

WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. II.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT BRIDGETOWN, WEST NEW-JERSEY.

No. 78.

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

TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1817.

PER ANNUM.

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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GLEANINGS AND LUCUBRATIONS.

No. XXV.

ON HONESTY.

"An honest man is the noblest work of God."
Pope.

The Pythagoreans, the Platonists and all other ancient philosophers and moralists, except the Epicureans, used a term which the Romans rendered "officium" to express every action which was dictated by reason, and comprehended under that general term both the "honestum" and the "utile." Including under the term of honestum whatever is done from a sense of duty, and under the term utile, what is done from interested motives. Both were considered as virtuous, emanating from the moral sense implanted in man for his guide and direction in life. And nothing can be more evident than that honesty in its most comprehensive sense, is the first of the cardinal virtues, tending in an eminent degree to the peace, good order and happiness of society.

No doubt Mr. Pope, in passing the high encomium on an honest man contained in our motto, had respect to the most comprehensive sense of the term honesty, including not only just and upright conduct in our dealings and intercourse with mankind; but candour, generosity and self-possession. The man who is guided by prejudice, prepossession, and an uncharitable disposition of soul, cannot be strictly an honest man, however unexceptionable he may be in his general dealings with mankind. But even common honesty or a fair and equitable line of conduct in our pecuniary transactions with mankind is a virtue of high rank in the sight of God and man; yet it is far less universal than our pride is willing to suppose. If it could be introduced into all the employments of life, the golden age would be restored: But we find from experience that it is the folly and misfortune of human nature to prefer the present to the future, the agreeable to the useful, the shining to the solid. Most men admire wit, beauty, wealth, and whatever sparkles with external lustre; and though they may affect to approve the plain and homely virtues which form the foundation of all real excellence, it is with the cold feelings of unimpassioned judgment. In youth especially, when our choice of life is usually fixed, we are much more disposed to pursue what we admire, than what we only approve; and the consequence is that the greater number form the earliest and most durable attachments to vanity. Sober maxims, rules of prudence, dictates of justice, plain truth, simplicity of manners, constancy in friendship and regularity in business, appear with few charms in the eyes of those who pant for wealth, or distinction in gay and fashionable circles. It is recorded, that a man of modern honour hearing honesty attributed to his fashionable friend, expressed some degree of displeasure at the panegyric, and declared that such a compliment was only fit for his footman.

At all times there have been many men who possessed every personal grace, and every pleasing accomplishment, but at the same time were totally destitute of moral honesty. Their apparent modesty, together with a certain freedom and smoothness of address, seldom fail to make them agreeable to a majority of both sexes in the fashionable world. But these charming men, with the appearance of whatever is good and captivating, are often found among the first to overreach in a bargain, and prove themselves to be exceedingly successful in the arts of intrigue and swindling.

Notwithstanding the humble garb and unassuming manners of genuine honesty, as it is durable in its nature, and tends immediately to render life secure, comfortable, and honourable; it may safely be

pronounced not only the best policy, but the best ornament with which a rational and probatory being can be adorned. It is indeed a diamond of the first water, while all the showy, dashing unsubstantial qualities, which the artful assume for the purposes of deceit, are no more than artificial paint or paltry glass, at once both tawdry and brittle. Without any regard to this virtue society would become a den of thieves, and men to each other foxes and wolves.

Such is the self approbation which attend the practice of this excellent virtue; that men of reading, reflection, and cultivated minds, will want no motives to pursue it, but those which are suggested by their own consciences and the delicacy of their sentiments. Hut to the avaricious, the voluptuous, and the mass of unreflecting beings who inhabit our globe, composed of all ages, all ranks, all tempers, all professions, all parties, and all religions, something more palpable, and better adapted to strike the fancy, is necessary in order to render it an object of desire. It must be made to appear advantageous, lovely and honorable. Interest, passion and fancy, must be taught, if possible, to second the decisions of reason. Reason is too often deposed by her refractory subjects, whose obedience indeed is seldom to be relied on; but when it is in some degree spontaneous.

The dictates of reason, and every day's experience coincide with revelation in representing the heart deceitful in all things, who can know it? In tire most trifling intercourse, where neither pleasure nor profit are in view, the propensity to deceit appears in the little promises, professions, compliments, which are mutually made usually without any sincerity or regard, and often with real and inveterate aversion. But where interest is in view, the machinations made use of for the accomplishment of the mean and mercenary purpose, are often such as might characterize an infernal agent. Plausibility is, at the same time, worn as a cloak; and he who has a design on your purse, your wife, or your country, will assume all the appearances of cordial friendship and unqualified honour. This is no fictitious representation, but what we are doomed frequently to observe passing before our eyes.

Let us however reverse the scene, and felicitate ourselves by the anticipation of more Halcyon days. Let us picture to our imaginations the happy effects that would result from the universal exercise of that charity which "thinketh no evil;" from the practice of strict and impartial justice in all our dealings, and in doing in all cases, and under all circumstances, to others as we would wish or desire them to do unto us.

