

WASHINGTON WHIG.

Vol. III.

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PER ANNUM.

THE WHIG

IS PUBLISHED

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Payable in Advance.

But it will be distinctly understood, that to those 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 sent, at that time, to discontinue, an intention to continue will be implied.

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. 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.)

YOU cannot conceive, my dear Lovzinski, how much I suffered from the continual presence of a man who was odious to me, and whose infamous designs I was suspicious of; he even dared explain himself to me one day; but I assured him, that my hate should always be the price of his tenderness, and that his unworthy conduct should draw upon him my sovereign contempt. He answered me coldly, that in time I would accustom myself to see him, and to suffer his aspersions; may he did not in the least alter his usual conduct, for he entered my chamber in the morning and never retired until night. Separated from all I loved, I had not even the feeble consolation of being able to enjoy the sweet recollection of past happiness. A witness to my misdeeds, Dourlinski took pleasure in augmenting them.

Pulaski, says he to me, commands a body of Polish troops; Lovzinski betraying his country, which he does not love, and a woman concerning whom he is indifferent, serves in the Russian army, where he will be cut off during some bloody engagement; besides, if he survives, it is evident that nothing can ever reconcile your father to him.

A few days after, he came on purpose to announce to me, that Pulaski, during the night, had attacked the Russians in their camp; and amidst the confusion that ensued, my lover had fallen by the hand of my father. The cruel Palatine even made me read a narrative of this event, drawn up with every appearance of truth, in a kind of public gazette, which doubtless he had procured to be printed expressly for the purpose; besides, on perceiving the barbarous joy which he affected on this occasion, I thought the news but too true.

Pitiless tyrant, cried I, you enjoy my tears and my despair; but cease to persecute me, or you will soon see that the daughter of Pulaski is herself able to avenge her own injuries.

One evening that he had left me sooner than usual, after I retired to bed, I heard my door open very softly. By the light of a lamp, which I kept always burning, I beheld my tyrant advancing towards my bed. As there was no chance of which I did not believe him to be capable, I had foreseen this event; and I had even taken measures to render it unsuccessful. I accordingly armed myself with a long, sharp knife, which I had the precaution to conceal beneath my pillow; I overwhelmed the wretch with the reproaches which he so justly merited; and I vowed, if he dared to advance, that I would punish him with my own hand.

He retired, with surprise and affright visibly delineated on his countenance; I am tired, said he, as he went out, with experiencing nothing but scorn; and if I were not afraid of being overheard, you should soon perceive what a woman's arm could effect against mine! But I know a way of vanquishing your pride! By and by you will think yourself but too happy in being able to purchase your pardon, by the most humiliating submissions.

He now withdrew. A few moments after, his confident entered with a pistol in his hand! I must, however, do him the justice to say, that he wept while he announced to me the orders of his lord.

Dress yourself, madam; you must instantly follow!—This was all that he was able to say to me.

He then conducted me to that very tower, where, without you, I should this morning have perished; he shut me up in that horrible prison: it was there that I had languished for more than a month, without fire, without the light of heaven, and almost without clothes; with bread and water for my food; for my bed a few trusses of straw; this was the deplorable state to which the only daughter of a grandee of Poland was reduced!

You shudder, brave stranger, and yet believe me when I assure you, that I do not recount to

you any more than a small part of my sufferings. One thing, however, rendered my misery less insupportable: I no longer beheld my tyrant. While he expected with tranquillity that I should solicit my pardon, I passed whole days calling on the name of my father, and bewailing my lover!

O Lovzinski! with what astonishment was I seized, with what joy was my soul penetrated, on that day when I once more beheld you in the gardens of Dourlinski!

Titsikan was listening to the story of our misfortunes, with which he appeared to be deeply affected, when one of his centinels approached and sounded an alarm. He immediately left us in great haste, on purpose to run to the draw-bridge. We heard a great tumult, and began already to prepare some insidious events.

While we remained plunged in our consternation, Lovzinski, Lodoiska, cowardly and perfidious part! exclaims Dourlinski, unable to contain his joy—you have hoped to be able to elude my vengeance, and escape my chastisement! Tremble, you are once more about to fall into my hands. At the noise of my captivity and misfortunes, the neighboring nobility are undoubtedly assembled, and have now come to succor me.

They can only revenge you, villain!—cries Bolelas, interrupting him in the midst of his threats, and seizing at the same time, an iron bar, with which he prepared to knock him down; I, however, instantly interposed, and prevented him from executing this act of justice.

Titsikan returned in a few minutes: it is only a false alarm, said he to us: it is nothing more than a small detachment which I despatched yesterday, on purpose to scout the country—they had orders to rejoin me here; and they have brought me some prisoners: every thing is quiet, and the neighborhood does not appear to be in the least commotion.

While Titsikan yet spoke to me, a number of unfortunates, whose luckless fate had delivered them into the hands of the enemy, were dragged before him. We first beheld five, who being unbound, walked by the side of their conquerors, with a downcast and melancholy aspect. The Tartars told us, that one of their companions had been overcome with great difficulty, and that was the reason why he was bound hand and foot!

The sixth now appeared; O heavens! it is my father! exclaims Lodoiska, running at the same time towards him: I, too, throw myself at the feet of Pulaski.

Are you Pulaski? says the Tartar chieftain, 'tis well—the event is lucky! Believe me my friend, it is not more than a quarter of an hour since I first heard of you. I know however, that you are proud and hot-headed; but no matter; I esteem you: you possess both courage and abilities; your daughter is beautiful, and does not want for understanding; Lovzinski is brave—braver than myself, as I have already experienced. Attend to what I am about to say—

Pulaski, motionless with astonishment, scarcely heard the sound of the Tartar's voice; and struck at the same time, with the strange spectacle that offered itself to his view, he began to conceive the most horrible suspicions.

