

WASHINGTON WHIG.

Vol. III.

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PER ANNUM.

THE WHIG

IS PUBLISHED

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PER ANNUM,

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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 15, 1817.

ARTICLES.	Per	From	To
		5	5
Butter,	lb	25	
Candles, dip.	do	18	20
" mould,	do	25	
Cheese,	do	10	17
Chocolate,	do	25	
Cotton,	do	37	
Coffee,	do	25	28
Cider, best,	dbl	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	70
" 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	
" Cognac,	do	1 00	1 25
" Brandy, Cognac,	do	2 25	
" Common,	do	1 25	1 50
" Peach,	do	1 25	1 50
" Whiskey, Apple,	do	87	1 00
" Rye,	do	75	
WINES, Lisbon,	do	1 40	
" 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, Germantown, Easton, Hallowville, 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.

New Publications.

GETSEMANE; 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 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. 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.)

What a night! my dear Faublas, how many different cares, how many opposite sentiments agitated my unhappy mind during its continuance! How many times did I experience the successive emotions of fear, hope, grief, and joy. After so many dangers and inquietudes, Lodoiska was at length presented to me by her father, and I was intoxicated with the dear hope of possessing her!—a barbarian had, but now assassinated her in my presence!

This was the most cruel and unfortunate moment of any during the whole course of my life!—But he comforted, my happiness, as it were, in a single instant, was not long in shining forth with all its former splendour.

Amidst the Tartars conversant to Titsikan, was one somewhat conversant in surgery. We send for him; on his arrival he examines the wound, and assures us, that it is but a slight one. The infamous Dourlinski, constrained by his chains, and blinded by his despair, had happily been prevented from giving any other than an ill-directed blow.

As soon as Titsikan was informed that the life of Lodoiska was not in any danger, he prepared to take leave of us.

I leave you, said he; the five domestics who accompanied Pulaski; provisions for several days, arms, six excellent horses, two covered waggons, and all the people belonging to Dourlinski in chains. Their base lord is no more! Adieu! the day is about to appear; do not leave this place until to-morrow; I shall then visit the other cantons. Adieu, brave Poles! tell to your countrymen that Titsikan is not so bad as he has been represented to them, and that he sometimes restores with one hand what he takes with another. Adieu!

At these words he lifts his hand to his head, and having saluted us gracefully, after the manner of his country, he gives the signal to depart: the Tartars mount their fleet coursers in an instant, pass along the drawbridge, and make for the neighboring plain at a full gallop.

They had been gone scarcely two hours when several of the neighboring nobility, supported by a detachment of militia, came on purpose to invest the castle of Dourlinski.

Pulaski himself went out to receive them: he related the particulars of all that had occurred; and some, gained over by his eloquence, promised to follow us to the palatinate of Ludlin.

They asked for only two days to prepare every thing necessary for the expedition and actually came and rejoined us at the appointed time, to the number of sixty.

Lodoiska having assured us, that she was now able to undergo the fatigues of a journey, we placed her in a commodious carriage, which he had luckily been able to procure for this purpose.

After having restored Dourlinski's people to liberty, we abandon the two covered waggons to them, in which Titsikan, acting with his usual generosity, had left part of his immense booty: this we divided among them in equal proportion.

We arrived, without meeting with an accident, at Polowski, in the palatinate of Ludlin, this being the place which Pulaski had appointed for the general rendezvous.—The news of his return having gone abroad a crowd of malcontents in the space of less than a month, flocked to and increased our little army to such a degree that we soon found it to amount to no less than 10,000 men.

Lodoiska, entirely cured of her wound and perfectly recovered from her fatigues, had regained her usual spirits, and appeared in possession of all her former beauty. Pulaski, one day, called me into his tent, and spoke as follows: Three thousand Russians have appeared, as you well know, upon the heights above; and at no greater distance than half a league from us; take, in the course of the ensuing night, three thousand chosen men, and go and chase the enemy from the advantageous posts which they now occupy. Recollect, that on the success of a first attempt, depends almost always that of the campaign; re-

collect, that you are about to avenge your country's wrongs; recollect too, my friend, that to-morrow I shall learn thy victory, and, that to-morrow also, thou shalt espouse Lodoiska!

I began my march about ten o'clock.—At midnight we surprised our enemies in their camp. Never was a defeat more complete: we killed seven hundred men; we took nine hundred prisoners; we seized all their cannon; the military chest; and the ammunition.

At break of day Pulaski marches out to join me with the remainder of the troops: he brings Lodoiska along with him we are married in Pulaski's tent. All the camp resounds with songs of gladness: valour and beauty are celebrated in joyous epithalamiums: it seemed to be the festival of Venus and Mars; and it might be truly said, that every soldier appeared to be impressed with the same sentiments as myself, and that they all partook of my happiness.

After I had given up the first day of so dear an union entirely to love I began to think of recompensing the heroic fidelity of Boleslas. My father-in-law presented him with one of his castles, situate at some distance from the capital; and Lodoiska and myself added to this princely donation a considerable sum in ready money, on purpose to enable him to lead an independent and tranquil life.

He first refused to leave us, but we commanded him to go and take possession of his castle, and live peaceably in that honorable retreat which his services had so amply merited. On the day of his departure I took him aside—You must go in my name said I, and wait upon our monarch at Warsaw; inform him that I am united in the bonds of Hymen to the daughter of Pulaski: state to him that I am armed on purpose to chase out of his kingdom those foreigners who are ravaging it; and tell him in particular, that Lovzinski a foe to the Russians, is not the enemy to the king.

I will not fatigue you my dear Faublas with the recital of our operations, during eight succeeding years of a bloody war.—Sometimes vanquished, much oftener victorious; equally great in the midst of a defeat as formidable after a victory, and always superior to events, Pulaski attracted and fixed the attention of all Europe, whom he astonished by his long and vigorous resistance. Obligated to abandon one province, he made incursions into, and performed prodigies of valor in another: and it was thus in marching successively throughout all the palatinates, he signalized in each of them, by some glorious exploit, that eternal hatred which he had sworn against the enemies of Poland.

