

THE WASHINGTON WHIG

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY,
AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM,
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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.

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Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

SELECT THOUGHTS

Presented to a minister of State in France, taken from the French of Mr. Voltaire.

The riches of a nation consists in the numbers of its inhabitants and in their labour.

In the calamity of war, the richest nation has necessarily the superiority over other nations; though in every other respect equal, because it is capable of purchasing more allies and more foreign troops.

If there are ninety millions in a nation, all the commodities and the price of labour will be double what they would be if there were but forty-five millions, and I should be as rich with two thousand dollars a year when I bought meat at three cents a pound, as I should be with four thousand when I bought it at six, and every thing else was in the same proportion.

The true riches of a kingdom do not therefore consist in gold and silver, but in the plenty of all commodities in industry and labour. It is not long since there was a Spanish regiment on the banks of the river Plata, all the officers of which had swords with hilts of solid gold; and yet they wanted both shirts and bread.

Supposing then that since Hugh Capet's time, the quantity of money in the kingdom has not been increased; but that industry has brought all the arts to an hundred times greater perfection, I assert that we are an hundred times richer than we were in the time of Hugh Capet.

For possession is riches: now I possess a house more airy, better built and better contrived than Hugh Capet himself possessed; vines are better cultivated, and I drink better wine; manufactures are brought to greater perfection, and I wear finer clothes, the art of pleasing the taste by more delicate seasonings makes me every day enjoy richer repast than the royal festivals of Hugh Capet.

If a sick person was to desire to be conveyed from one home to another, he was obliged to make use of a cart, while I cause myself to be carried in a commodious and agreeable coach, in which I enjoy the pleasure of the light without being incommoded by the wind. It requires no more money in a kingdom to suspend a box of painted wood or leather; it requires only industry, and so of the rest.

They are certainly rich who enjoy all these advantages which industry alone procures: A kingdom is not therefore enriched by money, but by genius, I mean; the genius which conducts the labor of industry.

Commerce produces the same effects as the labor of the hands—it contributes to the pleasures of my life. If I have occasion for some pieces of work made in the Indies, or some natural production only to be found at Ceylon or Ternate, these wants make me poor, but I become rich when they are gratified by commerce. I did not want gold and silver but coffee and cinnamon.

But those who at the hazard of their lives sail six thousand leagues for me to drink coffee are only those that may be spared out of the laborious part of the nation.—Riches therefore consists in the great number of men inured to labour. The end of a wise government is therefore evidently multiplying the people and giving encouragement to labour.

The best government is that in which there are the fewest and useless men.

From whence does it proceed that there have been nations who while they had less money than we have at present, have immortalized their memory by works which we dare not imitate? It is evident that their government was better administered than ours, since it gave greater encouragement to industry.

Taxes are necessary, and the best me-

thod of raising them is that which best promote labor and commerce.

A voluntary tax is hurtful. Nothing but charity ought to be voluntary, but in a well regulated state there ought to be no room for charity.

Paper money is to specie what specie is to merchandize, a representation, a medium of exchange.

Money is useful, only because it is more easy to pay for a sheep with a pistole than to give for a sheep four pair of stockings.

It is in the same manner more easy for a receiver of *Provence* to send 400,000 livres to the treasury in a letter, than to cause that sum to be sent at a great expense in specie, from hence a bank and bills of credit are useful.

Lord Selkirk and the North West Company.

By the late arrivals from Canada we have received information from the Upper or Northwest Country, relative to the further proceedings of lord Selkirk, which appear to be of a most extraordinary character.—

His lordship during the last spring hired or enlisted at Montreal about one hundred and fifty disbanded foreign soldiers of De Meuron's regiment, whom he equipped with arms and uniforms as if going on regular military service; and also induced several of their officers (also disbanded) to accompany him to his new colony on the Red River. With this force, and a sufficient number of Canadian Voyageurs to navigate the canoes requisite for carrying them, his lordship proceeded into lake Superior, and on the 11th of August arrived at Fort William, the principal depot and place of rendezvous of the North West Company, where the agents and partners of that concern were then assembled, and engaged in transacting the business of the season—neither expecting violence nor deeming any preparation to resist it necessary. In this feeling of security—the result of confidence in the protection of the laws and government of their country—it appears they greatly deceive themselves, as the result will sufficiently shew. Lord Selkirk and his forces encamped on an island separated from the fort by a branch of the river Kaministiquia, which at that point falls into Lake Superior, and on the following day sent a note, desiring to see Mr. McGillivray, the principal agent and proprietor of the North West Company. Mr. McG. refused to visit his lordship, but on the 13th admitted to an interview a Mr. McNabb, who came from lord Selkirk, and immediately arrested Mr. McGillivray, on a warrant issued by his lordship, as a magistrate of Upper Canada, commanding charges which we are assured will turn out to be mere pretexis, and the greater part of which might have been preferred and brought to issue long before Lord Selkirk and Mr. Gillivray had left Montreal in the spring, if his lordship had been so inclined. Mr. McGillivray, himself a magistrate, and legislative councillor of the province did not treat this warrant with the contempt which it merited, but respecting even the appearance of legal authority, sent two of his partners, to remonstrate with lord Selkirk against this perversion of the forms of justice, and also to offer bail, if required, for his appearance at Montreal.

These gentlemen were immediately seized and put into confinement; and at the same time a party of the foreign soldiers suddenly crossed the river, fully armed and accoutred, under the command of capt. Dorseman and Lt. Fauche (late of De Meuron's regiments.) They formed on the beach, and bayonets fixed, drums beating, and bugles sounding; instantly rushed into the fort, threatening death, and doubtless prepared to inflict it, on any who should resist them; but no resistance was attempted, and they immediately took military possession of the place. All the partners of the company were made prisoners, and placed in close confinement. The stores, merchandize, skins, provisions, &c. were taken possession of, and all the books, papers, letters, &c. seized. The prisoners were sent off some days afterwards, under a military escort, which conveyed them to Montreal, and they have been admitted to bail by the judges of the court of King's Bench; but lord Selkirk remained in possession of fort William and the property therein, exceeding in value a hundred thousand pounds, and of an importance to the trade far exceeding that amount, because the stoppage of the supplies and provisions, which were to have been sent to the trading posts in the interior, will entirely interrupt the trade, and expose ma-

ny of the persons engaged therein, as well as of the natives, to the danger of starvation.

From the *New Jersey Journal*.

Economy in planting Potatoes.

Mr. Kollock,

SIR—As it is an opinion with many that potatoes will yield best to change the seed, and plant the largest, therefore I made the following experiment:

East fall I sent to Albany for some of the best red potatoes, which were very good and large; and on the 26th of April I planted one row containing nineteen hills, in which I put one potato to a hill, larger than a goose egg, (weighing in the whole 8 lbs.) and put a shovel full of fine manure in each; arid when dug, the above 8lbs. of the largest potatoes produced 54½ lbs.

