

# WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. III.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM SCHULTZ, AT BRIDGETON, WEST NEW-JERSEY.

NO. 125.

Subscriptions, Communications, Advertisements, &c. will receive the most prompt attention.

TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 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 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 given, 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.

### Bridgeton Prices Current, (CORRECTED WEEKLY.) December 8, 1817.

ARTICLES.	Per	From	To
		\$	cts
Butter,	lb	25	
Candles, dipt,	do	18	20
mould,	do	25	
Cheese,	do	10	17
Chocolate,	do	25	
Cotton,	do	37	
Coffee,	do	25	28
Cider, best,	bbt	3 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	66
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	14	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	97	1 00
Rye,	do	75	
WINES, Lisbon,	do	1 50	
Port,	do	2 50	
Wool,	lb	35	
WOOD, Oak,	cord	4 00	4 50
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, German-town, Easton, Hulmville, 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, 1 per cent.

#### New Publications.

GRUSEMAN; or Thoughts on the Sufferings of Christ. By the author of "The Refugee," and "Guide to Domestic Happiness."

The evidence and Authority of the Christian Religion. By the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, 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.

### ALMANACKS

FOR 1818.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

### LOVE AND PATRIOTISM;

OR,

THE EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURES OF  
**M. DUPOITAL,**  
Late Major General in the Armies of the  
United States.

Interspersed with many Surprising Incidents in  
the Life of the late

**COUNT PULASKI.**

(Continued.)

I now beheld the Tartar's eyes sparkle with fury, and therefore recalled to his memory the promise he had made me, that he would not give way to his passion.

Undoubtedly, but this man wears out the patience of a favorite of our prophet! I am but a robber!—Yet Pulaski, I repeat it to you again; that it is my command that Lovzinski espouse your daughter. By my sabre, he has fairly gained her; but for him she had been burnt last night.

But for him!

Yes, behold those ruins; there stood a tower in that place; it was on fire, and no person dared to ascend it; he, however, mounted the stair-case, attended by Boleslas—and they saved your daughter.

Was my daughter in that tower?

Yes; that hoary villain had confined her there—that hoary villain, who attempted to violate her!—Some of you must relate the whole to him; but make haste, as it is necessary that he should decide it instantly: I have business elsewhere, for I do not intend that your militia should surprise me here: it is otherwise in the plains; there I should laugh at them.

While Titsikan ordered the rich booty which he had taken, to be stowed in little covered waggons, Lodoiska, informed her father of the crimes of Dourlinski, and mingled the recital of our affliction so artfully with the history of our misfortunes, that nature and gratitude at one and the same time besieged the heart of Pulaski.

Affected in the most lively manner with the misfortunes of his daughter, and sensible of the important services which I had rendered her: he embraced Lodoiska, and at length beholding me without resentment, he seemed to wait impatiently for an opportunity to be reconciled to me.

O Pulaski! I exclaimed, you whom heaven hath left me on purpose to console me for the loss of the best of fathers: you for whom I have an equal friendship and veneration: why hast thou condemned thy children unheard? Why hast thou supposed a man who adores thy daughter, guilty of the most horrible treason?

When my vows were offered up in favour of that prince who now fills the throne, I swear to you, Pulaski, by her whom I love so tenderly, that I looked upon his elevation as an event highly auspicious to the happiness, the safety, and the prosperity of my country.

The misfortunes which my youth did not foresee, thy experience had anticipated: but because I have been wanting in prudence, ought you to accuse me of perfidy? Ought you to have reproached me for loving my friend? Can you now look upon it as a crime, that I still give him my esteem? For the three last months, I have beheld the misfortunes of my country in the same point of view as yourself; like you I have mourned over them; but I am sure that the king is still ignorant of their extent, and I shall go to Warsaw on purpose to inform him of all that I have seen.

Pulaski here interrupts me:—It is not there that you ought to repair: you tell me that M. de P. is not informed of the wrong done to his native country, and I believe you; but whether he is acquainted with, or whether he is entirely ignorant of them, is now but of little consequence. Insolent foreigners, cantoned throughout our provinces, strive to maintain themselves in the republic, even against the king, whom they have caused to be elected. It is no longer in the power of an impotent or a mal-content king to chase the Russians from my country!

Let us trust only to ourselves, Lovzinski; and let us either avenge our country, or die in her defence. I have assembled 4000 noble Poles in the palatine of Ludlin, who wait but for the return of their general to march against the Russians, follow me to my camp—on this condition I am your friend, and my daughter shall be your wife.

Pulaski, I am ready to obey you: I swear to follow your fortunes, and to participate in your dangers. And think not that it is Lodoiska alone who has extracted from me this oath: I love my country as much as I adore thy daughter; I swear by her,

and before you that the enemies of the republic have always been, and shall never cease to be mine: I swear that I will spill the very last drop of my blood, to chase those foreigners out of Poland, who reign there in the name of its king!

Embrace me, Lovzinski! I now recognize you; I adopt you for my son-in-law. My children, all our misfortunes are at an end.

Pulaski desired me to unite my hand to Lodoiska's in token of our union; and we were embracing the brave palatine at the very moment that Titsikan re-entered.

Good, good! exclaims the chieftain: this is what I wished; I am fond of marriages. Father, I shall instantly order you to be unbound.

By my sabre! adds the Tartar, while his followers were cutting the cords with which the hands and feet of Pulaski were tied: by my sabre! I shall do a noble action but it will cost me a world of wealth. Two grandees of Poland! a beautiful maiden! They would have produced me a large ransom.

Titsikan, such a thought is not worthy of you! says Pulaski, interrupting him.

No! no! rejoins the Tartar, it is a mere reflection only—it is one of those ideas which a robber cannot prevent.—My brave and unfortunate friends, I demand nothing from you—nay more, you shall not retire on foot; I have some charming horses, with which I intend to present you. And for this lady, if you please, I will give you a litter, on which I myself have been carried for these last ten or twelve days. This young man here had given me such a wound that I could no longer sit on horse-back. The litter is indeed a bad one, clumsily constructed, by means of branches of trees; but I have nothing except that, or a little covered waggon, to offer to you, choose whichever of them you please.

In the meantime, Dourlinski, who had not yet uttered a single word, remained with his eyes fixed upon the ground, while an air of consternation was spread over his countenance.

