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THE WASHINGTON WHIG

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Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.



JAMES MADISON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

WHEREAS a Treaty of Peace and Amity between the United States of America, and his highness Omar Bashaw, dey of Algiers, was concluded at Algiers, on the thirtieth day of June last, by Stephen Decatur and William Shaler, citizens of the United States, and the said Omar Bashaw, dey of Algiers, and was duly signed and sealed by the said parties, which treaty was in the words following, to wit:

Treaty of Peace and Amity concluded between the United States of America and his Highness Omar Bashaw, Dey of Algiers.

ARTICLE THE FIRST.

There shall be, from the conclusion of this treaty, a firm inviolable and universal peace and friendship between the President and the citizens of the United States of America, on the one part, and the Dey and subjects of the Regency of Algiers in Barbary, on the other, made by the free consent of both parties, on the terms of the most favoured nations: and if either party hereafter grant to any other nation any particular favour or privilege in navigation or commerce, it shall immediately become common to the other party, freely when it is freely granted to such other nations; but when the grant is conditional, it shall be at the option of the contracting parties to accept, alter, or reject such conditions, in such manner as shall be most conducive to their respective interests.

ARTICLE THE SECOND.

It is distinctly understood between the contracting parties, that no tribute, either as biennial presents or under any other form or name whatever, shall ever be required by the dey and regency of Algiers from the United States of America, on any pretext whatever.

ARTICLE THE THIRD.

The dey of Algiers shall cause to be immediately delivered up to the American squadron, now off Algiers, all the American citizens, now in his possession, amounting to ten more or less; and all the subjects of the dey of Algiers, now in possession of the United States, amounting to five hundred more or less, shall be delivered up to him, the United States, according to the usages of civilized nations, requiring no ransom for the excess of prisoners in their favour.

ARTICLE THE FOURTH.

A just and full compensation shall be made by the dey of Algiers, to such citizens of the United States, as have been captured and detained by Algerine cruisers, or who have been forced to abandon their property in Algiers in violation of the twenty-second article of the treaty of peace and amity, concluded between the United States and the Dey of Algiers, on the 5th of September, 1795.

And it is agreed between the contracting parties, that in lieu of the above, the dey of Algiers shall cause to be delivered forthwith into the hands of the American consul, residing at Algiers, the whole of a quantity of bales of cotton, left by the late consul general of the United States, in the public magazines in Algiers, and that he shall pay into the hands of the said consul the sum of ten thousand Spanish dollars.

ARTICLE THE FIFTH.

If any goods belonging to any nation with which either of the parties is at war,

should be loaded on board vessels belonging to the other party, they shall pass free and unmolested, and no attempts shall be made to take or detain them.

ARTICLE THE SIXTH.

If any citizens or subjects with their effects belonging to either party shall be found on board a prize vessel taken from an enemy by the other party, such citizens or subjects shall be liberated immediately, and in no case, on any other pretence whatever shall any American citizen be kept in captivity or confinement, or the property of any American citizen found on board of any vessel belonging to any other nation, with which Algiers may be at war, be detained from its lawful owners after the exhibition of sufficient proofs of American citizenship and of American property by the consul of the United States, residing at Algiers.

ARTICLE THE SEVENTH.

Proper passports shall immediately be given to the vessels of both the contracting parties, on condition that the vessels of war belonging to the regency of Algiers, on meeting with merchant vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States of America, shall not be permitted to visit them with more than two persons besides the rowers; these only shall be permitted to go on board, without first obtaining leave from the commander of said vessel, who shall compare the passport, and immediately permit said vessel to proceed on her voyage, and should any of the subjects of Algiers insult or molest the commander, or any other person on board a vessel so visited, or plunder any of the property contained in her, on complaint being made by the consul of the United States residing in Algiers, and on his producing sufficient proof to substantiate the fact, the commander or rais of said Algerine ship or vessel of war, as well as the offenders, shall be punished in the most exemplary manner.

All vessels of war, belonging to the United States of America, on meeting a cruiser belonging to the regency of Algiers, on having seen her passports and certificates from the consul of the United States, residing in Algiers, shall permit her to proceed on her cruise unmolested, and without detention. No passports shall be granted by either party to any vessels, but such as are absolutely the property of citizens or subjects of the said contracting parties, on any pretext whatever.

ARTICLE THE EIGHTH.

A citizen or subject of either of the contracting parties, having bought a prize vessel condemned by the other party, or by any other nation, the certificates of condemnation and bill of sale shall be a sufficient passport for such vessel for six months which, considering the distance between the two countries, is no more than a reasonable time for her to procure proper passports.

ARTICLE THE NINTH.

Vessels of either of the contracting parties, putting into the ports of the other, and having need of provisions or other supplies, shall be furnished at the market price; and if any such vessel should so put in from a distance at sea, and have occasion to repair, she shall be at liberty to land, and embark her cargo, without paying any customs or duties whatever; but in no case shall she be compelled to land her cargo.

ARTICLE THE TENTH.

Should a vessel of either of the contracting parties be cast on shore within the territories of the other, all proper assistance shall be given to her crew; no pillage shall be allowed. The property shall remain at the disposal of the owners; and if re-shipped on board of any vessel for exportation, no customs or duties whatever shall be required to be paid thereon, and the crew shall be protected and succoured, until they can be sent to their own country.

ARTICLE THE ELEVENTH.

If a vessel of either of the contracting parties shall be attacked by an enemy within cannon shot of the forts of the other, she shall be protected as much as is possible. If she be in port, she shall not be seized or attacked when it is in the power of the other party to protect her; and, when she proceeds to sea, no enemy shall be permitted to pursue her from the same port within twenty-four hours after her departure.

ARTICLE THE TWELFTH.

The commerce between the U. States of America and the regency of Algiers, the protections to be given to merchants, matters of vessels, and seamen, the reciprocal rights of establishing consuls in each country, and the privileges, immunities and j

risdictions to be enjoyed by such consuls, are declared to be on the same footing in every respect with the most favoured nations respectively.

ARTICLE THE THIRTEENTH.

The consul of the United States of America shall not be responsible for the debts contracted by citizens of his own nation, unless he previously gives written obligations so to do.

ARTICLE THE FOURTEENTH.

On a vessel or vessels of war, belonging to the United States, anchoring before the city of Algiers, the consul is to inform the dey of her arrival, when she shall receive the salutes which are by treaty or custom given to the ships of war of the most favoured nations, on similar occasions, and which shall be returned gun for gun; and if after such arrival, so announced, any christians whatsoever, captives in Algiers, make their escape, and take refuge on board any of the ships of war, they shall not be required back again, nor shall the consul of the United States, or commander of said ships, be required to pay thing for the said christians.