We often complain of the evils and inconveniences which we meet with in our passage through life; but we err impiously when we impute them to the dispensations of Providence. The chief evils we have to encounter do not arise from the irregularities in the operations of nature, from inclement skies and fruitless seasons, but are the offspring of our unhallowed passions, and proceed from the cupidity of our desires. If we would habituate ourselves to restrain the vicious propensities of our corrupt natures, and learn to do justice, love mercy and walk humbly before God, no outward circumstances, however untoward, could ruffle the security of our minds, or make us unhappy. If the practice of common honesty should ever become general in this world, an alteration in the state of society would immediately take place vastly for the better. Our pride and our vanity contribute in no small degree to keep alive our unreasonable desires, and feed our vicious appetites. From them in conjunction with an avaricious disposition, proceeds that eagerness with which many strive to accumulate riches and rise above their neighbours in an ostentatious show of equipage and living. The rich would, if humble and honest, clearly perceive the justice of making some return to the society in which they live, for the exemption they enjoy from labour and necessity. They would at once understand the iniquity of shaving to increase their coffers at the expense of the poor and indigent. Instead of this they would dedicate their time and attention to benevolence, to beneficence, to setting good examples, and removing all evil, as far as their influence extends. It is not enough that they are merely harmless; for with certain advantages, and in certain situations, to be only negatively good, is to be positively bad. Every means in our

power, and every opportunity that presents itself, should be embraced to promote the present and eternal welfare of all around. By promoting schools, by instructing the ignorant, by teaching the young idea how to shoot, and leading the virtuous into the paths of knowledge and virtue, the good order and harmony of society would be greatly promoted, and the sum of human happiness increased.

If honesty were duly regarded, we should not hear ignorant preachers deceiving the vulgar by noise and nonsense, anti pretending to superior sanctity and illumination. We should see the physicians more anxious to investigate the case and relieve the distress of the patient stretched on the bed of death and disease, than to secure the payment of his bill. In rife practice of the law a happy change would take place. The only care and assiduity of the attorney would be employed in promoting justice among mankind, in relieving the poor who are oppressed, and in establishing rules of equity and propriety for the conduct of society.

To the young, honesty is the chief ornament, therefore the maxim of our moral poet ought to be inculcated upon them by day and by night, and they should be taught to estimate it not only as the best, but the only policy.

M.

[The Philadelphia American Centinel contains a translation of the correspondence between the commissioners appointed by the king of France and Petion, the president of Hayti, published at Port au Prince, by order of the Haytian government. The correspondence is too voluminous for insertion in the Whig Petion claimed from the French an unqualified acknowledgement of the independence of Hayti, as the basis of their arrangement. This of course was rejected.—The following proclamation, which is prefixed to the correspondence, will show the spirit of the sable chief.]

Liberty.

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

PROCLAMATION.

Alexander Petion, President of Hayti, to the People and the Army.

The French flag has appeared on our coast, and the king of France has sent commissioners to Hayti.

Under what circumstances have they presented themselves? at the moment that we were about to consecrate the edifice of our laws! at the moment that I was called by your choice to defend it! in the midst of the enthusiasm of a nation the most jealous of its rights, have they proposed to compromise them! for what advantages? Are there any preferable to those we enjoy? There does not exist a Haytian whose soul is so lukewarm as to consent to retrace his steps in the path our glory has urged us on; our duties are pointed out; nature gave them birth; she has created us equal with other men; we will sustain them against all who dare conceive the criminal desire of subjugating us. They will only find on these shores ashes mixt with blood, the sword, and an avenging climate.

On this occasion, as on that which preceded it, you have shown the same circumspection and the same respect for the rights of men. You have calculated your strength, and in leaving to your magistrates the task of explaining your dearest interests, you have patiently awaited until they explained what they had done for you; your confidence shall never be betrayed.

Their authority rests on your will, and it is your will to be free and independent; you shall be so, or we will give to the universe the terrible example of burying ourselves under the ruins of our country, sooner than return to servitude, even in its most modified form.

Whilst all Europe unites at the call of philanthropy to annihilate even the trace of that most dishonorable traffic: whilst the most polished nations meditate and plan a general emancipation of those who still groan under oppression; we observe with grief, governments, which style themselves the most religious, nourishing principles which justice and humanity condemn.

Haytians, your protection is your arms; reserve them for those that mag endeavour to disturb you; secure, by your labour, the advantages which a most fertile soil continually offers you.

I have ordered my correspondence with the commissioners of the king to be printed.

will be placed before your eyes—I have done my duty, and my duty is yours. Signed at the National Palace of Port-au-Prince, November 12th, 1816, the 13th year of the Independence of Hayti.

PETION.

B. INGINAC, Secretary General.

From the Pittsfieldian.

Something Interesting to the Public.

The scarcity of forage; and its high price, continue to excite among our farmers and owners great anxiety for the welfare and lives of the animals they must sustain: It is probably true, that the means of sustaining our animals are short of what has usually been consumed, and this deficiency must be supplied either by purchasing hay or grain at exorbitant prices, or by the introduction of such new economy as will make our present supplies adequate to the demand. In England, during the year 1812, there was a scarcity of hay, and the price was great. The same anxiety and alarm arose there which exists here. It became necessary to invent some way to make such forage as they had more useful, and they resorted to the experiment of cutting it fine and feeding by measure. Some small experiments proved the utility of the measure. Immediately all owners of cattle and horses obtained cutting machines, and cut all their hay and straw fine, and mixed it, and fed it in that state. According as it stands recorded in the Bath Agricultural Society of England, on full experiment by many gentlemen and farmers, that by using forage in this way a saving was made of more than half of the hay and forage.—These facts are attested beyond a doubt, and the Massachusetts Society for promoting agriculture have adopted the improvement, and recommend it to full use.