He repulsed my caresses with the most significant disgust. Wretch! exclaims he at length, you have betrayed your country, a woman who loved you, a man who prided himself in calling you son-in-law; it was only wanting to fill up the measure of your crimes, that you should league with robbers.

With robbers! cries Titsikan—with robbers indeed, if it so please you to call us: but you yourself must acknowledge that description of people to be good for something; for without me, perhaps, your daughter by to-morrow's sun, would no longer have been a maiden. Be not alarmed, said he, addressing himself to me; but I know that he is proud; and I therefore am not angry.

We had, by this time, placed Pulaski in a chair; his daughter and myself bathed his manacles with our tears; but he still continued to owe whelm me with reproaches.

What in the name of the devil, would you wish for? cries the Tartar, once more addressing his captive: I tell you that Lovzinski is a brave man, whom I intend to see married; and as for your Dourlinski, he is a rogue, whom I am about to order to be hanged.

I repeat to you, once more, that you alone are more hot-headed than us three put together. But, hear me, and let us finish this business; for it is necessary that I should depart. You belong to me by the most incontestible right, that of the sword. But if you promise me, upon your honour, that you will be sincerely reconciled to Lovzinski, and give your daughter to him for a wife, I will restore you to your liberty.

He who can brave death, replies the haughty Pulaski, can support slavery. My daughter shall never be the wife of a traitor.

Do you love better, that she should be a Tartar's mistress? If you do not promise to give her, within the space of eight days, to this brave man, I myself, shall espouse her this very night! When I am weary of you and of her, I will sell you to the Turks. Your daughter is handsome enough to find admittance into the harem of a bashaw; and you yourself may, perhaps, superintend the kitchen of some janissary.

My life is in your hands; do with it whatsoever you please. If Pulaski falls beneath the sword of a Tartar, he will be lamented, and even his enemies will agree that he merits a more glorious destiny; but if he were to consent—No! no! I rather choose—I prefer death!

I do not desire your death! I wish only that Lovzinski should espouse Lodoiska. What shall my prisoner give the law to me? By my Sabre!—this dog of a christian—but I am in the wrong—he is furious; and is assuredly deprived of his reason.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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 MOIETY 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 24 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

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

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 soldier 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.

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

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.

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 Meglaughlin 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 by

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

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.

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

The Patrons to this paper in Salem, and vicinity, are informed, that Mr. Samuel Sheron, is authorized to collect the several sums due for subscription, and to give receipts therefor; and to whom they are requested to make payment.

Congress.—The fifteenth Congress will convene this day. The following is a list of its members:

SENATE.

- New-Hampshire. David L. Morrill, Joseph Storer. Massachusetts. Harrison Gray Otis, Eli P. Ashmun. Rhode-Island. William Hunter, James Burrill, jr. Connecticut. David Daggett, Samuel W. Dana. Vermont. James Fisk, Isaac Tichenor. New-York. Rufus King, Nathan Sanford. New-Jersey. James J. Wilson, Mahlon Dickerson. Pennsylvania. Abner Lacock, Jonathan Roberts. Delaware. Outerbridge Horsey, N. Van Dyke. Maryland. B. H. Goldsborough, Alex. C. Hanson. Virginia. James Barbour, John W. Eppes. North Carolina. Nathaniel Macon, Montfort Stokes. South Carolina. John Gaillard, William Smith. Georgia. Charles Tat, George M. Troup. Kentucky. John J. Crittenden, Isham Talbot. Tennessee. John Williams, G. W. Campbell. Ohio. Jeremiah Morrow, Benjamin Ruggles. Louisiana. Eligius Frontenot, W. C. Claiborne. Mississippi. Thomas S. Williams, Leake. Indiana. James Noble, Waller Taylor.

* Those having this mark were members of the last (14th) Congress. † And those marked thus have been members of former Congresses.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