ARTICLE THE FIFTEENTH.

As the government of the U. States of America has in itself no character of enmity against the laws, religion, or tranquillity of any nation, and as the said states have never entered into any voluntary war or act of hostility, except in defence of their just rights on the high seas, it is declared by the contracting parties, that no pretext arising from religious opinions shall ever produce an interruption of the harmony existing between the two nations; and the consuls and agents of both nations shall have liberty to celebrate the rites of their respective religions in their own houses.

The consuls respectively shall have liberty and personal security given them to travel within the territories of each other both by land and sea, and shall not be prevented from going on board any vessels they may think proper to visit; they shall likewise have the liberty to appoint their own dragoman and broker.

ARTICLE THE SIXTEENTH.

In case of any dispute arising from the violation of any of the articles of this treaty, no appeal shall be made to arms, nor shall war be declared on any pretext whatever, but if the consul residing at the place where the dispute shall happen, shall not be able to settle the same, the government of that country shall state their grievance in writing, and transmit the same to the government of the other, and the period of three months shall be allowed for answers to be returned, during which time no act of hostility shall be permitted by either party; and in case the grievances are not redressed, and a war should be the event, the consuls and citizens and subjects of both parties respectively, shall be permitted to embark with their effects unmolested, on board of what vessels they shall think proper, reasonable time being allowed for that purpose.

ARTICLE THE SEVENTEENTH.

If in the course of events a war should break out between the two nations, the prisoners captured by either party shall not be made slaves; they shall not be forced to hard labour, or other confinement than such as may be necessary to secure their safe-keeping, and shall be exchanged rank for rank; and it is agreed that prisoners shall be exchanged in twelve months after their capture, and the exchange may be effected by any private individual authorised by either of the parties.

ARTICLE THE EIGHTEENTH.

If any of the Barbary States or other powers at war with the United States, shall capture any American vessel, and send her into any port of the regency of Algiers, they shall not be permitted to sell her, but shall be forced to depart the port, on procuring the requisite supplies of provisions; but the vessels of war of the United States with any prizes they may capture from their enemies shall have liberty to frequent the ports of Algiers, for refreshments of any kind, and to sell such prizes, in the said ports, without any other customs, or duties, than such as are customary on ordinary commercial importations.

ARTICLE THE NINETEENTH.

If any of the citizens of the U. States, or any persons under their protection, shall have any disputes with each other, the consul shall decide between the parties, and whenever the consul shall require any aid or assistance from the government of Algiers to enforce his decisions, it shall be

immediately granted to him; and if any disputes shall arise between any citizens of the United States and the citizens or subjects of any other nation having a consul or agent in Algiers, such disputes shall be settled by the consuls or agents of the respective nations; and any disputes or suits at law that may take place between any citizens of the United States and the subjects of the regency of Algiers, shall be decided by the dey in person, and by other.

ARTICLE THE TWENTIETH.

If a citizen of the United States should kill, wound, or strike a subject of Algiers, or, on the contrary, a subject of Algiers should kill, wound, or strike a citizen of the United States, the law of the country shall take place, and equal justice shall be rendered, the consul assisting at the trial; but the sentence of punishment against an American citizen shall not be greater, or more severe, than it would be against a Turk in the same predicament, and if any delinquent should make his escape, the consul shall not be responsible for him in any manner whatever.

ARTICLE THE TWENTY-FIRST.

The Consul of the United States of America shall not be required to pay any customs or duties whatever on any thing he imports from a foreign country for the use of his house and family.

ARTICLE THE TWENTY-SECOND.

Should any of the citizens of the United States of America die within the limits of the regency of Algiers, the dey and his subjects shall not interfere with the property of the deceased, but it shall be under the immediate direction of the consul, unless otherwise disposed of by will. Should there be no consul, the effects shall be deposited in the hands of some person worthy of trust until the party shall appear who has a right to demand them, when they shall render an account of the property, neither shall the dey or his subjects give hindrance in the execution of any will that may appear.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said treaty, have, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand, Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-sixth day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the U. States the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,
JAMES MONROE, Secretary of State.

[In the following paragraph from the *Philadelphia True American*, the editor of that paper fairly acknowledges, that, by the gallant achievements of our army and navy, during the late war, the American people have obtained—what they never before possessed—a security against the impressment of our seamen.—Now, if this be true, what must be thought of the editor of that paper, who continually represents the war as disgraceful and unjust, and the administration, under which it was declared, as unworthy of the confidence of the people?—*Ed. W. Wh.*]

From the *Philadelphia True American*.

Treaty with England.

Speaking of the treaty with England just ratified and published, Mr. Coleman, the able editor of the *New-York Evening Post*, asks, "In what article is there to be found any security against the impressment of our seamen?"

Answer. No such article can be found in the treaty of peace negotiated at Ghent, nor in the treaty of commerce ratified by our government within a few days. In short Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe have obtained no such article. But it may be a matter of consolation to Mr. Coleman, as it certainly is to us, to know that there is a treaty containing just such an article. It was negotiated by and bears the sign manual of the people of the United States, written on well tanned and well dressed parchment, as the bare backs of many of his majesty's subjects will testify, ratified and exchanged at Lake Erie, Niagara, Lake Champlain, and New-Orleans. And when it shall become illegible, it may be re-inscribed by the late secretaries of legation, commodore Perry, General Brown, commodore McDonough, and General Jackson.

ON THE SUBLIMITY OF DIVINE
CONTEMPLATIONS.

"Begin, my soul, the exalted lay!
"Let each enraptur'd thought obey,
"And praise the Almighty's name.
"Lo! heav'n, and earth, and seas, and skies,
"In one melodious concert rise,
"To swell the inspiring theme!"—*Ogilvie.*

"These are thy glorious works, Parent of good!
"Almighty! thine this universal frame,
"Thus wondrous fair; thyself how wondrous
"then!"—*Milton.*

Religion is often, but very unjustly ac-
cused of rendering the business and pleas-
ures of the world uninteresting. Where-
as on the contrary, the chief consolations
and pleasures of life are derived from reli-
gion. Those ideas of eternity which it pre-
sents to our mind, and the sense of those
duties of which our moral nature is inge-
nuously composed, serve to sustain the en-
chantments of hope, on which happiness
rests in a probationary state.

Few of us, it is to be feared, have ob-
served, with sufficient attention, the differ-
ent kinds of happiness which would be
destroyed, or at least, sensibly weakened,
if we should abstract from our contempla-
tion of the world, all thoughts of a supreme
and magnificent sovereign.

