

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.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

"The Important Law Decision."

To the Editor of the Washington Whig.

Having seen a decision, under the above head, in the National Intelligencer; and having bestowed some attention to the words of the constitution, to the case before the Virginia court, and to the opinion delivered by judge White, I beg leave to send you *my opinion*, with a request, that it may be laid before the public through the medium of your useful paper.

Jackson } Upon a case adjourned to the General Court of Virginia, by the Superior Court of Law for the County of _____

"This is an action of debt, brought by the plaintiff to recover a penalty inflicted by an act of congress, to insure the collection of the revenue of the United States, which penalty, the same act says, may, under circumstances such as exist in this case, be recovered in a state court; and the question submitted to the general court is substantially this: Could congress constitutionally give to a state court jurisdiction over this case, or can such court be authorized by an act of congress to take cognizance thereof?"

Before I proceed to the investigation of this opinion, I must beg the reader to bear in mind the following principles laid down by the learned judge, and on which, he says, the opinion is founded.

"First—It is believed, that the judicial power of any state or nation forms an important portion of its sovereignty, and consists in a right to expound its laws, to apply them to the various transactions of human affairs as they arise, and to superintend and enforce their execution—and that whosoever is authorized to perform those functions to any extent, has of necessity to the very same extent the judicial power of that state or nation which authorized him to do so.

"Secondly—That the judiciary of one separate and distinct sovereignty, cannot of itself assume, nor can another separate and distinct sovereignty either authorize or coerce it to exercise the judicial powers of such other separate and distinct sovereignty."

The United States does not, I conceive, stand, in her relations with the states respectively, the same as she does in her relations with foreign states or sovereignties. The government of the United States possesses a complete independent sovereignty, for the purposes of governing the whole. The states respectively possess a limited sovereignty, for the purposes of governing a part. Each state, by compact, has given a part of its sovereignty, to insure the protection and preservation of the other part. Each state has a right to make laws to govern itself, but not to govern the union. The government of Virginia may make laws to govern its citizens; but its laws cannot extend or have effect beyond the limits of the state. But it will not be contended, that congress may not pass a law, which will control every state, as well as every citizen in the union. If congress may, by its laws, control one of these states, or the citizens thereof—the state of "republican Virginia" for example—then Virginia is not a "complete, distinct, independent sovereignty." A complete, independent sovereignty knows no control but that of force—it knows not of any law, but that of its own enactings; it is supreme in the highest degree; it may be conquered, it may be overwhelmed in battle, and its sovereignty remain entire, by concluding a treaty of peace. May Virginia conclude treaties of peace? Can she appoint ambassadors? Can she form alliances offensive or defensive? If Virginia cannot do any act denoting sovereignty, how can the learned judge be supported in comparing her limit-

ed independence to the sovereignty of Great Britain, and founding his opinion on such a comparison? Hence, when the presiding judge lays it down as a principle, that Virginia is a complete sovereignty, and founds his opinion on this principle, he founds it on an erroneous one—in fact, on the assumption of a truth which does not exist. If, then, Virginia is not a complete sovereignty—is not beyond the control of the sovereignty of the United States, or if she may be bound, or is by the social compact obliged to obey laws, which may be made by congress—then the principle here assumed and made the rule of decision, cannot apply: for it is not "one sovereign, who authorises, empowers, or directs the judiciary of another;" it is the supreme, the complete sovereign of the whole, who empowers the judiciary of the limited, inferior power.

If this principle, on which the opinion is founded, is not applicable to the case before us, the decision cannot be supported.

It is unnecessary for me to stop here, to show the futility of the reasoning which follows in the subsequent paragraphs under this division of the opinion, or to show, that what is said by the learned judge about the "stern fathers of the holy inquisition putting a poor Turk to the rack because he denies that Mahomet is the prophet of God," is, at best, but a far-fetched example, and, if Virginia is not a complete sovereignty, has no application to the case under consideration.

In the last point of the opinion, the learned judge says, "that to assume jurisdiction over this case, would be to exercise a portion of the judicial power of the United States, which, by the constitution, is clearly and distinctly deposited in other hands."

In discussing this question, I shall take up the eighth section of the first article of the constitution:

"The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises."

By the same section, congress have power to "constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court." And by the last sentence of the same section, congress have power "To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers."

Now, what is the act before us? It is an act laying certain duties; and the action in the Virginia court was an action of debt, brought to recover a penalty inflicted by this act of congress, to insure the collection of these duties.