- New-Hampshire.—Josiah Butler, Clifton Claggett, Salma Hale, Arthur Livermore, John T. Parrot, Nathaniel Upham. Massachusetts.—Jeremiah Nelson, Walter Folger, jr., Benjamin Adams, John Wilson, Nathaniel Silsbee, Solomon Strong, John Holmes, Joshua Gage, Timothy Fuller, Marcus Morton, Henry Shaw, Ezekiel Whitman, Samuel C. Allen, Albin K. Parris, Nathaniel Ruggles, Elijah H. Mills, Zabdiel Sampson, Benjamin Orr, Jonathan Mason. Rhode-Island.—John L. Boss, James B. Mason. Connecticut.—Nathaniel Terry, Charles Dennison, Uriah Holmes, Jonathan O. Mosely, Timothy Pickens, S. B. Serwood, F. S. Williams. Vermont.—Heman Allen, Samuel Crafts, Wm. Hunter, Ors. C. Merrill, Charles Rich, Mark Richards. New-York.—O. C. Comstock, Daniel Cruger, John P. Cushman, John R. Drake, Benj. Ellicott, Josiah Hasbrouck, John Herkimer, T. H. Hubbard, William Irving, Dor. Kirtland, Thomas Laver, David A. Ogden, John Farmer, Jas. Porter, John Savage, P. J. Schuyler, Tred ell Scudder, John C. Spencer, Henry R. Stores, James Talmadge, John W. Taylor, Charles Tomkins, Geo. Townsend, P. H. Wendover, Rens'r Westerlo, James W. Wilkin, Isaac Williams. New-Jersey.—Ephraim Bateman, Benj. Bennett, Joseph Bloomfield, Charles Kinsey, John Linn, Henry Southard. Pennsylvania.—Wm. Anderson, Henry Baldwin, Andrew Boden, Isaac Darlington, Joseph Heister, Jos. Hopkinson, Samuel D. Ingham, Wm. Maclay, W. P. Maclay, David Marchand, Robert Moore, Alexander Ogle, Thomas Patterson, Levi Pawling, John Ross, John Sergeant, Adam Seybert, Jacob Spangler, Christian Tarr, Jas. M. Wallace, John Whiteside, Wm. Wilson, (One vacant). Delaware.—William Hall, Louis M'Lane. Maryland.—Thomas Bayley, Thomas Culbreth, John C. Herbert, Peter Little, George Peter, Phillip Reed, Samuel Ringgold, Samuel Smith, Phillip Stuart. Virginia.—Archib. Austin, W. Lee Ball, P. P. Barbour, Burwell Bassett, Wm. A. Burwell, Edward Colston, John Floyd, Robert S. Garnett, P. Goodwyn, James Johnson, Wm. J. Lewis, Wm. McCoy, Charles F. Mercer, Hugh Nelson, Thos. M. Nelson, Thomas Newton, James Pindall, James Pleasants, Ballard Smith, Alexander Smyth, Geo. F. Strother, H. St. G. Tucker, John Tyler. North-Carolina.—Jos. H. Bryan, W. N. Edwards, Daniel Forney, John H. Hall, Alexander McMillan, George Mumford, Thomas Settle, Jesse Stocumb, J. S. Smith, James Owen, Lemuel Sawyer, Felix Walker, Louis Williams. South-Carolina.—Joseph Ballinger, John C. Calhoun, Elas. Earle, James Erving, William Lowndes, Henry Middleton, Stephen C. Miller, Wilson Nesbitt, Sterling Tucker. Georgia.—Joel Abbott, Thomas W. Cobb, Z. Cook, Joel Crawford, John Forsyth, Wm. Terrieff. Kentucky.—R. C. Anderson, Henry Clay, Jos. Desha, R. M. Johnson, Anthony New, Tunstall Quarles, Geo. C. Robinson, Thomas Speed, David Trimble, David Walker.

- Tennessee.—Wm. O. Blount, Thomas Claiborne, Samuel Hogg, Francis Jones, W. L. Mari, John Rhea. Ohio.—Levi Barber, Phil'mn Beecher, J. W. Campbell, W. H. Harrison, Samuel Herreck, Peter Hitchcock. Louisiana.—T. B. Robertson. Indiana.—Wm. Hendricks. Mississippi.—George Poindexter. Illinois Territory.—Nathaniel Pope. Missouri.—John Scott.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.

Delay in the performance of a known and acknowledged duty, is always attended with dangerous consequences. That human nature is prone to evil, the experience of ages will test; no matter how important the duty nor how hazardous the delay, so long as we believe others equally exposed with ourselves, we repose in apparent security. Prudence, however, would suggest a different course; and would mankind act according to the dictates of their better judgments, many fatal disasters would be prevented.—When the object for which attention should be excited is of a public nature, this criminal delay is more apparent and visible. A striking instance of which prevails in this town to an alarming degree. When we view a flourishing Village, containing upwards of three hundred buildings, the most of which are constructed of wood, totally destitute of every means of a public nature for extinguishing the destructive ravages of fire, we are led to believe that such delays are very dangerous. The dictates of wisdom and of prudence will always suggest the propriety of making the necessary preparations for warding off impending danger.—In an unincorporated town like this the question arises, on whom doth this duty devolve? I answer on those who take the lead in business, who have the most property at stake, and up to whom those in the humbler walks of life are accustomed to look, particularly for the performance of acts of a public nature; on such, this criminal neglect may justly be attributed. The enormous expense of a Fire Engine, together with the necessary apparatus, has heretofore proved an insurmountable barrier in the way of those who have stepped forward with a view to effect this necessary and desirable object, as voluntary contributions was the only source to which they could look.—But are we to rest in this death-like security, until we behold some of our dwellings enveloped in flames? I trust not. Another question arises as to the most efficacious and least expensive mode. The fire engine constructed on the usual plan, together with a suitable building, would cost 10 or \$12,00. It is the opinion of many, that the double forcing pump may be so constructed as to answer equally as beneficial a purpose, and at one tenth part of the expense; the subject undoubtedly is worthy of investigation, and probably of an experiment. The windy and boisterous season of the year is now approaching, when we are most exposed. It is respectfully submitted to the candid and thinking part of the community, whether these delays are not extremely dangerous.

PRUDENTIO.

Bridgeton, Nov. 28, 1817.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WING.

THE EXILE OF ALBYN.

STRAIN I.

AWAKE, harp of Albyn! the song of my woe; Bid joy's fairy scenes of delusion retire; Let the griefs of an EXILE fall solemn and slow, Like the moan of a storm-spirit ere it expire. As the limbs of the oak are borne wild on the gale, When the whirl-blast in fury spreads ruin around; As the loud mountain-torrent, which bursts on the vale When the hope of the peasant,—his harvest—is drown'd So furious, resistless, oppression's rude tide Tore, merciless tore me from all I held dear— Ah! when will the dark waves of sorrow subside, And the soul-soothing scenes of sweet Peace re-appear! Adieu! my dear country, and friendship, adieu! Adieu love's soft feeling—the balm of the heart! No scene of the future will ever renew Such bliss in my bosom as ye could impart. Fair science, adieu! with each sacred delight Which join'd in thy train, and still sweeten'd my toil! No more shall thy radiance enliven the night, No more shalt thou gild the gay dawn with smile. An exile,—a wand'rer,—unfriended,—forlorn, An outcast from man, tho' a friend to his cause! Each tie of my bosom insulted and torn!— Ah! where—at what limits will misery pause? Hush! hush! harp of Albyn, thy querulous strain, Lest Mary should weep for the days that are gone: She weeps far from me!—But I'll meet her again Where tyrants exist not, and grief is unknown! Ye savage betrayers of man's sacred rights, To your anguish the noon-day of FAREWELL will come. Your days will be terror, and havock your nights, The wide world your prison, the cold grave your home. GLENTIVARDO. Newport, Nov. 25, 1817.