What, let us ask ourselves, would then
become of the most sublime of all senti-
ments, if instead of the grand view of the
universe, far from reviving the idea of a
supreme Being, we could trace only a vast
existence without design, cause, or destina-
tion; and if the astonishing faculties of
our minds were themselves, but one of the
spontaneous accidents of blind matter?

Whence then could we derive the pleas-
ure we now experience in the develop-
ment, exercise and progress of our faculties,
if this intelligence, and the expansion of
thought to which our progress in learning
gives rise, and of which we love to glory,
were only the result of chance, if our lib-
erty were but a fiction, and if we had not
any possession of ourselves?

We should then be in a great measure
deprived of the pleasure derived from that
active spirit of curiosity, whose charm ex-
cites us to observe continually the wonders
with which we are surrounded, and which
inspire, at the same time, the desire of pe-
netrating, in some measure, into the mys-
tery of our existence, and the secret of our
origin. Certainly it would little avail us to
study the course of nature, if this science
could only teach us to comprehend the af-
flicting particulars of our mechanical slav-
ery: We cannot suppose a prisoner would
take delight in drawing the form of his fea-
tures, or in counting the links of his chain.

But how fascinating is the world to us,
when we contemplate it as the result of a
single and grand thought of the divine Ar-
chitect; and when we find every where the
stamp of an eternal intelligence! And how
pleasing to live with the sentiments of as-
tonishment and adoration deeply and con-
stantly impressed on our hearts!

The endowments of our minds are an
object of true glory, when we consider
them as a participation of a sublime nature,
of which God alone is the perfect model.
And how delightful, then, to yield to the
ambition of elevating ourselves still more,
by exercising our thoughts, and improv-
ing all our faculties! In short, how many charms
has the observation of nature, when at every
new discovery, we advance a step to-
wards an acquaintance with that exalted
wisdom, which has prescribed laws to the
universe, and maintained it in harmony?
Some of us, it is hoped, have at times expe-
rienced that elevation of thought which nat-
urally results from obtaining new discov-
eries in science, and especially in the
laws of nature, and the operations of the
hand of God in the dispensations of provi-
dence. It is in this view of the subject, that
the study is truly interesting, and the prog-
ress of our knowledge becomes an increase
of our happiness. From hence it appears,
that men are led to religious contempla-
tions by the most excellent gifts of their
nature, and by all that they have in them
of the sublime. We may, however, further
remark, as a singular resemblance, that
our wants also, and extreme weakness, lead
us to seek consolation from the same object
of contemplation.

Whatever may be our emotions when we
reflect on the present imperious laws to
which we are obliged to submit; yet when
we recal to mind the grandeur and magni-
ficence, of which we have been daily wit-
nesses, we must continually raise our souls
toward the sovereign Director of events,
and are led, by every rational sentiment,
which penetrates our souls, to address him
in humble supplication. To the unfortunate
in particular, it is the only source of conso-
lation. When deprived of the usual bless-
ings of life, they are led spontaneously to
implore the commiseration of him, whose

formidable power bursts from every side,
and on whom they feel their entire depen-
dence. But let all, whether occupying a
high or low station in life, remember, that
while they admire and adore the God of
nature, they must imitate his perfections,
and not expect mercy from him, when they
show none to their fellow-creatures. Purity
of heart not only can render an intercourse
with the Supreme Being interesting, and
prayers are only a solemn kind of mockery
when they do not produce virtue and for-
bearance; when they do not render us kind-
ly affected to each other. Our very state of
dependence, our wants and weaknesses,
should bind us to those beings who equally
share the blessings so liberally bestowed,
and have the same evils to endure.

Gratitude is another emotion which reli-
gion kindles, which divine contemplations
fosters, and which produces a wise and happy
effect. A man persuaded of the existence
of a sovereign power, and who gladly con-
nects with the divine protection his success
and happiness; feels, at the same time, a
desire to express his gratitude; and not
being able to do any thing for him who be-
stows all, he seeks to form an idea of the
perfections of that Supreme Being, in or-
der to comprehend the system of conduct
most conformable to his attributes. And
every institution of religion, which does not
tend to produce this effect on the mind
must be spurious.

What varied reflections must possess
our minds, what tender emotions agitate
our souls, whenever we contemplate the
universe; when we respectfully admire that
magnificent harmony, which is the incom-
prehensible result of an innumerable mul-
titude of different powers? Struck with this
vast whole, where we discover an agree-
ment so perfect, it can hardly be possible
for us to avoid considering order as a dis-
tinct mark of the wisdom, and of the design
of Omnipotence. And surely with these
views of him, we must be led to believe,
that we render him the most worthy ho-
mage at the time we make use of the free
intelligence with which he has endowed us.
Then when we take into our view the com-
position of a social structure, a work which
has been entrusted to us, we should strive
to penetrate the ideas of wisdom and order
of which all nature presents such a grand
example; and in establishing the relations
which unite men amidst the avocations of
life, we must study carefully the laws of
moral order, and then we shall find them
all founded on the reciprocation of duties,
which subject to a harmonious movement
all the different jarring personal interests.

To sum up all, we remark, that the sub-
lime idea of a God, Creator, Regenerator,
and Preserver of the Universe, by invari-
able laws, and by a train of the same causes
and of the same effects, calls up to our
minds forcibly the conception of a univer-
sal morality, and a consummate wisdom,
which, in imitation of the unknown springs
of the natural world, may be the necessary
tie of all that succession of intelligent be-
ings, who always with the same passions
come forward to pass and repass upon the
earth, to seek or flee from, to assist and
comfort, or to hurt and perplex each other,
according to the strength or weakness of
the knot that unites them, and according
to the wisdom or inconsistency of the prin-
ciples which direct their opinions, and in-
fluence their conduct. *M.*

It is stated in the London Courier, that
Mr. Inledon is in treaty with the prop-
rietors of theatres in America for a 3 years'
engagement, for which he has been offered
a clear receipt of 10,000*l.*

The latest accounts from India, which
are to June 15, announce the termination
of hostilities in the northern provinces of
Nepaul. After a series of successes gained
over the Goorkabs, by the British troops
under general Ochterlony, a convention
was signed, by which Chountra Bumsah,
on the part of the Rajah of Nepaul, agrees
to evacuate the fort of Almorah, and the
province of Kamanoon with all its fortified
places.

Boston, January 1.

Accounts from Catania in Sicily, the re-
sidence of the chief and sacred council of
the sovereign order of St. John of Jerusa-
lem, announce that a restitution had been
ordered of the late property of that order,
in Spain, Naples and the papal territories.

Washington, January 3, 1816.

Captain Stewart, of the navy, the com-
mander of the frigate Constitution on her
third and last victorious cruize, arrived in
this city on Monday.

New York, January 3.

