

WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. III.

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

No. 127.

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

TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 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 22, 1817.

ARTICLES.	Per	From	To
		\$ cts	\$ cts
Butter,	lb	25	
Candles, dipt,	do	18 1/2	20
mould,	do	25 1/2	
Rhode-Island Cheese,	do	17 1/2	18 1/2
Chocolate,	do	25	
Colton,	do	37 1/2	
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 1/2	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 1/2	75
Oats,	do	37 1/2	44
Hams,	lb	18 1/2	20
Hog's Lard,	do	20	25
Madder,	do	37 1/2	
Molasses, West India,	gal	70	75
Sugar-House,	do	1 00	
Onions,	bush	50	75
Pork,	lb	16	18 1/2
Potatoes,	bush	37 1/2	50
Rice,	lb		1 00
Salt, fine and coarse,	lb	14	16
Sugars,	do	1 25	1 50
SPIRITS, Jamaica best,	gal	1 00	
Common Spirits,	do	1 50	
Cognac,	do	1 00	1 25
Common,	do	1 25	1 50
Peach,	do	1 25	1 50
Whiskey, Apple,	do	87 1/2	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, Germantown, Easton, Hultsville, New-Hope, Delaware Company at Chester, Chester Company at West Chester, Harrisburg, Carlisle, Commercial Bank of Delaware, Bank of Delaware, at Wilmington, the Notes of all the Banks in Baltimore, and of the principal Banks in the District of Columbia.

By a late arrangement, no notes below five dollars are taken by any of the Philadelphia Banks on deposit, except the notes of that description of their own issue. Notes below five dollars therefore of the above banks, whose other notes are quoted at par, are in consequence at a small discount.

Bank Notes at a Discount.

Pennsylvania.—Reading, 2 per cent. Farmer's Bank at Lancaster, 2 1/2; Susquehanna Bridge Company at Carlisle, par; Lancaster Trading Company, 2; Silver Lake, 2 1/2; Little York, Chambersburg, Gettysburg, and other Pennsylvania Notes, from 2 to 5 per cent.

Delaware.—Commercial Branch Bank of Delaware, Wilmington & Brandywine, Farmers' Bank at Dover, with branches at Wilmington, New-Castle and Georgetown, and Laurel Notes, from 4 to 5 per cent.

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

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.)

If, however, became at length necessary that he should abandon his situation, as provisions were beginning to be scarce—Pulaski, on this occasion, came to my tent and, having ordered every one to retire, when we alone remained, he addressed me as follows:

Lovzinski, I have just reason to complain of your conduct. Formerly you supported, along with me, the burden of command, and I was enabled to divide with my son-in-law a part of my laborious avocations, but for these two last months, you do nothing but weep; you sigh like a woman. You have abandoned me in a critical moment, when your assistance was become the most necessary. You see how I am attacked on all sides; I fear not for myself; I am not unhappy for my own life; but if we perish, the state has no longer any defenders.

Awake, Lovzinski! how nobly you once participated in my cares. Do not now remain the useless witness of them. We are indeed bathed in Russian blood: our fellow-citizens are avenged, but they are not saved; nay, even in a short time we may be able no longer to defend them.

You astonish me, Pulaski! Whence these sinister auguries?

I am not alarmed without reason. Consider our present position: I am forced to awaken in every heart the love of its country; I have found no where but degenerate men, born for slavery, or weak ones, who, although penetrated with a sense of their own misfortunes, have bounded all their views to barren complaints.

Some true citizens are, indeed, grieved under my standard; but eight long and bloody campaigns have lessened their number, and almost extinguished them. I become enfeebled by my very victories; our enemies appear more numerous after their defeats.

I repeat to you, Pulaski, once more, that you astonish me! In circumstances no less disastrous, no less unhappy, than the present, I have beheld you sustain yourself by your courage.

Do you think that it now abandons me? True valour does not consist in being blind to danger, but in braving it after it has been foreseen. Our enemies prepare for my defeat; however, if you choose, Lovzinski, the very day that they point out for their triumph, shall perhaps be that destined to record their ruin, and achieve the safety of our fellow-citizens.

If I choose! can you doubt my sentiments? Speak what would you have done?

To strike the boldest stroke that I ever meditated. Forty chosen men are assembled at Czenstachow along with Kaluzki, whose bravery is well known; they want a chief, able, firm, intrepid—It is you whom I have chosen.

Pulaski I am ready. I will not dissemble to you the danger of the enterprise; the event is doubtful, and, if you do not succeed, your ruin is inevitable.

I tell you that I am ready, therefore explain yourself!

You are not ignorant, that scarce four thousand men now fight under my command: with these undoubtedly I have still an opportunity of tormenting our enemies; but with such feeble means, I dare not hope to be ever able to force them to leave our provinces. All the nobility would flock beneath our banners, if the king were in my camp.

What do you say? Can you hope that the king would consent to repair hither? No; but he must be forced to do so.

Forced!

Yes, I know that an ancient friendship connects you with M. de P—; but since you have supported, along with Pulaski, the cause of liberty, you know also that you ought to sacrifice every thing to the good of your country: that an interest so sacred—

I know my duty, and I am ready to fulfil it; but what is that you now propose to me? the king never leaves Warsaw.

True; and it is, therefore, at Warsaw

that you must go and find him; it is from the heart of the capital that he must be forced. What preparations have you made for so great an enterprise?