Is the right to pass such an act denied? No. Is the right to collect the duties imposed by this act denied? No. What is necessary, then, to insure the collection? Why that any person, who shall, contrary to this act, sell liquor or merchandise without a license, shall be subject to a penalty. But in what court, it is asked, is this penalty, when incurred, to be sued for? "The congress" has said, in any of the state or county courts within the district where the same shall be incurred. Had not congress a right to say so? "Congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court." The meaning of the word constitute, we are told, is "to produce, appoint, depute." May not congress by law appoint, without commissioning in any other manner or form? May it not, by law, depute and appoint the tribunal before which or whom the penalty attached to the violation of the said law shall be recovered? Had congress said, that "all penalties incurred by force of this act shall and may be sued for and recovered before the assessor, in whose district the penalty may be incurred, who shall be authorised to hold a court for that purpose," will any man say, the assessor could not take cognizance of such penalty? Would he not be "constituted a tribunal" for the special purpose of enforcing this special law, which the congress had a right to make?

I beg the reader to remember, that the extracts I have made from the constitution are all from one section of that instrument, defining "the powers of congress." The last sentence of which we may read thus: "The congress shall have power to make all laws, which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers." The several acts respecting internal duties are made in pursuance of the power given by the first sentence of this section. The act making the penalties cognizable in state and county courts, is a "law necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers;" or, as we may read, the foregoing act.

The constitution must intend, that congress shall have full power to make all laws

respecting the internal revenue, and as well to say before whom or what tribunals the penalties incurred shall be recovered, as to say by whom, and under what regulations the duties shall be collected.

The necessity of vesting, by law, a power in the state and county courts to enforce these penalties, has long been seen by congress; for if they can only be cognizable in the courts of the United States, congress must establish a court in every collection district in the union; as the expense of taking witnesses from one extremity of a state to the other, will far exceed the penalty, when recovered; and thereby render the act passed in virtue of the power vested in congress, inoperative.

If the vesting of this power is necessary for the purpose of "carrying into execution" an act made in pursuance of the constitution, it is clearly constitutional.

The taking of cognizance, and enforcing the penalties in this case by the courts empowered to do so by this act, does not in any way interfere with the judicial power of the United States, vested in its supreme court for purposes of general jurisprudence: It is a special act, made for a special and perhaps temporary purpose. It vests a special authority, which cannot be exceeded.

Here I should take leave of the learned judge, and close this article, had I not seen "another important opinion" from the same court, which is, I believe, the sequel to the decision just under consideration. It seems this is not the first time "republican Virginia" has, through its judiciary, asserted its "complete and distinct independence."

A few days after the "important law decision," the Richmond Enquirer tells us, that "an allusion to another most important case" having been spoken of, he thinks proper to publish the case, which appears to be thus:

"A case, which began in the district court of Winchester, went up to the court of appeals, where it was decided against the appellee; that by a writ of error, it was brought before the supreme court of the United States, who reversed the decision of the court of appeals, and finally issued mandamus to the court of appeals, directing them to enter up a judgment in favour of the appellant." The following is the opinion of the Virginia court of appeals on the mandamus.

PHILIP MARTIN } On a special mandamus from
against } the Supreme Court of the
DAVID HUNTER } United States.

"The court is unanimously of opinion, that the appellate power of the supreme court of the U. S. does not extend to this court, under a sound construction of the constitution of the U. S. That so much of the 25th section of the act of congress to establish the judicial courts of the United States, as extends the appellate jurisdiction of the supreme court to this court, is not in pursuance of the constitution of the U. S. That the writ of error in this case was improvidently allowed under the authority of that court; that the proceedings thereon in the supreme court were *coram non iudice*, in relation to this court, and that obedience to its mandate be declined by this court."

Here the supreme court of the United States said the Virginia court of appeals was wrong, reversed the judgment, and ordered them to give judgment for the appellant. But the Virginia court persevered in what the supreme court of the U. S. said was error, and refused to obey the mandamus.

Is not the supreme court of the United States of higher dignity than the Virginia court of appeals? Is not its opinion entitled to at least equal credit? Is it not composed of equal sages of the law? And here I pray the reader to remember, that the chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, and judge Washington, two of the six judges who compose the bench of the supreme court of the United States are citizens of, and judge Todd originally was from Virginia.

No maxim is adhered to with more pertinacity by courts of law, than "uniformity of decision," and the supreme court of Virginia, having once refused to obey the mandate of the supreme court of the United States in a similar case, how could they, consistently with this maxim, act otherwise than as they have done; and especially when the learned judge says, "if a law of congress should be very unpopular in one of these states, the judges could not execute it but at the risk of their COMMISSIONS."

A CITIZEN.

Gov. Dickerson's Message.

On Wednesday, the 10th inst. the legislature of this state met, agreeably to adjournment; and on Friday, the governor communicated to them the following

MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The present prosperous and happy situation of our common country, under the blessings of Divine Providence, can not fail to excite the most grateful sensations, in the breast of every patriotic citizen.