The next row I planted with potatoes of the same kind, putting five pieces in a hill; the whole of which weighed 4 lbs, and manured in the same manner as above, and they produced 50 lbs. as did several other rows in the same patch.

And on the 15th of May I peeled 5 of the largest of the above potatoes, carefully digging out the eyes about the size of a cent, which I planted in three rows of six-teen feet long, putting the eyes 8 to 9 inches apart, and the rows three feet, which contained about half a rod of ground; it produced one bushel and nine quarts (weighing 78 lbs.) of good sized potatoes; many of which weighed from eight to ten ounces, and but a very few small ones. The ground received no manure. Yours, &c.

RICHARDSON GRAY.

P. S. The whole and cut potatoes were planted in a light sandy soil, and the eyes in a damp soil; and, as the odds is so great, I think no one will hesitate to follow the plan, as it is a saving of near all their seed.

Kingdom of Hayti, Court, &c.

The royal Almanac of Hayti, for 1816, contains 127 pages. Its court lists may vie with those of any empire of whatever standing or complexion. The king, who has attained the 6th year of his reign, was 49 years of age on the 6th of October. The queen is in her 39th year. The prince royal, James Victor-Henry, entered his teens on the 3d March—He has two sisters, princesses. There are five princes of the blood. The ministers and grand officers of the crown amount to twenty. In the peerage are 5 dukes, 19 counts, 34 barons, and 9 knights. The King's household consists of about 140 chamberlains, pages, professors, almoners, secretaries, &c. The Queen has 14 ladies of the bedchamber, besides her male attendants. There are six regiments of guards. The Order of Henry boasts upwards of 150 members. In the army we find 6 marshals, 9 lieutenant-generals, and 21 generals; of artillery, 2 regiments; of engineers, 1 corps; of infantry, 24 regiments Red up, and 8 others named; of cavalry, 2 regiments; of naval officers, including the grand admirals, 29, besides cadets. Long lists are also given of the Fiscal and Judicial departments. The Queen holds her court on Thursdays at 5 o'clock. The King receives petitions at 10 o'clock on the court days, and returns an answer on the Thursday following. Such is the process of this interesting settlement. The Code Henri, which has been published, is a thick volume. The laws are of course on the French model.

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 29th day of January, at the court-house in Bridgetown, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear what can be alleged for and against my liberation from confinement as an insolvent debtor.

Isaac Trump.

Bridgetown, Dec. 30, 1816.

To be Rented,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by Major Trump, in Vine street.

Isaac W. Crane.

MISSING—Vol. 1, of the Life of Christ, and Vol. 1, of Blackstone's Commentaries. Whoever may have those books will oblige the subscriber by returning them.

I. W. CRANE.

Bridgetown, Dec. 30, 1816.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 4th day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Bridgetown, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder,

No. 1. A TRACT OF LAND, situate in the township of Downs, adjoining land of John Robbins and others, said to contain 300 acres, more or less.

No. 2. A LOT of LAND, situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining land of Joseph Corner.

No. 3. A LOT of SALT MARSH, adjoining the heirs of Isaac Sheppard and others, said to contain 12 acres.

No. 4. A LOT of LAND, adjoining Ezekiel Westcott and others, said to contain 34 acres.

No. 5. A LOT of SALT MARSH, adjoining marsh of Daniel Husted and others, said to contain 50 acres.

No. 6. A LOT of LAND adjoining Penn's line, said to contain 27 acres.

No. 7. A LOT of LAND in Fairton, said to contain sixty hundredths of an acre.

No. 8. A LOT of LAND in Fairton, said to contain one acre.

No. 9. A HOUSE and LOT of LAND in Fairton, said to contain half an acre, more or less.

No. 10. A TRACT of LAND bounding on Buckshutum, said to contain 411 acres, more or less.

No. 11. A LOT of LAND bounding on Maurice River, said to contain 15 acres more or less.

No. 12. A LOT of CEDAR SWAMP, lying on Panther's Branch, said to contain 3 acres more or less; together with all other land of said defendant.—Seized as the property of Andrew Miller, and taken in execution at the suit of several plaintiffs, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.
JOHN SIBLBY, late Sheriff.

December 34 1816—1m

TEN DOLLARS

Reward. LOST,

ON the 17th inst. on the road leading from Maurice River to Cooper's Ferry, a sum of money, amounting to SEVENTY DOLLARS; of which there were three bills of Twenty Dollars each, on the bank of Dover, (Delaware) and one bill of Ten Dollars, bank not recollected. The above Notes are supposed to have been dropped in changing, either at Glassborough, Woodbury, or in Camden Bank. Whoever has found said money, and will return it to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

RALPH PORCH,
Malaga.

Malaga, Dec. 23, 1816—3t

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF WOODLAND, situate in the township of Fairfield, in the county of Cumberland, being part of a tract known by the name of the Henry Tract, containing twenty-five acres. The payments will be made to suit the convenience of the purchaser. Apply to JOHN HENRY, who resides near the premises, and who will show the property, or to WILLIAM HARVEY, Mannington, Salem county.
December 30, 1816.—6t

Cap May Orphan's Court,

OCTOBER TERM, 1816.

Present—Elijah Townsend, ~~Cress~~ Townsend, Ephraim Kildreth, and others, ~~es~~quires, Judges.

ORDERED, on application of James Ludlam, administrator of the estate of James Corson, jun. deceased, that the creditors of the estate of said deceased bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same on or before the fourth Tuesday in October 1817, or the said creditors shall be forever barred of an action therefore against said administrator: the said James Ludlam giving notice of this order by setting up copies hereof in five of the most public places in the county of Cape-May, for the space of two months, and also advertising the same for the like space in one of the newspapers, printed in this state.

From the Minutes,
JEHU TOWNSEND, Clerk.

December 30, 1816.—2m

Notice is hereby given,

THAT pursuant to an order of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Salem, the undersigned auditors will sell at public sale, on the 29th day of January, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock of that day at the house of James Sherron, in Salem.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Lower Alloway's creek said to contain 90 acres.—Attached as the property of John Collic, at the suit of William Davis, jun.

Thomas Jones,
Jedediah Allen,
Josiah Hall.

Dec. 30, 1816—3t

LATEST FROM ENGEAND.

New York, Dec. 30.

At a late hour on Saturday night, the fast sailing and regular trading ship Pacific, owned by the late Mr. Brown, arrived at this port from Liverpool, from whence she sailed on the 17th of November. By this arrival the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser are put in possession of London papers to the evening of the 15th, Liverpool of the 16th and Lloyd's Lists to the 12th of November inclusive.

The London Courier of the evening of the 15th, announces that the ports of Great Britain were declared open, for the importation of Foreign Grain, flour, oats, &c. and that the Gazette of the 16th would contain the order.

A dreadful storm was experienced at Liverpool and along the coast of England, on the 12th, which did great damage to the shipping, and towns on the coast, and destroyed many lives.

The London Globe, of November 9th, says, "Mr. and Miss Patterson, (ci-devant Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte) are on a visit to Northamptonshire."

The ship Pacific brought 4,400 letters.