Unworthy friend, says Pulaski to him, how could you so cruelly abuse the confidence I reposed in you? Were you not afraid to expose yourself to my resentment? What demon blinded you?

Love, replies Dourlinski, an outrageous love! You, perhaps, do not comprehend to what excess the passions may hurry on a man, violent and jealous by nature. This frightful example, however ought to teach you, that a daughter charming as yours, is a treasure which you ought not to entrust to any person.

Pulaski, I have, indeed, merited your hatred; but I am still worthy of your pity. I have rendered myself exceedingly culpable; but you behold me cruelly punished. I lose, in one single day, my rank, my riches, my honor, my liberty! more than all this, I lose thy daughter.

O, Lodoiska, lovely maiden, whom I have so much outraged, will you deign to forget my persecutions, your danger, your grief? Will you deign to grant me a generous pardon?

Ah! if there are no crimes which a sincere repentance cannot expiate, Lodoiska, I am no longer criminal. I would I were able, at the price of my blood, to redeem those tears which I have occasioned you to shed. Amidst the horrible state to which Dourlinski is about to be reduced, shall he not be permitted to carry with him the consoling recollection of having heard you tell him, that he is no longer odious to you?

Too amiable, and, until this present moment, too unfortunate maiden, however great my wrongs may have been in regard to you, I have it in my power, to repair them all by means of a single word—advance—approach me—I have a secret which can only be entrusted to your private ear: it is exceedingly important that it should be revealed to you.

Lodoiska, without the least dread, now leaves my side, and advances towards him without the least distrust.

At that very moment I beheld a poniard glittering in the hand of Dourlinski.

I precipitated myself upon him. It was too late; for I could only parry the second thrust; and the lovely Lodoiska, wounded immediately above the left breast, had already fallen senseless at the feet of Titsikan!

Pulaski, furious at the horrid treason, drew his sabre as quick as lightning; on purpose to avenge his daughter's fate.

No! no! exclaimed the Tartar, at the same time withholding his arm: you are

about to make this wretch suffer too gentle a death!

It is well, says the infamous assassin, addressing himself to me, and at the same time, contemplating his victim with a cruel joy. Lovzinski, you appeared but now too eager to be united with Lodoiska; why do you not follow her? Go, my too happy rival, go and accompany your mistress to the tomb! Let them prepare my punishment; it will appear pleasant to me: I leave you to torments no less cruel, and infinitely longer than mine.

Dourlinski was not allowed to utter another sentence, for the Tartars rushed in upon him, and threw him in the midst of the burning ruins.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### Department of State,

Washington, Dec. 1, 1817.

THE 5th volume of the new edition of the Laws of the United States having been published, those members of the 13th and 14th Congress, who are by law entitled to sets, and to whom it may not be convenient to receive them at this place shall be furnished with copies on their making known to this Department their respective places of residence.

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:

JOSIAH 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.

### Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT 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, } Commis-  
George Munyan, } sioners.

Dec. 1, 1817—3t

### For Sale at this Office.

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.  
Wall's Patent Compressed Blacking.  
Blacking Cakes.  
Walkden's best British INK POWDER, &c.  
June 30, 1817—tf

## President's Message.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 2.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the president of the United States transmitted, to both houses of congress, the following Message, by Joseph Jones Monroe, his secretary:

### Fellow Citizens of the Senate.

#### And of the House of Representatives—

AT no period of our political existence had we so much cause to felicitate ourselves at the prosperous and happy condition of our country. The abundant fruits of the earth have filled it with plenty. An extensive and profitable commerce has greatly augmented our revenue. The public credit has attained an extraordinary elevation. Our preparations for defence, in case of future wars, from which, by the experience of all nations, we ought not to expect to be exempted, are advancing under a well digested system, with all the despatch which so important a work will admit. Our free government, founded on the interest and affections of the people, has gained, and is daily gaining strength. Local jealousies are rapidly yielding to more generous, enlarged, and enlightened views of national policy. For advantages so numerous and highly important, it is our duty to unite in grateful acknowledgements to that Omnipotent Being, from whom they are derived, and in unceasing prayer that he will endow us with virtue and strength to maintain and hand them down, in their utmost purity, to our latest posterity.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that an arrangement, which had been commenced by my predecessors, with the British government, for the reduction of the naval force, by Great Britain and the United States, on the lakes, has been concluded—by which it is provided, that neither party shall keep in service, on Lake Champlain, more than one vessel; on Lake Ontario, more than one; and on Lake Erie and the Upper lakes, more than two; to be armed, each, with one cannon only; and that all the other armed vessels, of both parties, of which an exact list is interchanged, shall be dismantled. It is also agreed, that the force retained shall be restricted, in its duty, to the internal purposes of each party; and that the arrangement shall remain in force until six months shall have expired; after notice given by one of the parties to the other of its desire that it should terminate. By this arrangement, useless expense, on both sides, and what is of still greater importance, the danger of collision, between armed vessels, in those inland waters, which was great, is prevented.

I have the satisfaction also to state, that the commissioners, under the fourth article of the treaty of Ghent, to whom it was referred to decide, to which party the several islands in the bay of Passamaquoddy, belonged under the treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, have agreed in a report, by which all the islands in the possession of each party before the late war have been decreed to it. The commissioners, acting under the other articles of the treaty of Ghent, for the settlement of boundaries, have also been engaged in the discharge of their respective duties, but have not yet completed them. The difference which arose between the two governments under that treaty, respecting the right of the U. S. to take and cure fish on the coast of the British provinces north of our limits, which had been secured by the treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, is still in negotiation. The proposition made by this government, to extend to the colonies of Great Britain the principle of the convention of London, by which the commerce between the ports of the United States and British ports in Europe, had been placed on a footing of equality, has been declined by the British government. This subject having been thus amicably discussed between the two governments, and it appearing that the British government is unwilling to depart from its present regulations, it remains for congress to decide whether they will make any other regulations in consequence thereof, for the protection and improvement of our navigation.