The United States frigate Guerriere
went to sea yesterday morning, bound it
is said, to Boston. The Java frigate bound
to Newport went down yesterday.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, JANUARY 8, 1816.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUCH of our subscribers as have not yet
complied with the terms of subscription,
are requested to forward the amount to the
editor at Bridgetown, or to either of the
following gentlemen, who are authorized to
receive the same, and to give receipts
therefor.

Fairton.—Daniel L. Burt.

Cedarville.—Richard Mulford.

Downe.—Wm. Chard, Esq. Major Hen-
derson.

Millville.—David G. Parris.

WE understand, that Don Jose Manuel
Herrera has arrived in the United States
as minister plenipotentiary from the Mex-
ican republic. He was a distinguished
member of the revolutionary government.
He brings the most favourable accounts of
the progress of the republicans. It appears
that they "are in possession of all the open
country; and though some of the great
towns are still held by the royalists, they
have no communication with each other,
but by means of strong convoys, or more
frequently by paying a heavy duty to the
republicans."

From this information, the question nat-
urally presents itself, "Ought this minist-
ter to be received and acknowledged by the
American government?" From various
causes, a different answer will be given to
this question by different individuals. We
will state, in a very brief manner, our pre-
sent impressions on the subject, without,
however, feeling very confident as to their
accuracy. Other reasons will no doubt pre-
sent themselves to the minds of our readers.

It must be very evident to any person,
who reflects on the subject, that the Span-
ish provinces in America will, if not at
present, at least in a short time, become in-
dependent of the mother country. These
few years past have developed abundant
evidence of their disposition to throw off the
yoke; and the distance which separates
them, but especially the distracted state of
old Spain, will effectually prevent her from
making any very considerable efforts to
prevent their emancipation.

In the declaration of independence it is
assumed as a self-evident fact, that all men
are created equal; and as a necessary con-
sequence from this position, that they have
an indisputable right, whenever they find
their government oppressive, to change it.
Upon this principle the American people
acted; and it would be inconsistent in
them to refuse the people of Mexico the
same privilege. Therefore, having ascer-
tained that the Mexicans have framed a
government for themselves, and appointed
this man as their minister, the American
government ought to receive him without
hesitation. Nor would the Spanish govern-
ment have any just cause to complain; for
they acted in precisely the same manner
towards the American colonies, when they
threw off the British yoke;—and so did
France and Holland. But the risk of a war
with Spain should not, in our opinion, pre-
vent the government of the United States
from receiving the Mexican minister, pro-
vided the measure is justifiable in itself.
We are under no obligations whatever to
the Spanish government. On the contrary,
we would have been justified in going to
war with them long ago.

The enemies of freedom have gained a
temporary ascendancy in the old world.
In the government of the United States
they see the only barrier to the accomplish-
ment of their designs. They see in this
country an asylum to which the oppressed
may flee and find a welcome—the spot,
whence issues the light, that will not cease
to spread over Europe, till the systems of
political and religious oppression shall be
swept away, and not a trace of them be
left. It would perfectly accord with the
character of the allies, were the United
States to be the next object of their resto-
ration. It behoves us, therefore, to strength-
en ourselves by every method in our pow-
er. The union in friendship of the different
parts of the western hemisphere, by ren-

dering us less dependent on the old world,
would be a great means in the accomplish-
ment of this important end.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of Letters to the Editor.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 2d, 1816.

"On the 28th ult. Gen. Porter present-
ed the petition of two officers of the late
corps of Canadian volunteers in the ser-
vice of the United States, on behalf of
themselves, the other officers and men,
composing said corps, representing that
they were native citizens of the states, but
had been induced, some time previous to
the late war, to remove into upper Canada,
where many of them purchased real estate
and acquired other property; they also had
families.—Some time after the breaking
out of the war, feeling a reluctance to bear
arms against the country that gave them
birth, and in consequence of the induce-
ments held out by gen. Hull and other of-
ficers of the American army, they tender-
ed their services to the government, were
received, and during the remainder of the
war, constituted a part of its military force;
that when the American army retired
from Canada, they were under the neces-
sity of retiring with it, in consequence of
which all their property has been confisca-
ted to the crown, and on the reduction of
said corps by the peace establishment, they
are left wholly without property or the
means of subsistence.—They, therefore,
throw themselves on the generosity of the
government, soliciting a donation of lands
in one of the territories of the United
States.—Referred to a select committee, of
which Gen. Porter is chairman.

Mr. Southard presented the petition of
Caleb Putney late a sergeant in the army,
existd by capt. Ogden at Millville, repre-
senting that in consequence of hardships
endured in the service, he has contracted
a disease (rheumatism) which wholly dis-
qualifies him from procuring a livelihood by
manual labour, and praying to be placed on
the pension list.

The engrossed bill for the payment of
property lost, captured or destroyed by the
enemy, whilst in the service of the United
States during the late war was passed, 113
yeas, 15 nays.

29th Mr. Fancey from the committee of
claims made an unfavourable report on the
petition of Andrew Montgomery of the
Mississippi territory, who was an ensign in
the late army, and at the massacre at Fort
Mims, lost most of his military clothing,
and his negro boy, who was with him in the
capacity of a waiter. The petitioner pray-
ed remuneration for his losses.—The re-
port states that, that no instance has ever
occurred, where the government has paid
for the loss of military clothes; and that if
the officer in question chose to employ his
own servant, and receive compensation for
him as a waiter, instead of taking a soldier
from the ranks, to which he was entitled,
the risk ought to be his own, &c. This re-
port was warmly opposed by Messrs.
Wright, Reynolds, and Huger, and advo-
cated by Messrs. Fancey and Pickering. It
was finally agreed to (after unsuccessful at-
tempts to commit it, to lay it on the table,
and to postpone it) by a large majority.

The engrossed bill for the establishment
of an invalid corps was read a third time,
and on motion of Mr. Pleasants, ordered
to lie on the table. When this bill was un-
der consideration the day previous, some
discussion took place on the merits of it.
Among other speakers, col. Conner, a re-
publican member from Massachusetts, de-
livered an animated and eloquent speech
in favour of its passage, which, I will ven-
ture to say, commanded more perfect at-
tention than any one that has been deliv-
ered since the commencement of the ses-
sion.

Mr. Lattimore, from the committee on
that subject, reported a bill for the admis-
sion of the Mississippi territory into the
Union as an independent state, which was
ordered to be printed.

Mr. Stanford, from the committee, re-
ported rules and regulations for the gov-
ernment of the house, &c. And Mr. Bird-
sall a bill for the relief of Henry Fanning,
authorising his discharge from prison,
where he is confined at the suit of the Uni-
ted States, upon the surrender of all his
property, and also holding whatever he
may hereafter acquire responsible for the
payment of the debt.