Wife of a warrior, daughter of a hero, accustomed to the tumult of a camp, Lodoiska accompanied us every where. Of five children which she had borne me, an only daughter alone remained to us, about eighteen months old. One day, after a most obstinate engagement, the victorious Russians precipitated themselves towards my tent, on purpose to plunder it. Pulaski and myself, followed by some nobles, flew to the defence of Lodoiska, whom we saved with difficulty: my daughter however, had been carried off.

This lovely child, by a sage precaution which her mother had wisely made use of on those times of intestine commotion, had the arms of our family impressed, by means of a chemical preparation, under her left breast; but my search after my daughter has hitherto been ineffectual. Alas, Dourliska, my dear Dourliska, either exists in slavery, or exists no more.

This loss affected me with the most lively sorrow; Pulaski, however, appeared almost insensible to my misfortunes; either because his mind was occupied at this moment with the great project which he soon after communicated to me, or because the miseries of his country alone could affect his stoic heart. He as usual reassembles the remains of his army, takes possession of an advantageous post, employs several days in fortifying, and maintains himself in it for three whole months, against all the efforts of the Russians.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

From Canton and St. Helena.

FROM THE N. Y. MERCANTILE ADVERTISER, DEC. 2.
The brig Seneca, Capt. Clark, which arrived at this port last evening from Canton touched at St. Helena on the 15th of October for supplies and water. The English corvette ship Friendship, bound to Botany Bay, made the Island the same time. From

the officers of the Squadron, and the master intendant from shore, Capt. C. received every attention his situation required. Provisions were uncommonly scarce and dear. The crews of the vessels stationed at the Island, had for many months been living on salt provisions. The Conqueror, 74, Rear Admiral Plampin, the Sloop Raccoon, brig Levereft, and 9 small transport ships were the only vessels there. Things were quiet with regard to Napoleon. His secretary, it was said, had been detected in attempting an illicit correspondence with some person or persons in the town, and had been sent off to the Cape of Good Hope.

Capt. Clark has favoured us with the particulars of the robbery and plunder of the ship Wabash, of Baltimore, while lying in Macao roads, in substance the same as related by Capt. Dorr, arrived at Boston, who sailed a week before. The body of the chief mate, which drifted ashore near the town, was taken up and strictly examined by the Mandarin at that place who had interested himself warmly in endeavoring to detect the perpetrators of this outrage. There seemed no doubt at Canton that this act was committed by persons who were in the habit of visiting ships, as attached to pilot or comrade's boats, or by those persons themselves. They spoke the *lingo* in common use there very well and were acquainted with the circumstance of Capt. Gantt's being at Canton. The comrades, pilots, &c. had been notified by the authorities, in future not to approach vessels outside but at their peril. And our Consul, it was understood, had employed one or two boats to cruize off Macao, with a notice of this transaction to vessels bound in.

MELANCHOLY.

The ship Wabash, Gantt, of this port for Canton, arrived at Macao 22d of May, whence the captain proceeded up to Canton.—During his absence, the following barbarous transaction took place, as detailed in a letter from Capt. Gantt to his owners.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Gantt, of the ship Wabash, of Baltimore, to his owners, dated

CANTON, 3d June, 1817.

"It now falls to my lot to make you acquainted with a most unfortunate and melancholy event, which took place on board the Wabash, in Macao Roads, on the night of Wednesday the 26th May. She was attacked by some Chinese boats, which came within hail, under pretence of having a letter for the mate, who suffered several men to come on deck; they continued on deck some time before the attack was made, which was commenced by striking down the cook, and stabbing the mate, (having concealed dirks and knives under their clothes till that moment) who was instantly despatched and thrown overboard, and succeeded in taking possession of the ship, by killing some and driving the remainder overboard and down the fore scuttle. Mr. Hall, first mate, Thomas Richardson, Henry Clarkson, steward, and William Kerr, apprentice, were murdered and thrown overboard. Mr. White, second mate, was so cut to pieces that he died a short time afterwards. J. Lockerman and G. Fields, apprentices, jumped overboard, and after swimming several hours, succeeded in reaching one of the islands; and were brought on board the next day. The cook and Robert M'Haven were badly wounded, but not dangerously. They are in the Hospital, and are doing well. They obtained possession of the ship about 8 o'clock, and had entire control upwards of two hours. The loss, I am sorry to say, is very great—\$7000 in specie, and thirty cases of opium, together with compasses, sextants, spy glasses, cabin furniture, &c. were taken. Mr. Wilcocks, the consul, secured the ship next day, by placing a guard of soldiers on board, and when I reached her on the 29th, from Canton, whither I had gone on the ship's business, I found every thing had been done that was necessary."

Considerable conjecture has been excited here, says the Southern Patriot, within this day or two past as the probable destination of the military force, from this state, North Carolina and Georgia, under the command of Col. Bankhead—and which has been ordered to rendezvous at a certain point on the River St. Mary's. We have no doubt that the object of the expedition is to take possession of Amelia Island. But we will not pretend to determine whether these movements have any connexion with the cession of the Florida to the United States, or are merely meant to dissolve and scatter that band of adventurers, who have converted the place, of their union and assemblage, into a receptacle for plunder and runaway slaves.

From St. Augustine.—The captain of the sloop Randolph, arrived at St. Augustine, brought advices that the Spaniards had assembled a force, for the protection of that place, amounting to from twelve to fifteen hundred regular troops, besides a considerable body of militia. The Spanish government brig San Fernando had recently brought a reinforcement of troops from Havana, besides money and military stores. The inhabitants were under no apprehensions of an attack from the "patriots" of Amelia.

Dartmouth College.—A paragraph having appeared in the *Trenton True American* of the 1st instant, giving an erroneous statement and idea of the recent disturbances at Dartmouth, we shall, in our next number, publish the Circular of the Society, addressed by its committee to the Graduated and Honorary Members of the "United Fraternity, Dartmouth College," which will place the subject in its true light. It has been unavoidably omitted this week, for the want of room.