You behold your Russian army, three times as strong as mine, and which has been encamped three months in sight of us: its general, tranquil at present within his entrenchments, impatiently waits until forced by famine, I shall surrender myself at discretion.

Behind my camp are marshes which he thinks are impracticable: the moment that it is night, we shall traverse them. I have disposed of every thing in such a manner that the enemy will be deceived, and not perceive my retreat, until it is too late. I hope therefore, to be able to steal more than an hour's march upon them, and, if fortune seconds me, perhaps a whole day. I shall advance straight forward to Warsaw, by the great road that leads to that capital, notwithstanding the efforts of the little Russian bands, who hover continually in its neighborhood. I shall either encounter or conquer these separately, or, if they form a junction on purpose to stop my progress I shall at least be able to occupy their attention in such a manner that they will not be able to impede your operations.

In the mean time, Lovzinski, you will have preceded me with your forty followers disguised and armed only with sabres, pincards and pistols, concealed under your clothes, shall have arrived at Warsaw by different roads. You must wait there until the king has left his palace; you are then to carry him off, and to bring him to my camp. The enterprise is bold—rash; if you please so to term it; the march to Warsaw is difficult; the stay in it dangerous; the return from it extremely perilous. If you are vanquished, if you are taken prisoner, you will perish Lovzinski, but you will perish a martyr to liberty; and Pulaski, jealous of so glorious an end, sighing at being obliged to survive you, shall send Russians, thousand of Russians, to accompany you to the tomb.

But on the contrary, if an all-powerful Deity; if a God, the protector of Poland, has inspired me with his hardy object, to terminate evils; if thy good fortune shall procure a success equal to thy courage, what a glorious prosperity will be achieved by means of this noble daring.

M. de P— will not see in my camp, other than citizen soldiers, the foes of foreigners, but still faithful to the king; under my patriotic tents, he will respire, as it were, the air of liberty, and the love of his country; the enemies of the state shall be ours; our brave nobility, ashamed of their indolence, will readily combat under the royal banners, for the common cause; the Russians shall either be cut in pieces, or be obliged to pass the frontiers—my friend, in thee thy country shall behold her saviour.

Pulaski held his word. That very night he accomplished his retreat, with equal skill and success, by traversing the marshes in profound silence. My friend, said my father-in-law to me, as soon as we were out of the reach of the enemy, it is now time that you should leave us. I know well that my daughter has more courage than another woman; but she is a tender wife and an unfortunate mother. Her tears will affect you, and you will lose in her embraces that strength of mind that dignity of soul, which now become more necessary to you than ever; I advise you, therefore, to be gone, without bidding her farewell.

Pulaski pressed me, but in vain, for I was unable to consent. As soon as Lodoviska knew that I should depart alone, and perceived that we were resolved not to inform her whither; she shed torrents of tears and strove to detain me. I began to hesitate.

Lovzinski, cries my father-in-law at this critical moment, Lovzinski, depart. Wife, children, relations, all ought to be sacrificed, when it is necessary for the salvation of your country.

I instantly mounted my horse, and made such haste, that I arrived by the middle of next day at Czenstachow, I here found forty brave men waiting for me, and determined for the most hazardous enterprise.

Gentlemen, said I to them, we are now met on purpose to carry a king out of the midst of his own capital. Those capable of attempting such a bold enterprise are alone capable of effecting it: either success or death await us.

(re continued.)

"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, GETHSEMANE, 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 ARTERIES, 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.

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 Downie; 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,

Justice of the Peace.

NOTICE.

THE Owners of LAND or CEDAR SWAMP within what is called Sayre's or Joseph Westcott's Survey, on Bucks shuntum, 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—St

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 a 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 Seelye Fithian, Esqrs. Any person wishing to purchase the above described property will please to call on the subscribers, being in Bridgeton.

Elizabeth Bowen,

Deborah Carman,

Sarah Garrison.

December 15, 1817—tf

**OFFICE OF COLLECTOR
Of Direct Tax and Internal Revenue
for the Sixth Collection
District of New Jersey.**

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the several acts of Congress, laying certain Internal Duties, will take effect for the Fourth year from and after the 31st of Dec. next, the provisions of which must be complied with, on pain of incurring the penalties attached to a violation thereof. These provisions require retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, or foreign merchandise, to make application in writing for, and obtain a license; owners or superintendants of stills or boilers, intended to be worked, to make application in writing for, and obtain a license; auctioneers, to enter into bonds, and under certain circumstances, to take out a license; refiners of sugars, to enter into bonds; owners or keepers of carriages, to enter the same and obtain a certificate of the payment of the duty; and discounted Notes and Bonds, together with Bills of Exchange, to be stamped. Persons interested herein may examine the said laws at my office, where the mode of making application, and duties payable, with other circumstances proper for them to be acquainted with, may be learned.

Pursuant to the above notice, and for the accommodation of the inhabitants of this District, the subscriber will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of receiving applications and granting licenses to distillers, merchants, shop keepers and tavern keepers—to wit: At Jarvis-Brewster's, in Bridgeton, on Friday, the 26th of December inst.

John Kimsey's, in Port-Elizabeth, on Monday, the 29th.
John Ward's, Dennis' Creek, on Tuesday, the 30th.
Mrs. Hand's Cape-May Court-House, on Wednesday, the 31st.