To aid this economy, the Society offered a large premium for an improved mode of cutting fine, hay, straw, corn-stalks, &c. by a cheap and easy managed machine. The attention of ingenious men was excited, and soon a Mr. Hotchkiss produced a cutting machine, which was duly examined and proved by the officers of the Massachusetts Society. Experiment settled its great utility. The Society paid him a premium of 75 dollars, and purchased for a liberal consideration the Patent Right, to use it in Massachusetts. It is now going into general use, and is universally approved. The machine may be constructed to cut by hand or by water. The expense, compared to the usefulness, is small. A valuable and well made machine will not exceed thirty dollars. It will save the cost to a moderate farmer, or stable keeper in two months or less. Every ton of oats cut by it will answer a better purpose among stock than double the quantity used as heretofore.

I am anxious to have all who keep animals try this improvement. I assure them they will not be disappointed. And that the public may know where to apply for this machine, I inform you, that Mr. LEMUEL POMEROY, of Pittsfield in Massachusetts, who conducts the extensive manufactory of Fire Arms, has purchased the above Patent for making and vending the Cutting Machine, over a considerable district of the United State. He is now erecting a large number of these machines, and has made arrangements to supply the demand, which is increasing, and must soon equal or exceed all he can build.

The writer of this note has no interest in this matter, but what is common to his fellow citizens. He will soon have one of those machines in operation, which is the best evidence of his confidence and conviction of their great usefulness at this time, and all times. For this economy will enable every man to sustain his animals at about half the expense incurred in the old, wasteful mode of using forage. Fellow citizens, try the experiment, and you will be satisfied.

The Berkshire Agricultural Society, by their officers, have proved the above machine, and are satisfied of its great usefulness, and recommend it to immediate and full use.

Massachusetts, Nov. 18, 1816. COLUMELLA.

Potatoes.—The seed of this root can be saved by cutting off a small piece of the seed ends and putting them into a cask, mixing in a little earth to keep them from drying or mouldering; an early attention to the seed saved in this way is highly recommended, and in all probability it will be exceedingly scarce the ensuing season.

Albany Gaz.

Melancholy.

ON the morning of the 8th inst. the son of Jonathan Conah, a child between 10 and 11 years old, was found hanging in the barn, by a log which his father had given him, to bring the dog home, which had strayed away, with peremptory orders not to return without the dog.

The following extracts of a correspondence between I. W. Crane and Mahlon Dickerson, esquire, in 1811, are published under an idea that some of the subjects therein contained are important, and deserve the consideration of the legislature.

From I. W. Crane to Mahlon Dickerson.
"Bridgetown, W. J. Oct. 11, 1811.

DEAR SIR,
I have the pleasure to inform you that George Burgin is elected Councillor for Cumberland, Daniel Richman and Ephraim Bateman, Assemblymen, and Wm. Rose, Sheriff. The old ticket had been selected, but Fairfield conceiving itself entitled to one member, as soon as the federal candidates declined, felt at liberty to support its favourite candidate, and the federalists pretty generally in the county, as if by previous concert, gave their support to E. Bateman and Stephen Willis for assembly. Richman and myself were run a solid ticket.—Dr. Bateman is a firm, genuine and enlightened republican, and I candidly think, the republicans in the legislature will lose nothing by the change.

I congratulate you on your election to the assembly, where your talents will no doubt render you useful. As I have not that honor myself, and at the same time have certain subjects pretty much at heart, I ask the favour through you of recommending them to the attention of the legislature. Much remains to be done by the people of New-Jersey towards the improvement of its civil polity. Permit me to suggest to your consideration the subject of Free Schools, in such a manner that the poor may be taught gratis; and also some modification of our courts of Common Pleas in such a way as best to promote intelligence, uniformity and promptitude of decision. If the bill brought forward by me last session which went to authorize the judges of the Supreme Court to preside in the county courts, or the Pennsylvania plan of districting the state, and appointing Presidents of the different districts (say four in number for the state) which I prefer, will neither of them carry? perhaps it would be best to limit the number of county judges, and to appoint commissioners to take acknowledgements of deeds. Such a bill handed to me by Judge Linn, of Sussex, is now on the files of the house.

I am of opinion that petty assaults, and batteries ought to be made cognizable before justices of the peace. There are some ships so remote from the county court-house, that many breaches of the peace are committed with impunity by reason of the great expense incurred in carrying on a criminal prosecution in court.—Why not give two justices nearest the place where the offence is committed, the power of trying assaults and batteries in a manner similar to that in which petty larcenies are tried, and that no encouragement be afforded to breaches of the peace by reason of the smallness of the fees, say that the fine shall in no case be less than dollars.