Vermont.—Gov. Gallusha, in his proclamation, appointing a day of Thanksgiving, has the following beautiful passage:—"The being of a God is written as with a sunbeam on the face of nature. The heavens bear the impress of his fingers, and earth the footsteps of his power: the rise and fall of kings and kingdoms, empires and republics, nations and individuals, are his smiles and frowns. On those we live, at these we die. The sacred scriptures are a display of his perfections, the signet of his sovereignty, and the history of his love. Hence, to dispute his existence, completes the climax of folly. To refuse him reverence and honor is the height of presumption. To withhold from him obedience and affection, is the extreme of ingratitude."

Pennsylvania.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania have recently appointed Richard M. Crane, to fill the place of William Findlay, as State Treasurer.

Steam Navigation.—The Steam-boat Massachusetts started from Salem on the 5th inst. for North Carolina or Mobile.

European Affairs.—The late arrivals from England and France represent Europe as being in a tranquil state, forming a very striking contrast, to what we have been accustomed to hear for twenty years past. Foreign papers, therefore, have lost in the view of many, their usual interest.

Singular.—It is stated that among the applicants at Easton, (Pa.) for the benefit of the Insolvent law, is a man named Jacob Titus, who is in the 99th year of his age.

Mr. Curran.—The latest advices from England state, that Mr. Curran, the celebrated Irish orator, has had a third paralytic stroke within one year, and that his life is despaired of.

From St. Helena.—Capt. Scott, who has arrived at Holmes Hole, in 140 days from Calcutta, states that he passed St. Helena on the 20th of October; that he was boarded off the Island by a British brig of war, and was informed that Bonaparte was suffering under a slight touch of the liver complaint; that provisions on the Island continued very scarce and high.

Arrival of more Specie.—The British sloop of war Elk, has arrived at New-York from Jamaica, with half a million of dollars for the U. States Bank, besides a considerable sum for individuals.

Loss of the Schr. Orion.—The schr. Orion, Capt. Chase, in one day from Georgetown, with a cargo of Rice, struck on the tail of the North Breaker, and bilged. Capt. Chase was washed overboard and drowned; the remainder of his crew were saved.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Copy of a letter to the Editor, from a member of Congress, dated

Washington, Dec. 6, 1817.

Mr. SCHULTZ,

Having been assigned to a situation that will necessarily call for much of my time, and being also charged with many items of business at the different public offices, on account of soldiers of the late army and others, it will not be in my power to write you as diffusely as otherwise I would do. I will, however, endeavour to give a succinct account of the most important business that may be proposed, or finally decided by Congress, together with (as leisure may afford) some notice of the debates that may arise on interesting topics, and probably, now and then, reflections and calculations of my own as they may arise during the progress of the Session.

The standing committees (19) and those raised on the different subjects contained in the message, (9) have been appointed.—In general, the same gentlemen are at the head of the important committees as were at the last Session, so far as they are members of the present Congress.—Mr. WILLIAMS, of N. C. is Chairman of the Committee of Claims, and Mr. RUSA, of Tennessee, of the Committee of Pensions and Revolutionary Claims, in the places of Messrs. Yancey and Chappell, who are not at present in the House; so also of others.

The following resolution offered by Dr. Comstock has been adopted.—*Resolved*, That the Committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law for the commutation into money of the Military Bounty Lands granted by Congress.

What the report of the Committee may be on this subject, or what the decision of the house, I cannot foretell.—three objections I have heard urged, out of doors, 1st, that it would retard the settlement of those lands; 2d, that it would draw an inconvenient sum from the Treasury; 3d, that it would operate unequally, inasmuch as some of the soldiers have already received, and disposed of their patents for a less sum than Congress would probably fix the commutation at.—I have understood that patents have sold at and near this place, from 35 to 85 dollars.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, has with a slight modification suggested by Mr. Forsyth, been adopted.—*Resolved*, That the President of the U. States be requested to lay before the House of Representatives such information as he may possess and think proper to communicate, relative to the independence and political condition of the provinces of Spanish America.—Upon offering this resolution, Mr. R. spoke at some length, on the importance of being correctly informed as to the

true state of affairs in those provinces, and evinced considerable solicitude on the subject. Every day strengthens an opinion which I have for some time entertained, that this subject will be made a theme of animated debate, and perhaps the display of the best eloquence Congress can afford.—For my own part, the true policy of the government is obvious; let us maintain an honourable and strict neutrality between Spain and them; if any of the acts of the government, as has been alleged, are not of this character, let the procedure be corrected.—The patriots must, I think, have the sympathies of every friend of political and ecclesiastical liberty, and I have no doubt but that there is a disposition in the people of the United States to favor their emancipation; yet I know no course so safe for this government, or so likely effectually to serve them, as a strict and undeviating adherence to neutral ground.

On motion of Mr. Seybert,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of revising and amending certain acts concerning the Mint Establishment of the United States, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Dr. Allison has been re-elected Chaplain on the part of the House.

Extracts of letters to the Editor, dated

Washington, Dec. 9, 1817.

"The State of Mississippi has, by a joint resolution of both houses of congress, been formally admitted into the Union, upon a footing with the original States.—The constitution is extremely minute in its provisions, and contains some features of a singular character.

Col. Johnson, from the military committee, reported a bill, which has been referred to a committee of the whole, authorizing the commutation of soldiers Bounty Lands, at the rate of \$1 40 per acre. Whatever may be the decision on this subject, it is desirable that it should be promptly determined.

Mr. Lowndes from the committee of Ways and Means, has brought in a bill to abolish, after the 31st of December inst. all the internal taxes; preserving however enough of the system, to enable the collection of all out-standing accounts at that time.

On motion of Mr. McCoy, the committee of Ways and Means are directed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the act laying a duty on imported salt, and granting a bounty on exported fish.