London, Nov. 14.

Five French mails are now due. The weather is become more moderate, but the wind continues unfavorable for any arrival from France. Serious apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the Iris French packet, of which our Dover letter yesterday contained an account.

The following notice has been published in some of the newspapers, and was yesterday posted up in prominent parts of the most public streets and places:

"At a meeting held at Carlisle, Shoreditch, on Thursday evening, the 7th Nov. inst. it was determined to call a meeting of the distressed Manufacturers, Mariners, Artisans, and others, of the cities of London and Westminster, the Borough of Southwark, and parts adjacent, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Prince Regent and Legislators to adopt immediately such means as will relieve the sufferers from the misery which now overwhelms them.

JOHN DYALL, Chairman.

THOS. PRESTON, Secretary.

Carnot has left Warsaw, having repaired to Berlin to solicit an asylum from the king of Prussia. His majesty allotted Magdeburg for his residence, which he is not to leave without permission.

The growing electioneering dissensions in this city of Gloucester, has induced the lord bishop of the Diocese to issue a pastoral charge to the inhabitants of that city, especially to the electors.

A very fine regiment of infantry, the 35th, is under immediate orders to proceed to Manchester, to strengthen the force under the command of J. Byng, in the north district.

Prime beef and pork were sold on Saturday last in Chester market at from 3s to 4d per lb. fine fowls at 2s per couple, and geese weighing 8 pounds for 2s 6d each.

From the London Courier of Nov. 15.

This was the day fixed for the meeting in Spa-fields, of the distressed artisans, manufacturers, mariners, and others of London, Westminster, Southwark, and parts adjacent. The meeting was advertised for 12 o'clock.

A meeting called for purposes which could only be meant to inflame and irritate, naturally induced government to take all precautions for the preservation of the public peace. The secretary of state for the home department was actively engaged yesterday with the principal legal authorities, the chief justices of the kings bench and common pleas, and in giving proper directions to the magistrates of the different offices. All the constables of the various districts of Westminster are ordered to be in readiness. In the city, the lord mayor gave similar directions to the ward constables and officers of the city. One report was that it was intended to make a procession through the city to Westminster; and that the petitioners meant to proceed to Carlton House to force themselves into the presence of the regent. But this they will not be permitted to do. The residence of the personage, exercising the functions of viceroy, must be respected.

In addition to the civil power, there are detachments of military in readiness for any part of the town where their services may be necessary. The usual thoroughfare through the tower was stopped this morning.

At about 12 o'clock there were about 5,000 persons collected in Spa-fields. At a quarter past, a hackney coach arrived, from which four persons got out, and one harangued the meeting. He began by saying, "you are no longer under the government of Pitt. Be firm and conquer.—Individualy you are nothing—collectively you are every thing. You have enemies here, so mind. Indeed wherever you meet you have enemies."—A second orator said, "Gen-

tle men, we have the monopoly of the world." The friends, of equal rights and freedom would not hear him, but put an end to his speech by pelting.

The meeting had not broken up when our paper was put to press; on the contrary hundreds were flocking to it.

Liverpool, November 6.

A meeting of the gentlemen, clergy, merchants, &c. of Liverpool, convened by the mayor, was held yesterday, in the town hall, to take into consideration the most effectual means of affording relief to the numerous labouring poor of the town, now destitute of employment. A number of plans were proposed and suggested, and the resolutions, were finally adopted by the unanimous consent of the meeting.

One of the severest gales of wind, accompanied by hail and rain, which has been experienced in this town for a great number of years, came on last Tuesday morning, about 2 o'clock, A. M. and continued for several hours. Several chimnies were blown down, some out-houses were stripped of their roofs, &c. but we have not heard of any serious damage. From the sea-coast we are apprehensive, more disastrous accounts will soon be received.

German papers to a late date have arrived. The present king of Wirtemberg, on assuming the sceptre of his deceased father, published a proclamation, in which he assures his States, that "The welfare and happiness of his subjects confided to him will be the sole object of his efforts, and that it will be his first endeavour to ensure the attainment of these great objects, by a Constitution suited to the spirit of the times, and to the wants of the people, and enhancing their prosperity." An article in the Flemish mail, which had previously arrived, informs us that the new queen of Wirtemberg (the grand duchess of Oldenburg) was delivered of a daughter on the day of decease of her Royal father-in-law, and that of the consequent assumption of the Royal Powers by her husband.

Munich, Oct. 29.

This evening, at half past 6 o'clock, the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte, with his Imperial Majesty Francis I. emperor of Austria, king of Hungary and Bohemia, &c. was solemnized in the Chapel of Royal Palace, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church. Immediately after the ceremony, his majesty's adjutant general, Lieut. General Count Wartemberg, set out for Vienna, to carry the wedding ring to his majesty the emperor.

Liverpool, Nov. 16.

The Rolls, Anderson, in 28 days from Philadelphia, on Saturday night, within 200 miles of Cape Clear, experienced a most severe gale, during which a sea struck her stern, which carried away her round house, companion and cabouse; it also carried away her sides, and dreadful to relate, two men.

From the London Observer of Nov. 4.

We have much regret in being compelled to relate, that a very general spirit of turbulence, if not of actual riot, is beginning to manifest itself in the remote counties of England, and to menace consequences which no prudent man will treat with contempt. It is perfectly true, and perhaps it is happily so, that an unarmed multitude are a very inadequate enemy to regular soldiers. But it must be recollected, that this superiority of discipline has its limits, and that no army would be sufficient to repress any thing which approaches to a rising in mass. Ten thousand regular soldiers would disperse a confused rabble of 50,000, but ten or 20,000 soldiers would be lost in a mob of three or four hundred thousand. It is unwise, therefore, to treat these beginnings of sedition with any thing like contempt. The spark, falling into a mass so ready for combustion, may suddenly kindle into a flame, which may ravage all before it.

The manufacturing laborers necessarily suffer more severely than any other class. They have been accustomed to higher wages, and have formed themselves to corresponding habits. In the general suspension of all markets, their occupation, their very means of being employed, is nearly gone. It is truly incredible to what an extent this stoppage exists. It would not be believed how many of the largest capitalists in these manufactures absolutely continue their factories with a positive loss—some from habit, some from the necessity of employing their machinery, and others (and those not a few) from the truly honorable and charitable motive of assisting their distressed workmen. But these habits and this charity have been so totally unsuccessful, and all hopes of a market, in any reasonable time, have so totally vanished, that these high spirited and benevolent men have been compelled to remit their efforts to maintain trade at their own loss. The consequence has been that almost daily some factories are entirely given up, and in others one half or two thirds of the men have been discharged.