A bill to enlarge the time for ascertain-
ing the annual transfer and changes of
property subject to the direct tax, and for
other purposes, was taken up in committee
of the whole, Dr. Condict in the chair.
Agreed to and reported to the house with-
out amendment where it was ordered to
be engrossed for a third reading.—This bill
is predicated upon a letter of Mr. Dallas
to the chairman of the committee of ways
and means. As the law now is, these
transfers and changes are to be ascertained
in the month of January, and the enact-
ment seemed to have taken place under the

impression, that the same rate of duties, and the same articles were to be embraced, the ensuing year, as the previous. As this is likely not to be the case, different instructions to the assessors will probably be necessary in order to give time to ascertain this point. The bill proposes that the duties required to be performed in January shall be delayed until April.—It will no doubt become a law.

The house also went into committee of the whole, Mr. Desha in the chair, on the bill for the establishment of three additional military academies. The places designated for their establishment were I think mentioned in my last letter. The three following propositions to amend the bill were made; 1st, by Mr. Chappell to strike out Mount Dearborn, and insert Columbia in South Carolina; 2d, by Mr. Pickens to strike out Mount Dearborn in South Carolina, and insert Asheville in North Carolina; and 3d, by Mr. Burnside to add to the number proposed by inserting Carlisle in Pennsylvania, and were successfully negatived.—Mr. Pickens, then moved to reduce the number to two, by striking out Mount Dearborn in South Carolina and the proposed place in Kentucky—and substituted in their place Asheville in North Carolina.—Mr. Johnson of Kentucky earnestly opposed this motion, and while it was under consideration, a motion for the committee to rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again, prevailed.

It is, I think, very questionable, whether the bill in its present shape will pass; an addition of one or at most two academies of this description is going as far as many members think expedient at present, whilst others altogether doubt the propriety of extending the system at all.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1816.

“An unusual number of petitions were presented, and referred to those committees previously raised on the subjects to which they belonged.

“Mr. Wright reported a bill for the settlement and payment of certain claims for the services performed by the militia without the previous sanction of the general government, which was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole house, and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

“The engrossed bill for enlarging the time of ascertaining the annual changes and transfers of property subject to internal taxation &c. was read a third time, and passed *nem. con.*”

“The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Desha in the chair, on the unfinished business of Friday last, being a bill for the establishment of three additional military academies. Mr. Pickens’ motion to strike out “Mount Dearborn” in South Carolina, and the junction of Licking river with the Ohio, in the state of Kentucky, and to substitute Asheville in the state of North Carolina, thereby reducing the additional number from three to two, was negatived without debate.

Whereupon Mr. Wilde moved to amend the bill so as to reduce the number to one only, and to locate that in the district of Columbia. In this motion, a long, interesting and able debate ensued, in which the general principles of the bill were involved. Much was said about the benefits that would result from such seminaries; that it was the most certain way, that could be devised, of obtaining capable officers; that it was in a good degree, a substitute for a standing army; that in case of emergency, as the events of the first part of the late war abundantly evinced, good officers was the great desideratum; that militia freemen would always, with good officers at their head, be brave and skilful.—To use the language of Mr. Halbert, “that it was safer to confide in an army of hares with a lion at their head, than an army of lions commanded by a hare.” A difference of opinion existed as to the propriety of fixing a military school in or near a considerable city. The neighbourhood of polite society, and sister sciences was considered by some as an object of much importance: Washington was particularly designated as a fit situation. It was the capital of a great and growing nation. This was a national institution; the students or cadets, were educated by the government, and there was a peculiar propriety that a portion of them at least should be under the care of the executive and congress.—On the other hand it was contended, that a

secluded situation, like that at West Point, was much more eligible than a more public one; that the scholars were at the right age to be injured and ruined by too much intercourse with the gay and dissipated society, that was to apt to be found in cities; that Washington, of all other places, was the most exceptionable; the high price of fuel and living generally; that the numberless temptations that would be held out to those young gentlemen, would too certainly produce bad effects upon their morals and future usefulness. A wide range of argument was indulged, and many ingenious things said.

The principal speakers in favour of Mr. Wilde’s motion, were the mover, Messrs. Cuthbert, Pickering, Robertson, and Sergeant; those who opposed it, and advocated the bill as reported by the committee, were Messrs. Johnson of Ken. Halbert, Clay, Wright, Forsythe, Calhoun, and Tucker. The motion, so to amend as to reduce the number to one, was agreed to by a considerable majority. Mr. Pickering moved to strike out “district of Columbia” which was carried;—and a motion to fill the blank with Pittsburg in the state of Pennsylvania, offered by Mr. speaker Clay; the hour being late, however, on motion, the committee rose, reported progress, asked and obtained leave to sit again, without taking the question.”

Extract of a letter from a member of congress from Pennsylvania to a gentleman in this county.

“The proposed bank and the new tariff of duties will perhaps be the most important subjects we shall have before us. The committee on the former subject have agreed, that it is expedient to have a national bank, and such seems to be the general impression among the members. The details, however, are not yet agreed on in committee, and there, I apprehend, there will be considerable diversity of opinion, and much difficulty in coming to a proper decision.”

“With respect to the amount of capital, much difference of opinion exists, the sums proposed varying from 20 to 50 millions. I would not have it less than 20, nor more than 80 millions. Some are for having the capital all of specie, others all of paper. The one is wholly impracticable, the other would entirely fail in remedying the evils at present complained of, in the depreciation of bank paper. On those points, my opinion is, that the capital should consist of one fourth specie and three fourths public stock. The specie to be paid in six instalments, one every two months. The bank to pay no specie for one year from its commencement, in order to give time to the other banks to make their arrangements for paying specie; but to have it specifically understood, that she should then redeem her notes in specie, and that from that period, no notes of any bank which did not pay specie should be received in payment of duties, taxes, or any debts due to the United States. It is believed by gentlemen extremely well acquainted with the subject that the above arrangement would bring about the resumption of specie payments without any difficulty.”

THE INCURABLE.

BY DR. LADD.

To Dr.—

Doeren, I’d have you know I’m come
As far as ’tis from here to home,
To tell you my condition;
I’ve got the ite. I’ve got the gout,
My shins are broke, I’ve hurt my foot,
I want a good physician.

The doctors say my liver’s bad,
My pulse is quick, my heart is sad,
My stomach’s out of order,
I’ve got a hobbling in my gait,
My words I cannot speak them straight—
O tell me my disorder.

My hands are weak, my sight is dim,
And now and then my head will swim,
My neighbours won’t insure me,
But the worst plague of all my life,
I’ve lately catch’d—a scolding wife,
O doctor, can you cure me?