Mr. Rhea offered a resolution, requesting the President to impart to the house any information he may possess, and think proper to communicate, relative to the proceedings of certain persons who took possession of Amelia Island in the summer of the present year, and formed an establishment there; and also the like information concerning an establishment at Galvezton at a certain period, &c. together with his reasons for suppressing the same.—On this proposition some discussion arose, in which Messrs. Rhea, Forsyth, Hugh Nelson, Miller, Johnson of Kentucky, Holmes of Massachusetts, Robertson of Louisiana, and Harrison took part.—It was objected to, on the ground that the resolution passed a few days since, embraced the whole subject, and that the President would probably think himself called upon by that resolution to communicate the very information sought for by this.—Mr. Rhea's resolution was, however, after undergoing some modification, agreed to, 81 to 75.

On motion of Mr. Tucker of Va. the President has been requested to give information to the house of what roads have been made, or are ordered to be made in the United States by the executive, and in what State or Territory they are situated.—The frank and unreserved manner in which the President has made known his sentiments respecting the constitutional power of congress to make roads and canals, is generally applauded; yet the number of those who differ from him in opinion are numerous, and influential; and I think it not improbable, that an attempt will be made to pass a bill similar to that of the last session, by the constitutional majority of two-thirds.—Those who believe that congress now have the right cannot, they say, consistently authorize an amendment of the constitution for the purpose of conferring it.

On motion of Taylor, an enquiry has been directed into the expediency of exempting military Bounty Lands from the payment of taxes for five years after their location.

Several other resolutions on various subjects have been passed, which I have not leisure to enumerate.

A singular petition was to-day presented by Mr. McCoy.—A man and his wife represent, that since their inter-marriage, 27 years ago, they have had 20 children; that 19 of them are now living, and in good health; that they have nursed and reared them by dint of unremitting manual labor, are poor, and pray congress to make them a donation of a small tract of their unappropriated land.—The petition was, pursuant to motion, referred to the same committee. Legislative dispensation of favors is sometimes objected to, on account of the precedent that would be thereby established; I should think, however, that there would be but little to fear on that account in this case.—whether we consider it as a reward to merit, or merely as a charitable gratuity, I cannot perceive any very solid objection to granting their prayer."

Washington, Dec. 10, 1817.

Col. Johnson yesterday offered a string of resolutions, on those subjects connected with the Military concerns of the Nation, most of which have been spoken of, and some of them more than once introduced in the House.—viz: That it is expedient to make provision for the Widows of the Soldiers of the late Army, who were killed in battle, or died in the service.—That Bounty Lands be granted to the Disbanded Officers.—That an Invalid Corps of 1,000 men be established.—That the law allowing additional Emoluments, on account of Brevet Rank be repealed.—That three additional Military Academies be authorized.—That an additional National Armory be established on the Western Waters.—That an additional Ration be allowed to the Commissioned Officers of the Army.—That the Military Peace Establishment be reduced to 8,000 men, including the Corps of Invalids.

These resolutions were referred to a Committee of the whole, and made the order for Monday next.

A Memorial was yesterday read from the State of Ohio, representing that one of the members returned from that State, Mr. Herrick, was at the time of his Election, and had many months since the 4th of March last, exercised the duties of District Attorney for the District of Ohio; an appointment derived from the Government of the United States, and praying that his seat might be vacated.—This it is presumed gave rise to a Resolution offered to day, by Mr. Forsyth, directing the Committee of Elections, to make a general enquiry on that point, as it regarded each individual member of the House.—The resolution was warmly opposed by Mr. Taylor, and others; but finally, carried by the casting vote of the Speaker. Mr. Forsyth in his remarks stated, that he understood, that there were several members of the House, in the same predicament with the Gentleman of Ohio.

The question involved seems to be at what time does a person elected, *ipso facto* become a member of Congress, on the 4th of March, or not till he qualifies and takes his seat?

The bill to abolish the Internal Taxes, has been ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Whilst in committee of the whole, Mr. Tallmadge of N. Y. moved to strike out *Sales at Auction*, the effect of which would have been to retain that branch of Revenue. On this question a debate of some length, and considerable interest ensued.—The motion did not succeed, and the whole system will no doubt fall together.—Messrs. Tallmadge, Stores, Whitman, Smith of Md. Lowndes, and Clay, (Speaker) participated in the debate.—A disposition was manifested by some of those who opposed the motion, to check the abuses of double invoices of goods which were shipped specially for the purpose of being here sold at auction, which was complained of, and to afford a fair opportunity to our Manufactures, by compelling Foreign fabrics to pay a fair duty, which it was alleged was not generally the case at present.—I should not therefore be at all surprised if a still heavier duty on sales at auction, should be imposed, if a mode of collection can be devised that will not involve much intricacy or expense.—I have no doubt but that it will be attempted.

Mr. Wilmer, an Episcopalian, is elected Chaplain, on the part of the Senate.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

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

It is hoped that the Editors of Newspapers, and other Periodical publications, will endeavour 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.

Account of a remarkable Establishment in Holland.

(FROM THE PHILANTHROPIST.)

(Continued.)

"Every department is free and independent, as well in regard to the holding of assemblies, the sum of contributions, the arrangements, the useful undertakings, and the mode of admission of members, as to the discourses pronounced in the assemblies, provided, that these discourses favour the views of the Society.

"The departments which have erected Schools at their own expense enjoy the right of using the vignettes of the Society in the prizes which are distributed to the scholars. Every department which has founded a library for the use of its members, receives, on the publication of every work, a copy upon large paper, to be deposited in the library.

"A general assembly composed of deputies of the different departments is held every year in the month of August. In this assembly laws are made and resolutions passed. The execution of these laws, the management of the affairs which occur in the intervals of the annual assemblies, the correspondence of the departments, and the business of finance, are confided to a college of ten members, who bear the name of Directors in chief of the Society; to whom is joined a General Secretary.

"The whole Society, considered as a body and united in one point, makes choice of means the most proper to accomplish its views, and the general direction is charged with proposing and explaining these means. The whole Society as a single body labours in the theoretical part, whilst each department in particular is using its best exertions to put those methods in operation which have been generally approved, and to realise the theories proposed. It hence follows, that the labours of the Society must in the first place be regarded in their connection with the Society in general, and in the second place in relation to the particular departments.

"The Society considers it as a duty in the first place to endeavor to destroy all false and hurtful ideas, and to substitute for them others more enlightened, and which shall correspond as much as possible to the wants of every one.