The negotiation with Spain, for spoliations on our commerce, and the settlement of boundaries, remains, essentially in the state it held, by the communications that were made to congress by my predecessor. It has been evidently the policy of the Spanish government to keep the negotiation suspended, and in this the United States have acquiesced, from an amicable disposition towards Spain, and in the expectation that her government would, from a sense of justice, finally accede to such an arrangement as would be equal between the parties. A disposition has been lately shewn by the Spanish government, to move in the negotiation, which has been met by this government, and should the conciliatory and friendly policy, which has invariably guided our councils, be reciprocated, a just and satisfactory arrangement may be expected. It is proper, however, to remark that no proposition has yet been made, from which such a result can be presumed.

It was anticipated, at an early stage, that the contest between Spain and the colonies would become highly interesting to the United States. It was natural that our citizens should sympathize in events which affected their neighbors. It seemed probable, also, that the prosecution of the conflict along our coast, and the contiguous countries, would occasionally interrupt our commerce, and otherwise affect the persons and property of our citizens. These anticipations have been realized. Such injuries have been received from persons acting under the authority of both the parties, and for which redress has, in most instances been withheld. Through every stage of the conflict, the United States have maintained an impartial neutrality, giving aid to neither of the parties, in men, money, ships or munitions of war. They have regarded the contest, not in the light of an ordinary insurrection or rebellion, but as a civil war, between parties nearly equal, having, as to neutral powers, equal rights. Our ports have been open to both, and every article, the fruit of our soil, or of the industry of our citizens, which either was permitted to take, have been equally free to the other. Should the colonies establish their independence, it is proper now to state, that this government neither seeks, nor would accept, from them any advantage in commerce or otherwise, which will not be equally open to all other nations. The colonies will, in that event, become independent

states, free from any obligation to, or connection with us, which it may not then be their interest to form on the basis of a fair reciprocity.

In the summer of the present year, an expedition was set on foot against East Florida, by persons claiming to act under the authority of some of the colonies, who took possession of Amelia Island, at the mouth of the St. Mary's river, near the boundary of the state of Georgia. As this province lies eastward of the Mississippi, and is bounded by the United States and the ocean on every side, and has been a subject of negotiation with the government of Spain, as an indemnity for losses by spoliation, or in exchange for territory of equal value westward of the Mississippi, a fact well known to the world, it excited surprise that any countenance should be given to this measure by any of the colonies. As it would be difficult to reconcile it with the friendly relations existing between the United States and the colonies, a doubt was entertained whether it had been authorized by them, or any of them. This doubt has gained strength by the circumstances which have unfolded themselves in the prosecution of the enterprise, which have marked it as a mere private, unauthorized adventure. Projected and commenced with an incompetent force, reliance seems to have been placed on what might be drawn, in defiance of our laws, from within our limits; and, of late, as their resources have failed, it has assumed a more marked character of unfriendliness to us, the island being made a channel for the illicit introduction of slaves from Africa into the United States, an asylum for fugitive slaves from the neighboring states, and a port for smuggling of every kind.

A similar establishment was made, at an earlier period, by persons of the same description, in the gulf of Mexico, at a place called Galveston, within the limits of the United States, as we contend, under the cession of Louisiana. This enterprise has been marked, in a more signal manner, by all the objectionable circumstances, which characterized the other, and more particularly by the equipment of privateers which have annoyed our commerce, and by smuggling. These establishments, if ever sanctioned by any authority whatever, which is not believed, have abused their trust, and forfeited all claim to consideration. A just regard for the rights and interests of the United States required that they should be suppressed; and orders have been accordingly issued to that effect. The imperious considerations which produced this measure will be explained to the parties whom it may, in any degree concern.

To obtain correct information on every subject in which the United States are interested; to inspire just sentiments, in all persons in authority, on either side, of our friendly disposition so far as it may comport with an impartial neutrality; and to secure proper respect to our commerce in every port, and from every flag, it has been thought proper to send a ship of war, with three distinguished citizens, along the southern coast, with instructions to touch at such ports as they may find most expedient for these purposes. With the existing authorities, with those in the possession of, and exercising the sovereignty, must the communication be held; from them alone can redress for past injuries committed by persons acting under them, be obtained; by them alone can the commission of the like in future, be prevented.

Our relations with the other powers of Europe have experienced no essential change since the last session. In our intercourse with each due attention continues to be paid to the protection of our commerce, and to every other object in which the United States are interested. A strong hope is entertained, that, by adhering to the maxims of a just, a candid, and friendly policy, we may long preserve amicable relations with all the powers of Europe, on conditions advantageous and honorable to our country.

With the Barbary states and the Indian tribes our pacific relations have been preserved.

In calling your attention to the internal concerns of our country, the view which they exhibit is peculiarly gratifying. The payments which have been made into the treasury show the very productive state of the public revenue. After satisfying the appropriations made by law for the support of the civil government, and of the military and naval establishment embracing suitable provisions for fortifications and for the gradual increase of the navy, paying the interest of the public debt, and extinguishing more than eighteen millions of the principal, within the present year, it is estimated that a balance of more than six millions of dollars, will remain in the treasury on the first day of January, applicable to the current service of the ensuing year.

The payments into the treasury during the year one thousand eight and eighteen, on account of imposts and tonnage, resulting principally from duties which have accrued in the present year, may be fairly estimated at twenty millions of dollars; internal revenues at two millions five hundred thousand; public lands, at one million five hundred thousand; bank dividends and incidental receipts, at five hundred thousand making, in the whole, twenty-four millions and five hundred thousand dollars.

The annual permanent expenditure for the support of the civil government, and of the army and navy, as now established by law, amounts to eleven millions eight hundred thousand dollars; and for the sinking fund, to ten millions—making in the whole twenty-one millions eight hundred thousand dollars; leaving an annual excess of revenue beyond the expenditure of two millions seven hundred thousand dollars. exclusive of the balance estimated to be in the treasury on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

In the present state of the treasury, the whole of the Louisiana debt may be redeemed in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen; after which, if the public debt continues as it now is, above par, there will be annually about five millions of the sinking fund unexpended, until the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, when the loan of one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and the stock created by funding treasury notes, will be redeemable.

It is also estimated that the Mississippi stock will be discharged during the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, from the proceeds of the public lands assigned to that object; after which the receipts from those lands will annually add to the public revenue the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars, making the

permanent annual revenue amount to twenty six millions of dollars, and leaving an annual excess of revenue, after the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, beyond the permanent authorized expenditure, of more than four millions of dollars.