It is confidently asserted, that governor Tompkins will have more votes in caucus for President than Mr. Monroe, and consequently that he will be the republican candidate.

500 bales of cotton in a boat lying at the wharf, Augusta, were burnt on the 8th ult. Loss \$60,000.

MARRIED, in this town, on Wednesday, the 3d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Smalley, Mr. Enos Woodruff to Miss Rhoda Jones. On Thursday, the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Freeman, Mr. Ephraim Bishop to Miss Rachel Evans.

On the 30th of November, by the Rev. J. Cook, Mr. George West, of Giles, Virginia, aged 106 years, to Mrs. Mary Gartner of Monroe, aged 80!! Look at this, ye frozen old bachelors.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 21st day of December, 1815, an apprentice boy by the name of THOMAS POWEL, aged about 18, and about 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, of a slender build, red hair, gray eyes, light complexion, and a down look. Had on when he went away a blue coat with a quilted collar, a streaked underwaistcoat, and a pair of woollen pantaloons dyed brown, a pair of gaiters, brown, with twelve buttons on each, and a fur hat about half worn: the rest of his clothes are unknown. All masters of vessels are forbid taking him away, and all persons are forbid harbouring him, at their peril; but if any person or persons will take up said runaway, and confine him in a gaol where he can be had, or bring him home to his master, living at Turkeyhoe, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges will be paid.

NATHANIEL SOUDER.

Jan. 8, 1816—3t

NOTICE.

TAKE notice, that the judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, have appointed the 15th day of February next, at two o’clock in the afternoon of said day, to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

NOAH WHITE, \times his mark.

CALEB SHIPLE, \times his mark.

LEVI CORNWELL, \times his mark.

Bridgetown, Jan. 8, 1816—4t

NOTICE.

THIS may certify, that Powel Garrison and Curtis Trenchard hold a certain paper against me for near 350 dollars; but as I hold one against Curtis Trenchard, for more than half that sum, that has been due more than ten times as long, claiming an offset, which has been refused me, wishing no person to receive said note, but what is willing to make said offset.

EPHRAIM WESTCOTT.

Dec. 25, 1815—3t

Cumberland Orphan’s Court,

November Term, 1815.

UPON application of Ann Brown, administratrix of Charles Brown, dec. to limit a time within which the creditors of said deceased shall bring in their debts, claims, and demands against the estate of the said deceased, or be forever barred from an action against said administratrix:

It is ordered, that the said administratrix give Public Notice to the creditors of said decedent 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 administratrix.

By the Court,

TIMOTHY ELMER, Clerk.

Nov. 30th, (Dec. 18) 1815—2m

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Orphan’s Court WILL BE SOLD at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the 20th day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o’clock in the afternoon of said day, on the premises.

A House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Downe, late the property of Peter Campbell, deceased, now occupied by Jonathan Shaw. The house is two stories high, with a one story kitchen. The lot contains about one acre.—Terms at sale.

ETHAN LORE, *Guardian.*

Dec. 15th, 1815—2m

JUSTICES’ BLANKS

FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Whig.

PETER HAY

INFORMS the public, that in addition to his newspaper establishment, he has opened an office for the execution of Printing of every description, such as Pamphlets, Handbills, Cards, Advertisements, and Blanks, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

All Letters and Communications to the Editor must be post paid.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold by Public Vendue, on Thursday, the 11th day of January next, at the dwelling-house of Isaac Sheppard, dec. such things as beds, bedding, bedsteads, drawers, tables, chests, cupboard, dishes, with other household and kitchen furniture. One ox wagon, ploughs, hoes, harrows, axes, and other farming utensils. Working oxen, cows, young cattle, horses, geese, sheep, and swine, a considerable quantity of salt hay; corn and oats by the bushel; grain on the ground. Vendue to begin at nine o’clock, when attendance will be given, and conditions made known by

ABIGAIL SHEPPARD, } Adm.
HENRY SHEPPARD, }

Dec. 29, 1815.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Bridgetown Post-Office
On the 1st of January, 1816.

Lewis Ayars,	Martha McCruden
George Burgin, esq.	Maria Manning
Rachel Bedel,	James Nelson,
Westley Budd,	Maryann Neulia,
David Bateman,	Rev. Holmes Parvint,
Catharine Burtin,	Benjamin Platts,
Jonathan Brown,	Francis Pilgrim,
Doct. Levy Bond,	Robert Pew,
George Chard,	Stephen Reeve,
Villit Collins,	Dickerson Riley,
C. Cook,	Elizabeth Soulard,
Widow Corl,	John Swinney,
John Dorton,	Joseph D. Shotwell,
Mr. Dorton,	Abraham Sayars,
Alexander Freeman,	John Shumard,
Phebe Gifford, 2	Dan Simpkins,
Peter Hay,	William Sink,
Henry Hillyard,	Ruth Stratton,
Diablen Holsted,	Mary Sheets,
Henry Hitchcock,	Thomas Scott,
Hugh Hartsorn,	Mary Tidam,
Daniel Johnson,	Benjamin Taylor,
Martin Jay,	William Sharp,
James Lummis,	Jacob H. Walker,
Marcia R. Laurence,	John S. Wood,
Richard Mosestin,	Moses Veal,
William Murphy, 2	Michael Woolston,
Joel Moor,	

STEPHEN LUPTON, P. M.

N. B. The subscriber has removed his shop and post office from the corner, to a new shop near his dwelling, in the street leading from the water to the Academy.

STEPHEN LUPTON.

Dec. 30, 1815—3t

To the Owners or Keepers of

CARRIAGES.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber will attend, at the following times and places, for the purpose of receiving the entries of carriages, with the harness used therefor, agreeable to an act of congress passed the 15th day of December, 1814, viz.

At James Sherron’s, in Salem, on Monday, the 16th inst.
At Elijah Smith’s, in Upper Alloway’s Creek, on Tuesday, the 16th inst.
At John Alderman’s, Pole Tavern, Wednesday, the 17th inst.
At William Hancock’s, Woodstown, on Thursday, the 18th inst.
At James McCallister’s, Upper Penn’s Neck, on Friday, the 19th inst.

And at his office during the remainder of the month, within which period of time, the law requires, that all persons concerned therein, shall have complied with the provisions of the same.

Samuel L. James,

Collector 6th Collection District, N. J.