"In considering religion as the principal foundation of all moral reform, the Society began by publishing a work upon the proofs of the existence of God, derived from reason, and on the moral consequences which result from it, and by a demonstration that the characters of a divine revelation are found in the books of the Old and New Testament.

"We have spoken above of the two principal duties, with the execution of which the Society has charged itself. With regard to the first, it has patronized and published discourses on the falsehood, immorality, and mischief of certain prejudices, on the subject of fortune-telling, magic, ghosts, astrology, &c. It continues also to attack other false and erroneous ideas disgraceful to reason.

"With respect to the second, it is especially anxious to place in an agreeable point of view the principal duties which are imposed upon men. Many works tending to this end have been published. The Society has exhibited the portrait of the good man: it has displayed to the artisan and to the domestic servant their particular duties; from it the inhabitant of Holland learns to know himself. It demonstrates the utility of the love of labour, develops the social duties, and places under the eyes of young people, in an amusing and instructive manner, the

obligations which are imposed upon them. Always indefatigable in the exercise of its duties, it offers to the eyes of its fellow citizens the most striking picture of the connexion which exists between truth and happiness; it shows by the most instructive demonstration, that religious sentiments are the sources of temporal and eternal happiness; it traces the inimitable character of the great Saviour of men; it teaches men to know the perfections of the Creator by his works, and gives even to the most simple people the means of being acquainted with nature in its immutable laws. To influence those who are principally affected by their senses, it borrows the charms of poetry in a collection of pretty and popular songs. If the Society labors for the moral wants of riper age, it occupies itself no less, and even still more, with what regards the culture of the future race. The discouragements upon moral education and upon physical education sufficiently prove this assertion. The great number of elementary books, which it publishes from time to time afford further proof. These works become so much the more known, since in many schools they have been substituted for others less proper for the instruction of youth. Let us pause for a moment on the great revolution which the influence of this Society has produced upon the instruction which the young Hollander receives in the schools. The old method, ill suited to obtain the end of public education, though bearing the authority of a long series of years, was deemed imperfect. It is by the influence of the Society that the method of teaching has become more analogous to the true progress of the development of the intellectual faculties. This Society teaches schoolmaster in what manner to inculcate at a very early period, in the minds of youth, the principles of the social virtues, and takes care to furnish them with the means. It instructs parents in the true interests of their posterity, and proves to them incontrovertibly, that if we would form useful members of civil society, we must cultivate the minds of young people and give them a taste for virtue. The Society of public Utility points out the means and the manner of uniting instruction in the most necessary kinds of knowledge, with a gradual development of the intellectual faculties. It strives as much as possible to exclude from the lessons which are given, every thing dry and fatiguing, and to supply their place with agreeable precepts more conformable to the natural sprightliness of childhood.

"This Society has not neglected the noble task which it undertook, of recompensing worthy actions, and is always discharging it: witness the medals and honourable certificates which are annually distributed at the general assembly. The nations of Europe have applauded its generous efforts, which tend to secure public felicity, and to guarantee the happiness of the future race. If this Society in general labours to propagate sound knowledge and pure morality, it strives to overcome ancient prejudices, the departments of this body in particular no less concur in seconding these useful views. To each assembly of any department one of its members holds a discourse on some point of morals, of history, &c.; and at such meetings even skilful natural philosophers often perform experiments, the object of which is to overthrow all prejudices respecting the phenomena of nature, and to illustrate those points which are incomprehensible to the great bulk of the people: on these occasions the pretended secrets of quackery, by means of which the people are still so often imposed upon, are unveiled. Sometimes the matter is enlivened and rendered more agreeable by the charms of poetry; and by a tacit agreement among the orators, the bounds prescribed by the Society are never exceeded. It is there that the workman, the artisan, the cultivator, and other individuals of the illiterate class, come to learn, and to cherish the duties which accompany the titles of father, husband, son, subject, and citizen.

"Many departments circulate among their poorer fellow citizens little useful tracts, the style and ideas of which are within the reach of the least enlightened individuals. We may quote among others the pamphlet on the abuse of strong liquors, on the dangers of libertinism and gaming, upon the means of perfecting the culture of the land, &c. Other departments have established libraries, where the poorer citizens may acquire useful knowledge from books selected for the purpose. Seminaries for the training of masters have been established in other departments, and have already produced excellent instruments for the national instruction. Many institutes of education for both sexes, established and maintained at the expense of some departments, flourish, and distinguish themselves advantageously, above all by the solid knowledge which they impart to the youth. Intimately persuaded that a noble emulation is the most powerful spring, and that every thing depends on directing it to a useful object, the Society proposed to distribute prizes to those young people who distinguish themselves by their application to the elementary sciences. This plan, adopted by many departments, has been crowned with the most happy success. Excited by the hope of an honourable recompense, the young people make the greatest efforts to merit such flattering distinctions. Thus labouring in concert for the perfection of the human species in general, and the inhabitants of Holland in particular, the departments render their labours converging towards the great object and end of the system of society, the happiness of all.

"From this faithful picture it is easy to appreciate the good which this Society has performed, and to judge of what it may yet be expected to accomplish.

"The number of members which compose it, many of whom have advantageously distinguished themselves by their knowledge; the constant and invariable march of this body towards the end proposed; funds sufficient to meet the expenses required by such an institution; all this can but augur well of the final result.

"To become still more useful to the less enlightened classes of the nation, the Society has absolutely renounced every thing which carries a scientific appearance. Unseduced by the splendour of other learned societies, it confines itself to labours no less noble, but of greater simplicity. It is anxious to promote the development & growth of true Christian principles in man; but it abstains from touching upon any dogma adopted by particular sects. It is disposed to subdue prejudice; but it neither advances nor patronizes

particular system. Its wish is to form good citizens; but it does not enter into any discussion upon political matters, and confines itself solely to demonstrate that the happiness of a state is founded on good morals, and on the respect and submission which is yielded to the constituted authorities. A glance upon the list of the works which this Society has published will prove that every thing is made to bear upon one principle. Every thing conspires to bear testimony in favour of the plan of the founder, who, after a pretty long career, some time ago closed a useful life, and carried with him to the grave the sweet satisfaction of having been permitted to behold his works crowned with the most happy and unexpected success.