Under these circumstances, the distress of our manufacturing towns has certainly exceeded, and still continues to exceed, that of any other class of inhabitants, and their hope of relief is more distant. The evils of agricultural systems tends necessarily to relieve themselves. If the land be too highly let, the landlord will be brought to moderation and humanity by the ruin of one tenant, and the difficulty of finding a successor. The price of the produce will necessarily regulate that of the land, and every thing will find its due standard. But the cause of the manufacturing distress is in the immediate stock on hand, and in the diminished demand. No extensive and effectual relief can be expected but from two circumstances.—In the first place the present stock must have time to waste, spoil, and perish. And, secondly, the present overstock of laboring hands must likewise have time to find new channels of employment, and this where all nations are alike choaked with a superfluity. The stock is at least sufficient for three years, and the laboring hands are at least twice what are required to work up the average quantity of the peace demand.

In such a condition, it is subject of more sympathy than surprise, that the population of our manufacturing towns feel their misery with so much impatience. Nottingham, Birmingham, Manchester, the iron works of Cornwall, and tile potteries of Staffordshire—the cattle merchants of Ireland, the Spittlefields weavers, the Scotch manufacturers, have all suffered in a most extreme degree, from the diminished demand of peace; to their former Continental connections they have lost at least one-third of their whole market, and in Government, that is to say, in the cessation of the war supply at home, they have suffered a diminution of another third. The vast capitals of our master manufactures have enabled them, as respects themselves, to stand under this reverse; but their workmen, who lived from hand to mouth, and who employed their higher wages only to live more plentifully, have now lost every thing. Their masters cannot afford the charity of employing so many, whom they in no degree want. The parishes find it difficult even to give them that small pittance which is necessary to keep life together. Is it surprising, then, that men in this condition should be upon the point of turbulence and riot?—Government must endeavour to pacify the country, and they can only do it, by a vigorous and unsparing system of economy; an economy, which turns neither to the right nor the left, and begins, where it is most wanted, in the Civil List.

London, November 14.

Coutit Gottorp, the late king of Sweden, is said to have fixed the next month for the declaration of the majority of his son; and on the occasion of that ceremony he intends to make his son renounce his right to the throne of Sweden.

MANCHESTER MEETING.

On Monday the 28th Oct. 1816, a general meeting of the inhabitants of Manchester took place on a large piece of ground, near St. Peter's Church, Mr. Knight in the chair.

He opened the business in an animated speech, and a number of Resolutions were unanimously carried tending to show the distressed state of Manchester, and of the country in general.

The several speakers recommended the most rigid economy and retrenchment in these times of necessity, and condemned the folly of keeping a large standing army, merely for the purpose of maintaining a foreign monarch on his throne; and stating the absolute necessity of abolishing all useless places and pensions.

The Prince Regent was recommended in the strongest terms to discharge his present ministers, who were unworthy the confidence either of him or his people; and that instead of being rewarded with large salaries and pensions, they ought to be brought to an account of their past proceedings.

His Royal Highness was also told, that nothing could save this country but a reform in parliament, an extension of an elective franchise, so that every householder should be in parliament by his representative—and that all elections should be annual—that the future safety, prosperity and happiness of this country demanded it.

That they saw with the deepest regret, the industry of the people swallowed up by a taxation, for the support of placemen in luxury and extravagance, while weavers of Manchester and its neighbourhood were starving. Thus, the following members of the cabinet alone, receive 124,000l. per annum—Earl of Liverpool, 13,100l.—Lord Eldon 18,000l.—Earl of Westmoreland, 3,000l.—Earl of Harrowgh, 4,000l.—Viscount Sidmouth, 7,500l.—Viscount Castlereagh, 7,500l.—Earl Bathurst, 30,000l.—Mr. Vansittart 7,500l.—Viscount Melville, 10,909l.—Mr. Canning, 4,000l.—right hon. Charles Bathurst, 4850l.—Earl of Milgrave, 8160l.; plaster of the Mint, 10,850; and that this, enormous as it appeared, was but

a mere drop in the overwhelming vortex of corruption. Upwards of 40,000 persons were assembled, who dispersed in the most orderly manner as soon as the meeting was concluded.

London, November 2.

The following is a transcript of a handbill which has been found, within this day or two thrust under the doors of public houses at the east end of the town, in the morning when the houses were opened. Many of the citizens have considered it in an alarming point of view; others have deemed it the wild effusion of an enthusiast; and others again, as a weak invention of the enemy. As it is, we give it to the public.

It has been deemed expedient to send a copy of it to the office of the secretary of state:

"Britons to Arms!—Break open all gun and sword shops, pawn brokers, and other likely places to find arms—No rise on Bread—No Castlereagh, off with his head. No national debt; the whole country waits the signal from London to fly to arms.—Stand firm now or never. N. B. Printed bills, containing further directions will be circulated as soon as possible."

The villagers around Nottingham are arming themselves in their own defence against the depredators in that neighbourhood. We understand that the assizes for the county of Nottingham, are to be held in future at Newark instead of Nottingham.

Lord Byron, has it is said, taken his departure from Italy, to revisit the coast of Albania, and thence his favourite scenes in Greece. During his retreat amidst the romantic scenery around Geneva, his delight, says a private letter, was to sail on the lake whenever its surface was particularly agitated; and he has been known to continue on it a considerable part of the night, exposed to the violence of the storm, contemplating the awful horrors of the scene.

The London Star of the 7th of November states, that lord Whitworth, the marquis Wellesley, the duke of Montrose, and lord Holland, were extremely ill—the two former were considered in great danger.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.

Late from the Mediterranean.

Arrived at Newport, the brig Chauncey, Snow, 40 days from Gibraltar, with specie, sailcloth, and white lead, and 165 seamen, discharged from the U. S. frigate Constellation, under command of lieut. Smith—Sailed from Gibraltar November 16.

Mr. Filghnan, of Philadelphia, has arrived in the Chauncey, and proceeded for Washington, with despatches from commodore Chauncey, and Mr. Shaler. He informs us that the U. S. schooner Spark, captain Nicholson, arrived at Gibraltar about the first week in November; that the Java sailed for Malaga on the 14th, and that the Washington, 74, Constellation, captain Crane, Peacock, Erie and Hornet, were to sail for the same place on the 17th, where they were to be met by the United States, commodore Shaw, then at Mahon, and proceed thence for Algiers, with the answer of our government, carried out by the Spark, to the proposition of the Dey. Mr. Shaler was on board the Washington.

Captain Gordon, late commander of the Constellation, died at Messina, universally regretted.

The American squadron proceeded from Naples to Algiers, which place they left on the 16th Oct. We learn by the officers arrived, that the Dey has totally refused to ratify the treaty, concluded by commodore Decatur. The Chauncey has brought despatches for government.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

We have correct intelligence from New Orleans to the 1st inst. The Venezuelan privateer Jupiter had captured within pistol shot of the Balize the Spanish brig La Regna de los Angeles, and the Spanish schr. Hipolita, both bound from Campeachy to New Orleans. The crews of the two vessels were landed, except the captains, who were detained on board the privateer. In consequence of this unwarrantable outrage committed within the jurisdiction of the U. States, in violation of their neutrality, com. Patterson had taken prompt measures to capture 2nd bring in the privateer. The New Orleans Gazette remarks upon the occasion that "anxious as we are for the success of the patriots, we are not less anxious that they should be taught to respect the laws and dignity of the United States."