By the last returns from the department of war, the militia force of the several states may be estimated at eight hundred thousand men, infantry, artillery and cavalry.—Great part of this force is armed, and measures are taken to arm the whole. An improvement in the organization and discipline of the militia, is one of the great objects which claims the unremitting attention of congress.

The regular force amounts nearly to the number required by law, and is stationed along the Atlantic and inland frontiers.

Of the naval force, it has been necessary to maintain strong squadrons in the Mediterranean and Gulf of Mexico.

From several of the Indian tribes inhabiting the country bordering on Lake Erie, purchases have been made of lands on conditions very favorable to the United States, and as it is presumed, not less so to the tribes themselves. By these purchases, the Indian title, with moderate reservations, has been extinguished to the whole of the land within the limits of the state of Ohio, and to a great part of that in the Michigan Territory, and of the state of Indiana. From the Cherokee tribe, a tract has been purchased in the state of Georgia, and an arrangement made, by which in exchange for lands beyond the Mississippi, a great part if not the whole of the land belonging to that tribe, eastward of that river, in the state of North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, and in the Alabama Territory, will soon be acquired. By these acquisitions and others, that may reasonably be expected soon to follow, we shall be enabled to extend our settlements from the inhabited parts of the state of Ohio, along Lake Erie, into the Michigan territory, and to connect our settlements by degrees, through the state of Indiana, the Illinois Territory, to that of Missouri. A similar and equally advantageous effect will soon be produced to the south, through the whole extent of the states and territory, which border on the waters emptying into the Mississippi and the Mobile. In this progress the rights of nature demand, and nothing can prevent, marking a growth rapid and gigantic, it is our duty to make new efforts for the preservation, improvement, and civilization of the native inhabitants. The hunter state can exist only in the vast, uncultivated desert. It yields to the more dense and compact form, and greater force of civilized population; and of right it ought to yield, for the earth was given to mankind to support the greatest number of which it is capable, and no tribe or people have a right to withhold from the wants of others more than is necessary for their own support and comfort. It is gratifying to know, that the reservations of land made by the treaties with the tribes on Lake Erie, were made with a view to individual ownership among them, and to the cultivation of the soil by all, and that an annual stipend has been pledged to supply their other wants. It will merit the consideration of Congress, whether other provision, not stipulated by the treaty, ought to be made for these tribes, and for the advancement of the liberal and humane policy of the United States towards all the tribes within our limits, and more particularly for their improvement in the arts of civilized life.

Among the advantages incident to these purchases, and to those which have preceded, the security which may thereby be afforded to our inland frontiers, is peculiarly important. With a strong barrier, consisting of our own people, thus planted on the Lakes; the Mississippi, and the Mobile, with the protection to be derived from the regular force, Indian hostilities, if they do not altogether cease, will henceforth lose their terror. Fortifications, in those quarters, to any extent, will not be necessary; and the expense attending them, may be saved. A people accustomed to the use of fire-arms only, as the Indian tribes are, will shun even moderate works which are defended by cannon. Great fortifications will, therefore, be requisite only, in future, along the coasts, and at some points in the interior, connected with it. On these will the safety of our towns, and the commerce of our great rivers, from the Bay of Fundy to the Mississippi, depend. On these, therefore, should the utmost attention, skill, and labor be bestowed.

A considerable and rapid augmentation in the value of the public lands, proceeding from these and other obvious causes, may henceforward be expected. The difficulties attending early emigrations, will be dissipated even in the most remote parts.—Several new states have been admitted into our union, to the west and south, and territorial governments, happily organized, established over every other portion in which there is vacant land for sale. In terminating Indian hostilities, as must soon be done, in a formidable shape at least, the emigration which has heretofore been great, will probably increase, and the demand for land and the augmentation in its value, be in like proportion. The great increase of our population throughout the union will alone produce an important effect, and in no quarter will it be so sensibly felt as in those in contemplation. The public lands are a public stock, which ought to be disposed of to the best advantage for the nation. The nation should, therefore, derive the profit proceeding from the continual rise in their value.

Every encouragement should be given to the emigrants, consistent with a fair competition between them, but that competition should operate, in the first sale, to the advantage of the nation rather than of individuals. Great capitalists will derive all the benefit incident to their superior wealth, under any mode of sale which may be adopted. But if, looking forward to the rise in the value of the public lands, they should have the opportunity of amassing, at a low price, vast bodies in their hands, the profit will accrue to them, and not to the public. They would also have the power, in that degree, to control the emigration and settlement in such manner as their interests might dictate. I submit this subject to the consideration of congress, that such further provision may be made in the sale of the public lands, with a view to the public interest, should any be deemed expedient, as in their judgment may be best adapted to the object.

When we consider the vast extent of territory within the United States; the great amount and value of its productions, the connection of its parts, and other circumstances on which their

prosperity and happiness depend, we cannot fail to entertain a high sense of the advantage to be derived from the facility which may be afforded in the intercourse between them, by means of good roads and canals. Never did a country of such vast extent offer equal inducements to improvements of this kind, nor ever were consequences of such magnitude involved in them. As this subject was acted on by Congress at the last session, and there may be a disposition to revive it at the present, I have brought it into view for the purpose of communicating my sentiments on a very important circumstance connected with it, with that freedom and candor which a regard for the public interest, and a proper respect for Congress, require. A difference of opinion has existed from the first formation of our Constitution to the present time, among our most enlightened and virtuous citizens, respecting the right of congress to establish such a system of improvement. Taking in review the trust with which I am now honored, it would be improper, after what has passed, that this discussion should be revived, with an uncertainty of my opinion respecting the right. Disregarding early impressions, I have bestowed on the subject all the deliberation which its great importance and a just sense of my duty required—and the result is, a settled conviction in my mind that Congress do not possess the right. It is not contained in any of the specified powers granted to Congress; nor can I consider it incidental to, or a necessary mean, viewed on the most liberal scale for carrying into effect any of the powers which are specifically granted.

In communicating this result, I cannot resist the obligation which I feel to suggest to congress the propriety of recommending to the states the adoption of an amendment to the constitution, which shall give to congress the right in question. In cases of doubtful construction, especially of such vital interest, it comports with the nature and origin of our institutions, and will contribute much to preserve them, to apply to our constituents for an explicit grant of the power. We may confidently rely, that if it appears to their satisfaction that the power is necessary, it will always be granted. In this case I am happy to observe, that experience has afforded the most ample proof of its utility, and that the benign spirit of conciliation and harmony which now manifests itself throughout our union promises to such a recommendation the most prompt and favorable result; I think proper to suggest, also, in case this measure is adopted, that it be recommended to the states to include, in the amendment sought, a right in congress to institute, likewise, seminaries of learning, for the all-important purpose of diffusing knowledge among our fellow citizens throughout the United States.