HAVING now performed what I consider to be my duty, by laying these *Hints* before the public, and thereby endeavouring to draw its attention to a plan, which I believe to be intimately connected with the moral improvement, happiness, and dignity of the human family, I find myself authorized to conclude. I dismiss the subject with a sigh; for I fear, that like many other benevolent purposes, it will fall to the ground thro' the feebleness of its advocate. But I leave it to the patronage of that BENEVOLENT LADY, who is the Author and Finisher of every good work; and to the consideration of that community, for whose benefit it is proposed. Although I *dismiss* the subject for the present, I have determined, and I hope every benevolent reader is determined, not to *abandon* it. The existence of a Society in Holland, similar to that now proposed, shows it to be no idle theory; the effects produced in that country, demonstrate its utility. Convinced, therefore, that the project is calculated in a high degree to promote the prosperity of these States, and the welfare of every individual of which they are composed, I will not cease, from time to time, to display its advantages, point out its necessity, and describe its practicability to the public, till the attempt be made to reduce it to practice, or till the voice of death call me from the cares and contentions of mortality. To every reader, who is desirous of being an Institution established on principles of National Utility, I would say, that it is his duty, and I trust it will be his endeavor, to use his utmost influence to forward this worthy design. Why should I plead?—if he is susceptible of virtuous feeling;—if he has ever experienced the Godlike joy of doing good;—his own heart will be the most powerful advocate;—his own affections will form an irresistible excitement to exertion. Here then I throw away my pen, and appeal to the virtues and patriotism of AMERICANS.
Newport, Dec. 9, 1817.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WRITER.

THE EXILE OF ALBYN.

STRAIN III.

FAREWELL, sweet angel!—still more dear
Than labour'd eloquence can tell:
The throbbing heart,—the bursting tear,
Express my woe to bid—"Farewell!"
Sad regret,—a lingering thought,
Will on past transports fondly dwell:
Each smile I met,—each glance I caught,
Will wound the heart, that bleeds—"Farewell!"
—but oft thy passing form
Will meet me on the ocean's swell,
And Fancy hear, amid the storm,
Each foam-topped billow shriek—"Farewell!"
There is a pang which ne'er will cease,—
A word that will forever knell:—
The pang of perish'd happiness,—
The agonizing word—"Farewell!"
When sorrow shall have scoop'd my tomb,
In some lone, melancholy dell;
Midnight vision I will come,
And o'er thy pillow sigh—"Farewell!"
When Friendship's peace-inspiring voice
Bids grief's retiring gloom dispell,
And dull oblivion's poppies rise
Dim-waving o'er my last—"Farewell!"
Will no thrill of former joy,—
No recollection e'er rebel,
Urge a grief-extorted sigh
For him, that wish'd, in death,—"Farewell!"
GLENTIVARDO.
Newport, Dec. 9, 1817.

FROM THE NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER, DEC. 10.

From South America.

The arrival of the brig Hippomenes, in 20 days from Curacao, we have received papers from that place to the 15th November. They contain some interesting particulars of the war in South America, which follows.

SPANISH AMERICA.

Extract of a letter from a respectable person, dated Guayana, 26th August.

Both Guayanas are at last occupied by the arm'd republic; the capital or the city of Augustus was evacuated on the 18th July, and on 3d August, Old Guayana. Masters of the whole province, the Independents command the river by 15 respectable forces. It is impossible to enumerate the articles of war and of commerce which have been abandoned by the Spaniards in all cities. The most part of this rich booty has been taken by our squadron, which chased the Spaniards down the river and took from them 21 vessels, say two ships and all the rest. The Spanish chief La Torre, escaped in a light cutter, amid a deluge of shot. Upwards of 100 prisoners fell into the hands of the Independents, among whom is the bishop, the ecclesiastical abildo, officers of high rank, and a vast num-

ber of respectable persons of all classes. It is most interesting to know, that the Spaniards have lost the public opinion which they formerly enjoyed with the inhabitants. The Independents, on the contrary, hold it in its full length. Tranquillity, order, abundance in all kinds of things, and safety in all its extent, have exceeded to the noise of war; these precious blessings are the result of the great project of the capture of Guayana, which ensures for ever the liberty of all the other provinces.

In the province of Carracas the Independents are progressing, being already as far as the town of Orituco. General Zaraza, at the head of 2000 men, occupies Cabrata, and extends the movements of his army as far as El Rastra on the one side, and on the other San Sabastian.

Extract of letters from the 21st to 29th Sept.

General Zaraza, with 2000 horses, is on the other side of the way to Orituco. General Der-mudez, with 2000 infantry, 100 dragoons, and 4 field-pieces, sets out to-morrow (22d) to incorporate his forces with those of the former, and occupy Calabozo and San Carlos, where they must be joined by general Paez, with 2000 horses. General Monagas is ordered to take possession of Barcelona with his brigade and 300 infantry. The main body of the army commanded by the general in chief Simon de Bolvar, is preparing to march immediately, the squadron and 2000 warriors will be left to protect this province. By next December the tri-colored flag will be seen waving triumphantly in Caraccas, and every single spot occupied by the royalists shall be liberated by the liberating army.

Extract of a letter from Margarita, dated the 18th of October.

With respect to the late political occurrences in this island, I will only say, that it is scarcely possible to conceive the bravery, which was for the second time displayed in repelling the furious invasion of gen. Morillo. Our situation was really very desperate, as we could not look for any assistance from our brethren on the Main, who were themselves surrounded by dangers of every description.

Under such circumstances, only the inimitable heroism of this people could have undertaken to withstand the colossal forces of the enemy; only a people of heroes could have beheld with disdain an infinite number of barriers opposing their design of a brave resistance.

