rev. Dr. A. Green, Rev. George S. Woodhull, Rev. Mr. How, Rev. Mr. Brown, Rev. Mr. Huntington.

The Society resolved that their next annual meeting be held in Trenton, on the first Tuesday of next November.

TO RENT,

THE Dwelling-House, Store-House, and Wharf, belonging to Doct. A. T. Moore, at Millville, in the County of Cumberland.—possession given the 25th of December next. Apply to Daniel Elmer.
Bridgeton, Nov. 24, 1817.

The Bridgeton Harmonic Society WILL meet at the Academy, on the Evening of Wednesday next, at half past 6 o'clock. By order of the Standing Committee, O. K. FREEMAN, Sec'y.
Bridgeton, Nov. 24, 1817.

HANDSOME TIMBER.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENDUE, ON FRIDAY, The 5th day of December next, A Quantity of very HANDSOME TIMBER, in Lots from three to six Acres, standing on Lands in Nantuxet Neck.—The quality of this Timber, together with its vicinity to a Landing, not being more than from two to three hundred rods to the River Delaware, must command the attention of all those who are engaged in the purchase and sale of Wood. Mr. Ellis Hand, jun. who resides on the Farm, will at any time shew the Lots, as laid out, to any person desirous of ascertaining their real value, prior to the sale. The Vendue will begin at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and Terms of Sale then made known. Joshua Brick.
November 24, 1817.—ts

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, at PUBLIC VENDUE on TUESDAY, the Thirtieth day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Phillip Souder, in Bridgeton,

A House and Lot,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, and in the vicinity of Port-Elizabeth; Lot contains one half acre, more or less; joins lands on which stands the Eagle Glass Works, with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of McLaughlin Jones, and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin Fidler, Lorenzo Fidler and Samuel Fidler, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Wood Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, said to contain fifty acres, more or less; joins lands of Benjamin B. Cooper and others, with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Henry Feaster, jun. and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Cedar Swamp,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, said to contain one acre, more or less; joins a swamp belonging to the heirs of William Dare, deceased, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of James Loper, and taken in execution at the suit of James Giles, executor of Enoch Burgin, deceased, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot,

Situate in the township of Maurice River; Lot contains one acre and ninety two square perches; joins lands of Stephen Willis, esq. and others, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of George Parker, and taken in execution at the suit of Caleb Pierce, assignee of Isaac Townsen, and Clayton Stratton, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, said to contain twenty acres, more or less; joins lands of David Davis and others, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Enoch Towzer, and taken in execution at the suit of Isaac Townsen, and William Reeve, assignee, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A tract of Land

With the improvements—situate in the township of Milville, said to contain two thousand seven hundred acres, more or less; joins lands of Benjamin B. Cooper and others, with all the lands of the defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of John Sheldon, and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper, George Cake and David C. Wood; and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

On TUESDAY, the Twenty Third day of December next, at the same time and place aforesaid,

A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Deerfield; joining land of Jeremiah Buck and others, said to contain thirty three acres. Also, a Lot of CEDAR SWAMP, lying on Panther's Branch; joining land of William Hollinshead and others, said to contain two acres, more or less, together with all the other land of said defendant. Seized as the property of Zenos Loder, and taken in execution at the suit of Isaac Mulford, and to be sold JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Deerfield, adjoining Daniel Lupton's place, said to contain twelve acres, more or less.—Seized as the property of Andrew Miller, and taken in execution at the suit of John Sheppard and Thomas R. Sheppard, and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.
Nov. 24, 1817.—ts

NOTICE.

Those persons who remain indebted for subscription to the Washington Whig, up to the 24th of January last, are informed that the same may be paid, together with the subscription for the present year, to either of the following gentlemen, who are authorized to receive the same and give receipts therefor:

- Port-Elizabeth.—Thomas Lee, Esq.
- Millville.—Jeremiah Stratton, Esq.
- Fairton.—James Clark, Esq.
- Cedarville.—Amos Westcott, Esq.

Cumberland Orphans' Court,

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1817.

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

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

By the Court,

T. Elmer,

Oct. 6, 1817—2m

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—1f

Military Bounty Land.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, 25th Sept. 1817.

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

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

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

Signed,

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

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

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

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office. Sept. 26—

Fulling & Dressing Cloth.

HAVING procured from the State of R. Island a person who is an experienced workman, and has superintended the Colouring and Finishing business in some of the largest Manufacturing establishments in this Country, with credit to himself and employers—

Those who favour me with their custom, may depend on the colours being permanent and fashionable, and having their Cloth finished in the best manner.

As I am erecting another Fulling Stock, I shall be enabled to despatch work more expeditiously than heretofore; and will spare no pains to give satisfaction to those who favour me with their custom.