For the purpose of receiving Entries, and granting Certificates to owners or keepers of carriages, as follows:

At Mrs. Hand's, Cape-May Court-House, on Thursday, the 1st day of January next.
John Ward's, Dennis' Creek, on Friday, the 2d.
John Kimsey's, Port-Elizabeth, on Saturday, the 3d.
Jarvis-Brewster's, in Bridgeton, on Friday, the 6th.

And at my office, in the Township of Fairfield, during the remainder of the month of January, within which period of time it is hoped, every person concerned, will have complied with the provisions of the law.

James Clark,

Deputy Collector of the Revenue for the 6th Collection District of New Jersey.

Dec. 16th, 1817.

NOTICE.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE ORPHANS' COURT,

WILL BE SOLD

AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

ON TUESDAY,

The 20th day of January next,

BETWEEN the hours of Twelve and Five o'clock in the afternoon, at the Inn of Charles Davis, in the Township of Greenwich, County of Cumberland, One LOT of Good

Plow Land,

Supposed to contain about Five Acres, lying in the lower end of Bacon's Neck; joining Lands of Providence Sheppard, and others.—Likewise, a LOT of

Wood Land,

In the Township of Hopewell; joining Lands of Furman Sheppard.

Attendance will be given, and Conditions made known by

Abel Bacon,

Administrator of JOSEPH BACON, Dec'd.

Dec. 22, 1817.

Caution upon Caution's back.

WHEREAS a Caution appeared in last week's Paper, which, in the way it is stated, leaves the Public to put the worst construction on my conduct, I feel it necessary to make some explanation. The case, then, was simply this: A Warrant was peremptorily required, I went to Squire Socwell's; he was gone to the woods, and was not to return before noon,—but that was too late for the purpose of the warrant. What could I do? I conceived that to do for the Squire absent, what he would have done himself, if present, was choosing the least of two evils; especially as I had known other Justices of the Peace to allow a similar liberty. Accordingly, Mrs. Socwell being present, and coinciding with me in opinion, I signed the Warrant, and doing so, thought I had done my duty. I now perceive, and acknowledge that I was in an error;—an error in act, but not in design; in short, I took a wrong way of doing right. From a consideration of these facts, I hope the Public will be convinced, that there was no occasion for such a mighty fuss about the matter as has been made.

Thomas Kimsey, Constable.

Newport, 22, 1817

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 Waggon-House, with Cribbs, 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 Harris, late of Deerfield, deceased.

Daniel Parris,

Peter Parris.

December 15, 1817—7w

New Novels.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Knight of St. John,

A ROMANCE,

By Miss ANNA MARIA PORTER, Author of "The Recluse of Norway," &c. &c.

2 Vols. \$1 75

Letters from the South;

Written during an Excursion in the Summer of 1816.—By the Author of "John Bull and Brother Jonathan," &c. 2 Vols. \$2 50.

Cælebs Deceived;

By the Author of "An Antidote to the Miseries of Human Life," &c.—75 cts.

The Welsh Mountaineer,

A NOVEL,

By Catharine Hutton, Author of the "Miser Married." 2 Vols. \$2 00.

Harold, the Dauntless;

A POEM, in SIX CANTOS,

By the Author of "The Bridal of Triermain." 50 Cents.

ALSO,

PARADISE LOST, Repetited into Prose, with Notes, Historical, Philosophical and Explanatory. \$1 50.

ELEMENTS of the Philosophy of the HUMAN MIND; by Dugald Stewart. \$1 50.

ELEMENTS of RHETORIC and Belle Lettres; compiled for the use of Schools; by John Andrews, D. D. \$1 00.

WYETH'S Repository of Sacred Music; Third Edition. \$1 00.

WYETH'S SELECTION; Second Part. \$1 00.

All Orders for BOOKS left at this Office, supplied at a short Notice.

W. SCHULTZ.

December 22d, 1817.

A PUBLIC MEETING

OF THE

Bridgeton Harmonic Society

WILL be held at the Presbyterian Church in Bridgeton, on the evening of THURSDAY, the 25th inst. when an ORATION on Music will be delivered by OLIVER K. FREEMAN. The Pieces performed will be adapted to Christmas.

The inhabitants of Bridgeton and the neighbouring Villages are respectfully invited to attend. The Exercises to commence precisely at half past 6 o'clock.

By Order of the Standing Committee,

Robert B. Potter,

Assistant Secretary.

Dec. 22d, 1817.

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 13th instant, from the subscriber living in the township of Fairfield, WILLIAM PEPPER, an indentured apprentice to the Farming business, about 13 years of age. Whoever will take up said boy and return him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

Henry Whitaker.

December 22d, 1817—3w

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 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

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

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, DECEMBER 22, 1817.

Release of the British Officers.—At a Special Session of a Circuit Court of the United States, held at Philadelphia on the 16th inst. those British Officers who were recently indicted for a misdemeanor in violating the neutral relations of the United States, have been released from confinement.—The decision of the grand jury in this instance we presume has given very general satisfaction.

Dey of Algiers.—Gibraltar papers to the 22d of October, received at New-York, furnish some further particulars of the late revolution at Algiers. When the Janissaries surrounded the palace of the Dey, he called to his assistance the officers of his artillery and navy, but they declined interfering.—Anxious to preserve his life by any sacrifice, he offered to double the pay of the whole corps, but this was rejected, and his person loudly called for. His firmness now forsok him, and he had recourse to poison; its operation, was not sufficiently quick, and the Janissaries entering, seized and bound him, and conducted him to the spot appropriated for public executions, where they strangled him. They then quietly returned to their homes; all this passed in about an hour from their first assembling. Public favor was much in favor of the new Dey, the ministers of his predecessor having been banished into the interior, and their property confiscated.