Mr. Schurz, By giving publicity to the following, you will oblige a subscriber. HEAD-ACHE. A person who has for upwards of twenty years, been almost constantly afflicted with the sick Head-Ache, or *clousis hystericus*, will give to that person who will publish a remedy or cure, a pecuniary reward, daily prayers, and innumerable thanks.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WING.

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

It is hoped that the editors of papers throughout the Union, will either give publicity to these "Hints," or turn the attention of their readers to the important subject at which they glance.

"A hint to the wise is enough."

8. It would be justly deemed an act of the greatest inhumanity, to set an innocent person, unskilled in navigation, adrift in a little skiff, in the middle of the Atlantic, leaving him an anxious wanderer on the trackless bosom of the deep, the sport of winds, and the victim of the waves. Such is a true picture of the general conduct towards youth. Ignorant of the principles of right and wrong, whereby they might turn their affections and regulate their course, they are turned adrift on the ocean of life, and are borne hither and thither by every varying wind of passion, or current of desire, till at last they are either taught, by the bitter lessons of experience, to manage their shattered bark with propriety, or allured into the vortex of ruin, make shipwreck of happiness and hope, and sink into the shades of everlasting error and despair. To remedy this defect in the education of the young would therefore be an important object with the PRO-BONO-PUBLICAN SOCIETY. It might either recommend such an order to be observed in the ordinary schools as might embrace this great object; or it might be found more convenient to erect Academies for the express purpose. To these Academies the young of both sexes might be transferred, after being a competent length of time in the initiatory schools; and here their education might receive a salutary finish, by going through a course of moral culture, suited to their years and expanding faculties. With their moral lessons might be combined other branches of useful knowledge, adapted to the nature of their connections, genius, views, and probable occupations in life; which would increase their attachment to the principles of virtue, and lay a solid basis for future usefulness and eminence. I could find in my heart to be prolix on this subject: but I must leave it to be explored by the contemplative eye of benevolence.

9. The great number of elementary books, which have found their way into our schools, gives evidence that there exists a desire for improvement in this department: a desire which is inspired by the conviction; that some improvement is necessary. The proposed Society, from the union of literary talent which it would infallibly produce, would in the highest degree be capable of giving a simplicity of arrangement, a rectitude of principle, and a purity of sentiment to these books, in a fuller measure than what they have hitherto possessed: From these sources, youth have been too long left to imbibe false estimates of the value of riches, the importance of birth, and the nature of genuine glory. It would be the care of the Society to place in their hands such elementary works as would teach them while leading them up the steep of knowledge, that wealth is every where a curse, unless it be placed at the disposal of the virtuous and benevolent: that the circumstances of birth can neither add to, nor detract from the greatness of real merit; that fame has too long howled her hideous eulogiums over the tombs of titled tyrants and imperial butchers: but that the world is now awake to a sense of true glory, which throws its delightful radiance around those amiable heroes only, whose lives were spent in subduing themselves, in suppressing the prejudices, and in promoting the mutual harmony and general happiness of mankind. Thus might the flowers of morality be taught to bloom in the paths of mental improvement; thus might the rugged road to science be overshadowed by the bowers of pleasure, and perfumed with the ethereal essence of humanity and peace.

10. But in vain would the Society make these exertions, without the aid of proper teachers to carry their precepts into effect. Hence the necessity of examining into their character and abilities. As youth are more apt to be affected by example than precept, the greatest care ought to be exercised in placing over them men whose virtuous principles are exemplified in a virtuous life. If the practice of a teacher of youth be in contradiction to the lessons of virtue his duty leads him to prescribe, who shall pretend to calculate the extent of the pernicious effects his example may produce? "As the twig is bent, so is the tree inclined;" and agreeable to the bias our minds receive in the ductile season of youth, runs the tenor of our future years. A teacher should not have a pure character only, but should also be possessed of the requisite abilities to discharge the duty he undertakes to perform. If he possesses not an adequate knowledge, a clear and masterly idea of the branches he professes to teach; the progress of the pupils, like the skill of their teacher, will be limited and imperfect. Many think it strange that so few men (comparatively speaking) of real abilities and philosophic minds, are to be found among the instructors of the young. The reason of it is evident. Owing to the little attention, (I had almost said apparent contempt) bestowed upon Education, men of talents are led to seek honor and emolument in the more inviting and successful paths of commerce. Place education upon the same level it obtained in the republics of Rome and Athens, when they flourished in their highest glory; and you will then find in the preceptors of your children, the rivals of the boasted sages of ancient Italy and Greece. 11. Another object of the Society would be the detection of early genius, and placing it in circumstances congenial to its gradual develop-

ment, peculiar bent, and future usefulness. It has long been my favourite opinion, and I trust it is not a singular one, that every man who is possessed of those uncommon powers of mind, which we call genius, is in a particular manner a gift of Heaven to Society, for its benefit and improvement. If his talents be lost to the public through its neglect, it is a loss for which the public must, in a certain light, be accountable; it is a crime which becomes its own painful punishment in the irretrievable forfeiture of those improvements and inventions, which the gifted individual might have produced for the comfort and happiness of mankind. Every genius therefore is in a sense the property of the public, and should, if not injurious to parental feeling, be educated at the public expense. How often, in perusing the annals of departed worth, are we obliged to pause, and drop a tear over the ineffectual struggles, the chilling poverty, and fatal miscarriages of genius; which in numberless instances has fallen the victim of inadequate or improper education, successive disappointments, and unremitting neglect. The indications of early talent would therefore receive a due degree of attention from the Society, so much, perhaps, as might lead to the founding of a National College, for the reception and proper treatment of those, in whose aspiring minds appeared the dawn of future eminence.