Cloth coloured permanent Blue, equal to those imported, Navy Blue, Olive, Snuff, Cinnamon and London Browns, Greens, Black, Scarlet and the different shades of Drabs, &c. &c.

Wool received for Manufacturing into Cloth, or Spinning as heretofore. Weaving done at the shortest notice, at the customary prices.

I have for sale Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets, which I will dispose of at reduced prices, for Cash, or exchange them for Wool or Grain at market prices.

Enoch H. More.

Bridgeton Manufactory, Sept. 8, 1817—3m

BLANKS

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig.

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 Battén, 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

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.

APPROVED

FAMILY MEDICINES,

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

Prepared only by the Sole Proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON WHIG, BRIDGETOWN, N. J.

DR. ROBERTSON'S Vegetable Nervous Cordial, Or Nature's Grand Restorative. Price One Dollar Fifty Cents.

DR. ROBERTSON'S CELEBRATED Gout and Rheumatic Drops. PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

DR. ROBERTSON'S INFALLIBLE Worm Destroying Lozenges. A Medicine highly necessary in all Families. Price 50 Cents.

DR. ROBERTSON'S Patent Stomachic Bitters. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

DR. DYOTT'S Anti-Bilious Pills. For the Prevention and Cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers. Large boxes, 50 Cents—Small do. 25 Cts.

DR. DYOTT'S Patent Itch Ointment. Price 50 Cents.

DR. DYOTT'S Infallible Tooth-Ache Drops. Price Fifty cents per Bottle, with full Directions for Using.

The Circassian Eye Water, Price Fifty cents per Bottle, with full Directions for Using.

DR. TISSOTT'S Gout and Rheumatic Drops. Price Two Dollars.

MAHY'S Renowned 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 Draps. Anderson's Pills. Hooper's do. Essence of Peppermint. Haarlem and British Oil. Well's Patent Compressed Blacking. Blacking Cakes. Walkden's best British INK POWDER, &c. June 30, 1817—4f

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.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

IN Pursuance of the Last Will and Testament of WILLIAM MOORE, late of the county of Cumberland, N. J. deceased, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the inn of Auley Lore, Dividing Creek, the following REAL ESTATE of said deceased, viz:

No. 1. The FARM on which the deceased last resided, containing about 300 acres, situate in Downs Township, in Cumberland county aforesaid, near Dividing Creek Bridge, the mail stage road passing through the centre of said Farm. On the premises are a two story frame Dwelling-House and Kitchen, Barn, Waggon-House, Crib, &c. with two young Apple Orchards. The soil is Loom, and well adapted to either grain or grass: the greater proportion of the premises is covered with thrifty Oak Timber, within from 1/2 to 1/4 of a mile of the landing at Dividing Creek Bridge, from which there is a good navigation.

No. 2. A FARM of about 150 acres, adjoining on the south side of No. 1. There is also a public road passing through this Farm, leading to Dividing Creek. On the premises is a new two story frame Dwelling-House; a small proportion of said premises is cleared for tillage; 57 Acres is banked Meadow, and the residue Timber Land, chiefly Oak and Hickory, within from 1/2 to 1/4 of a mile of said landing, on Dividing Creek.

No. 3. A FARM of about 75 Acres, adjoining said Nos. 1 and 2 on the westerly side thereof, about 30 Acres of which is Plow Land, and the remainder Oak Timber Land, and on said premises is a thrifty young Apple Orchard, &c.

No. 4. About 78 Acres of thrifty Oak Timber Land, adjoining on the northwesterly side of No. 1.

No. 5. A Plantation situate in Antuxet Neck, in Downs Township aforesaid, known by the name of the Flax Farm: containing about 350 Acres. The soil of said premises is of a superior quality, and the Upland part is enclosed by a good bank to keep off the overflow of the tide which sometimes would otherwise intrude: on said premises is a new two story Frame Dwelling House, and a kitchen attached to it, New Barn, Waggon House and Crib, &c. Fencing mostly Cedar, young Apple Orchard, &c.

No. 6. The moiety or equal undivided half part of 125 acres of Salt Marsh adjoining No. 5.

No. 7. A Lot of about 15 Acres of WOOD LAND in said Antuxet Neck, adjoining Ethan Lore and others.

No. 8. A Lot of 10 Acres of young growing Oak Timber Land, adjoining Isaac Garrison and others.

No. 9. Ninety four and an half Acres of Oak Timber Wood Land—Also, in Downs Township, on the north side of Bear Swamp, (formerly called the back woods) adjoining on the southerly side of Israel Pemberton's Tract.