Banks in Rhode-Island.—By an official statement of the number of Banks, their Capital, &c. in the State of Rhode Island, it appears there are in that State no fewer than seventeen Banks, the aggregate amount of whose Capital is 2,695,000 dollars.

Legislature of Tennessee.—A resolution has recently passed this body disapproving of the establishment of any bank, branch of any bank, or monied institution within the state of Tennessee, not chartered by the Legislature thereof.

Vermont.—The Legislature of this state has passed a law imposing a fine of from one to seven dollars, for passing the bill of any bank not payable in specie.

Gen. Wilkinson.—We have seen a letter from New-Orleans of a late date, says the Baltimore Patriot, which states that Gen. Wilkinson will probably soon be appointed Mayor of that city; and at the next election, a Senator in Congress from Louisiana.

Mammoths.—The St. Louis Emigrant states that living Mammoths have lately been seen near the Shining Mountains!

Mr. SCHULTZ,

SIR—You will be pleased to publish in the Whig, for the information of those concerned, the following letter which I have this day received from the Paymaster General.

"PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
13th December, 1817."

SIR—In reply to your letter of the 4th inst. I have the honour to state, that the five years half pay pensions for the State of New-Jersey, that have been established at this office, are payable semi-annually at Trenton, by James Ewing, Esq. Agent, to whom a report was transmitted and funds placed in his hands for the six months, ending on the 4th of March last. The report for the 4th of September has not yet been prepared; but it shall be sent on as soon as practicable. Before any claims are reported to the Agent for payment, it becomes necessary that they should, in the first instance, be established at this Office.

I have the honour to be,
very respectfully,
Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

ROBERT BRENT, P. M. G.

HON. EPHRAIM BATEMAN,
Of New-Jersey, in Congress.

I take the liberty in addition to state, that Mr. Brent has just informed me verbally, that these Pensions are also still payable at his office. Those, therefore, who will give myself, or any other person a power of Attorney, accompanied with the original Certificate of Pension, can receive pay up to the 4th of September last.—The Certificate will of course be returned after the proper endorsement is made on it.

Those who have, or may receive Patents for Military Bounty Land, are also informed, that a map of said land, embracing the whole survey, and designating any individual's lot or lots on such map, with a description of the soil and timber growing upon it, can be obtained here for one dollar.

For those who desire it, I will cheerfully undertake to procure one, upon being acquainted with the number of the Warrant or Warrants upon which such Patents may be founded, or otherwise informed of its situation, so that it can be pointed out.

EPHRAIM BATEMAN.

Washington Dec. 15, 1817.

Dartmouth University.—In order to remove any unfavorable opinions that may be entertained respecting the conduct of the Society, &c. of Dartmouth College, on a late occasion, we have been requested to give the following circular publicity.

To the Graduated and Honorary Members of the "United Fraternity, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE."

THE acting members of the United Fraternity deem it a duty, which they owe to themselves, and to their elder and respected Brothers, who have ever manifested a deep interest in the welfare of this association, to make a full and accurate statement of facts relative to a late removal of their library, and of the causes, which led to it. We would first observe, however, that from the general tenor of the constitution, the express opinion of some of its framers, and our own uniform practice, with that of our immediate predecessors, we consider this Society, although in the important purposes of education, subsidiary to the literary Institution, of whose members it is, and has been principally composed, yet, as wholly independent of that Institution, while it has no unfavorable influence on the character and conduct of its members. This opinion is corroborated by a vote of a few years since, as the records will show, conferring on the Executive Officers of College, as a compliment from the Society, the privilege of taking books from their Library. Accordingly, the authority of College have never claimed to be made acquainted with the proceedings of the Society, or assumed any controul over it or any of its members, as such, otherwise than to preserve good order in the Institution.—The room, moreover, in which the Library was last deposited, formerly an aisle in the College building was granted to the Society, in 1805, fitted up wholly at their expense, subjected to their controul, and to be tenanted during their pleasure! Our respected Brothers may perhaps recollect, that, by the constitution, no particular place is designated for the reception of the Library, and that, of course, whenever circumstances might require it, the acting members of the Society possess discretionary power, (which power has heretofore been frequently exercised) to determine its location.

That such circumstances have existed, the following statement, we trust, furnish sufficient evidence. At the commencement of the collegiate term in March, 1817, from the well known circumstances of the Institution, fears were entertained by some members of the Society for the safety of its Library. At a meeting of the Society soon after, the grounds of these apprehensions were stated, and a committee of safety appointed, mostly from the last class graduated, and the matter suffered to rest.

During the summer, however, the conduct of some members of the University, who were members of the Society, furnished strong ground for suspicion, that, as has since been declared, they no longer considered the then acting members of the Society, as its proper representatives, and the rightful guardians of its Library.

Two of these members have detained books, until the fines, standing charged on the ledger of the librarian, amount to \$5 67 against one, and \$18 75 against the other. These books were, not two weeks since, delivered to the Secretary, who was appointed to call on the delinquent members; not however without repeated applications to the one, and unparalleled insolence from the other. A third, having held an important office in the Society, now stands accountable to it for \$25 40, for which he has refused to answer, although repeatedly called on by the auditors of accounts.