12. Having thus taken a hasty view of the very extensive field which calls aloud for the labours of the Society, we shall now turn ourselves to consider the means whereby its cultivation may be accomplished. Here many a benevolent mind will be disposed to pause in hopeless despondency; conceiving that no human means, however plausible in appearance, will be able to embrace an object of such magnitude as that which has now been proposed. It is true that human means regarded in themselves are weak and ineffectual; which leads us to raise our eyes to that Arm of Power, which the God, Father of the Universe ever extends, loaded with blessings, to all his creatures. But we find that in all the dispensations of Providence, whether for mercy or judgment, God employs physical and moral agents to accomplish his purposes. If therefore we can devise means, which, according to the calculations of human prudence, may be considered equal to the object, we have no reason to despair of the assistance and co-operation of that Being, from whom every good thot & intention descends, and flows into our hearts. That a Society may be formed so powerful and extensive, as to be equal to the mighty object we have now before us, is no benevolent dream, no Utopian idea. It has been realized in the provinces of Holland, and why may we not expect equal success in the pursuit of the same means, in the United States of America? We may have our own peculiar difficulties to surmount, but these will be annihilated by the energies of an enlightened people. We shall now proceed to consider briefly

The Organization of the Pro-bono-publican Society.

13. As it is my intention to lay extracts before the Public from an account of the establishment in Holland, published in the 17th number of the Philanthropist, a British periodical work, I shall not detain my readers here any longer than to give them a general idea of the plan on which the organization of the proposed Society may be effected. And in giving this I will be anticipated by the reader's previous knowledge of the constitution of the Bible Societies, and others of a like extensive nature. But to proceed.

First. In some considerable city, conveniently situated for managing a correspondence with the rest of the States, there should be founded a Parent or Central Society.

Secondly. In the Capital of every State there should be a Society established, which would act as a Central Society to the other Societies, throughout that State.

Thirdly. There should be Societies, in subordination to the same great object, organized throughout all the States, in every place where the number or the spirit of the inhabitants might render it practicable.

Fourthly. That the members of these several Societies should agree upon a certain sum, to be contributed weekly, quarterly, or annually in order to support the expenses they would severally incur, and to form a public Stock for the exigencies of the Parent Society.

Fifthly. Every Society should, in its internal regulations, be independent; ordering the frequency of its meetings, the sum of its contributions, the mode of admitting its members, &c. according to the discretion of the individuals of which it is composed.

Sixthly. A regular mode of correspondence should be adopted, and punctually observed by all the Societies; and that not only for giving or receiving pecuniary assistance; but also that a general communication of ideas, improvements, &c. might be maintained. The minor Societies should correspond with, and give as much pecuniary aid as possible, to the Central Societies of their respective States; and these again should correspond with, and increase the resources of the Parent Society, in which the power, the energy, and the spirit of the whole should be concentrated.

Seventhly. The funds of the Society would be employed in providing suitable rewards to virtuous merit; whether exhibited in the productions of genius, the application of industry, or the singular display of unbending integrity or intrepid benevolence. The funds would also be applied to the diffusion of useful knowledge among the mass of the people, by publishing cheap and profitable editions of useful works; and encouraging popular lectures on such parts of science as would tend to pave the way to further improvement in arts and agriculture. And finally, a part of them would be devoted to the grand purpose of improving the present mode of instruction or in perfecting a system of National Education.

Newport, Nov. 25, 1817.

Attorney General.—WILLIAM WERT, Esq. of Richmond, (Va.) has lately been appointed by the President to the office of Attorney-General. This gentleman is much distinguished for his brilliant faculties of mind, and celebrated as the author of the *British Spy*, and of the *Life of Patrick Henry*, a work recently published.

Mammoth Turnips.—Mr. Jonathan Dollas, of Port Elizabeth, raised in his garden this year, a crop of turnips of an unusual size: one of them measured 29 inches, and weighed nine pounds and three quarters. The others were very little inferior, either in point of size or weight.

Uncommon Corn.—Mr. Forman Sheppard, of Bridgeton, Cumberland County, raised this year a stock of Corn, which produced seven full ears, beside a number of setts.

A letter from Natches of the 27th ult. states, that there was no abatement of the fever, that most of the houses were shut, and that the banks discontinued business. The population then, did not exceed 300 persons.

The United States corvette John Adams, captain Henley, brigs Prometheus and Enterprise, and schr. Lynx, have sailed from New-York on a cruise in the Gulf of Mexico.

South American Commissioners.—The United States frigate Congress, lying at Norfolk, (Va.) expected to sail, with the Commissioners for South America, in the course of the present month.

A letter from Admiral Brion, dated August 29th September, says, "It is with the greatest satisfaction that I am enabled to date my letter from this city; the Venezuelan flag now flies triumphant on the whole of the Oronoque, whilst Gen. Bermudaz has marched with a strong division to join Zaraz and enter Caraccas."

The U. S. ship Franklin, of 74 guns, captain Hallard, sailed from Annapolis, November 21st, for England. Mr. Rush embarked in the Franklin, and proceeds as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James. The Franklin will sail direct from England to the Mediterranean, in order to relieve the Washington, Com. Chauncey, which is to return to the United States, having been absent near 18 months. Com. Stewart goes out in the Franklin as commander of the Mediterranean squadron.