By the schr. Tassell, which has arrived at Baltimore from Havanna, we learn, that the British ship of war Tay, with two millions of dollars on board, has been lost off Campeachy.

Mr. N. G. M. Center, late of the United States army has issued proposals at Utica for publishing Travels in, England, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Asia, and North America.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, JANUARY 6, 1817.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editor.

Washington, December 28th, 1816.

“Christmas here is an almost universal holyday, rich and poor, bond and free, with few exceptions, equally participate according to their means, in the festivities of the day, and relaxation from business; consequently, as I before intimated, congress were not in session. A favourable opportunity offering, I paid a visit on that day in company with some of my friends, to Mount Vernon, the late seat of the celebrated Washington.—The store-houses and shops in the city and Alexandria, through which we past were generally shut, and in no case that I noticed, were goods exposed at the door as is usual on the other days. I did not observe, however, either in the towns or on the road any large or noisy assemblages of people; The weather being as mild as May, the citizens; of both sexes, and all colours, were in small parties leisurely strolling about, in such a way as indicated a disposition to make the most of this welcome annual visitant.—Mount Vernon, as nearly every body knows, is situate about 8 miles below Alexandria, on the banks of the Potomac: the road was at this time very good, and apparently not much frequented. There is nothing in the way very inviting, the land being of a secondary quality, and most of it pretty well exhausted, with the exception of two or three handsome seats. The only thing that attracted much attention was a small flock of sheep, having with them 15 or 20 lambs from one to three weeks old; whether it is customary for ewes in Virginia, to lamb in December, I had no opportunity of enquiring; it is certainly not the case in New Jersey*.

Judge Washington to whom Mount Vernon, with a large tract of adjoining land, was bequeathed by his revered uncle, now resides in the mansion house; which though a spacious and respectable building, is much less magnificent than some of the later production of architectural art in many parts of our country; it is surrounded by a village of out houses, hot houses, negro dwellings, &c. Many parts of the property has rather the aspect of decay; this however, is not the case with the fancy garden, which is handsomely laid out, and stored with a great variety of foreign as well as indigenous shrubs and plants; those of too delicate a stamina to bear a Virginia winter, are carefully housed on the approach of cold, and the orange, lemon, coffee, and other southern productions were in as flourishing condition as in midsummer. The Hanoverian who has the charge of this garden, discovered a ready disposition to conduct us to any place we desired, and to answer with frankness all questions which we proposed: he stated that he had been on the premises 28 years, that he originally executed the plan of the garden, and had constantly superintended it ever since. He is 86 years old, and begins to totter under the weight of years.

After visiting the family vault, on the edge of the hill near the river, and paying the gardener according to custom, for his attention, we set out on our return. The large gate through which we passed on leaving the estate, was on our approach set wide open by an ancient male slave, with a cocked hat apparently half as old as himself, who did not fail to compliment us on the return of a pleasant Christmas; he was readily understood.

I have understood that congress formerly often adjourned for several days in succession during the holydays; that has not been the case for some years, yet it might almost as well be the case, for the absence of many members, and the consequent thinness of the house, prevents much business from being done. Since my last only two bills of public import have been acted upon, viz.

1. A bill from the judicial committee providing for the regular publication of the decisions of the supreme court, by authorizing the appointment of a reporter with an annual salary of \$1000. After a considerable debate, in which Messrs. Taylor of New York, Root, and Hugh Nelson advocated, and Messrs. Robinson, Hardin, Ross and Wright opposed the passage of the bill, it was rejected? on the ground that the demand for the reports was sufficiently great to induce competent individuals at their own charge to undertake the work, as experience had proved.

2. The bill to amend the act of last session, providing payment for property lost, captured and destroyed, &c. The house spent some time in committee of the whole, on this bill, Mr. Condict in the chair, but came to no decision respecting it. The bill as reported by the committee of claims, proposes to abolish the commissioners, transfer the settlement of the small claims for horses, vehicles, &c. to the war department, leaving the larger claimants for buildings destroyed, &c. the necessity of applying directly to congress. Before the committee rose, Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, moved an amendment so as to continue the commissioner of claims, and directing his decision to pass under the revision of the secretary of the treasury. To his subject will, from appearance, excite much debate before it will be disposed of.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Kerr, of Va. for instituting an enquiry into the expediency of allowing soldiers of the late army, to dispose of their lands previous to obtaining a patent. Much opposition manifesting itself to this proposition, Mr. K. withdrew it without taking a question.

Washington, Dec. 31st.

“In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Wilson of N. J. a resolution was passed, requesting the President to report to the senate what progress has been made in surveying military bounty lands, and at what time in his opinion they will be ready to be patented.

The military committee of the Senate having requested Gen. Gaines' opinion on the comparative advantages of supplying our army with provisions, by contract, or a well organized commissariat, that officer has sent in a long and interesting letter to the committee, in which he gives a decided reprobation of the contract system, and in every point of view a preference to affording those supplies by the commissariat plan; that is, by the appointment of agents with competent pay on the part of the government, to do that duty, and attaching those agents with appropriate rank to the army.

In the course of his letter, Gen. Gaines makes this alarming observation; “That in his opinion, more American troops died in the late war in consequence of had provisions, than from the bullets of the enemy.” Most of the contractors, he says, made money, and some of them large fortunes, by supplying the army at prices seemingly low. This can only be accounted for by the fact, that they purchased the lowest priced provisions, much of which was damaged at the time of purchasing, or soon became so. Certain it is, that much complaint was made by the troops on this account; and, according to Gen. Gaines, not without good cause.

The committee of elections have reported, on the contested election in the Missouri territory, a statement of the facts of the case, as made out by the documents and evidence submitted to them, and conclude with the following resolutions:

1. That John Scott (the sitting member) is not entitled to a seat in the House as a Delegate from that territory.

2. That Rufus Easton (the contesting gentleman) is entitled to a seat in the House. The report has been made the order for Thursday.

Most of the time of the house for the last two days has been employed in committee of the whole, on the bill supplementary to the act, providing for the payment of property lost, captured and destroyed, &c. Mr. Johnson's amendment being held under consideration, which amendment, as before stated, proposes to continue the com-

missioner of claims, subjecting his decisions to the supervision of the secretary of the treasury. On this motion has arisen an animated debate; several of the principal speakers have been engaged, and much feeling and interest manifested occasionally mixed with a little asperity of remark, a pretty good proportion of which was pointed at the commissioner.

This gentleman has made several hundred decisions under the act, which in his main, for ought I know, may have been correct and satisfactory. Those, however, of the greatest amount, and in favor of Messrs. Carrol, Ringgold, and others of this district, have been almost universally condemned, as it is believed that the circumstances attending the loss of their property did not bring the cases within the limits intended to be provided for by the act. The committee has again risen without coming to any decision.

The following resolution on motion of Mr. Calhoun, has been adopted:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the act, entitled “An act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of Treasury, War and Navy Departments,” passed the 3d of March 1800, as authorizes the President of the United States to transfer appropriations.