From this conduct, from some hints thrown out by the partisans of the University, that the Society and Library belonged "properly and exclusively to that Institution," and from an express statement of one of its students, that "should the Society attempt to remove the Library, he had no doubt that the University would take measures to prevent it," its removal became a subject of serious consideration to the members of the Society as individuals, and a body. On Monday evening, preceding that on which the attack was made upon the Library of the Social Friends, the Librarian, with a few of the more advanced members of the Society, called on the only remaining member of the committee of safety, and deliberately weighed the grounds of our apprehensions, and the circumstances of the literary Institutions, as affecting the interests of the Society. While the title to the College building is, as is well known, disputed between two corporations, and a subject of litigation, it was thought impolitic and improper, that the library, to which neither had a claim, should be unnecessarily implicated in the contest.

Recollecting too the manner in which the present occupants obtained possession, forcibly and at the dead of night entering the principal building, and among other acts, spiking up the door of the Society Hall, which, occupying what was once an useless space, was by permission fitted up at the great and joint expense of the Societies of the Phi Beta Kappa, United Fraternity, and Social Friends, and, while used for proper purposes, was submitted exclusively to their controul; recollecting this, we thought there was reasonable ground for suspicion, that they would obtain a right to take possession of our library in a similar manner. How well our suspicions were founded, the transactions of the succeeding evening will shew. In view of these considerations the removal was determined on; and those who were assembled, before retiring to their rooms, and between half past eight and ten o'clock removed, as nearly as they could judge, 800 vols. to a room near by, which the committee had several days before procured, in case this measure should be necessary. On the evening of Tuesday, the eleventh inst, while the Fraternity were in session, a loud disturbance was heard near the Library of the Social Friends; which was found to proceed from Professors Dean and Carter of the University, attended by a number of persons, on whose names and characters we leave others to comment. They were demolishing with an axe the door of that library, and guarding with clubs the avenue to it. The Fraternity was immediately adjourned, and the books of its library, not removed the preceding evening were carried to the same place as the

Late and Important.

Capture of General Mina.—By the arrival at this port this forenoon, of the schr. Cuba, Capt. Clackner, in 12 days from Havana, we are enabled to present to our readers the following interesting intelligence, received at that place from Capt. Montgomery, just arrived from Vera Cruz.

From the Extraordinary Gazette of Mexico. TRANSLATION.

Capture of the traitor MINA, by Col. Orantia.

H. E. the viceroy has just received by an extraordinary Courier, the following communication.

Most excellent sir.—Long live the King. The Count of Silas, under date of the 27th, at seven o'clock in the evening, writes me as follows.

Esteemed sir.—At last we have obtained the fruit of our labors.—Mina has been taken alive and is now entering this place. They also bring the head of Moreno—they have taken the two other Herreras, a Frenchman and other officers of their infantry. We killed several when we attacked them which was by surprise. All this has been achieved by Senor Orantia, who left here at 10 o'clock at night with cavalry for el Baradite, near Hachiqueza; which news, so interesting, I communicate for the satisfaction of your excellency and of all the good and loving subjects of our sovereign, and I shall consider it very complete, if it gets to hand as expeditiously as I wish.

God preserve your excellency many years. JUAN DE PERGUBRA.

Traputa, October 28, 1817, 2 A. M.

To H. E. the Viceroy, Don Juan, Ruiz de Apudca.

His excellency not wishing to delay one moment the communication of such agreeable intelligence to the faithful vassals of the king our Lord, has commanded the immediate insertion of it in an extraordinary Gazette, expecting every moment to receive the particulars of this important event.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 9

From the South.

By a gentleman just arrived from St. Mary's which place he left on Friday evening last, we learn, that Col. Bankhead with the United States troops have arrived at Point Peter. The object of the concentration of troops at that fort, Aury appears to be aware of; and is only waiting for vessels to arrive, when he and his black heroes will evacuate the Island of Amelia. We also learn that Woodbine has arrived at Pensacola, from New Providence, with an expedition fitted out from the latter place; and that he had enlisted in his cause a number of Indians and —. It is said that M'Gregor is with him—we hope not. The United States brig Saranac took possession of a prize on Thursday last going into Amelia. Florida will be taken possession of by the United States troops as soon as the frigate John Adams, brigs Prometheus and Enterprise, and schooner Lynx, arrive; which were expected daily.

There was a rumor at Amelia that a British expedition was fitting out in some of the West-India Islands, for the purpose of taking possession of the Floridas. At Amelia the most shameful outrages have been committed by Aury's troops—several murders were perpetrated by them with impunity; neither life nor property was safe if within the reach of these freebooters and brigands.

Augusta, Dec. 6.

The Seminolian War.

The notes of active preparation begin to sound on our borders. Advances from Milledgeville in form us that the detachment from this state amounting to nearly 1000 men, assembled at Fort Hawkins on the 1st inst. and would resume their march in a day or two. 500 friendly Creeks headed by their distinguished warrior, M'Intosh, have espoused our cause, and are hastening with alacrity to the scene of battle.—General Gaines has with him, at Fort Scott, 700 regulars. The whole when united, will be a formidable force in Indian warfare. On the other hand, the strength of the Seminoles has been also considerably increased by reinforcements, all the disaffected Creeks and Cherokees, and they are not a few, having gone to their assistance. A troop of cavalry and two companies of infantry have been ordered for the protection of the frontier below Hartford.

[FROM THE BUFFALO JOURNAL, DEC. 2.