After an arduous struggle with an enemy, abounding in wealth and all the means of making war—possessing armies truly formidable from their numbers and discipline, and a navy which till lately was deemed invincible, we enjoy an honourable peace, obtained by the determined resolution and persevering exertions of the general government, by the bravery of our army and militia, by the unparalleled gallantry, skill and enterprise of our little navy, and by the dignified firmness and address of our ministers at Ghent.

The prompt and efficient manner, in which the Barbary powers have been chastised sheds a new luster over our flag; rescues our character from an ignominious badge, and adds to the security and value of our commerce.

Our situation is the more enviable, when contrasted with that of other nations of the earth.

A view of the wretched and exhausted state of the fairest portions of Europe, overrun, wasted and destroyed, by the contending armies of powerful and ambitious monarchs, should convince us of the inestimable value of our republican institutions, and induce us to regard with horror and detestation, every attempt to dissolve the bonds of our political union.

The humbled and degraded state of France, while it claims the tear of sympathy for suffering humanity, may teach us to avoid the evils which the people of that once happy country have brought upon themselves, and to thank Heaven that we are not in a situation to be delivered by emperors or protected by kings.

The late war with Great Britain, although of short duration, will be attended by consequences of the utmost importance to the United States.

It has caused, if not a formal relinquishment, at least a cessation of those prejudices and practices which led to hostilities, and is followed by a treaty of commerce, which (it is hoped) may become the basis of a permanent peace.

It has inspired our citizens with a martial spirit, and given them a high military character, without which no commercial nation can be safe from insult, so long as large armies and navies are deemed necessary for the peace establishments of the maritime kingdoms of Europe.

It has secured to us the friendship of foreign nations, by showing them that we can protect ourselves without their aid.

It has discovered to us the extent of our power and resources, which before had never been duly appreciated, by ourselves, our friends, or our enemies.

By forcing the capital formerly employed in commerce into new channels, it has led to the discovery of various means of wealth and prosperity, which would otherwise have remained unattempted and has thus caused an important revolution in the occupations, views and pursuits of the people in every part of the United States.

It has proved the practicability and the expediency of supplying ourselves at home, with many articles hitherto imported from Europe and Asia.

It has produced an unanimous sentiment in favour of increasing our naval establishment as fast as our means will permit.

It has added to the confidence we justly repose in a well disciplined militia, as our safe reliance for national defence—and

It has taught us the necessity of being at all times prepared for war.

Although New Jersey has not in the late contest experienced the ravages of an invading foe, our militia have shown the utmost alacrity, in performing all such duties as have been required of them; and many of our citizens, by the brilliancy of their achievements, have conferred the highest honour on the states. We may dwell with peculiar complacency upon the names of Pike, Lawrence and Bainbridge.

The two former have left a bright example for the imitation of future heroes; the latter still lives to wear his laurels and to defend his country's rights, whenever they shall be invaded.

The return of Peace will probably render it expedient to revise some part of our militia law; in doing this, it will be proper to consider, how far the officers and privates, who have served in the United States army, should be exempted from the performance of the ordinary militia duties.

It will be unnecessary to urge reasons in favour of an energetic militia system; upon this subject, there is but little diversity of sentiment. Permit me however to recommend some further encouragement to uniformed corps.

The rapid improvements in artificial roads, particularly in the mountainous parts of the state, exceed the most sanguine expectations. Those improvements have greatly facilitated the means of conveying the produce of the country to market, and have added much to the value of inland estates, wherever they are established. By enhancing the value of taxable property, they have increased the means of filling the state treasury, while they have taken nothing from it. No further legislative aid has been necessary, than to give a proper direction to the enterprise of our wealthy citizens.

I must beg leave to call your attention to a projected improvement of great national importance—I mean the construction of a canal, to connect the waters of the Delaware river, with those of the Raritan.

We have the most satisfactory evidence, that the expense of constructing such a canal on the most practicable route, would bear but a small proportion to the immense advantages, to be derived from it. It would form an important link in the vast chain of internal navigation, which our country admits of, and which will, at some future period, afford us security in war, and an abundant source of wealth in peace, while it will form a permanent bond of union among the Atlantic states. All local consideration should yield, when put in competition with an object so highly interesting, not only to this state, but to the union at large.

Our infant manufacturers will undoubtedly claim your earnest attention. On this subject, New Jersey is deeply interested. Much of our capital is already invested in manufacturing establishments; and many of those establishments must fail if left without protection, to struggle in a market inundated with goods of British manufacture.

The ware-houses of the manufacturing towns of England, where goods have been accumulating for years past, are suddenly emptied upon us, with a profusion, that must eventually ruin many of the manufacturers in that country, as well as importers in this.