By one of the many contingencies, which frequently occur in war, the commander of St. Juan Baptista was unable to prevent Morillo from landing on the shores of the Berales with 3500 men of the choicest troops of the line. Notwithstanding some advantages obtained by him, we were forced to come to an engagement, which was bold and bloody, and after four hours of a well directed and uninterrupted fire, we had the inexpressible pleasure of seeing the enemy give way in all directions, with the loss of 400 men; our loss did not exceed 7 killed 27 wounded.

General Morillo having collected fresh forces advanced now to Pampatar, and though this fort could not check his audacity, for want of military trains, he received considerable damage from different corps of infantry, and cavalry, which had gone out to meet him, and made a terrible havoc among his troops.

On the 31st July, Morillo attacked, with his whole forces, the environs of the capital; the superiority of his troops flattered him with the hope of an easy conquest, but here his disappointment was equal to his disgrace, for the valor and intrepidity of 280 infantry, and 200 horses with a piece of artillery situated on a height, compelled him, in nine hours, to fly disgracefully and precipitately, with the loss of 600 men killed and wounded, when ours amounted to only 25 of the former and 70 of the latter.

On the 8th of August the whole of the Spanish army invaded the port of Juan de Griego, whose little fort was defended only by a gun and 150 troops, the half of which were unfit for service. A navy of 27 vessels protected the attack and facilitated its operations; but here they were met by our modern Spartans with so much enthusiasm, that they were thrice beaten off with great slaughter. However, their fort taking fire, and being already involved in flames, our people saw themselves under the necessity of breaking through the enemy's line with stones, and in the best manner they could, in which hardy attempt but 60 escaped, some wounded, others half consumed, and a few unhurt, the rest having remained on the field.

In the late contest this has been the only misfortune which it fell upon our lot to endure; but this very misfortune has shed new lustre on the glory already acquired by the people of Margarita, at the same time that it has covered their oppressors with ignominy. The enemy have lost no less than 600 men; and their leader, undecieved in his plan of destroying what the Master of the universe has created, embarked precipitately, thereby preventing the poor remnant of his powerful army from finding a grave in the illustrious island of Margarita, which he has so often intended to raze, and which posterity will hail with the appellation of modern Sparta.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Henry Smalley, Mr. DAVID SHEPPARD to Mrs. ABIGAIL BLOOMFIELD, all of this place.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Holmes Parvin, Mr. JOHN JONES to Miss REBECCA GARRISON, all of this town.

At Budd's Works, on the 11th inst. by John Budd, Esq. Mr. JOHN C. GRESSMAN, Manager of the Cumberland Iron Works, to the amiable Miss ELIZABETH ANN VANAMAN, all of Cumberland County, New-Jersey.

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

A CARD.

THE Sunbeam begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bridgeton, that he intends teaching the FRENCH LANGUAGE this winter. His terms are moderate. For particulars apply to Mr. TH. WOODRUFF, or to

E. Friederici,

At Mr. Brewster's Hotel.

December 15, 1817.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Supreme Court, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, in the county of Cumberland,

A Lot of Land,

Situate in the town of Millville, on which stands a Dwelling-House, Store-House and Wharf—The Lot contains two acres, more or less; joins lands of Charles Garrison and others; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of John Young, Esq. and taken in execution at the suit of John Haskins, Assignee of Nathan Leake, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, said to contain twenty-six hundred acres, more or less; joins lands of Wesley Budd and others; Also, ninety acres, more or less; situate in the township of Maurice River, joins lands of Isaac Townsend and others, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of James Lee, and taken in execution at the suit of John Haskins, Assignee of Bernard McCready, who was Assignee of Edward Smith and David C. Wood, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

On SATURDAY, the 24th day of January next, at the inn of Philip Souder, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Deerfield, said to contain three hundred acres, more or less; together with all the lands of the defendants.—Seized as the property of Samuel Harris and William Harris, and taken in execution at the suit of Jacob Clark, administrator of Jacob Clark, deceased, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

Dec. 15, 1817—4w

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Tract of Land,

SITUATE in Deerfield, Cumberland County, within half a mile of the Stage Road leading from Bridgeton to Philadelphia; joining lands of John Mayhew, Esq. and David Ogden—containing Seventy Acres, fifteen of which are the first rate WOODLAND; the remainder Plow LAND, and in a good state.—There are on the premises a large Two Story FRAME HOUSE, with a cellar under it, and Kitchen joining the same; a good Barn and Wagon-House, with Cribs; and an Apple Orchard of excellent fruit; the Fences are Cedar. A good title will be given, and possession may be had the 25th of March next.

The Property formerly belonged to Peter Parris, late of Deerfield, deceased.

Daniel Parris,

Peter Parris.

December 15, 1817—7w

Cumberland Orphans' Court,

NOVEMBER TERM, 1817.

UPON Application of Charles Bonham, Administrator of Ephraim Bonham, deceased, to limit a time within which the creditors of said deceased shall bring in their debts, claims and demands.

It is Ordered by the Court, That said Administrator give public notice to the creditors of said deceased 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 or her action against said administrator.

By the Court,

T. Elmer, Clk.

Dec. 15, 1817—2m

Cumberland Orphans' Court,

NOVEMBER TERM, 1817.

MATTHIAS BURCH, Guardian of Sarah Dixon, having set forth to this court that said ward has no personal estate, and praying a decree to sell the whole of the Real Estate of said minor for her support and maintenance.

It is therefore Ordered, That all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate of said minor, do appear before the Judges of this Court, on the 1st day of February Term next, to shew cause, if any they have, why so much of the real estate of said minor should not be sold for her support and maintenance, &c.

By the Court,

T. Elmer,

Clenk.

Dec. 15, 1817—2m

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT Application will be made at the next sitting of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, for a Law authorizing the building a Bridge over Menatico Creek, near the house of John Lanning, jr. in the township of Millville, county of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey.

December 15, 1817—3w

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership of HENDERSON & WILSON was this day dissolved, and all persons indebted to the firm are desired to make immediate payment to Major Henderson, and all persons having demands against said firm, are requested to present their accounts for settlement.

Major Henderson.

Dividing Creeks, December 4th, 1817—3w

"He has been at a great feast of languages, and stolen all the scraps."

SHAKESPEARE.