Sale of the Floridas.—An official article in a late Madrid Gazette estimates the probable product of this sale as among the Ways and Means to discharge the four hundred millions of debt Spain is burthened with. In a few days, however, the mystery which envelopes this subject, will be dissolved.—Cent.

Within a week past (says a Cincinnati paper of November 19,) the Ohio has risen more rapidly and higher than it was ever known to do at this season of the year. It is within two feet of the top of the bank in front of this town. The rise is estimated at more than 40 feet of perpendicular height. We are fearful it has done considerable damage to the corn along the river. It has, however, afforded a facility to emigration which has brought a vast crowd of strangers into the town. Every day we witness the landing of boats filled with emigrants, and a vast number pass by bound for Indiana.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

A letter from Buenos Ayres, dated the 10th of August, received by a gentleman in this city, says, that gen. Artigas has proclaimed Pueyrredon and three others, natives and merchants of that place, traitors, for sending ships loaded with provisions to the Portuguese at Monte Video, and thereby enabling them to make a stand against the Patriots, at the time when the scarcity of bread at Buenos Ayres, and the sufferings of the people there, were extreme.—The character of traitor has been applied to Pueyrredon from more than one quarter; he is formally designated as such by all the authorities which rule over the eastern shore of the River Plate, to wit: Entre-Rios, Santa Fee, Corrientes and Paraguay.—Perhaps these public declarations may be explained by the ingenious author of the pamphlet lately published at Washington, entitled South America.

Pueyrredon has solicited the Congress of Buenos Ayres to extend the term of his administration to three years more, "to deprive the citizens (which are his own words) of the inclination and propensity to chances and revolution." What an instance of delicacy in the first magistrate to ask for himself a continuation of his powers! This, perhaps, can be satisfactorily explained.—What can be expected by this government in sending commissioners to Buenos Ayres, we confess we are at a loss to understand; the present period of the history of that people is marked by the cruelty and despotism of Pueyrredon; and to select precisely this moment seems to us like courting Soliman in Turkey, Cromwell in England, or Robespierre in France.

The credit of the present administration at Buenos Ayres is such, that don Manuel Aguirre, commissioner from Pueyrredon to the United States, has not dared to defend his conduct, nor to answer the many crimes denounced against his patriotism and justice by the press of this country and that of all Europe. It is not easy to discover why the executive of the United States should wish to form a connexion with a man who rules by military despotism.

Of the thirteen provinces which compose the nominal state of la Plata, the four more important, Potosi, Charens la Paz, and Cochabamba are in the possession of the enemy; and Monte-

video, Entre-Rios, Corrientes, Santa Fee, and Paraguay, call Pueyrredon a traitor and disobey his orders!

OUR GERMAN RELATIONS.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21.

Our readers are aware that in the Diet assembled at Frankfort, on the Maine, are represented not only the powerful, but the petty potentates of Germany. Their deliberations involve the best interests of Germany, and engage the serious attention of all Europe. We have heard, from unquestionable authority that the Diet some time since appointed a person to come to the United States, whose instructions are to travel through the Union, and make enquiry, from every person and authority, within his reach, as to the reception and encouragement given to the emigrants from Germany, their situation generally through the Union, and particularly in the several states. This representative of the German Diet, is Baron Von Gagern, whose brother is an influential member of the Diet, where he represents the King of the Netherlands. Baron Von Gagern arrived in Philadelphia about three weeks since, and is gone on to the city of Washington. This notification is deemed of some importance, as upon the report of M. Von Gagern, will not only depend the measures which shall be adopted by the Diet, but greatly influence the opinions and conduct of the German people towards this country.

NEWARK, (N. J.) Nov. 7.

Distressing Occurrence.—On Wednesday last, a child between two and three years old, of Mr. John A. Miller, Bloomfield, while playing in the saw mill, fell through by the log that had been sawing upon the water wheel. The father, who had been called away a few minutes previous, did not miss the child until he returned and set the wheel in motion, which broke and crushed its limbs in a shocking manner. The child was taken out alive, but after surviving an hour of misery, expired.

DETROIT, Oct. 17.

We learn with pleasure that two officers of the 5th regt. have been dispatched to Put-in-Bay Island, for the purpose of removing to this place the remains of the gallant lieut. Brooks, late of the Marine Corps, who was killed in the memorable battle on lake Erie, on the tenth of Sept. 1813, and we further learn that arrangements have been made by the officers of the 5th regt. for interring the body at this place with the honors of war, and for erecting a suitable monument to the distinguished deceased.

This tribute to departed worth, coming from the officers of a regt. raised in the state of which it. Brooks was a native, and most of which were personally acquainted with his merits and gallantry, cannot fail to afford gratification to the relatives of the deceased, while at the same time it reflects credit on those who have undertaken and are to be invited to join in the procession on the arrival of the body at this place.

PLATTSBURG, Oct. 25.

The barracks, built during the late war at Burlington (Vt.) have recently been taken down and transported to Rouse's Point where extensive military works are erecting by the U. States.

Retort Courteous.—When the British under Lord Nelson were bearing down to attack the combined fleet off Trafalgar, the first Lieut. of the Revenge, on going to see that all hands were at their quarters, observed one of the men devoutly kneeling at the side of his gun; so very unusual an attitude in an English sailor exciting his surprise and curiosity, he went and asked the man if he was afraid? "Afraid!" answered the honest tar with a countenance expressive of the utmost disdain: "No! I was only praying that the enemy's shot may be distributed in the same proportion as the prize money—the greatest part among the officers!"