Our manufactures will require the continued attention of congress. The capital employed in them is considerable, and the knowledge acquired in the machinery and fabric of all the most useful manufactures is of great value. Their preservation, which depends on due encouragement is connected with the high interests of the nation.

Although the progress of the public buildings has been as favorable as circumstances have permitted, it is to be regretted that the capitol is not yet in a state to receive you. There is good cause to presume that the two wings, the only parts, as yet commenced, will be prepared for that purpose at the next session. The time seems now to have arrived, when this subject may be deemed worthy the attention of congress, on a scale adequate to national purposes. The completion of the middle building will be necessary to the convenient accommodation of congress, of the committees, and various offices belonging to it. It is evident that the other public buildings are altogether insufficient for the accommodation of the several executive departments, some of whom are much crowded, and even subjected to the necessity of obtaining it in private buildings, at some distance from the head of the department, and with inconvenience to the management of the public business. Most nations have taken an interest and a pride in the improvement and ornament of their metropolises, and none were more conspicuous, in that respect, than the ancient republics. The policy which dictated the establishment of a permanent residence for the national government, and the spirit in which it was commenced and has been prosecuted, show that such an improvement was thought worthy the attention of this nation. Its central position between the northern and southern extremes of our union, its approach to the west, at the head of a great navigable river, which interlocks with the western waters prove the wisdom of the councils which established it. Nothing appears to be more reasonable and proper, than that convenient accommodations should be provided, on a well digested plan, for the heads of the several departments and for the attorney general, and it is believed that the public ground, in the city applied to these objects, will be found amply sufficient. I submit this subject to the consideration of congress, that such further provision may be made in it, as to them may seem proper.

In contemplating the happy situation of the United States, our attention is drawn with peculiar interest, to the surviving officers and soldiers of our revolutionary army, who so eminently contributed by their services to lay its foundation. Most of those very meritorious citizens have paid the debt of nature, and gone to repose. It is believed that among the survivors there are some not provided for by existing laws, who are reduced to indigence, and even to real distress. These men have a claim on the gratitude of their country, and it will do honor to their country to provide for them. The lapse of a few years more and the opportunity will be forever lost; indeed, so long already has been the interval, that the number to be benefited by any provision, which may be made, will not be great.

It appearing, in a satisfactory manner, that the revenue arising from imposts and tonnage, and from the sale of the public lands, will be fully adequate to the support of the civil government, of the present military and naval establishments, including the annual augmentation of the latter to the extent provided for, to the payment of the interests of the public debt, and to the extinguishment of it, at the times authorized, without the aid of the internal taxes, I consider, my duty to recommend to Congress, their repeal. To impose taxes when the public exigencies require them, is an obligation of the most sacred charac-

especially with a free people. The faithful  
ment of it is among the highest proofs of  
virtue and capacity for self government.—  
dispense with taxes, when it may be done  
perfect safety, is equally the duty of their  
representatives. In this instance, we have the  
function to know that they were imposed  
the demand was imperious, and have been  
maintained with exemplary fidelity. I have to  
say that however gratifying it may be to me re-  
garding the prosperous and happy condition  
of our country, to recommend the repeal of these  
taxes at this time, I shall nevertheless, be at-  
tention to events, and should any future emer-  
gency occur, be not less prompt to suggest such  
measures and burthens as may then be requisite  
to be proper.

James Monroe.

Washington, Dec. 2, 1817.

## THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, DECEMBER 8, 1817.

We are necessarily obliged to omit several  
interesting articles this week, in order to  
make room for the President's Message, which  
was not received until a late hour; its interest,  
however, will compensate our readers for the  
omissions.

**SEVERE HURRICANE.**—On Tuesday evening  
the 2d inst. a severe gale was experienced  
in this neighborhood. In Deerfield it was pecu-  
liarly destructive: on passing through Deerfield  
it struck a new two story house of Capt.  
Joseph Dare's, and moved it on the cellar wall  
as much as 4 or 5 inches, broke two of the plates  
on the south side, unroofed the house, and blew  
some of the rafters nearly the distance of half a  
mile. A small joiner's shop which stood near the  
house, was carried several rods, and torn to  
pieces. It was equally destructive to the build-  
ings of the Widow Foster; it unroofed the kitchen  
and took one fourth part of the roof entirely  
away, tore down the chimney, passed by the  
barn, and took off both doors and a part of the  
roof, carried a winnowing mill at least 20 rods  
out of the barn, destroyed the crib-house, light  
wagon, &c. It passed through the neighbor-  
hood laying prostrate trees, fences, &c.

In this event the mighty power of the Great  
Supreme, was evidently manifest in the wonderful  
preservation of the lives of his creatures, as well  
as in the destruction of property. Notwithstanding  
the dreadful flying of the ruins of the build-  
ings, and the pieces of brick from the chimneys,  
no person received any injury. One small shoat  
was the only animal killed.

**Rotation in Office.**—It appears a number of  
Democrats in Pennsylvania who have long held  
offices under the state, have publicly announced  
their intention of resigning at the end of Gov.  
Snyder's term.

**South American Commissioners.**—The Hon. Cas-  
par A. Rodney, John Graham, and Theodorick  
Bland, the commissioners from our government  
to the Independent provinces of South America,  
arrived at Norfolk, on the 28th of Nov. from  
Baltimore, and are to proceed in the Frigate  
Congress, Capt. Sinclair, which will sail the first  
fair wind.

**Loss of the Brig Boxer.**—The U. S. Brig Boxer  
was lost on the 16th of October, by running  
ashore in the night, near the Mississippi; and  
in the attempt to leave her off, she fell to  
pieces, being in a rotten state.