I suppose the bill for the appointment of assistant attorneys to the attorney general by the joint meeting will come again before the house. The present mode of supplying the state is vague and uncertain. It appears to me that more responsibility will attach to the officer, provided the bill or a similar one should pass. If I recollect right in a conversation we had on the subject, you differed from me as to the propriety of altering the mode of admitting

* A bill for that purpose is on the files of the House.
† Ibid.

attorneys at law. I think merit ought to be the criterion of fitness," and it is certain that some will learn more in two years than others in five. I know many promising young men who have seen deterred from the study of the law, and kept out of the profession in consequence solely of the expense attending the length of time required by the rule of court. I am informed, that application will be made to our legislature from Philadelphia by those who represent the late bank of the United States, for a bank at Camden with a capital of 15 millions, and that the applicants will consent that it be incorporated in the charter, that the half of one per cent. be paid annually to the state in nature of a tax which will amount to 75,000 dollars per annum. If so a fine opportunity offers to do something for little Jersey, and increasing her revenue, a want of which has been the heaviest clog to some of the improvements above proposed in her civil polity."

From Mahlon Dickerson to I. W. Crane.
Ferre-Mont, near Suckasunny Plains,
November 30, 1811.

DEAR SIR,
During the hustle of our short session, I did not find leisure to answer your letter. The subjects you recommend, I consider as highly important; but I doubt if much can be done in them as yet. The bill for making the justices of the Supreme Court, ex officio justices of the courts of Common Pleas, was called up. Some attempts were made to introduce amendments, which would, in a considerable degree, have defeated the beneficial effects of the bill. These amendments I resisted. The vote of the house was strongly against them, from which I supposed the bill would pass; but it was lost. It would have been an improvement upon our present judiciary system; but I think the plan of dividing the state into districts would be better.

In the beginning of the session there was a strong prejudice against banks generally, as dangerous institutions;—that prejudice is in a great measure removed, but a very strong majority of the republican members are disposed to fetter the banks in such a way as that the legislature shall have the complete controul over them. Under such restrictions we may probably obtain charters for Camden, Elizabethtown, Brunswick, Newark, and Morristown."

* A bill for that purpose is on the files of the House.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editor.

Washington, January 4th, 1817.

"You are aware, sir, that it is no part of my plan, in the sketches of the proceedings of congress which I send you ever to notice, much less to detail the numerous local and comparatively uninteresting matters, which occupy a great portion of their time; unless indeed, (which is rarely the case,) those private and small concerns have an immediate bearing upon either the community or particular citizens of New Jersey. There is scarcely a state in the union, whose citizens trouble congress less with petitions, applications, or suggestions, of a public or private nature than our own. The great mass of business of this kind comes from the commercial districts and western states. My only object is to bring to the view of your readers, in as plain and comprehensive a manner as the broken and detached portions of my time, not otherwise employed will permit, a very brief outline of the most important public business which may engage the consideration of the legislature, with the decisions therein; and even this is not always noticed in the order, in which the several subjects have been presented.

Business has accumulated very considerably in the house of representatives, within the last two or three weeks. Many bills and reports from the different committees have been received, and very few subjects finally disposed of; in fact it seems to me that a general disinclination to engage heart and soul in industrious deliberation on the many bills before the house is apparent. The late holidays, and consequent absence of many members, have no doubt tended to produce this effect. I do not, however, believe, that this state of things is so much the result of indolence or disposition to avoid duty, as from an impression pretty extensive perhaps, that a "national university," a corps of invalids, additional military academies, donation of

lands to disbanded officers of the late army, new banks in the district of Columbia, additional judges of the supreme court, and with some at least a national bankrupt law, and many other subjects in different shapes, before the house are at this time of doubtful expediency. It is certainly possible to legislate too much, as well as too little, and the old injunction "let well enough alone" is often as applicable to legislature bodies, as to visionary and uneasy innovation in any other branch of business.

I do not mean, by the foregoing observations, to insinuate a belief that there are no matters of primary moment, that ought at this time to be examined. Far otherwise: a reorganization of the militia, the commencement of an extended system of roads and canals, the reciprocity of our foreign relations, a good understanding with the Indian tribes within our limits, and on our borders, our navigation, the effectual protection of our manufacturing establishments, the securing of an adequate revenue, in a manner the most equitable and least burthensome to the people, are surely subjects of too much importance to be lightly passed over. Upon the whole, however, I am inclined to believe that the session (which must necessarily be short) will close, without much excepting business of an ordinary nature, having been done.

Mr. Wendover, from the committee on that subject, has reported a bill for altering the flag of the United States: The design is to restore the stripes to the original number thirteen, as emblematic of the number of states at the formation of the constitution, and to increase the stars to nineteen, corresponding with the number of states; at this time composing the union, and providing that hereafter upon the admission of a new state, another star shall be added on the 4th day of July next succeeding such admission. This bill was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole house.

On motion of Mr. Lowmire, the committee of ways and means have been directed to enquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for satisfying the claims of friendly Creek Indians, for the destruction of their property by the hostile Creeks during the late war, on account of their adherence to the American cause.

On motion of Mr. Parris, the military committee were instructed to enquire into the propriety of so modifying the act of the last session, making further provision for military services during the late war, as to extend the time in which guardians of minors children of deceased soldiers may relinquish the bounty land, and claim half pay, as provided by the second section of the aforesaid act. [The act alluded to indulges the alternative for one year from the passage of it, which was on the 16th of April last.]

On motion of Mr. Dickens, the military committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the relief of such of the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war, who served faithfully, and are now reduced to want, and unable to support themselves. [This principle, I presume, will not be sanctioned. The U. S. certainly will not undertake to provide for those who from indolence, intemperance, or any other cause aside from wounds or disabilities occasioned by the service, merely because at some period of their lives they may have been in the military employ of their country.]