It may be said that our manufacturers might have foreseen, and ought to have been prepared to meet the circumstances which cause their present distress. They did anticipate a severe check to their business, upon the return of peace but as the establishments made by them during the war, were such as our situation absolutely required at that time, and as they may eventually become of immense advantage to the country, if protected, the adventurers were justifiable in calculating upon a liberal support, as well from the general government, as from the legislatures of the several states.

England owes much of its present wealth to the legislative protection afforded to its manufacturers. As early as the reign of Edward the IV. the English parliament prohibited the importation of a great variety of articles of foreign manufacture into England and Wales; and this policy under different modifications, they have wisely pursued ever since. A similar policy to a certain extent would undoubtedly be proper for the United States.

Although our manufacturers must depend chiefly upon the wisdom of Congress for relief, yet I am confident they will receive from you such aid as the limited means of a state legislature can afford.

It is a pleasing reflection, that as peace and prosperity return, party spirit subsides; political animosity yields to a general emulation to promote the public good; and if we preserve the harmony in our Councils, which now happily prevails, we may reasonably hope to perform the duties imposed upon us, in manner, honourable to ourselves, and satisfactory to those, for whom we act.

MAHLON DICKERSON.

Trenton, Jan. 12, 1816.

Specie once More!

NOTICE has been given by the directors of the Union Bank in New-York, that after the 1st of February next, all notes of that bank, all deposits which were in that bank when specie payments were suspended, and shall have remained undrawn, will be paid at the bank in gold or silver coin, on demand.

GLEANINGS AND LUCUBRATIONS.

No. XXV.

ON WINTER.

"When Winter comes, with purpled nose and hands,

"And shakes his flaky locks, and snows the lands;

"How bright at morn, when nightly drizzlings freeze,

"The fairy paradise of glassy trees

"Prismatic beam, and crackle in the breeze."

EVERY vicissitude of the seasons, and all the varied scenes of nature, are fit objects of contemplation for rational beings. And it is the duty of every one, who attempts to instruct mankind, to call the attention to the state and condition of things around them; and in doing this, they imitate that great teacher, who, his enemies being judges, spake as never man spake. Our blessed Saviour, while he lived among mankind, took every opportunity which the circumstances, situation, and occupations of those around him afforded, of instructing them in relation to their present and future happiness, in a familiar manner suited to their capacities, and adapted to the objects of sense with which they were conversant. The seasons of the year, the ripened grain, the springs and wells of water, were improved by him for the instruction of his followers. The farmer, the merchant, the baker, and others were taught, with reference to their own occupations, the value of divine knowledge, and the importance of their becoming denizens of that kingdom, which he was about to establish on earth.

A careful and attentive observation of the hand of providence in the operations of nature, and the occurrences of life, is highly becoming beings endowed with intellectual and moral faculties. The terrific scenes which sometimes pass before us, in the rattling peals of thunder, the vivid flashes of lightning, the tempestuous storms of hail, snow, and rain, are calculated to remind us of the awful power and grandeur of the August Governor of the world, whilst the pleasant influence of the sun; and the beauties which are exhibited before us in the opening of spring, and maturing of food for man and beast during the Summer and Autumn gives us full confidence that his omnipotence is ever accompanied with goodness.

We are now surrounded with all the scenes which winter produces. Already has the hoary frost been scattered over the land like ashes, and the snow descended like wool. The swallow has winged her way to more genial climes, the butterfly retired to warm and safe concealment, and the leaf that in autumn assumed the yellow and russet tinge has dropped from her parent branch. The man of sentiment will sympathise with the scene around him, and retire under his roof, and by his fire side; in order to seek that solace from contemplation; and among his books, which the verdant mead no longer affords. In fine weather, and when the products of nature are in a flourishing state, rambling abroad is a delightful amusement; but when all nature is locked up by frost and snow, the mind spontaneously withdraws within itself, and is fitted for the most severe study. Amidst a well selected library of books, the man of reflection may enjoy as much pleasure in winter, as in the season of soft breezes and solar effluence.

In winter nature seemeth to rest from her labour in producing the necessaries for the use of inhabitants of the earth; so should men, the Lords of this creation rest from the ramblings and amulations so pleasing in milder seasons. And instead of spending the time in carousing and dissipated parties, be employed chiefly, so far as necessary occupations permit, in cultivating their minds, improving their hearts, and laying up the estimable treasure of good works.

It is more than probable that the winter season, with proper management on our part, contributes greatly to health. How irrational and imprudent then is it for us to make that season disagreeable and painful, which might be the source of much pleasure; or to injure and destroy our health, by intemperate conduct, which the Lord of life is taking such gracious measures to preserve?