MARRIED,

At Budd's Works, on the 9th ult. by John Budd, esq. Mr. JOSEPH JOHNSON, to Miss LUCRETTIA SOUTHWARD, all of Cumberland County.

100 Dollars Reward.

LOST,

ON Wednesday last, supposed near Jona. Conroy's Tavern, or in the neighborhood of Darnell's Mills, on Black Water, in the Township of Milville, in the County of Cumberland,

One Thousand Dollars,

In Notes of the Cumberland Bank—The sum of One Hundred Dollars will be paid to such person as may have found the same, and shall return it to John Shannon, Merchant, in Bridgeton—or if a part thereof only be returned, a proportionate Reward will be given.

John Shannon.

Bridgeton, Dec. 1, 1817.

A PROCLAMATION

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON,

Governor of the State of New Jersey.

WHEREAS it is our solemn and religious duty, at all times, to offer our sacrifices of praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God, our heavenly Father, for the many blessings we are daily receiving at his hands, and humbly to acknowledge our dependence on him, the Author of every good and perfect gift; it becomes us, with peculiar gratitude, to unite in so doing at the present period, for the providential favors we experience in the rich abundance which overspreads our land, and the prevailing health of its inhabitants; for the extension of gospel light and knowledge, and the progress of general improvement, favorable to our national prosperity and happiness.—I have, therefore, by the advice of the Privy Council, appointed **THURSDAY, the first day of January next,** to be observed throughout this state, as a day of **Prayer and Thanksgiving,** hereby recommending to my Fellow Citizens, on that day, to abstain from all worldly labor and secular affairs, and to assemble themselves together at their respective places of public worship, to render their praises and thanksgivings to the Almighty Disposer of all events for the great and inestimable blessings we enjoy; praying as well for a continuance thereof, as for the maintenance of true religion and virtue.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my privy seal, at Elizabeth-[L. S.] Town, the fourteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the forty-second year of the Independence of the United States.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

WHAT we the Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Cape-May, for the purpose of making a partition or division of a certain Tract of CEDAR SWAMP and CRIPPLE, situate in the Upper Township of Cape-May aforesaid, and lying at the place called Wiggins' Branch, of which Jeremiah Ludlam claims an equal undivided half part. Having proceeded according to our appointment to make partition or division of the same, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed the 11th day of November, A.D. 1789, entitled "An Act for the more easy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common"—Will further proceed to make the allotments by ballot of the several shares of the same, at the house of John Ward, Inn-keeper, at Dennis' Creek, in the County and Township aforesaid, on MONDAY, the Twenty Second day of December next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at which all persons interested or concerned, will be pleased to take notice.

Nicholas Willits, }
Jeremiah Sayre, } *Commissioners.*
George Munyan. }

Dec. 1, 1817—3t

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS by an Act of Congress passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, entitled "an act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the Treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United State is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said Treaty to be offered for sale when surveyed; and whereas the lands north of the Tennessee River have been surveyed:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, in conformity with the said act, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales, for the disposal (agreeably to law) of the lands in Alabama Territory, north of the River Tennessee, shall be held at Huntsville, in Madison County in said Territory, viz. on the first Monday in February next, for the lands contained in the ranges numbered, one, two, three, four, five, and six; and on the first Monday in March next, for the remainder of the aforesaid lands; each sale shall remain open for three weeks, and no longer; the sales shall commence with the first section of the lowest numbers of townships and ranges, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the twenty-first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSHUA MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office
Printers of newspapers who publish the Laws of the United States will publish the above for six weeks, and send their bills with receipts to the General Land Office. Dec. 1.

New Publications.

GILTHESEMANE; or Thoughts on the Sufferings of Christ. By the author of "The Refuge," and "Guide to Domestic Happiness."
The evidence and Authority of the Christian Revelation. By the Rev. Thomas Chalmus, D.D.
A Dictionary of Select and Popular Quotations, which are in daily use; Translated into English, with Illustrations, Historical and Idiomatic; By E. Macdonnell, of the Middle Temple.
For Sale at this Office,
Where orders for BOOKS will be received, and procured at the shortest notice.

Bridgeton Prices Current,
(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)
December 1, 1817.

ARTICLES	Per	From	To
	8	cts	cts
Butter,	lb	25	
Candles, dipt,	do	18	20
do mould,	do	25	
Cheese,	do	10	17
Chocolate,	do	25	
Cotton,	do	37	
Coffee,	do	25	28
Cider, best,	bb	2.50	
FISH, Shad,	do	9.00	12.00
do Mackarel,	do	9.00	
Flax,	lb	12	15
Flaxseed,	bush	1.37	1.50
FLOUR, Wheat super,	cw	5.50	6.00
do Rye,	do	3.50	4.00
do Buckwheat,	do	3.50	4.00
GRAIN, Wheat,	bush	1.80	
do Rye,	do	.90	1.00
do Indian Corn,	do	.62	.75
do Oats,	do	.37	.44
Hams,	lb	18	20
Hog's Lard,	do	20	25
Madder,	do	37	
Molasses, West India,	gal	6.25	7.00
do Sugar-House,	do	1.00	
Onions,	bush	50	75
Pork,	lb	16	18
Potatoes,	bush	37	50
Rice,	lb	8	
Salt, fine and coarse,	bush		1.00
Sugars,	lb	12	16
SPIRITS, Jamaica best,	gal	1.25	1.50
do Common Spirits,	do	1.00	
do Gin, Holland,	do	1.50	
do Common,	do	1.00	1.25
Brandy, Cognac,	do	2.25	
do Common,	do	1.25	1.50
do Peach,	do	1.25	1.50
Whiskey, Apple,	do	.87	1.00
do Rye,	do	.75	
WINES, Lisbon,	do	1.50	
do Port,	do	2.50	
Wool,	lb	35	
WOOD, Oak,	cord	4.00	4.75
do 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, Hultville, New-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, 1 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 Admr 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

Oliver Loper } Sept. Term, 1817.

vs. David Moore } Attachment in debt.