Something Novel.—Yesterday morning seven young warriors of the Seneca nation of Indians left this village in the stage, under the charge of Messrs. A. C. Fox of this village and J. W. Brigham, of Chautauque, for New-York.—From whence, we understand they are to take passage for Liverpool, England. Their object is to exhibit themselves in all the important towns in England, whence they will proceed to Paris, and afterwards, probably, complete the grand tour through Europe. The Indians are all fine looking, active young men, and will undoubtedly afford the Europeans a very novel and interesting exhibition.

Bridgeton Literary Society.

A MEETING of the Society will be held THIS EVENING, at half past Six o'clock, at the usual place.—The following question will be discussed.

Is it practicable to form a Society in this country, on the plan laid down by a late writer at Newport, or similar to that in Holland?

Notice is hereby Given.

Application will be made on the second Wednesday of the next sitting of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, for a Law authorizing the building a Bridge over Menantio Creek, near the house of John Lanning, jr. in the township of Millville, county of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey. December 15, 1817—8w

former. That this whole proceeding was consistent with the constitution, that it was absolutely required by it, we think no one could doubt, with that instrument before him. Its expediency, under circumstances such, as have been related perhaps with tedious minuteness, to any but members of the United Fraternity, we leave them to determine. For the truth of these statements we pledge our honor and veracity.

The Library is now deposited in the place to which it was first removed, a hall belonging to our graduated and highly respected brother, Dr. Samuel Alden. It may be fresh in the memory of many of you, as the place in which you have met, after a long separation, the associates of your studies, the friends of your earlier years. It is here to be made use of in the manner intended by its founders and benefactors; open indiscriminately to all graduated, honorary, and acting members under the restrictions imposed by the laws; and here, with your approbation, we are determined to defend it from those, who would wrest it from its constitutional guardians, until the dangers which threaten our parent Institution, shall have passed away; or it is finally disposed of in the manner directed by that constitution, which, with the library, has descended to us, as a rich legacy for ourselves, and a sacred deposit for our successors.

WILLIAM CHAMBERLIN, CARLTON HURD, URIAS POWERS, DAVID C. PROCTOR, NOAH SMITH,

Committee in behalf of the Society.

We have seen an address to the public from the President of Dartmouth University, published the morning after the occurrence, to which it relates, and circulated in handbills at a distance, though we know not for what reason, suppressed until Saturday in this vicinity. This production, purporting to be a statement of facts, and intended expressly to prevent or correct any erroneous impressions upon the public mind, we deem it our duty to notice in justice to ourselves, and to truth, and we do not hesitate to affirm, that it gives a false coloring to circumstances. It is not our province to notice the principle or the spirit, which prompted the Rev. Author to designate, as private individuals, the Executive Officers of Dartmouth College before a final judicial decision has divested them of their office or their title; but we may well demand what impression was intended to be made, by stating that "the pupils under their private instruction" would, it was apprehended, "carry off the Libraries of the societies." Would any person, unacquainted with the history of D. College, or D. University for 2 years past, suppose from this, at first reading, that these pupils were members of those societies? Would he ever arrive at the conclusion, that they were, to all intents and purposes, the societies, and as such, competent to the management of their own concerns? But we leave the common sense of mankind to construe the meaning of the passage, and the conscience of the author to apply it. We will state a fact, however, as far as relates to our own Society, (and with the other we have no concern, except as a generous rival in literary pursuits) which fact will serve, as a kind of pioneer, in exploring the tortuous path of truth in this publication. Of the forty-two acting members of the Society then present, all but two were members of Dartmouth College; and one of the two has since been expelled for conduct in direct violation of our constitution, rendering him of course unworthy of a participation in the privileges and honors of the United Fraternity. These acting members are, we would also renewedly state, within limits prescribed by their constitution, the sole and discretionary guardians of the library.

It is stated, "that the books were to be carried off without the knowledge of those members of the Society, who were members of the University." In answer to this we would observe, that it was equally unknown to three fourths of the Society, that it was a measure taken on the responsibility of the Librarian and committee, and that it was never mentioned or thought of by them to remove the Library to distant or secret or unknown places. That part of the address, which states it as the object of their proceedings "to secure the books, that every member of the Society, whether connected with the University or not, might have access to them," conveys an unfounded insinuation, that to some it had been or would be denied. To the members of the University, as already stated, the Library has always been open, though its privileges have been infamously abused, and the remaining brother has, since the removal, taken his usual quota of books; so that the author of this address, either must have rashly proceeded on a gratuitous assumption of facts, or intended to deceive the public. In this difficulty we will leave him, after noticing, however, one other passage of the address, which states that orders were given "to secure the doors of the libraries;" but the agents employed, demanded the keys of neither; and the shattered fragments of one of them, now lying around us, are sufficient to shew in what manner they expected, from the trust to execute their commission.

We have been induced to comment thus at length on this production in vindication of our own statements, not that we feel ambitious or competent to enter the lists with the Rev. Gentleman, its author, and not that we are ignorant of our responsibility, or would unwarrantably presume on the final result of a "judicial inquiry."

Dartmouth College, Nov. 19th, 1817.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editor, dated.

Washington, Dec. 13, 1817.

The bill to abolish the Internal Taxes has passed the House of Representatives. Ayes 161, Nays 53 on the third reading of the bill considerable debate arose, Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Baldwin objecting to the destruction, at this time, (premature as they conceived) of the entire system.—Messrs. Lowndes, Sergeant, Holmes, (Massachusetts) Barbour, Va. &c. supported the bill.