The shortness of a winter's day, should remind us of the shortness of human life, and of the wisdom, importance and necessity of making a good use of time. And the sudden approach of night after the meridian, may teach the useful lesson of preparing for death, and not suffer it to approach us engaged in wanton merriment, or laying schemes for many years to come.

The writer is not so much of a cynic as to find fault with all mirth, or to forbid the social intercourses of neighbours during the forbidding season of winter; nor so severe a moralist as to prohibit all amusements within doors; but he most earnestly wishes that they may at all times be of the

innocent kind, and that they should not be indulged in at unseasonable hours. Cards, and every species of gambling he is an avowed enemy. Such diversions are irrational, unbecoming, and in most instances, pernicious to the peace and good order of society; besides consuming that time which is allotted us for more important purposes. So far from leading the mind into the path of future usefulness in life they have a direct tendency to make their votaries a pest in society, and to cut them off from every prospect of happiness beyond the grave.

When the earth is covered with snow it furnishes a pretext for uniting in companies, and occupying seats in sleighs both by day and night. Riding in a sleigh is certainly an easy and commodious way of travelling, and when necessity calls us abroad ought to be practised. And short excursions merely for pleasure cannot be reprobated, but by following it by day and night in large companies it becomes a barbarous and sinful practice. The noble steed is often drove, on such occasions, without mercy, and with great inhumanity. To the young and blooming fair it often proves a snare, and sometimes a forerunner of vice and sorrow. It is therefore with deep regret that their fondness for joining in these parties is witnessed.

In order to bring this subject to their view in all its glaring and dangerous aspects, we shall conclude this number with the following reasonable admonition of an American living poet:

Damsels spotless as the snow,
Listen to my friendly lay;
Never after sunset go
With your lover in a sleigh.
When the snow is deeply laid,
Dangers greater than in May
Claim the prudence of the maid,
Should she venture in a sleigh.
Smoothly gliding swift along,
Little heeded is the war;
Cheer'd by converse and by song,
Miles seem furlongs in a sleigh.
Seated huddling by her side,
Youth will whisper soft and gay,
That he woos her for his bride,
Taking freedoms in a sleigh.
At some tavern he will stop,
And the cherry-bounce display—
Tempting her to sip a drop,
Just to warm her in the sleigh.
If to enter she agrees,
Violin or flute may play;
Then a dance or two may please,
Whilst the horses eat their hay.
Now the negus goes about,
Apt her caution to betray,
Warm within, and cold without,
Shilly shally she'll delay.
Thus, forgetful of her home,
Unperceiv'd, time slips away,
Till perhaps a storm may rise,
And all night she's forc'd to stay.
Then the youth she thought sincere,
May her yielding heart betray;
And she rues, with many a tear,
The mournful sequel of a sleigh.
When at night I hear the bell
Tinkling, as in bed I lay,
Methinks it is the fatal knell
Of damsel ruin'd in a sleigh.
Think how parents sit at home,
Anxious, tortur'd by dismay,
Whilst at night their daughters roam,
Risking mischiefs in a sleigh.
'Tis not with a brow severe,
That advice I thus convey:
Listen to a friend sincere,
But by day, enjoy a sleigh.

SLAVE TRADE.

Declaration of the Congress of Vienna, relative to the Slave Trade.

"The plenipotentiaries of the powers who have signed the treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, 1814, assembled in conference, having taken into consideration, that the commerce known by the appellation of the traffic in African negroes, has been reprobated by every just and enlightened man in all ages, as repugnant to the principles of humanity and general morals—that the peculiar circumstances to which this commerce owed its rise, and the difficulty of suddenly checking its course, have been able to cover, to a certain extent, that which is odious in its continuance; but as at length the public voice is elevated in all civilized countries to demand its suppression as soon as possible; and as the character and details of this traffic have been better known, and the various evils produced by it are completely developed, several of the European governments have taken in effect a resolution to abolish it; and as, successively, all the powers, possessing colonial territories have recognized, either by their legislative acts, or by treaties, or other formal engagements, the obligation and the neces-

sity of abolishing it; that by a separate article in the last treaty of Paris, Great Britain and France have engaged to unite their efforts at the Congress of Vienna, to induce all the powers of Christendom to effect the universal and definitive abolition of the slave trade; and as the plenipotentiaries assembled in the said congress know not how better to honour their mission, to fulfil their duty, or manifest the principles by which the august sovereigns are actuated, than in endeavouring to effectuate such engagement, and in proclaiming, in the names of all, their desire to put an end to a scourge which has so long desolated Africa, degraded Europe, and afflicted humanity, the said plenipotentiaries have agreed to open their deliberations on the means of accomplishing this great and useful object, by a solemn declaration of the principles which guided them. In consequence, and duly authorized by this act of unanimous adhesion of the respective courts to the principle laid down by the said separate article in the treaty of Paris, they declare, in the face of Europe, that regarding the universal abolition of the slave trade as a measure worthy of their earnest attention, conformably to the spirit of the age, and the generous principles of their august sovereigns, they are animated by a sincere desire of concurring in the most prompt and efficacious execution of that measure, by every means in their power, and to act in the disposition of such means with all the zeal and perseverance due to so just and noble a cause.