**Spanish Patriots.**—The Brig Active, Bowers,  
at New-York on the 2d inst. in 30 days from  
Porto Cavillo, brings information that previous  
to her sailing it was reported and believed that  
the Royalists had suffered a severe defeat at Cu-  
mana and Barcelona. Several Spanish trans-  
port ships with troops, who had been in the ac-  
tion, had arrived at Porto Cavillo, two or three  
days before the Active sailed, but every thing  
relating to the affair, which might enable the  
public to judge of the magnitude of the disaster,  
was kept a secret.

The ship Atlas, Capt. Jennison, 46 days from  
Havre-de-Grace, has arrived in Hampton Roads.  
Captain Jennison is the bearer of despatches for  
the French Minister at Washington, and has on  
board several French passengers of great res-  
pectability, as well as several Americans. The  
Atlas brings an accession to the library of the  
Sage of Monticello. Capt. J. states, that the  
subject of the New Pretender to the throne of  
France (claiming to be the legitimate son of  
Louis XVI.) occupied much of the public at-  
tention at Havre, and created considerable  
speculation among politicians. Though still  
kept in confinement at Rouen he received  
all those marks of attention which preten-  
sions of doubtful validity would naturally com-  
mand.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editor, dated  
Washington, Dec. 2, 1817.

"About 150 members of the House yesterday  
appeared, were qualified and took their seats. Mr.  
CLAY was re-elected Speaker, with but six dis-  
senting voices; Mr. DOUGHERTY, Clerk, and all  
the other officers of the House, were unanimous-  
ly re-appointed.—In Senate, a quorum was form-  
ed, that body organized, and a Joint Committee  
waited, as usual, upon the President, to inform  
him that Congress were ready to receive any  
communications he might wish to offer; accord-  
ingly this day, at 12 o'clock, the message was  
received and read; it is well written, of great  
length, and contains much important informa-  
tion.—I enclose it, and as I expect you will lay  
it before your readers, I decline for the present,  
offering any reflections to which it has given rise  
in my mind.

The message has been on motion of Mr. Tay-  
lor, referred to a committee of the whole, on  
the state of the union.

The number of new members in the House

are uncommonly great, amounting, as I have  
been informed, to two-thirds of the whole num-  
ber."

December 3d, 1817.

"The house this day resolved itself into a com-  
mittee of the whole, on the state of the union,  
Mr. Smith, of Md. in the chair, to take into con-  
sideration the President's message—whereupon, Mr.  
Taylor, of N. Y. offered twelve distinct resolu-  
tions, proposing to refer to as many separate  
committees the different leading subjects con-  
tained in it—when the first resolution proposing  
to raise a committee of Foreign Relations, for the  
purpose of considering that part of the message  
relative to Commercial Intercourse with Foreign  
powers, &c.—Mr. Clay offered an amendment,  
directing said committee to enquire generally,  
whether legislative provisions were not necessary  
to place our relations with the South American  
Spanish provinces on truly neutral ground. I  
merely heard the amendment read, and do not  
quote the words of it; but such was the sub-  
stance.—Mr. Clay spoke at some length, and in  
an animated strain, alledging that the acts of  
this government in relation to the contest be-  
tween Spain and her colonies, have leaned against  
the Patriots; that in our endeavors to occupy  
neutral ground, and act impartially between  
them, we had overshot the mark. He commis-  
serated their condition; adverted to the un-  
fortunate condition of the British Officers  
now in confinement, in Philadelphia; alluded  
to proceedings had in Massachusetts, relative to  
Patriotic privateers, prize goods, &c. and con-  
trasted the present condition of the Patriots  
with that of ours in '78 and '79.—Mr. C. suc-  
ceeded in arresting the attention, and gaining  
the sympathies for the time, at least, of the  
house. Mr. Sergeant subjoined a few observa-  
tions confirmatory of the statement made by  
the speaker, relative to the case of the British  
Officers, when the amendment was carried by a  
loud Aye.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

## THE EXILE OF ALBYN.

STRAIN II.

O'er the hills, dim in mist, see the black tam-  
pest coming!  
Its dark, lowering clouds spread a gloom o'er  
the vale:  
O'er the billow-worn cliffs the white surges are  
foaming,  
And the sea-mew's wild shriek joins the howl  
of the gale.

Retire, evening Sun! to thy dark, cloudy pillow;  
Thy beams can no longer give pleasure to me;  
My sad soul is sooth'd by the hoarse-bawling  
billow,  
And the wind's sullen moan through the bleak  
leafless tree.

Ye storm-bearing clouds! from above your dark  
mountains  
Why look you so sad on the slow-winding  
stream?  
Is it not that you envy its green-marg'd foun-  
tains  
The last feeble rays of the Sun's setting beam?

Thus in youth's joy-blest morning, when round  
my fond bosom  
The tendrils of Hope clung so blooming and  
fair,  
Fate, envious saw, and destroy'd the sweet blos-  
som,  
And left me to droop in the gloom of despair.

Ye scenes, once so fair, when at first my young  
fancy  
Stray'd wild, deck'd in garlands of gold-blos-  
som'd broom;  
When my heart first was seiz'd by love's sweet  
throbbing frenzy,  
And my smile was as blithe as the Spring's  
waving bloom;

Now cold is the blast o'er your gray fields of  
stubble,  
And mournful its hiss thro' your hedges of  
thorn;  
Like me, you have also your seasons of trouble,  
But never, like me, do you hopelessly mourn!

How hoarse o'er the heath comes the voice of  
the ocean!  
I shudder to hear it incessantly rave:  
And pale fancy listens, with frantic emotion,  
The seaman's death-shriek as he sinks in the  
wave:

Now, alas! o'er his tomb the big surges are  
swelling;—  
His requiem is heard in the sea-fowl's drear  
scream:  
Rude tempest! disturb not my Mary's lone dwel-  
ling,  
Which hangs o'er the brink of the rock-mar-  
gin'd stream.

Ye friends of my youth! ever dear—ever cher-  
ish'd,  
Your image within my sad bosom shall dwell;  
All my hopes and my pleasures uprooted, and  
perish'd,  
Oppression constrains me to bid you Farewell!

When my sorrow-sear'd brain in the grave finds  
a pillow,  
My tempest-borne spirit will visit your shores,  
And in chill, hollow sigh, thro' the low-bending  
willows,  
Will whisper that he, whom you lov'd, is no  
more.  
GLENTIVARDO,  
Newport, Dec. 2, 1817.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

## Continuation of Hints on the formation of a great and lasting National Charac- ter.

It is hoped that the Editors of Newspapers,  
and other Periodical publications, will en-  
deavour to draw the attention of their readers to  
this momentous subject, either by inserting  
these "Hints," or by making it the theme of  
their own remarks.