On Thursday, the speaker presented to the house certain documents transmitted to him by Edward Lewis embracing charges of official misconduct in Harry Toulmin one of the United States judges of the Mississippi Territory, alleging his ability to substantiate the charges, and in a letter to the speaker desiring that the documents should be laid before the house. Mr. Webster, moved to refer the papers to the judiciary committee, which gave rise to a debate of considerable length. The motion was carried by large majority.

For the last two days the house has been almost exclusively employed on the report of the committee of elections, on the contested election from the Missouri territory, which report was favourable to the petitioner Mr. Easton. This report was botched on the rejection of the votes from Cote Sans Dessein, in the county of St. Charles, where the election was held in an irregular manner, inasmuch as a sufficient number of officers of the election were not present, and even those not sworn. The votes were also given viva voce, whereas the law required that the election should be by ballot. The return also was not forwarded to the governor in the time prescribed by law, and probably would not have been forwarded at all, had it not been for the interference of Mr. Scott, the sitting member, who taking with him two other persons went to the above named township, procured a return, and privately sent it to the governor, which being received and counted gave a small majority in favour of Mr. Scott, on which a certificate was issued in his favour. Mr. Scott, ascertaining the disposition of the committee of elections, respecting this return, alleged the

in certain districts favourable to his opponent which he named, illegal votes had been taken, and prayed the committee to institute an inquiry respecting it. This application was overruled, concerning which in their report they say, "The committee know of no authority competent to compel an elector to disclose the name of the candidate for whom he voted, but without such disclosure it is in vain to enquire into the qualification of an elector with a view to purge the polls." To this doctrine Mr. Webster entered his protest. The constitution having made the house the judge of the right of its members to a seat therein, were certainly clothed with power to scrutinize most rigidly every thing relating to the election, which might be necessary to enable them to determine who had a majority of legal votes, and consequently who was entitled to the seat; he therefore moved that the report be recommended to the committee of elections, with instructions to purge the polls by an inquiry into the qualifications of the voters at the several polls complained of. Mr. W. made this bold declaration, that if such power did not exist, then was an election by ballot illegal, inasmuch as a prerogative of this house guaranteed by the house, was repeated. On this motion a wide and animated debate ensued, on the point raised by Mr. Webster, on the comparative merits of elections by ballot or viva voce, and also on many incidental points. The speakers were numerous. Among the advocates of the motion were Messrs. Webster, Pickens, Randolph, Sheffey, Calhoun, Thomas, &c. Messrs. Taylor of New-York, Pickering, Wright, Ross and others, opposed it. It was finally decided by ayes and noes as follows, viz. for the motion 86 against it 50. This decision of the House renders it nearly impossible that a determination of the main question should be had this session. The debate on this subject appeared to produce considerable perplexity in the minds of many of the members. It is true, that the candidate who receives the suffrages of a majority of the legal voters in his district, ought to occupy the place; and it is equally true that when the election is by ballot, admitting illegal votes to have been taken, there are insurmountable difficulties in the way of sifting them out with any kind of certainty;—unless you can compel the illegal voter to obey your precept, and disclose the name of the person for whom he voted. It is worse than farcical to undertake this; for, as Mr. Taylor forcibly remarked, if the testimony to be obtained, should be volunteered, you open a door of corruption to a dishonest candidate, and invite to the commission of perjury without the possibility of detection. It is somewhat remarkable, that the above question of recommitment is the first on which the ayes and noes have been taken since the commencement of the session.

Washington, Jan. 7.

"A very animated debate took place yesterday on Col. Johnson's amendment to the bill supplemental to the act providing for the payment of property lost, captured, &c. Having before stated the substance of the bill, and of the proposed amendment, I do not think it necessary to repeat it. This bill has excited more warmth and sectional feeling than any question that has been agitated the present session. The poor commissioner comes in for a full share of animadversion. Mr. Hardin, who is relentless in his strictures, was particularly severe. Mr. Barbour followed on the same side in opposition to the amendment; he was as usual both ingenious and eloquent. Few members of the present congress in my opinion did fairer to become useful and eminent than Mr. B. His systematic manner, clear enunciation, and close adherence to the subject matter under consideration, never fails to secure him an attentive audience. Messrs. Forsythe and Calhoun likewise opposed the amendment at considerable length, and with their acknowledged ability. On the other side, the ardent eloquence of the speaker, the zealous earnestness of Col. Johnson, and the cool and deliberate reasoning of Mr. Comstock, were enlisted. I was disappointed in my expectations that the question would have been decided; for about sun-down the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again.

The following resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Forsythe was taken up to-day, and after two or three hours debate agreed to by ayes and noes 89 to 68.

Resolved, That the committee on national currency be instructed to enquire whether the president and directors of the bank of the United States have adopted any arrangement, by which the payment of the specie portion of the second instalment can be evaded or postponed, and if such arrangement has been made, the expediency of adopting some regulation by which the payment of the specie portion of the second instalment may be enforced at the time required by the act of incorporation, or within a limited time thereafter.

From the Boston Patriot.

Extract of a letter from an officer in our Mediterranean squadron to his friend in the town received by the Chauncey.

"Gibraltar, Nov. 7, 1816.