"Too well aware of the sentiments of their sovereigns, not to know that, honours may be the object, they would not pursue it without a due attention to the interests, the habits, and even the prejudices of their subjects, the plenipotentiaries recognize at the same time, that this general declaration cannot prejudice the term in which each particular power may decide on most suitable for the definitive abolition of the slave trade. Consequently the determination of the period at which the traffic shall universally cease, shall be the subject of negotiation between the powers, with a clear understanding that they shall not neglect any means to assure and accelerate the progress of work; and that this reciprocal engagement, contracted by the present declaration between the sovereigns, shall not be considered as fulfilled until the moment at which complete success shall have crowned their efforts. In issuing this declaration to Europe generally, and all the civilized nations of the earth, the said plenipotentiaries hope to engage all the other governments, and especially those who, in abolishing the slave trade, have already manifested the same sentiments, to contribute their support in a cause, of which the triumphant end will be one of the most glorious monuments of the age in which it shall be accomplished."

"Vienna, 8th February, 1815."

At a court of Oyer and Terminer, held last week at Newark, for the county of Essex, Judge Southard presiding, John Avers, alias Isaac Kean was arraigned on two indictments, one for a burglary committed on the property of Nathan Squier and Company, and the other for setting fire to the gaol, to both of which he plead guilty, and was sentenced, on the first indictment to seven years confinement in the state prison at hard labour, and on the second to one year in the same place.

John P. Marsh was also indicted as an accomplice in the said burglary, to which on being arraigned, he plead guilty, and was sentenced to seven years confinement in the state prison, at hard labour.

Sam, a slave of the Editor of this paper, was indicted for advising and aiding in burning the barn of his master, to which he plead not guilty, but after a patient hearing by his counsel, the jury brought him in guilty, and he was sentenced to transportation.

Chloe, another slave of the Editor, had two indictments preferred against her, one for arson, and another for stealing, to which she plead guilty, and was sentenced to transportation.—N. J. Journ.

LIEUT. CONKLING publicly contradicted the story from the Norfolk Beacon, which we published a few weeks ago, respecting a conversation said to have taken place between him and a British lieutenant, which induced a pretty general belief, that the Wasp sloop of war had been sunk about a year ago by a British frigate, off Cadix.

A dinner was given, at Washington, on the anniversary of the ever memorable 8th of January, to Commodore Decatur, captain Stewart, by citizens of Pennsylvania.

It is stated, that gen. Clausel, a favourite of Bonaparte, and late commander of Bordeaux, has arrived at New-York, in a ship Medora from Rochelle.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, JANUARY 22, 1816.

Our readers will, no doubt, peruse with satisfaction the plain and comprehensive message of governor Dickerson to the legislature of this state, at the opening of their session.

Although we do not altogether coincide in opinion with *A Citizen*, yet we recommend to the attention of our readers, his remarks on the subject of a late and extraordinary decision of one of the Virginia state courts.—Want of leisure has alone prevented us from giving our opinion also.

A bill has passed the Pennsylvania senate, ceding to the United States the jurisdiction over a piece of land near Pittsburg for the erection of an arsenal and military post.

In the Senate, the bill for creating the office of Admiral in the Navy, was read a third time, passed and sent to the house of representatives for concurrence.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of Letters to the Editor.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 15, 1815.

"I HAVE the satisfaction of informing you, that the debate on the bill for carrying into effect the commercial treaty with Great Britain was closed at a late hour on Saturday. It was an interesting debate, and conducted in general with great dignity and decorum, during a period of about 8 days. The following is a list of the speakers, set down in the order of the states; several of them spoke twice on the question:

<i>In favor of the bill.</i>	<i>Against it.</i>
King, (of Mass.)	Pickering,
Root,	Mills,
Taylor, (of N. Y.)	Gold,
Ross,	Throup,
Barbour,	Hopkinson,
Gholson,	Hanson,
Randolph,	Pinkney,
Sheffey,	Wright,
Tucker,	Gaston,
Jackson,	Stanford,
Lowndes,	Calhoun,
Forsythe,	Huger,
Cuthbert,	Hardin.
Wilde,	
Clay, (speaker)	
Sharpe,	
Reynolds,	
Robertson,	
Easton.	

"In the above list you will observe the names of several gentlemen of superior talents. The bill passed, ayes 86, nays 71."

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1815.