Mr. Hopkinson, from the Judiciary Committee, has reported a bill establishing a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the U. States, which has been made the order for an early day. As there is no Constitutional limitation to the

present Session, and as the subject has been thus early introduced, it is to be expected that it will undergo a thorough investigation before the adjournment.

Gen. Boomfield, from the Committee on that subject has reported a bill, concerning certain Officers and Soldiers of the late Revolutionary Army.—This bill provides that every Officer and Soldier of the Revolutionary Army who still survives, who is in indigent circumstances, and unable to provide subsistence for himself by manual labor, shall receive half pay during the remainder of his life; said half pay to commence when he shall have completed the evidence necessary to entitle him to it—no officer however, to receive more than the half pay of a Lieutenant-Colonel.

A great number of Resolutions, proposing enquiries on different subjects have been presented and passed.

The Rev. Mr. Hawley is elected Chaplain on the part of the Senate, and not Mr. Welmer, as erroneously stated in a late communication.

Washington, Dec. 16, 1817.

Mr. Tucker of Va. from the Committee to whom was referred that part of the President's Message which had a relation to Internal Improvement, has made a long, elaborate, and in my estimation, able report on the subject. By a train of reasoning, specious at least, the Committee appear to establish the doctrine, that Congress do possess, (with the consent of the States at any rate) the power to make Roads and Canals. They consider the right necessary incident to the general powers granted to Congress, and enumerate a number of instances wherein the same latitude of construction has been given.—The report concludes with a resolution, in substance stating the expediency of setting apart, the bonus, and dividends accruing, or which may hereafter accrue to the United States, for the purpose of creating a fund for Internal Improvement.—On the Constitutional question involved in this report, the Committee are at issue with the President; but as it requires a majority of two thirds of both Houses to pass a law without his consent, it is hardly probable that the object contemplated by the Committee, will be effected in the way they propose. In the Senate, Mr. Barbour, adopting the sentiments of the President, has introduced a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, for the express design of conferring the right.

A Communication has been received from the President, accompanied with voluminous documents, in compliance with Mr. Rhea's resolution, adopted some days since by the House, requesting him to furnish the information alluded to in his Message, together with the reasons which induced him to order the suppression of the establishments at Amelia Island and Galvezton—after a list of the papers, probably 20 in number, had been read, the whole of them were ordered to be printed.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, has been agreed to.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the exercise of the right of Expatriation, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. R. made several observations on the subject, in which he said that so long as we had no express statute; allowing the right, the Judges would decide according to their respective opinions, and instanced a decision by Judge Ellsworth some years ago, wherein the Judge maintained the odious and abominable doctrine contended for by the British government, but reprobated every where else, that a citizen was incapable of expatriating himself; and that in pursuance of this opinion a certain Isaac Williams who had, according to the laws of France, become a citizen thereof, was fined and imprisoned. He thought Legislative interference highly expedient and necessary. There was no objection to the resolution.

The following has been adopted on motion of Gen. Harrison:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be, and they are hereby instructed to enquire into the expediency of continuing the Pensions which now are, or have heretofore been allowed to the widows and orphans of the officers and soldiers who were killed or wounded in the service during the late war, for a term of five years beyond the periods when they shall respectively cease under existing laws.

Mr. Bassett offered to-day, a joint resolution, proposing to allow to the members of Congress, the same daily pay as was authorized in 1813, until otherwise provided by law.—The House refused to consider the resolution.

The impropriety, if not unconstitutionality of appropriating money by resolution, was perhaps the principal reason for the refusal. Mr. Bassett is an old member, and a very intelligent and respectable man, and no doubt offered the resolution without reflection. There appears to be a reluctance to stir the question of Compensation; but as it must be decided before the Session passes over, it appears to me, that it might as well be brought into view at once, and disposed of.

The House has been principally employed the two last days in Committee of the whole, on the Commutation bill.—There has been considerable discussion, several gentlemen having expressed their sentiments at length on the subject. There has, as yet, been no decision; but from what I have perceived, and heard, my original opinion is strengthened, that the bill will not pass; at any rate, not in the shape reported by the Committee. One good result will, I think, notwithstanding, flow from the debate, inasmuch as it has afforded an opportunity for several members to speak of the County Land, its quality and value, and consequently raise the price of it in the market.

Washington, Dec. 17, 1817.

On motion of Mr. Holmes of Mass. a Committee of seven have been ordered to be appointed to bring in a bill providing for the payment of the members of the Senate, and House of Representatives, and Delegates from Territories.

The debate on the Commutation bill has been continued to-day, in Committee of the whole; but no vote on its merits taken. Those who advocated the principle, were Messrs. Anderson, (of Ky.) Baldwin, Harrison, Clay, Speaker, and Johnson, of Kentucky.—It was opposed by Messrs. Ball, Colston, Livemore, Holmes, Mass. Storrs and Becker.—The debate was very animated,

and no inconsiderable degree of talent was discovered, and eloquence displayed by several new members who spoke, as well as Mr. Clay, and others of the old.

It is already sufficiently apparent, that there is an ample supply of gentlemen in the 15th Congress, possessing both the ability and disposition, to display themselves to advantage on the floor.

The bill to abolish the Internal duties has passed the Senate, with sundry unimportant amendments, which have been adopted by the House. The bill now requires the signature of the President to transmit it into a Law.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

THE EXILE OF ALBYN.

STRAIN IV.