At Joseph Turner’s, Port Elizabeth, Monday afternoon, the 15th January inst.
At Eli Eldridge’s, Dennis’s Creek, Tuesday afternoon, the 16th inst.
At Edward Barnett’s, Cold Spring, Wednesday afternoon, the 17th inst.
At George Hand’s, Court House, Thursday afternoon, the 18th inst.
At Nathaniel Foster’s, Millville, Friday afternoon, the 19th inst.
At Mason Mulford’s, Roadstown, Monday morning, the 22d.
Charles Davis’s, Greenwich, Monday afternoon, the 22d inst.
At Richard Mulford’s, Cedarville, on Tuesday afternoon, the 23d inst.
Ellis Hand’s, Dividing Creek, Wednesday till 3 o’clock, P. M. the 24th inst.
William Merritt’s, Bridgetown, Thursday afternoon, the 25th inst.

Lucius Q. C. Elmer,

Deputy Collector 6th Collection Dist. N. J.

Such persons as have not paid their DIRECT TAX will have a last opportunity to pay the same without costs, at the above times and places.

January 8, 1816

JAMES MADISON,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS a Treaty of peace and friendship between the United States of America and the Poutawatamie tribe or nation of Indians, residing on the river Illinois, was concluded and signed on the eighteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, at Portage des Sioux, by Commissioners on the part of the United States, and certain Chiefs and Warriors of the said tribe or nation of Indians, on the part of the said tribe or nation, which Treaty is in the words following, to wit:

A Treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded between William Clarke, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, on the part and behalf of the said States, of the one part; and the undersigned Chiefs, Warriors, and Deputies of the Kickapoo tribe or nation, on the part and behalf of the said tribe or nation, of the other part.

The parties being desirous of re-establishing peace and friendship between the United States and the said tribe or nation, and of being placed in all things, and in every respect, on the same footing upon which they stood before the war, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE THE FIRST.

Every injury or act of hostility by one or either of the contracting parties against the other, shall be mutually forgiven and forgot.

ARTICLE THE SECOND.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America, and all the individuals composing the said Poutawatamie tribe or nation.

ARTICLE THE THIRD.

The contracting parties hereby agree, promise and bind themselves, reciprocally, to deliver up all the prisoners now in their hands (by what means soever the same may have come into their possession) to the officer commanding at Fort Clarke, on the Illinois river, as soon as it may be practicable.

ARTICLE THE FOURTH.

The contracting parties in the sincerity of mutual friendship, recognise, re-establish, and confirm, all and every treaty, contract and agreement, heretofore concluded between the United States, and the Poutawatamie tribe or nation.

In witness of all and every thing herein determined between the United States of America, and the said Poutawatamie tribe or nation, residing on the river Illinois: we their underwritten Commissioners and Chiefs aforesaid, by virtue of our full powers, have signed this definitive treaty, and have caused our seals to be hereunto affixed.

Done at Portage des Sioux, this eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States the fortieth.

WM. CLARK,
NINIAN EDWARDS,
AUGTE CHOUTEAU.

Sunawchewone, his X mark.
Mocketpoke, (or Black Partridge,) his X mark.
Neggeshkek, his X mark.
Chawawbeme, his X mark.
Bendagakewa, his X mark.
Wapaw, (or White Hair,) his X mark.
Ontawa, his X mark.

In the presence of

R. Walsh, Sec'y to the Commissioners.
Thomas Forsyth, I. Agent.
N. Boivin, Agent.
H. Paul, C. M.
Maurice Blondeaux.
Manuel Lisa, Agent.
Cyrus Edwards.
Saml. Solomon, Int'r. } Sworn Interpr's.
Jacques Mett, }
Louis Decouagne, }
John Miller, Col. 3d. Infantry. }
Richard Chitwood, Major Mt. }
Wm. Irvine Adair, Capt. 3d regt. U. S. Infantry. }
John A. Camero.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Madison, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said treaty, have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified and confirmed the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-sixth day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON,
By the President:
JAS. MONROE,
Secretary of State.

JAMES MADISON,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS a Treaty of peace and friendship between the United States of America and the Kickapoo tribe or nation of Indians, was concluded and signed at Portage des Sioux on the second day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, by Commissioners on the part of the said United States, and certain Chiefs, Warriors, and Deputies of the said tribe or nation of Indians, on the part of the said tribe or nation, which Treaty is in the words following, to wit:

A Treaty of peace and friendship, made and concluded between William Clarke, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, on the part and behalf of the said States, of the one part; and the undersigned Chiefs, Warriors, and Deputies of the Kickapoo tribe or nation, on the part and behalf of the said tribe or nation, of the other part.

The parties being desirous of re-establishing peace and friendship between the United States and the said tribe or nation, and of being placed in all things and in every respect on the same footing upon which they stood before the war; have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE THE FIRST.

Every injury or act of hostility by one or either of the contracting parties towards the other, shall be mutually forgiven and forgot.

ARTICLE THE SECOND.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America, and all the individuals composing the said Kickapoo tribe or nation.

ARTICLE THE THIRD.

The contracting parties do hereby agree, promise, and oblige themselves, reciprocally, to deliver up all the prisoners now in their hands (by what means soever the same may have come into their possession) to the officer commanding at Fort Clark, on the Illinois river, to be by him restored to their respective nation as soon as it may be practicable.

ARTICLE THE FOURTH.

The contracting parties in the sincerity of mutual friendship, recognise, re-establish, and confirm all and every Treaty, contract, and Agreement, heretofore concluded between the United States and the Kickapoo tribe or nation.

In witness whereof, the said William Clarke, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, Commissioners as aforesaid, and the Chiefs, Warriors, and Deputies of the said tribe, have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals this second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States the fortieth.

WM. CLARK,
NINIAN EDWARDS,
AUGTE CHOUTEAU.

Pauwoatam, (by his representative Kenepaso or the Bond Prisoner,) his X mark.
Kiteta, (or Otter,) his X mark.
Kenepaso, (or the Bond Prisoner,) his X mark.
Teppea, (or Persuader,) his X mark.
Cokecambaut, (or Elk looking back,) his X mark.
Peywaynequa, (or Bear,) his X mark.
Wettassa, (or Brava,) his X mark.
Weywaychecawbout, (or Meeter,) his X mark.
Autuppehaw, (or Mover,) his X mark.
Weshoown, (or Dirtyface,) his X mark.

Done at portage des Sioux, in the presence of

R. Wash, Sec'y to the Commission.
T. A. Smith, B. G. U. S. A.
D. Bissell, Br. Gen.
Stephen Byrd, Col. M. N.
H. Paul, C. G. T.
A. M'Nair, Dep. Insp'r.
Thomas Forsyth, I. Agent.
Pierre Menard, I. Agent.
Jno. W. Johnson, U. S. Factor and I. Agent.
Maurice Blondeaux.
Saml. Solomon, Interpr.
Saml. Brady, Lt. 8th U. S. Infy.
Joseph C. Brown.
H. Battu.
Saml. Whiteside, Capt. Ill. Militia.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Madison, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said Treaty, have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-sixth day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON,
By the President:
JAS. MONROE,
Secretary of State.