"DURING the discussion of last week, many orders of the day had accumulated on the speaker's table.—Yesterday, after the disposition of the morning business, an attempt was made to get the house to act on several of these orders, which were read over in succession by the speaker. A uniform refusal was the result, till the report of the committee of ways and means on the subject of revenue and taxes was called, when the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson of V. in the chair, on said report. The five first resolutions were agreed to with little debate, and reported to the house. On the question in the house of agreeing to the report, several amendments were offered to the first resolution, and a debate ensued, which embraced not only the principles of the particular resolution under consideration, but the report, and the system recommended by it generally, which lasted the remainder of yesterday and the whole of this day's session, without being able to get the question. A motion was made by Mr. Sergeant, so to alter the resolution as to continue the double duties till the 31st of December, 1816, which, after considerable debate, was negatived, 56 in the affirmative. In the course of the discussion, the question of affording protection to our manufactures was inci-

dentally touched, and great hostility to the measure was manifested by Messrs. Randolph, Wright, Goldsborough, and one or two others. Little was said in reply, except by Mr. Sergeant, as it seemed to be considered an improper time to enter on the question.

These circumstances (improperly, I think) had the effect of alarming some of the friends of those institutions. I do not, however, believe, that any thing which has occurred, ought to be considered as a criterion by which to judge of the sentiments of the house.

"Mr. Johnson of K., from the military committee, reported a bill making further provision for the military service during the late war. It proposes to place those volunteers and militia-men who have served under the authority of the United States on the same footing, as it respects half-pay and pensions, as the officers and soldiers of the regular army; and also to grant a bounty in lands to the officers of the army, proportioned to their grade, who served during the war.

Mr. Johnson also reported a bill, authorising the liquidation and settlement of the accounts of paymasters and other officers, according to the principles of equity and justice, as far as can be ascertained, in cases where the unavoidable loss of voucher, or other papers may render them unable to make out a regular and perfect statement; and also directing a soldier's discharge to be received as a sufficient claim for land, where the word "honourable" may have inadvertently been omitted by the officer granting it. These bills were twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole house.

"Mr. Bennett of New-Jersey yesterday appeared, was qualified, and took his seat. His absence has been occasioned by distressing sickness in his family.

"Those who have long resided here agree in saying, that there have not been so much snow and sleighing in this place, for a great length of time, as within the last two or three weeks."

There is a report that Carthage has been taken by the Royalists.

By an arrival from aux Cayes, we are informed that eight or ten days before the Iris sailed, an expedition from Christophe's dominions, consisting of 7 sail, appeared and landed 500 men near Cape Berona. Their object was to form a junction with the disaffected in the mountains; but shortly after landing the men proposed to their officers to join Petion; and on refusing were all immediately shot and the men went over to Petion.

Gov. STRONG, of Massachusetts, declines a re-election.

Among the names of the distinguished foreigners, whom the disturbances in Europe are driving to our shores, we observe, with peculiar pleasure, those of CHAPTAL, the chemist, and LAFAPEDE, the naturalist. Such men are an acquisition to any country.

Paris, Nov. 28.

On Saturday, the 25th, the two houses assembled in their respective places, there to receive, on the part of the king, the communication of the treaty between France and the allied powers. M. the duke of Richelieu, president of the council, accompanied by all the ministers secretaries of state, the duke of Feltré excepted, came one after the other, from the house of peers to the house of deputies, where his excellency pronounced with a voice often agitated, a pathetic discourse in which he at first retraced all the disorders, alarms, and calamities which have weighed upon France, and afterwards developed, with as much truth as force, the imperious circumstances which made it the duty of the ministers of his majesty to accept in the name of the king, in the name of the country, the conditions which were presented to them. The duke of Richelieu then communicated to each of the two houses the treaty and the documents accompanying it.

Appointment.—Gen. Peter B. Porter of New-York, and John Holmes of Massachusetts, are appointed by the president of the United States, commissioners for the purpose of settling the eastern territorial boundary line between the United States and Great Britain, under the treaty of Ghent.—*Columbian*.

Latest from Gibraltar.

WE are indebted to a very respectable mercantile house for the following intelligence, received this morning by the ship Othello from Gibraltar.

Consulate of the United States, Gibraltar, Nov. 25th, 1815.

"The brig Commerce, capt. Riley, of N. York, was wrecked on Cape Bajadoes on or about the 10th of October last, on her passage from this place to the Cape de Verd—vessel and cargo totally lost. Capt. Riley and crew made slaves of by the Moors. The capt. and 4 men were brought within 4 days journey of Magadore, the remainder of the crew were marched into the interior; the necessary measures were making at Magadore for their ransom, the terms 920 dollars, and two double barrelled muskets for five.