As every man is an individual of some par-  
ticular Society; so every nation is an individual  
of the great community of mankind. And as  
every individual person has a distinct, peculiar  
character; so every people has its own charac-  
teristic attributes. Whether we look back on  
past ages, or around us in the present, we will  
constantly find, that no circumstance bears a  
more conspicuous part in the formation of Na-  
tional Character, than the education of youth.  
Those minds which soar above the common level  
of their kind, and by their powerful influence,  
and the brilliancy of their career through life,  
mould the character of their country, and draw  
forth the plaudits or the execrations of an ob-  
serving world; as also those whose fortune it is  
to be born to the inheritance of power founded  
upon the prejudices, and of wealth extorted  
from the simplicity of a people, and whose per-  
sonal qualities decide the character of the bend-  
ing myriads which surround them—all these  
have to pass from a state of infancy to manhood,  
and agreeable to their early habits, or in other  
words, according to the nature of their educa-  
tion, will their conduct be, in general, through  
their lives. Our future Presidents, and Govern-  
ors, and Senators, and magistrates, and in a  
word, every one that will share in the prosper-  
ity, and contribute to the independence of the  
American Republic, when we are at rest in the  
"dark and narrow wood," are now, or will be  
children; and as you train them up to virtue, or  
suffer them to imbibe the sentiments of base-  
ness, so will this state rise in power and dig-  
nity, or sink degraded and despised.

The PRO-BONO-PUBLICAN SOCIETY, if organized  
and put into action, will become a national tutor,  
weeding from the public manners, every thing  
that is noxious and deformed, and assiduously  
cultivating and fostering the germ of virtue and  
the bloom of genius, and adding a moral frag-  
rance and beauty to the national character, which  
will excite the applause and emulation of the  
world, and outlive the unfathomable lapse of ages.

How many well aimed plans for the improve-  
ment of social happiness and comfort have been  
rejected as soon as proposed; as fanciful and im-  
practicable! Certainly it is highly unjust as well  
as impolitic, in such cases, to condemn without  
a due investigation. It is not to be doubted  
that schemes of this nature, in their first form,  
may contain much crude, half digested matter.  
Man is imperfect; and all his operations are  
marked with imperfection; and more especially  
so when they are exhibited in their earliest  
stages, ere the prudent hand of experience has  
lopped off the redundancies and supplied the de-  
fects. It is probable that many useful projects  
have been consigned to oblivion, merely from a  
want of fortitude and benevolent activity in  
those, for whose benefit they were proposed.  
Many highly useful institutions, the plans of  
which, a century ago, would have been treated  
as the dreams of a benevolent enthusiast, are, in  
this age of enterprise, happily realized; and  
stand up like beneficent angels, inviting us to  
greater exertions, and a more glorious success.

Whatever objections may be moved against  
the present project, we shall, at least, not be  
troubled with any concerning its practicability.  
That its formation is practicable, its means effi-  
cient, and its end attainable, has been already  
proved in Holland, as the extract, which we now  
lay before our readers will amply prove.

## "Account of a remarkable Establishment in Holland."

(FROM THE PHILANTHROPIST.)

"If our countrymen, who avail themselves of  
the present situation of public affairs to visit the  
continent, would employ a portion of their time in  
inquiring after useful establishments, the means by  
which they are managed & supported, and the ex-  
tent of the benefits derived from them; if they would  
examine into the manner of conducting prisons,  
hospitals, and the state of the poor, with the  
provisions made for them in foreign parts, and  
the effect of these provisions on the population  
at large; they would travel to some purpose,  
and might return with a rich treasure for the  
friends of humanity at home; new ideas might  
be suggested, and our own establishments im-  
proved. The gentleman to whom we are oblig-  
ed for the following most interesting communi-  
cation, ever alive to the interests of his fellow  
creatures, suffers nothing to escape him which  
he thinks may urn to their benefit. Being lately  
at Amsterdam, he heard of an Association for  
the amelioration of the condition of the Poor  
throughout Holland, and became acquainted with  
one of the principal directors, from whom the  
following account of the Institution, has been re-  
ceived.

"This society owes its origin to John Nieu-  
wenhuizen, a minister of the sect known in this  
country by the name of Mennonists. This man  
endowed with a very sensible but strong mind,  
and deeply affected with the evils which afflict  
human nature in general, and the poorer classes  
of the people in particular, conceived the plan,  
bold and vast in appearance, but simple in ex-  
ecution, of providing a remedy for these evils,  
and furnishing to his fellow citizens in poor cir-  
cumstances, the means of softening the lot to  
which nature, birth, and fortune had destined  
them. To teach these men what were their du-  
ties, to prove to them the indispensable neces-  
sity of fulfilling these duties, to offer them en-  
joyments at the same time innocent and com-  
patible with their means, to enlighten them on  
their true interests, and finally to teach them to  
walk with a firm step and serene eye towards  
the term of their destination, was the object of  
the founder of this Society: His situation per-  
petually furnished him with the means of ascer-  
taining the causes of the evils of his fellow crea-  
tures; and though he was persuaded, from his  
own experience, that it was not practicable, or  
expedient to instruct the great mass of the  
people in the higher branches of knowledge,  
which would only multiply their wants in pro-

portion, he also felt that, when the business is  
to form the heart and purify the morals, there is  
no longer any distinction of classes; and that  
the virtues which proceed from a heart directed  
by an understanding cultivated to a certain  
point, acquire thereby a new character of sub-  
limity. Such were the views of this Philanthro-  
pist, who, by the aid of some co-operators ani-  
mated with the same spirit as himself, founded  
on the 24th November, 1784, The Society of  
Public Utility, an association which in its growth  
has borne eminent marks of divine protection.

"This body proposes to labour unremittingly  
in the advancement of piety and good morals, in  
conformity with the fundamental principles of  
Christianity. Its object is to propagate useful  
science and knowledge; above all that which is  
indispensably necessary for those citizens least  
favoured with the gifts of fortune, and which,  
by cultivating their understanding and heart,  
must necessarily direct their actions towards a  
moral end. This is a point which the said Society  
has principally in view, in order to contribute as  
much as possible to the public felicity.