A. FINLEY.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE, N. E. CORNER OF CHESNUT AND FOURTH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

Has Recently Published,

"A DICTIONARY OF SELECT AND POPULAR QUOTATIONS which are in daily use, taken from the French, Latin, Greek, Spanish and Italian Languages, with Translations, (including a complete collection of LAW MAXIMS.)" These Quotations are alphabetically arranged, the reference as easy as to any words in any other Dictionaries, and afford information, not to be found elsewhere. Price \$1 50.

Also,

GETHEMANE, or Thoughts on the Sufferings of Christ; by the very popular Author of the "Guide" and "Refuge." Price 88 cts.

THE THEORY OF MORAL SENTIMENTS, By Dr. Adam Smith, Author of "The Wealth of Nations." From the 12th English edition. Price \$2 50.

BELL'S (JOHN) ENGRAVINGS of the BONES, MUSCLES, and JOINTS, containing 34 Copper-plates, with copious Explanations, 4to. \$12 00.

BELL'S (CHARLES) ENGRAVINGS of the ANTERIES, containing 12 elegantly Coloured Plates, with Explanations—royal 8vo. 2d American edition. \$6 00.

DR. CHALMER'S Evidence and Authority of the Christian Revelation. \$1 00.

MEMOIRS and REMAINS of the late Rev. CHARLES BUCK, (Author of "A Theological Dictionary," "Miscellanies," &c. &c.) containing copious extracts from his Diary, and interesting letters to his friends; interspersed with various observations, Explanatory, and Illustrative of his Character and Works. By JOHN STILES, D. D. \$1 12 1/2.

HALL, (Robert, M. A.) On Terms of Communion, with a particular view to the case of the Baptists and Pædo-Baptists. \$1 00.

DR. MASON'S (of New-York) Plea for Sacramental Communion on Catholic Principles. Price \$2 50.

For Sale as Above.

A GENERAL COLLECTION of THEOLOGICAL, MEDICAL, CLASSICAL and SCHOOL-BOOKS, on liberal terms.

A. FINLEY has in Press, and will Publish early in April 1818, Mr. PARKHURST'S HEBREW and ENGLISH LEXICON. Subscription price, \$8 00; to non-subscribers, \$10 00.

On the 1st of January next, he will publish No. 1, of a QUARTERLY THEOLOGICAL REVIEW. By the Rev. Ezra Stiles Ely. Price One Dollar per Number.

Any of the above BOOKS may be had upon application at the Office of the Whig.

December 15, 1817.

Owners & Masters of Vessels.

THE COLLECTOR for the District of Bridgeton proposes attending Annually, until further Notice, for the purpose of Enrolling and Licensing Vessels,

At Carpenter's Bridge in the afternoon of the second Monday in January;

At Woodbury, the next day and the forenoon of Wednesday;

At Swedesborough on Thursday of the succeeding week; and

At Dennis' Creek on the next day.

James D. Westcott.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Port of Bridgeton, Dec. 1, 1817.

Real Estate For Sale.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, on reasonable terms, A HOUSE AND LOT situate in the vicinity of Bridgeton, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church, containing Six Acres.

Also—Six and an half Acres of SALT MARSH, situate in the township of Greenwich, near Tindan's Island, formerly the property of Aaron Cresse, deceased; joins marsh belonging to Richard Wood and Seeley Fithian, Esqrs. Any person wishing to purchase the above described property will please to call on the subscribers, living in Bridgeton.

Elizabeth Bowen,

Deborah Carman,

Sarah Garrison.

December 15, 1817—1f

CAUTION.

ON the 3d instant, a WARRANT was drawn against Ephraim Smith of Fairfield, in the County of Cumberland, in favour of Isaac Garrison of Newport, and the name of a Justice of the Peace of said County was signed to said Warrant, by a Constable of said County, in the Township of Downe, who immediately proceeded with the Warrant, and took the body of Mr. Smith, and brought him forthwith, to the village of Newport, by virtue of the forged Warrant. The public is cautioned against such imposition.

Henry Socwell,

Justice of the Peace.

I CERTIFY the foregoing to be a true statement, and that I served the Warrant myself.

Thomas Kimsey,

Constable.

Taken and Subscribed before me, December 9, 1817.

Henry Socwell,

Dec. 15—13

Justice of the Peace.

NOTICE.

THE Owners of LAND or CEDAR SWAMP within what is called Sayre's or Joseph Westcott's Survey, on Buckshtum, are desired to exhibit their Deeds as soon as may be convenient to JEDIDIAH DAVIS, Surveyor, who is engaged to survey and ascertain the boundaries of each owner's share.

December 15th, 1817—3t

NOTICE.

Those persons who remain indebted to the subscription to the Washington Whig, 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.

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

CAPE-MAY.—Orphans' Court.

Term of October, 1817.

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

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

By the Court,

Jehu Townsend, Clerk.

November 3, 1817—6w

NOTICE.

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 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

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 Fithian, two and an half miles from Bridgeton.—Enquire of

Hugh R. 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

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.

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 MOETTY OF LAND, situate in the township of Deerfield, adjoining lands of Isaac Whittcar, 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

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.

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 Maris Taylor and others—containing about fifty acres. Conditions will be made known on the day of sale by

Thomas Henderson, Adm'r.

Dec. 1, 1817—4t

BLANKS

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig.

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 of the suit of the plaintiff, judgment will be entered, and the estate attached will be sold.

E. BEN. 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.

Ebenezer Seeley, Clerk.

D. ELMER, Attorney. Nov. 3, 1817—2m

ATTACHMENT.

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

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,
George Munyan.

Commissioners.

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 States 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 two 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.

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.
- Well's Patent Compressed Blacking.
- Blacking Cakes.
- Walkden's best British INK POWDER, &c.

June 30, 1817—4t

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 Fislér, Lorenzo Fislér and Samuel Fislér, 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 Darg, 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 Prenz assignee of Isaac Townsen, and Clayton Stratton, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A tract of Land,

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

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A tract of Land

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

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

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

A Lot of Land,

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

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Land,

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

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

Nov. 24, 1817.—ts

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 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.