To-morrow being New-Year's, neither house will be in session.

Mr. Thomas Howell, a southern writer, earnestly recommends the grinding of all grain before it is given to animals, and asserts, “that three quarts of oats or corn, ground fine, will yield more nourishment than three gallons not ground; and of as much importance as grinding is boiling the meal with water, so as to make a thin mush. This mush to be mixed with cut hay or straw.” He says, following this plan will reduce the consumption of grain one half.

Substitute for Milk or Cream.—Where cream or milk cannot be got it is an excellent substitute to beat up the whole of a fresh egg in a basin, and then gradually to pour boiling tea over it to prevent its curdling. It is difficult, from the taste, to distinguish the composition in tea from rich cream. This might be of great use at sea, as eggs may be preserved fresh in various ways.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Holmes Parvin, Mr. Joel Roil to Mrs. Mary Pierce, ail of Bridgetown.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT we have applied to the judges of the court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and that they have appointed the 8th day of February next, at the court-house in Bridgetown, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

Patrick O'Hare,

his
Christopher Hogate,

John Miller.

Bridgetown, Jan. 6, 1816.

FOR SALE,

4 VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in the township of Maurice River, in the county of Cumberland, said to contain one hundred acres, more or less; with about 30 cleared, and under good cedar fence; an Apple orchard, a good House and Barn, with other out-buildings: the remainder under good timber for cord-wood and sawing, within a half mile of a saw-mill. Apply to Samuel Coombs, On the Premises.

January 6, 1817.—St

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of the County of Cumberland, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Saturday the 15th day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon:

A Lot of Cedar Swamp,

situate in the Township of Millville, near Maul's Bridge in the County of Cumberland, adjoining swamp of Daniel Richman, Esq. and others containing 3 acres more or less, late the property of Josiah Parvin, deceased.

Terms made known at sale by DAVID O. GARRISON, Adm'r. January 6th 1817.—1m.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Subscriber having it in contemplation to move to the western county in the course of the ensuing summer, offers for sale on reasonable terms, and easy payments, or exchange a part for lands on, or near the Ohio river, the following described property:

- No. 1. A good Dwelling-House and Lot, situate on the east side of Cohasset Creek, in the flourishing village of Bridgetown, in the county of Cumberland, New-Jersey. The building has four rooms on the lower floor, with a fire-place to each room, and sufficient bed-rooms above; the lot contains half an acre of ground, with sufficient stabling &c. thereon.
- No. 2. Two handsome Building Lots fronting on a main street in the aforesaid town.
- No. 3. A House and Lot situate in the village at Hancock's Bridge, near the Friends' Meeting-House; which property, together with the following, lies in Salem county.
- No. 4. Some handsomely situated Building Lots in Alloway's town; the most of which are near the tavern and centre of the village.
- No. 5. The equal undivided moiety of a new improved Mill-Seat, situate on the main stream of Muddy Run, in the village of Centerville, Pittsgrove township, on the straight road from Bridgetown to this place; then directly to Pittstown, six and a half miles from the former, and four and a half from the latter. There are eight or nine mills on this stream and its branches above; and there is a sufficiency of water, it is believed, for as many other mills and machinery as ever will, perhaps, be wanted at this place.

Also—The Grist-Mill now building, calculated for two or three run of stone; which, if not disposed of previous to the 25th of March next, will be offered to let, with a Miller's house, and Wool Carding machinery, if wanted.

This is certainly the best stand in the neighbourhood, as at a small expense in straightening and improving the road, with what has taken place, it may be rendered the most central passing village, perhaps, in the three lower counties of this state, that lies at the same distance from navigation as this does. It is directly in the way from Salem, Quinton's Bridge, and many other places of trade, to Maul's Bridge, Veal's Tavern, May's Landing, Egg-Harbour, and Iron-Works in that direction, &c. It is contemplated shortly to be made a good and as nigh a stage route from Bridgetown and the villages on the Cohasset Creek, to Philadelphia, by this place, Pittstown, Ellis' Mills, &c. Since the late improvements in the road have been made, there are from ten to thirty loaded teams every day, during the greater part of the year, passing this place with lumber, and cord-wood; many of them return with grain for feed, &c. which will add much to the custom of the Grist-Mill, together with many other advantages which this place possesses. There is a very extensive tract of timbered land above it, and a law lately enacted for opening this stream for the purpose of floating wood and timber into Maurice River, which will make this the principle place of deposit. Also, it is in contemplation to open a canal from this place to Bridgetown, making this pond the reservoir to supply it with water, as it appears by leveling, that the top of this tumbling dam is nearly seventy feet above tide-water in the Cohasset Creek at Bridgetown, and it is believed that it will well warrant the undertaking. For further description and terms, apply to

Abel F. Randolph.

Centerville, January 6th, 1817.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Bridgetown, January 1st, 1817.

- A.—Daniel Ackley, Samuel Austin.
- B.—William Brooks 2, William Beatman, Mrs. Euth Bowen, Benjamin Brown, Aaron Bennett.
- C.—James Campbell, Richard Campbell 3, Peter Camblos, Sarah Croaghead, Daniel Corri, esq. John M'Cormic.
- D.—Mr. A. Dupre, James Downs, James Davis, jun. James Dunn, esq. 2, John Davison.
- E.—Samuel Erwin, Jeremiah Elwell, Jonathan Elmer, jun. Mr. Evans.
- F.—George Fowler, Wm. Flatt, John D. Ford, Phebe Freeman.
- G.—Messrs. E. & A. Green.
- H.—Charles Hanthorn, Samuel Hufrey, Fanny Kanham, Mary Hurley.
- I.—Jacob Jay, John Jarman.
- K.—David Kelly, Jonas Keen.
- L.—Gideon Leeds, esq. Andrew Layton, Esq. Loper, Cuff Lane, Eliza Leek 2.
- M.—Thomas Mull, Daniel Morrill, Garrison Maul, Phebe M'Gee, Andrew Miller.
- N.—Susanna Null.
- P.—James B. Parvin, Mary Pierce, Mary Paner, Walter Robinson 2, Messrs. D. & Matthias Richman, Abraham Reeves, Joshua Reeves, Nancy Robinson.
- S.—Joel Stratton, esq. William Souders, Henry Sockwell 2, Benjamin Simpkins, James Soast, Samuel Seely, esq. Jane Stevens 2, Abner Sheppard, Preston Stratton, John & Thomas Sheppard, John Sheppard.
- T.—Messrs. Richard Treusdell & Co.
- V.—Moses Veal.
- W.—Richard Wood, Hugh Webster, Joseph Webster, Leonard Westcott, Allen & Ware, John I. White, Peter T. Whitekar, Elias D. woodruff, James D. Westcott.
- Y.—Margaret Young.

CURTIS OGDEN, P. M.