No. 10. Thirty two and an half Acres of Bear Swamp Land, adjoining Nathan Newcomb and others. This soil is excellent and heavily Timbered with various kinds of Timber, viz: Poplar, Beach Elm, Maple, Holly, White Oak, &c.

Nos. 11 & 12. Two Tracts of Salt Marsh on the easterly side of Oronoke Creek, adjoining Daniel Blizard, Reuben Garrison and others: containing about 80 Acres.

No. 13. Twenty one Acres of Salt Marsh, on the westerly side of Dividing Creek, adjoining on Doct. Johnson's Survey.

A minute description of the property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed purchasers will wish to view for themselves.

Any person wishing to view the premises, may call on EDWARD or JAMES MOORE, residing on the Flax Farm aforesaid.

Attendance will be given, and conditions of sale made known by

Dickinson Moore, } Acting

Mark Moore, } Ex'rs.

November 10, 1817—3t

ALMANACKS

For 1818,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BOOKS

STATIONARY, &c.

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

- Murray's English Reader. Price 62 1/2 cts.
- Sequel. 62 1/2 cts.
- Introduction. 37 1/2 cts.
- English Grammar. 25 cts.
- Columbian Orator. 60 cts.
- Scott's Lessons. 60 cts.
- Bennet's Practical Arithmetic. 37 1/2 cts.
- The American Tutor's Assistant, do.
- The American Tutor's Assistant, to which is added, A System of Book-Keeping by single entry. Price 40 cts.
- The American Preceptor. 40 cts.
- Webster's Spelling Book. 20 cts.
- The Ready Reckoner. 20 cts.
- Brown's Concordance to the Holy Scriptures—Price 75 cts.
- History of the American Revolution. 2 vols. \$1.
- The Beauties of Philanthropy. 50 cts.
- The Looking-Glass; embellished with Engravings. 40 cts.
- The Lord of the Isles, a Poem; by Walter Scott. Price 75 cts.
- Roderick, a Poem; by Robert Southey. 75 cts.
- The Wreath; a selection of Poems. 75 cts.
- Letters of the British Spy. 50 cts.
- Zimmerman on Solitude. \$1 00.
- The Lady of the Lake, a Poem, in Six Cantos; by Walter Scott. 50 cts.
- The Vision of Don Doderick; by Walter Scott. Price 50 cts.
- Adventures of Joseph Andrews, a Novel. 2 vols. Modern Travels; by the Rev. J. Adams. 2 vols.
- Elements of Belle Lettres; by Dr. Andrews. \$1.
- A System of Natural Experimental Philosophy, including Astronomy and Chronology; by John Ewing, D. D. \$1 50.
- Porter's Travels in Russia and Sweden. \$1 50.
- Drew on the Resurrection. \$1 25.
- The Musical Medley; containing the necessary Rules of Psalmody, in a very concise and explicit manner. Price 20 cts.
- Comly's English Grammar. 37 1/2 cts.
- Collins' Voyages. 75 cts.
- The Man of Feeling; a Novel. 37 1/2 cts.
- Tales for Youth, in Thirty Poems; embellished with Cuts. 30 cts.
- Thirteen Sermons, on the Throne of Grace; by the Rev. Robert Trail. 37 1/2 cts.
- Ten Sermons on Faith; by Ezra Stiles Ely. 40 cts.
- The Christian Journal, or Common Incidents, Spiritual Instructors; by the Rev. John Brown. Price 50 cts.
- The Life of Martin Luther. 40 cts.
- The Doctrine of Absolute Predestination stated and asserted; with a Preliminary Discourse on the Divine Attributes; by A. Toplady. 37 1/2 cts.
- The Heavenly Footman; by John Bunyan. 12 1/2 cts.
- The Life and Death of Alexander Peden. 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. 37 1/2 cts.
- The New Testament. 40 cts.
- Watt's Psalms & Hymns. 62 1/2 cts.
- Red Morocco Pocket-Books.
- JUVENAL Delphin. \$1 00.
- OVID Delphin. \$1 00.
- HORACE Delphin. 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
- Mr. 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 Lark, do.
- Jerem. Stratton, sur. do. Cornelis Shaw, do.
- Jona. Garton, jun. do. Hannah Jayton, do.
- Wm. Erickson, do. Robert Peters, do.
- Martina Reeves, do. Job Reeves, do.

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

T. Elmer,

Oct. 6, 1817—2a

Surrogate.

Just Published,

By JOHN GARDINER,

Chief Clerk in the General Land Office,

A MAP,

OF THE

BOUNTY LANDS

IN THE

ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

(Price One Dollar.)

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

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

JOHN GARDINER.

Washington, 25th Oct. 1817.