After leaving Gibraltar in July, we proceeded to Naples, where we arrived in a few days. But here the superstitious ideas of contagion confined us at quarantine for two or three weeks. On visiting the town, every thing appeared to be novel and interesting. The first thing that arrested my attention, was its crowded streets, and the swarm of beggars which immediately surround strangers. The population of Naples is estimated at four hundred thousand, while the city does not appear to cover more ground than New York; you can therefore judge of the compact manner in which it is built. Thirty thousand vagabonds, called *lazzaroni*, are found here, without fixed habitations or occupation. MURAT was so far serviceable while on the throne, that he found employment for them in making public improvements in the city, digging out *Pompeii*, &c.; but they now in vain offer their services, and infest the city like so many ill-fed dogs. The number of Austrian troops stationed in all parts of Naples, preserve order, and have established a strict police, which appears necessary for securing the government. So licentious a people could never exist under a government which admitted of the shadow of liberty.

We were all greatly pleased with Naples, and left it with reluctance for Messina about the beginning of September—a place not very remarkable. About thirty years since, the greater part of it was destroyed by an earthquake. From this port we visited the *Basinaw of Tripoli*. He acknowledged the honor done him, by sending off presents, consisting of bullocks, vegetables, and some animals not common with us, among them antelopes, various kinds of sheep, goats, &c. with an ostrich, (which has since died.) We next anchored at Tunis, where I visited the site of old Carthage, as near as could be guessed. Next visited Algiers, and saw the effects of the late bombardment. The surrounding country is rich and beautiful. Received presents from the dey, consisting of refreshments, and sailed for this place, where we arrived about ten days ago, having stopped a short time at Malaga on our way.

For reasons which I shall give you hereafter, I cannot say any thing of the future movements of this squadron."

Albany, Dec. 30.

On Saturday, the 21st of Dec. was drowned in the Black River, at Brownsville, Governor Howe Brown, the eldest son of Maj. Gen. Brown. The particulars of the loss of this interesting youth are as follows. He was skating in company with a cousin, younger than himself, the son of judge Brown. At the close of their amusement, they were joined by the judge himself. As judge Brown walked before them, towards the shore, he was attracted by a sudden outcry, and on turning, found that both his son and nephew had fallen through the ice, and were struggling in the water. He immediately made for the nearest, which proved to be his son, whom he saved without difficulty. He then rushed towards the other, but fell through the ice when within a few feet of him. After a great effort, he succeeded in extricating himself, and again advanced towards his nephew, who was clinging to the edges of the ice. Before he could reach him, the ice again gave way, and it was impossible for him either to recover himself from the water, or to reach the lad, whose strength was fast failing. He encouraged him to support himself by the side of the ice until they should be relieved, and directed his son, who was near, and from his tender years had lost his self-possession, to run to a neighbouring house for assistance.—The assistance, unhappily, came too late. It rescued the judge, after he had been in the water nearly half an hour; but before it arrived the unfortunate boy fainted and sunk without a struggle. In this manner closed in his twelfth year, the life of the most attractive youth.

The legislature of South Carolina, highly to its honour, previous to its late adjournment, passed a law to prevent the introduction from any other state, into that state, of slaves. So that the trade of Negro Driving, as it is characteristically called, is broken up as far as regards that state.

Nat. Int.

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 20th 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.

Job M. Pherson.

John Biggs.

Bridgetown, Jan. 13, 1817.—4t

From the Plattsburg Republican, Dec. 21.

General Bernard arrived in town on Sunday Evening last.

General Bernard has recently arrived in the United States from France, and received an appointment in our Corps of Engineers. A Board of Engineers, of which he is President, has been instituted by our government, for the purpose of making the requisite arrangements for the erection of fortifications, &c. Colonel Totten is one of the members of this board. Commodore Macdonough is associated with the board on the part of the Navy. General Bernard and Colonel Totten will proceed to New Orleans in a few weeks in pursuance of his commission. Where naval operations can co-operate with the contemplated fortifications, an officer of the navy is to be associated with the board.

MARRIED,

At Newport, on the 8th inst. by William Chard, Esq. Mr. Thomas Kimsey to the amiable Mrs. Rebecca Chard, late consort of Jeab Chard, all of that place.

At Philadelphia, on the 1st inst. by the Rev. Dr. Staughton, Mr. David G. Parrish, of Millville, N. J. to Miss Ann Vanieer of Chester, Pa.

Real Estate.

ON Thursday, 16th inst. in the afternoon, I shall sell at Public Vendue, at James McClung's, in Millville, all the REAL ESTATE of Thomas Smith, late of Millville, deceased. Conditions at sale. J. J. POSTER, One of the Executors. Jan. 13th, 1817.

PUBLIC SALE.