THE Subscribers Auditors appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Cumberland, in the above Action, will meet at the Inn of Phillip Souder, in Bridgeton, on FRIDAY, the Twelfth day of December next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of auditing and adjusting the demands of the Plaintiff, and other applying creditors.

N. B. All persons indebted to the said David Moore, are requested to make immediate payment unto David Lupton, (with whom said accounts are at this time) and save themselves costs.

Timothy Elmer, }
David Lupton, } *Auditors.*
John Sibley, }

Dec. 1, 1817.

NOTICE.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Orphans' Court, for the County of Cumberland, will be exposed by way of Public Sale, on the 30th day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, at the Inn of Robert Bell, in Dorchester, the following described Real Estate, late the property of Daniel Hiler, deceased, a Tract of WOOD LAND, situate in the Township of Maurice River; adjoining lands of Morris Taylor and others—containing about fifty acres. Conditions will be made known on the day of sale by

Thomas Henderson, Admr.

Dec. 1, 1817—4t

NOTICE.

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

Port-Elizabeth.—Thomas Lee, Esq.
 Millville.—Jeremiah Stratton, Esq.
 Fairton.—James Clark, Esq.
 Cedarville.—Amos Westcott, Esq.
 August 11, 1817.

Cumberland Orphans' Court,

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1817.

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

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

By the Court,

T. Elmer,

Oct. 6, 1817—2m

Clerk.

Carters Wanted.

ONE THOUSAND Cords of WOOD to Cart, for which a generous price will be given, by
Joshua Brick.
 Port-Elizabeth, July 21st, 1817—tf

Military Bounty Land.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
 25th Sept. 1817.

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

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

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

Signed,

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

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

Printers who publish the laws of the United States will give the above, so many insertions as will amount to ten dollars, send a copy of the papers to this office, and a bill, 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 Batten, Administrator of Philip Campbell, deceased; having severally exhibited to this Court duly attested a just and true account of the personal Estates of said decedents and also an account of the debts and credits so far as they can be discovered by which it appears that the personal estates of said decedents are insufficient to pay said debts.

Therefore on application of said Administratrix and Administrators, setting forth that said decedents died severally, seized of lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estates, in the County of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises.

It is therefore Ordered, That all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estates of said decedents, do appear before the Judges of this Court, on the First day of November Term next, to shew cause, if they have, why so much of the real estates of said decedents, should not be sold as will be sufficient to satisfy the debts and expences aforesaid.

By the Court,

T. Elmer,

Oct. 6, 1817—2m

Clerk.

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

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,

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

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 degree 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 there with 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.

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 3 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 Kruiise, 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

NOTICE.

Will be Sold at Private Sale,

FIFTY Six Acres of young handsome SAPPING TIMBER, cut from eight to twelve Cords of Wood per Acre; joining Lands of Garrison Maul and Enoch Pithian; two and an half miles from Bridgeton.—Enquire of

Hugh B. Merseilles.

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 Go-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—3w

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 62½ cts.
 Sequel. 62½ cts.
 Introduction. 37½ cts.
 English Grammar. 25 cts.
 Columbian Orator. 60 cts.
 Scott's Lessons. 60 cts.
 Bennet's Practical Arithmetic. 37½ cts.
 The American Tutor's Assistant. do.
 The American Tutor's Assistant; to which is added, A System of Book-Keeping by single entry. Price 40 cts.
 The American Preceptor. 40 cts.
 Webster's Spelling Book. 20 cts.
 The Ready-Reckoner. 20 cts.
 Brown's Concordance to the Holy Scriptures.—Price 75 cents.
 History of the American Revolution. 2 vols. 60 cts.
 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 cents.
 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. Andrew's. \$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 cents.
 Comly's English Grammar. 37½ cts.
 Collins' Voyages. 75 cents.
 The Man of Feeling; a Novel. 37½ cts.
 Tales for Youth; in Thirty Poems; embellished with Cuts. 30 cents.
 Thirteen Sermons, on the Throne of Grace; by the Rev. Robert Trail. 37½ cts.
 Ten Sermons on Faith; by Ezra Stiles Ely. 40 cts.
 The Christian Journal; or Common Incidents, Spiritual Instructors; by the Rev. John Brown. Price 50 cts.
 The Life of Martin Luther. 40 cts.
 The Doctrine of Absolute Predestination stated and asserted; with a Preliminary Discourse on the Divine Attributes; by A. Toplady. 37½ cts.
 The Heavenly Footman; by John Bunyan. 12½ cts.
 The Life and Death of Alexander Peden. 20 cts.
 The Gentle Shepherd, a Pastoral Comedy. 30 cts.
 A History of the Destruction of the Helvetic Union and Liberty. 50 cents.
 The Holy Bible. 37½ cents.
 The New Testament. 40 cents.
 Watt's Psalms & Hymns. 62½ cts.
 Red Morocco Pocket-Books.
 JUVENAL Delphini. \$1 00.
 OVID Delphini. \$1 00.
 HORACE Delphini. 75 cts.
 Writing and Post Paper, Slates, Copy-Books, Cyphering-Books, Quills, Lead and Slate Pencils, Sand Papers, Black Sand, Wafers, &c. with a variety of small Books for Children.

ALSO,

Tooth Brushes, of a superior quality.

Pewter Ink Stands, &c.

WILLIAM SCHULTZ,

Bridgeton, October 12, 1817.

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 prestated 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

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.—Not 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

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the BRIGADIER 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.