January 6, 1816.—3t

NOTICE,

PURSUANT to a decree of the Orphans' Court in the term of November 1816, there will be sold at public vendue, at the inn of Jarvis W. Brewster, in Bridgetown, on Saturday, the 15th day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, A LOT OF LAND, situate in Bridgetown aforesaid, adjoining John Souder and David Youngs, late the property of Richard Garrison, deceased. Conditions at sale, by SARAH GARRISON, Guardian. January 6, 1817.—4t

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE following property, situate in Millville township, Cumberland county, New Jersey, offered for sale on reasonable terms.

No. 1. A Tract of Land, containing 900 acres, situate on the west side of Maurice River, and bounded thereby on the east two miles and a half, and on the west by the Bridgetown and Beaver Dam roads. It lies opposite the iron works of Smith and Wood, and possesses the advantage of a water power equal to any in West Jersey. About fifty acres of it are cleared and improved—the residue is woodland.

No. 2. The "Herring Hole Landing," wharf, house, and seven acres of ground, lying between the Millville furnace and Glass Works.

No. 3. The equal undivided moiety of 15 acres of town lots, situated between No. 2, and the Glass Works, fronting on the river.

No. 4. A Tract of 3000 acres of Wood land, extending from half a mile to five miles from the town of Millville.

To accommodate purchasers, No. 1. and 4 will be sold entire or in smaller tracts.

No. 5. A Tract of 200 Acres of Woodland of the best quality, situate in the township of Alloway's Creek, Salem county, within four miles of a good landing.

No. 6. 100,000 Acres of Land in McKean county, Pennsylvania, which will be exchanged for land in New Jersey.—The quality of this land may be ascertained from Ezekiel Posner or Thomas Smith, of Millville, who have seen it.

A clear and indisputable title will be given.
Joseph McIlvaine,
Burlington, Feb. 22d, 1816—M. 4. f

EMPLOYMENT

WILL be given to eight or ten teams to cart 1000 cords of wood, for which generous wages will be allowed.—Apply to the subscriber at Port Elizabeth.

Thomas Lee.

August 26, 1816—tf.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a writ of attachment issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Gloucester, at the suit of Joseph Kille, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, good and chattels, lands and tenements, of Andrew Angelo, an absconding debtor, in a plea of trespass on the case for fifty dollars, returnable to the Term of June last, hath been duly returned, served by the Sheriff of said county. Now therefore, unless the said Andrew Angelo shall appear, give special bail and accept a declaration at the suit of the plaintiff, and all other applying creditors, on or before the Term of December next, judgment will be entered against him, and the property attached disposed of according to law.—Dated the 26th day of September, 1816.

HENRY, Clerk.

October 28th, 1816—9w.

WANTED,

A Number of TEAMS to cart Wood. Liberal wages will be given, and grain for feed delivered to them at first cost. Apply to
G. Seull, jr. & Co.
at Millville Glass works, N. J.
October 28, 1816.—10t.

FOR SALE,

THE TAVERN-HOUSE and LOT, situate on Laurel Hill. It is an excellent stand for business.
Also—A HOUSE and LOT adjoining the above. Apply to
William R. Fithian.
November 16th, 1816—3t.

Sheriff's Sale

BY virtue of several writs of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Thursday, the sixteenth day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Millville, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of James McCong,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, adjoining land of Joshua Coombs and others, said to contain fifty acres more or less; and a TRACT of LAND said to contain sixty acres more or less; also, several COTS of LAND in the town of Millville; together with all other land and rights to land of said defendant in the county of Cumberland.—Seized as the property of Robert Jordan, and taken in execution at the suit of several plaintiffs, and to be sold by
JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.
December 16, 1816.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT we have applied to the judges of the court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and that they have appointed the 10th day of January next, at the court-house in Bridgetown, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

**Joseph Webster,
Alfred Williams,
Samuel Taylor,**

his
John Banks,
mark.

John Dunn.

Bridgetown, Dec. 2, 1816—3t

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a writ of attachment issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Salem, at the suit of John Pimml against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Isaac Heward, an absconding debtor, in a plea of trespass on the case, for one hundred and ten dollars, returnable to the Term of September, hath been duly returned, served by the Sheriff of said county. Now therefore, unless the said Isaac Heward shall appear, give special bail, and accept a declaration at the suit of the plaintiff, and all other applying creditors, on or before the Term of March next, judgment will be entered against him, and the property attached disposed of according to law.—Dated 26th September 1816.

October 28th, 1816—9w.

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1816.

JOHN DONALLY, administrator of Abraham Prickett, deceased, David O. Garrison, administrator of Josiah Parvin, deceased, and William Davis, administrator of John Lake, deceased, having severally exhibited to this court duly returned, a just and true account of the personal estates of said decedents, and also an account of the debts and credits so far as they can be discovered, by which accounts it appears that the personal estates of said decedents are insufficient to pay said debts. Therefore, on application of the said John Donally, David O. Garrison, and William Davis, setting forth that the said Abraham Prickett, Josiah Parvin, and John Lake, died several? seized of lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estates, in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the court in the premises.

Also at the term aforesaid, Elizabeth Maul, guardian of Anna Maul, Robert Maul, John G. Maul and Statira Maul, and Sarah Garrison, guardian of Deborah S. Garrison, setting forth that their said wards have no personal estates; and praying the court to order and decree the sale of the real estates of said minors for their support and maintenance.

It is ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estates of said decedents, and said minors, do appear before the judges of this court on the first day of November Term next, and show cause if any they have, why the whole of the real estates of said decedents should not be sold for the payment of debts which remain unpaid, and why the whole of the real estates of said minors should not be sold for their support and maintenance.

T. ELMER, Clk.

October 14th, 1816—m

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1816.

UPON application of James B. Parvin, sole executor of David Fithian, deceased, to limit a time within which the creditors of said deceased, shall bring in their debts, claims and demands, or be forever barred from an action against said Executor.

It is ordered by the court, that the said executor 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 by publishing the same in one of the newspapers in this state for the like space of time, and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his demand within the time so limited after such public notice given, shall be forever barred his action therefor against said executor.

By the Court.

T. ELMER, Clk.

October 14th, 1816—3m

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Orphan's Court of the county of Cumberland, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Monday, the 2d day of January next between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

A Lot of Land

Situate in the township of Downe, in the county of Cumberland, adjoining lands of David Mason and others, said to contain seven acres, more or less; late the property of John Lake. Terms at sale will be given, and conditions made known by

WILLIAM DAVIS, Administrator.

Dec. 2, 1816.—2m

Real Estate for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove to Trenton, offers for sale his REAL ESTATE in Cumberland, Salem, and Gloucester. Terms will be made easy to purchasers.

Isaac W. Crane.

Dec. 2, 1816.—4t

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 17th November, an apprentice, named Samuel Mayhew. He is between 19 and 20 years of age, four feet five or six inches high, dark complexion, spare visage. Whoever takes up the said runaway, and returns him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

Samuel Keen.