"As to the first of these objects, the propaga-  
tion of knowledge, it carefully avoids mixing in  
any theological or political discussion; and as  
to the second point, the nature of its labours is  
entirely different from that of other societies in-  
stituted for persons more enlightened.

"It seeks to accomplish its object by employ-  
ing all those means which may tend to make  
the young people placed in the Schools partici-  
pate in the improvements which from time to  
time are taking place either in this country or  
elsewhere, relative to the requisite elementary  
books, and the manner of teaching youth the ne-  
cessary sciences. In the second place it publish-  
es works calculated for persons of more advan-  
ced age, and conformable to the end above  
stated. Lastly, it bestows, as far as possible,  
public rewards on those generous actions and  
eminent virtues which claim public gratitude  
and esteem.

"There are four sorts of members of this So-  
ciety:

- 1st, Ordinary Members.
- 2nd, Male and Female Subscribers.
- 3d, Corresponding Members.
- 4th, Honorary Members.

"Every man may be admitted as a member  
of this Society, whatever may be the Christian  
sect of which he makes profession, or the rank  
he occupies in society. All those, whether male  
or female, who from the distance of their habi-  
tations, or for other reasons, are incapacitated  
from being ordinary members, are without ex-  
ception admitted as subscribers, provided the an-  
nual contribution be not less than one ducat of  
Holland.

"Corresponding members may be chosen from  
persons who inhabit some very distant place,  
where particular reasons prevent the establish-  
ment of a department. These persons are  
charged with the admission of new members,  
and with all the duties required from directors  
of the departments. Honorary members are ex-  
empted from contributions: they may consist of  
such Instructors who make use of the Society's  
elementary and other books in their schools, and  
of those who have introduced into their colleges  
the method of instruction which it has proposed.  
There are besides other honorary members, who  
enjoy the same rights as ordinary members.

"All these members are divided into many de-  
partments, which bear the names of the places  
where the assemblies are held. The number of  
departments in the different countries of Holland  
is 16. The number of members amounts to more  
than 6,300.

(To be Continued.)

From the Milledgeville, (Geo.) Journal, Nov. 18.  
IMPORTANT.

The executive of this state, received on Satur-  
day, by express, the following important infor-  
mation:

Extract of a letter from Gen. Gaines, dated

"HEAD QUARTERS,  
FORT GAINES, 9th Nov. 1817."

SIR—I had the honor to receive at Fort Mont-  
gomery on the eve of my movement hither, your  
excellency's communication of the 17th Sept.  
My disposable force, consisting of the 4th and  
7th Infantry, marched on the 20th ultimo by the  
Coneka on our new route, and arrived at this  
place last night.

I had entertained a hope that the Seminole In-  
dians, apprised of this movement, would yield  
to my demand, and thereby obviate the necessity  
of marching to the frontier, the auxiliary force  
which you were pleased to put in readiness for  
the purpose. This hope has not been realized.  
On the contrary, it appears from the best infor-  
mation I can obtain, that the Seminoles have  
made arrangements to collect their force,  
amounting to upwards of two thousand warriors,  
and attack us as soon as we cross Flint River.  
Although I put little faith in their threats, and  
believe their numbers to be overrated; yet, un-  
der all the circumstances of the case, I feel it to  
be my duty to request of your excellency, the  
regiment of Infantry and squadron of Cavalry,  
designated for this service; and that they may be  
ordered to assemble at Fort Hawkins, on the  
25th instant, or as soon after that day as may be  
practicable—where the infantry will be armed  
and equipped, and the whole mustered and in-  
spected, by major Nix of the army of the United  
States. I apprehend it will not be practicable  
to arm the Cavalry; but in part: It is therefore  
very desirable that this part of the forces should  
bring with them their own arms and equipments;  
otherwise I shall be under the necessity of put-  
ting muskets into the hands of such as I may be  
unable otherwise to arm."

## Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT I have applied to the Judges of the  
Court of Common Pleas in and for the  
County of Cumberland, and they have appointed  
the 12th day of January next, at the Court  
House in Bridgeton, at 2 o'clock, P. M. to hear  
what can be said for or against my liberation  
from confinement as an insolvent debtor.

Joseph C. Wade.

Cumberland Jail, Dec. 8, 1817.—4w

## 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.  
Milville.—Jeremiah Stratton, Esq.  
Fairton.—James Clark, Esq.  
Cedarville.—Amos Westcott, Esq.  
August 11, 1817.

## Cumberland Orphans' Court,

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1817.

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

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

By the Court,

T. Elmer,  
Clerk.

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—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. Is and 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 expenses aforesaid.

By the Court,

T. Elmer,  
Clerk.

Oct. 6, 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

## 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

## NOTICE.

### Will be Sold at Private Sale,

FIFTY SIX Acres of young handsome SAPLING 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 B. Merseilles.

N. B. Terms of payment will be made easy to purchasers.  
Bridgeton, Nov. 10, 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 presumed every man who is the owner of a house, will find it his interest, as well as his duty, to have one placed at his door.

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

James Leslie,  
Jarvis Brewster.

Nov. 3, 1817—tf

## NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the BRIGAD 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.

## 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 in 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

## 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.

Ebenzer Seeley, Clerk.

D. ELMER, Attorney. Nov. 3, 1817—2m

## ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a writ of Attachment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Cumberland, State of New-Jersey, at the suit of 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.

Ebenzer 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 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.

## 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 MOEITY OF LAND, situate in the township of Deerfield, adjoining lands of Isaac Whitticar, 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 2½ 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, 1917. 5w

## TO RENT,

THE Dwelling-House, Store-House, and Wharf, belonging to Doct. A. T. Moore, at Milville, in the County of Cumberland—possession given the 25th of December next. Apply to

Daniel Elmer.

Bridgeton, Nov. 24, 1817.

## 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 expenses yet unpaid.

By the Court,

Jehu Townsend, Clerk.

November 3, 1817—6w

## 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 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at 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 Sheldob, 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

## 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 Hilder, deceased, a Tract of WOOD LAND, situate in the Township of Maurice River; adjoining lands of Maris Taylor and others—containing about fifty acres. Conditions will be made known on the day of sale by

Thomas Henderson, Adm'tor.

Dec. 1, 1817—4t

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.