NOTICE

It is hereby given, that the subscriber has been appointed deputy collector of the revenue for the counties of Cumberland and Cape May. Retailers, manufacturers, and others concerned, in said counties, for the future make application to him, at his office in Bridgetown. Stamps of all descriptions will be furnished on application.
LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER.
October 30th, 1815.

ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attachment issued out of the inferior court of Common Pleas, in the county of Cumberland, state of New Jersey, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Samuel Youngs, an absconding debtor, at the suit of Major Henderson, in a plea of debt, for one hundred and fifty dollars, returnable to September term, 1815—which writ hath been duly served and returned by the sheriff of said county.

EBENEZER SEELEY, Clerk.
DANIEL ELMER, Atty.
Nov. 13, 1815—2m

By William Russell, Esquire, second Justice of the Supreme Court of the state of New Jersey.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on application to me by Benjamin B. Cooper, Jeremiah Buck and William Potter of the counties of Gloucester and Cumberland, who claim an equal undivided half part of those several tracts of land, situate at and near Fork Bridge mills in Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland counties, adjoining lands of John Sheldon, Benjamin B. Cooper and others, known by the name of the Sheppard, Richman and Cowman tracts, containing about 2600 acres, be the same more or less; I have nominated Jedidiah Davis, John Baxter and John Steelman, Esquires, Commissioners to divide the said tracts of land into two equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to me at the house of Joseph Harkinson in Mount-Holly, on Wednesday the seventeenth day of January 1816, the said Jedidiah Davis, John Baxter and John Steelman Esquires, will then be appointed Commissioners to make partition of the said tracts of land, pursuant to an act entitled "an act for the more easy partition of lands held by co-parceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common," passed the 11th day of November, 1789.

Given under my hand, the 11th day of November, A. D. 1815.

WILLIAM ROSSELL.

6t

NOTICE.

TAKE notice, that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Gloucester, have appointed the 29th of January next ensuing, at the inn of Randall Sparks, in Woodbury, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

JOHN COLLINS,
STUART BEATTY.

Gloucester County Prison,
Dec. 23d, 1815.—4t

GLASS BLOWERS.

WANTED two or three Hollow Glass blowers, to whom good wages will be given by the subscriber, at Kensington—Philadelphia.

JAMES LEE.

Dec. 11.—4t

FOR SALE,

THAT convenient landing on the east side of Colhansey Creek, above the bridge and near the Free landing, together with two dwelling houses, and a building lot adjoining; there is about an acre and a half of ground.—It will be sold together or separate, to suit purchasers—Apply to William Steelling, Philadelphia; or to the subscriber in Bridgetown.

LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER.

Dec. 11 1815.—(7t)

TO HIRE,

Horses and Carriage.

ROBERT ALDERMAN,
Laurel Hill.

Dec. 15th, 1815.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the accounts of

Norton O. Lawrence, admr. of Ephraim Back, dec
Henry Brooks, do David Pierson, do.
Daniel Heaton, do John Lore, do.
Levi Hollingshead, do Samuel Hollingshead.
Henry Rocap, do Salome Rocap
Ruth and John Reevedt, Samuel Reeve.

Will be reported to the Orphans Court, to be held at Bridgetown, in and for the county of Cumberland, on Monday the 19th day of February next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at which time and place, all persons interested in said Estates, or either of them, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said accounts should not be severally allowed and confirmed.

TIMOTHY ELMER, Auditor.
Dec. 16th, 1815.—2m

GREEN TREE INN.

THE subscriber having applied for, and obtained a license, has opened a public house, at his residence, in Bridgetown, corner of Bridge and Front streets, west side of the Creek,

Sign of the Green Tree.

As he has procured the best of wines, and other liquors, and intends to keep his larder constantly well supplied with the choicest of what the place affords, besides having a well of the best water in the town, he hopes to meet the general approbation of all those who may favour him with their company.

WILLIAM MERRITT

December 18th, 1815.—f

WANTED,

A PERSON, qualified to teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, &c. at Maurice Town, Cumberland County, New Jersey.—For terms, apply to

ICHABOD COMPTON.

December 18th, 1815.—3t

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, on the 22d of November last, an apprentice to the Shoemaking business, named Lewis Reeves. He is just turned of 19 years of age; about 5 feet high, dark hair, and thick set; has a large scar on his right knee, occasioned by the discharge of a musket. He took with him a new blue broadcloth coat, striped waistcoat, and corduroy pantaloons; besides a variety of other clothing, some superfine cloth which he got out of J. and W. Rose's store, and other articles, not belonging to him, which he took with him. It is supposed he has gone to the western country.—Whoever will take up said runaway, and secure him in any jail in the western part of New Jersey, or in Philadelphia, shall receive TEN dollars, and reasonable charges.

STEPHEN LUPTON.

Bridgetown, W. N. J. Dec. 18.

This advertisement has been deferred hitherto, on account of the illness of his brother and guardian, since deceased.

Notice to Retailers, &c.

THE subscriber will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving applications, and granting licenses to distillers, shopkeepers, and tavern-keepers.

At Joseph Turner's, Port Elizabeth, on Wednesday, December 20th.

At Eli Eldridge's, Dennis's Creek, on Thursday, December 21st.

At George Hand's, C. M. Court-House, on Friday, December 22d.

At Nathaniel Foster's, Millville, on Saturday, in the afternoon, December 23d.

At Richard Mulford's, Cedarville, on Tuesday, December 26th.

At his office in Bridgetown, on Wednesday, the 27th, and Thursday, the 28th of December.

All concerned will be expected to comply with the law previous to the 1st of January, 1816, after which time the penalties attached to a violation will be forfeited.

LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER, Dep. Coll. of Rev. for the counties of Cumberland and Cape May, 6th District of New Jersey.

Dec. 18, 1815.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Monday, the twenty-second day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Bridgetown, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder,

A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Hopewell, joining land of Joseph Woodruff and others, said to contain sixteen acres, more or less. Also a house, and lot of land, situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining land of John Whitman and others, said to contain thirty acres, more or less. Together with all other lands of said defendant in said county. Seized as the property of James Jones, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Murphy and William H. Biddle, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining land of Thomas Rook and others, said to contain two acres, more or less. Together with all other land of the defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of William Quicksell, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Murphy and William H. Biddle, executor of William Biddle, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining land of John Westcott, Ebenezer Westcott, and others, said to contain two acres, more or less. Together with all other land of the defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of David P. Shaw, and taken in execution at the suit of John Ogden, sen. and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

November 4th, 1815.—(N. 18) 3m