Alloways Town, Dec. 2d, 1816—3t

BLANKS

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig

ATTAGHMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attachment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Cumberland, in the State of New Jersey, at the suit of John Elkinton and Joseph Butcher, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels lands and tenements of William Williams, an absconding debtor, in a plea of trespass on the case, for one hundred dollars, returnable to the term of September last, that the same was returned, duly served, as per inventory annexed, by the Sheriff of said County.

EBEN. SEELEY, Clk.

DANIEL ELMER, Atty.
November 4th, 1816.—2m.

TO LET.

IN the village of Millville, Cumberland county, West New Jersey, at the head of the navigation of Maurice River, from whence vessels drawing 7 feet water constantly trade in Wood and Lumber.

One large and completely fitted up Store-House, 24 feet front by 54 feet deep—with granaries sufficient to contain 2500 bushels of grain and celling underneath.

Two neat Dwelling Houses suitable for Merchants, both new, two tenant Houses, a smoke-house attached to the Store—with a good new stable that will contain 3 horses and 2 cows.

The subscribers purposing to decline business on the 25th March next, and being desirous on account of their families to remove to the western country offer to lease for a term of 3 years from the above date,—the above valuable stand, and property, together or separate as may best suit persons wishing to rent. For terms which will be reasonable, please to apply to the subscribers in Millville, or to D. & B. McCREDY, Merchants, North Water Street No. 9.

Watson & Curl.

Millville, December 2d, 1816—3t

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a writ of attachment issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Salem, at the suit of Joseph Clement against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of George Goff, an absconding debtor, in a plea of trespass on the case for three hundred and forty dollars, returnable to the Term of June last, hath been duly returned, served by the Sheriff of the said county. Now therefore, unless the said George Goff, shall appear, and give special bail at the suit of the plaintiff, and all other applying creditors, on or before the Term of December next, judgment will be entered against him, and the property attached disposed of according to law.—Dated the 26th September 1816.

SMITH, Clerk.

October 28th, 1816—9w

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 that they have appointed the 27th day of January, at the Court-House in Bridgetown, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear what can be said for or against my liberation from confinement as an insolvent debtor.

James Loper, jun.

Bridgetown, December 20, 1816.—4t

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1816.

UPON application of Hannah M. Shute, and Dr. William Elmer, executors of Dr. Samuel M. Shute, deceased, to limit a time within which the creditors of said deceased shall bring in their debts, claims and demands, or be forever barred from an action against said executors.

It is ordered by the Court, that the said executors 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 by publishing the same in one of the newspapers in this state for the like space of time, and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his demands within the time so limited after such public notice given, shall be forever barred his action therefor against said executors.

By the Court.

T. ELMER, Clk.

December 16th, 1816.—2m

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the county of Gloucester, in the state of New-Jersey, have appointed a special court to meet at the court-house in Woodburp, on Monday, the 20th day of January next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear what can be alleged for or against our liberation from confinement under the several laws of this state,

**Thomas Cox,
Joseph Banks,
Jonathan Day,
Aaron Toms,
John Armatage,
Enos Fowler,
James M. Seeley,
Jeremiah Lupton,
Wm. Lawrence,
John Scull,
Ezekiel Foster, jun.
Samuel Archer,
David Perce,
John McCoy,
John D. Richards,
Samuel Watson,
Samuel Ruffel,
Warren Jackson.**

Gloucester Prison. Dec. 10, 1816.—2t

House of Assembly.

RESOLVED, That Mess. William Coxe, James

Holcombe and Nicholas Wilets, be appointed to advertise in the several newspapers in this State, for Proposals by persons proposed to undertake the formation of a Map of each and every COUNTY of this State; which Map shall be on a Scale of two and a half miles to an inch, and shall exhibit the Boundary Lines of the County, and of each Township, either from authentic surveys, already made, or which shall hereafter be made; the Courses of the Shores on the Ocean, and the several Bays, Rivers, and principal Streams, which bound or intersect the said County; the position of the Mountains, the Lakes, and Mines, and Salt Springs; the Cities, Towns, Villages, and remarkable Buildings; the Public and Turnpike Roads; the Distance, in miles, between the principal Towns and remarkable Places; Toll and other principal Bridges; Routes of Canals which may have been actually surveyed, and any other Matter necessary to a correct view of the Country—Which Proposals shall be made in writing, addressed to any one or more of the said Committee, who shall, at the next sitting of the Legislature, report the nature and extent of the information obtained by them on the subject of a Map of this State, and the Proposals which they may receive from individuals desirous of undertaking the whole, or any part thereof, in order that this House may take such measures as will ensure the completion of the said Map.

The undersigned, being the Committee appointed by the foregoing Resolution of the House of Assembly, give Public Notice, that they will be ready to receive, at their respective places of residence, Proposals in writing, for carrying into effect the object of the said Resolution, specifying the expense of making the necessary surveys, and the formation of a correct Map, together with the time in which the work will be completed.

WILLIAM COXE,
of the county of Burlington,
JAMES PARKER, Middlesex,
JOHN DOW, Essex,
DAVID THOMPSON, jun. Morris,
ROBERT C. THOMSON, Sussex,
JAMES D. WESTCOTT, Cumberland,
GEORGE HOLCOMBE, Monmouth,
NICHOLAS WILLETS, Cave-May.
Trenton, October 30, 1816. Nov 4—tf

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Thursday the ninth day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Bridgetown in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining land of Henry Reeve and others, said to contain one hundred acres more or less, together with all other land and rights to land of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of James Edwards, and taken in execution at the suit of John Elkinton, and Joseph Butcher, and to be sold by
JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

Two Lots of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, the first lot adjoining land of John Hess and others, said to contain fifty acres, the second lot adjoining land of Henry Feaster jun. and others, said to contain fifty acres more or less, together with all other land of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Henry Feaster, and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper, and to be sold by
JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

A Lot of Meadow Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining land of Thomas Lee and others, said to contain ten acres more or less; together with all other land of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of William Barns, and taken in execution at the suit of John Wisbart, and John Youngs, and to be sold by
JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.
December 9th, 1816.—1m.

Cumberland Orphans' Court,

NOVEMBER TERM, 1816.

THOMAS HARRIS, Administrator of Charles Westcott, jun. deceased, having exhibited to this court, duly attested, a just and true account of the personal estate of said deceased, and also an account of the debts and credits so far as they can be discovered, by which account it appears that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay said debts.—Therefore, on application of the said Thomas Harris, setting forth that the said Charles Westcott, jun. died seized of lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the court in the premises at the term aforesaid.

aid, Deborah Burgin, guardian of Sarah Matthews, late Burgin, and Ruth Burgin; Eliza Black, guardian of Mary Black and Eliza Black, severally setting forth that their said wards have no personal estates; and praying the court to order and decree the support and maintenance of said minors, for their

It is ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estates of said deceased, and of said minors, do appear before the Judges of this Court on the first day of February Term next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the whole of the real estate of said deceased should not be sold for the payment of debts which remain unpaid, and why the whole of the real estates of said minors should not be sold for their support and maintenance.

By the Court.
T. ELMER, Clk.

December 16th, 1816.—2m