Sweet land of my forefathers!—nurse of the brave! With pang more heart-rending than language can tell.

I see thee degraded, destroy'd, and enslav'd, And hopeless, and hapless, I bid thee farewell!

Ah! never may baseness complete thy undoing, Or hand of a tyrant e'er rivet thy chains!

May foes to thy freedom meet havoc and ruin, While the red tide of vengeance rolls over thy plains!

Ye friends of my bosom! a soul-breath'd farewell! These warm tears express my reluctance to part;

Between us an ocean's rough bosom may swell, But ne'er shall it burst our fond union of heart.

The joys of the past,—like the breeze softly blowing, Which waits on its wing the sweet song of the bard,—

Will soften our woes, while with eyes overflowing, We own that blest mem'ry is friendship's reward.

The gray cliffs of Albyn recede from my sight, For the genius of distance sits dark on the waves:

I see not her dim, wand'ring flames of the night, I hear not her storm-spirits shriek from their caves.

The wide-spreading lake, and the calm-flowing river, The sheep-speckled hill, and the deep-winding glen,

Like a sweet morning vision, have vanish'd forever, And never these eyes will behold them again.

But, Albyn! I fly to the land of the West, Where the standard of Freedom is proudly unfurl'd,

And free as the wind on the ocean's rough breast, Are the sons of her forests—the pride of the world.

Unable, my country! to witness thy slavery, Too weak to prevent it,—what can I but flee!

But rouse up thy children to death-daring bravery,— I will join them—and triumph or die with the FREE!

GLENTIVARDO.

Engagement with the Indians.

Copy of a letter from maj. gen. Gaines to the Governor of Georgia, dated at Fort Scott, near the confluence of the Flint and Chatahochee rivers, 21st of Nov. 1817.

Sir.—The first brigade of United States troops arrived at this place on the 19th inst.—I had previously sent a runner to notify the Fowl towns chief, En-hemunt-hy. Of my arrival, and, to ascertain whether his hostile temper had abated, and requested him to visit me—he replied that he had already said to the commanding officers, there, all he had to say, and that he would not come.

He had warned major Twiggs not to cross or cut a stick of wood on the East side of Flint river, alleging that the land was his; that he was directed by the powers above and below, to protect and defend it, and he should do so. This being the talk referred to, and his town having continued to be hostile ever since the late war—having participated as the friendly Indians assist in the predatory war carried for some time past against the Georgia frontier, I yesterday detached 250 men (supposed to be about the strength of the town) under the command of major Twiggs, with orders to bring to me the chief and warriors, and in the event of resistance, to treat them as enemies. The detachment arrived at the town early this morning and were instantly fired upon, but without effect. The fire was briskly returned by the detachment; and the Indians put to flight with the loss of four warriors slain—and, as there is reason to believe, many more wounded.

Among the articles found in the house of the chief, was a British uniform coat (scarlet) with a pair of gold epaulettes, and a certificate signed by a British captain of marines. "Robert White, in the absence of Col. Nichols," stating that the chief "had always been a true and a faithful friend to the British."

The reports of friendly Indians concur in estimating the number of hostile Indians, including the Red sticks and Seminoles, at more than two thousand; independent of the blacks at and near Suwannee, within 120 miles of this place amounting to near four hundred men, and increasing by the addition of every runaway from Georgia able to get to them. The friendly Indians inform me, that the hostile party and blacks have been promised a British force to assist them, from New Providence. This promise, though made by Nichols and Woodbine, is nevertheless relied on by these deluded wretches, who, I have no doubt, will sue for peace, as they find their hopes of British aid to be without foundation.

I have called the militia from Fort Hawkins, to this place, and have directed Col. B. early to confer with your excellency upon the subject of an additional battalion for the protection of the frontier from Okmulgee to St. Mary's.

I have the honour to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. P. GAINES, M. G. Comd'g.

NOTICE.

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

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

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. I. 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, Dessimeres 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,

John Townsend, Clerk.

November 3, 1817—6w

A CARD.

THE Subscribers beg 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.

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

Hugh B. Merseilles.

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

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—6f

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 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 2 1/2 acres, lying near the mouth of Green Branch. The above property to be sold by

Dayton Riley,

Adm'r of Henry Seeley, dec'd.

November 17, 1817. 5w

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 Hisler, 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

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 declamation in the suit of the plaintiff, judgment will be rendered, and the estate attached will be sold.

EBEN. SEELEY, Clk.

ELIAS P. SEELEY, Att'y.

Oct. 13, 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 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

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.

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 same week;

At Port-Elizabeth on Tuesday of the succeeding week; and

At Dennis' Creek on the next day.

James D. Westcott.

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

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 First 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,

Dec. 15, 1817—2m

Notice is Hereby Given.

THAT I have applied to the Judges of 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

Sheriff's Sales.

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

A House and Lot,

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

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Wood Land,

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

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Cedar Swamp,

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

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot,

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

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A tract of Land,

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

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

A tract of Land

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

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

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

A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Deerfield; joining land of Jeremiah Buck and others, said to contain thirty three acres. Also, a Lot of CEDAR SWAMP, lying on Panther's Branch; joining land of William Hollinshead and others, said to contain two acres, more or less, together with all the other land of said defendant. Seized as the property of Zenas 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.

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

For Sale at this Office.

- Lee's (New-London) Anti-Bilious Pills.
 - Turkington'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.
 - Walker's best British RIFLE POWDER, &c.
- June 30, 1817—4w