TO be sold at public vendue on Tuesday, the 21st day of January inst. at the late dwelling house of Jacob Miller, deceased, in the township of Hopewell and county of Cumberland, the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Bed, Bedding and Bedsteads, Clock, Desk, Tables and Chairs, a variety of articles of kitchen furniture, a quantity of pork by the pound, several hogs-heads of good cider, whiskey, cider mill and press, in good order, large seine 25 fathom in length, nearly new; small seine, covered wagon, 2 farm wagons, 1 os wagon, ploughs, harrows, gears, &c. horses, cows, young cattle, sheep, hogs, one young steer in prime order, 50 to 100 tons of hay, part of it of the first quality; a quantity of wheat, rye, and oats by the bushel, corn in the ear, flax, old and new, wheat and rye growing, weaver's loom and implements, ten plate stove, &c. &c. together with the remainder of the personal property of said deceased. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on said day, where attendance will be given, and conditions make known by WILLIAM ELMER, Administrator. Jan. 14, 1817.—2t

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Orphan's court of the county of Salem, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Saturday, the 8th day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, on the premises, one lot of woodland, said to contain ten acres, and a lot of cleared land, said to contain eight acres, adjoining lands of the heirs of Anthony Keasby and others, late the property of Job W. Simkins, deceased, will be sold for cash. ABNER W. SIMKINS, Administrator. *Amicus de bonis non.* Upper Alloway's Creek, Jan. 6, 1817.—1

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 7th day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day,

A Lot of Land

Situate at Laurel Hill in Bridgetown, adjoining lands of James Hampton and others, said to contain one acre, more or less. Conditions at sale. ELIZABETH MAUI, Guardian. Dec. 4, 1816—1m

Sheriff's Sales.

On Wednesday, the 19th day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland at the inn of Philip Souder in Bridgetown,

A LOT OF LAND,

Lying within the townplot of Millville, containing thirty perches, more or less, binding on second street and Sassafras street, also all the other lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Jeremiah Lupton, and taken in execution at the suit of Virgil M. Davis, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A LOT OF LAND,

With three houses thereon, in the town of Millville. The lot contains one acre, more or less, lying on lands of Bernard Demsey and John Maul, seventy five acres, more or less in the township of Fairfield, near White marsh, adjoining lands of Jacob Ridgway, together with all the other lands of the defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Patrick Fair, and taken in execution at the suit of several plaintiffs, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

NOTICE.

THE sale of the real estate of Jeremiah Johnson, dec. is adjourned until Wednesday, the 12th day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5, P. M. at Eli Eldridge's inn, Dennis's Creek. The following property will positively be sold—if that day be stormy, the next fair day, and the vendue to continue from day to day.

No. 1.—950 Acres of Excellent Woodland, oak, pine, and hickory, and a good part of it excellent saw timber (pine), which said land lies about 3 miles from Dennis's Creek Landing.

No. 2.—47 Acres of good Woodland, at Wolf Pit Hill, about 2½ miles from the landing aforesaid.

No. 3.—16 0 9 Acres of Woodland, adjoining the above.

No. 4.—3 3 30 Acres of good Woodland, adjoining the above.

No. 5.—8 2 12 Acres of Cedar Swamp, about three miles from the landing aforesaid.

No. 6.—3 1 29 Acres of Cedar Swamp adjoining the above Cedar Swamp.

No. 7.—45 Acres of Cedar Swamp and Cripple, about two miles from Dennis's Creek Landing.

No. 8.—6 Acres, house and lot, lying on the main road to the sea side, about 3 miles from Dennis's Creek.

No. 9.—3 1 24 Acres adjoining Ludlam Johnson, and aforesaid Eli Eldridge's tavern.

No. 10.—5 0 15 Acres adjoin. the above.

No. 11.—5 2 34 do. do.

No. 12.—1 0 35 do. do.

No. 13.—1 0 00 do. do.

No. 14.—2 0 30 do. do.

No. 15.—2 2 10 Acres of Cedar Swamp at Wiggins' Branch.

No. 16.—1 1 35 do. do. about 1½ mile from Goshen Landing.

No. 17.—1 1 25 do do.

No. 18.—27 1 30 Acres of Land, a part timbered (about 1½ miles from Goshen Landing.

No. 19.—A Lot of Cedar Swamp adjoining Rig. Bridge.

No. 20.—A right 1-5 of the Sawmill near Dennis's Creek.

No. 21.—A right on the Ludlam's Beach. Conditions made known at the sale.

JAMES DIVERTY, Adm.

Jan. 11, 1817—ts

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Friday the fourteenth 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,

A Tract of Land;

Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining land of Elisha Smith, David Harris, and others, said to contain one hundred acres, more or less. Also, a lot of land, joining Benjamin Ackley and others, said to contain 40 acres, more or less, together with all other lands of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. The first tract seized as the property of Hugh Neill, the second as the property of James Cowgel, and taken in execution at the suit of William Silver, and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining land of Eli Hoffman and others, said to contain sixty-two acres, more or less, together with all other lands of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Samuel Peterson, and taken in execution at the suit of John Tuft, 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 Henry Reeves and others, said to contain ten acres; more or less, also his right to the glass works, together with all other lands of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of William Shough, and taken in execution at the suit of Jacob Clement, assignee, Thomas Lee, and others, and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot of Land,

Situate in Bridgetown, joining land of Smith Bowen and Philip Souder, said to contain quarter of an acre, more or less, together with all other lands of said defendant. Seized as the property of John Chattin, and taken in execution at the suit of Jacob Clark, and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, adjoining land of Isaac W. Crane and others, said to contain seventy-five acres, more or less; also on all the other goods and chattels, land and tenements of the defendant in the county of Cumberland, seized as the property of James Parks, and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Langley, assignee of Nathan Leake, and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining land of Nathaniel Buzby and others, said to contain one hundred acres more or less. Seized as the property of Eli Stratton, and taken in execution at the suit of Rebecca Hall, Morris Hall, and Morris Hall, jun. administrators of Clement Hall, and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land.

Situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining land of the heirs of Leonard Gibbon and others, said to contain seventy five acres more or less, together with all other lands of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of John Bennett, and taken in execution at the suit of Timothy Elmer, Executor of Jeremiah Bennett, for the use of Isaac Mulford, and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

Also, on Tuesday, the 18th 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,

2 tracts of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining lands of John Trenchard, Ephraim Westcott, and others, the first tract said to contain 80 acres more or less; the second tract said to contain 100 acres, more or less, together with all other land of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of John Earl, and taken in execution at the suit of David Clark and David Clark and John Trenchard, and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A tract of Land.

Situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining land of Mason Mulford and others, said to contain one hundred acres, more or less; together with all other land of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of James Loper, jun. and taken in execution at the suit of David Bacon, and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

At the same place, on Wednesday, the 19th day of February next.

A tract of land.

Situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining land of William Dare, and others, said to contain one hundred and thirty 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 Jeremiah Nixon, and taken in execution at the suit of John Buck, Daniel P. Stratton, and Nathan L. Stratton, assignees of Jonathan Coney, and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A TRACT OF LAND,

Situate in the township of Millville, adjoining land of Joshua Coombs, Joseph Millvaine, 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 Uriah Carron or the property of Israel Barron, and taken in execution at the suit of Jeremiah Stratton, and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A FARM.

BY virtue of several Writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Friday the fourteenth 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,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, near Tuckahoe, adjoining lands of John It. Coats and others, said to contain eighty-seven acres more or less. Also all the other lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Joseph Camp, and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A FARM.

Situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining lands of Ebenezer Westcott and others, said to contain forty two acres more or less; also a House and Lot of Land, containing one and a half acre more or less; adjoining lands of Daniel Parvin and others, also a Lot of Land, containing fifteen acres more or less; adjoining lands of Henry Brooks and others; also all the other lands of the defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of John Westcott, jr. and taken in execution at the suit of James D. Westcott, Ebenezer Elmer, and John Henderson, assignees and real plaintiffs and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining lands of the heirs of Clement Hall and others, said to contain forty-nine acres more or less; also all the other lands of the defendant Seized as the property of James Nelson, and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land.

Situate in the township of Downs, adjoining lands of Joseph Ellis and others, said to contain 200 acres more or less; also, all other land of said defendant in the county of Cumberland.—Seized as the property of John G. Underwood and John Underwood, and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A tract of land,

Situate in the township of Deerfield, adjoining land called the Society Land said to contain two hundred acres more or less. Seized as the property of Daniel Brooks, and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

The following property, situate in Millville township, Cumberland county, New Jersey, is 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 M'Kean county, Pennsylvania, which will be exchanged for land in New Jersey.—The quality of this land may be ascertained from Ezekiel Foster or Thomas Smith, of Millville, who have seen it.

A clear and indisputable title will be given.

Joseph M'Quaine.
Burlington, Feb. 22d, 1816—M. 4. tf

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

WANTED,

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 site for business.

Also—A HOUSE and LOT adjoining the above. Apply to

William R. Fithian.
December 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 M'Coning,

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 LOTS 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.

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, Ck.
December 16th, 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

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.

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

ATTACHMENT.

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.

E. BEN. SEELEY, Ck.
DANIEL ELMER, Atty.
November 4th, 1816.—2m.

Gumberland Orphans' Court,

NOVEMBER TERM, 1816.

THOMAS HARRIS, Administrator of Charles Westcott, jun. deceased, having exhibited o 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 seised of lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the court in the premises.

Also at the term aforesaid, 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 sale of the real estate 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 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, Ck.
December 16th, 1816.—2m

Cape May Orphan's court,

OCTOBER TERM, 1816.

Present—Elijah Townsend, Cresse Townsend, Ephraim Kildreth, and others, esquires, 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, demand, 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 therefor 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

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 HENRE, who resides near the premises, and who will show the property, or to WILLIAM HARVEY, Mannington, Salem county.

December 30, 1816.—6t

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

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 Conner.

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 54 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 SIBLEY, late Sheriff.**
December 30, 1816.—1m

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.

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 Young, late the property of Richard Garrison, deceased, on conditions at sale, by

SARAH GARRISON, Guardian.
January 6, 1817.—4t

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. Ruth Rowen, Benjamin Brown, Aaron Bennett.
C.—James Campbell, Richard Campbell 2, Peter Cambios, Sarah Croghead, Daniel Corril, 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 Hanham, Mary Hurley.
J.—Jacob Jay, John Jarman.
K.—David Kelly, Jonas Keen.
L.—Gideon Leeds, esq. Andrew Layton, Evin 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 Pane.
R.—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 Seeley, 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 M. White, Peter T. Whitecar, Elias D. Woodruff, James D. Westcott.
Y.—Margaret Young.

CURTIS OGDEN, P. M.
January 6, 1817.—3t

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 8th 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 country 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, situated on the east side of Cohansay 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 bedrooms above; the lot containing 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 high a stage route from Bridgetown and the villages on the Cohansay 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 Cohansay 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.

FOR SALE,

A 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.—3t

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,
mark.
John Miller.
Bridgetown, Jan. 6, 1817.

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

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.