"The above is an extract of a letter from the U. S. agent at Magadore to Mr. Simpson, our consul at Tangiers. Mr. Simpson has taken means to effect the ransom of the five persons who are detained near Magadore. For the consul,

W. B. JACKSON, V. Consul.

[Gleanings from English papers received at the office of the Democratic Press.]

By command of the Prince Regent Lord Bathurst issued orders last month to one of the most tasteful and ingenious artists of the metropolis, to provide every thing which would contribute to the domestic gratification and comfort of Napoleon Bonaparte in his new residence at St. Helena. This order comprises every species of furniture, linen, glass-ware, clothes, music and musical instruments, which Bonaparte and the whole of his suite can possibly want for a period of more than three years. The directions for it were given in the most ample and unrestricted sense—no price in the first instance fixed; no particular quality of articles specified, the whole were to be made up in a style of pure and simple elegance; with this only reservation—that in no instance should any ornament or initial creep into the decorations which would be likely to recal to the mind of Buonaparte the former emblematic appendages of his imperial rank. The order as to be completed within six weeks, and by the indefatigable exertions of four hundred men, it has been finished in the given period, and in great part packed up for immediate conveyance to Plymouth, where a transport is waiting to receive it. The whole has been executed in British materials; the chairs and tables are in general formed of the finest British oak, inlaid with polished brass; the breakfast service is of Wedgworth's most beautiful pale blue composition, with a white earthenware in relief modelled by Flaxman in his best style; the dinner service is white and gold, the centre of each plate, dish, &c. containing an elegantly executed landscape of British scenery; the glass (and of the finest quality) is plainly, but elegantly cut, with a fancy border of stars supported by fluted pillars; the table-cloths, napkins, &c. are of the finest damask; the evening service is white and gold; the plate he possesses renders it unnecessary to furnish him with a service of our own manufacture; but a few dozens of spoons, and other minor articles of that description, to meet the wear and tear of domestic accidents, form a part of the present supply. The cushions and curtains are of light blue silk, with a black border, and small black wreaths. Some are of blue, with a rich yellow border. Both the colour and the style of this part of the furniture, and indeed of the whole, are admirably suited to the climate for which they are intended. There is, if we may use the expression, a grateful coolness in the tone and quality both of the materials and decorations, which is finely suited for internal ornament under an eastern atmosphere. In Buonaparte's wearing apparel, his favorite colour (dark green) has been preserved—shirts, cravats, pocket handkerchiefs, boots, shoes, and stockings of every description, are also provided for him.—His friends and suite are no less attended to—they are equally to be furnished with suitable equipments. A fashionable milliner has been employed for Madame Bertrand's dresses, &c.

An elopement is the present topic of conversation among the few remaining city *haut ton* at Margate. It is stated that a young man, who in a few months will become possessed of 50,000*l.* accidentally saw Miss Mary Ann Clarke, (daughter of the well known Mrs. C.) and fell desperately in love with her; so much so that he declared at the first interview with her mother, that he should die if he did not possess her ere Christmas. He professed honourable intentions, and, with the consent of a third party, he commenced his suit. When all matters were in a state of forwardness, the capricious youth suddenly absented himself. On inquiry, a discovery fatal to the hopes of Miss Clarke took place. Mr. M. eloped on Thursday last

with a handsome girl he accidentally saw at St. Peter's.

Coroner's Inquest.

New York, Jan. 11.—On Monday last the coroner was called to view the body of Hetty Johnson, a black child, 3 years of age, in Pell street, who had died by the operation of arsenic given her in a mixture of gin. The poison was brought and prepared by Diana Selleck, a coloured woman, living in the same house, and intended for the child's mother, who refused the offer of the drink, which Diana then pretended to taste herself, and gave some to the deceased, and to her own child, who survived its effects. The verdict of the inquest was wilful murder, and the perpetrator was arrested and committed for trial.

The same day the coroner's inquest reported a verdict of accidental death in the case of John Connor, of First street, aged 6 years, who was killed by a cart wheel passing over his body. A cartman was leading his horse with a load of provision quietly along, when the boy, sliding down on a sled from rising ground on the side of the street, ran under the wheel and was crushed to death.

THE GUERRIERE.

Two stages of the Plymouth line arrived last evening, and brought no person from the Vineyard. Gentlemen who left Welfleet and Brewster on Saturday heard of no vessels having been cast away on Cape Cod, during the late snow storm. The Guerriere frigate, from New-York for this port, had arrived at Provincetown, from which place she sailed on Thursday last, P. M. but put back again.—*B. Pat.*

A daring attempt has been made by some French generals to rescue Marshal Ney from confinement, by forging an order for his liberation. The forgery was detected, and they imprisoned.

The king has ordered 50,000 troops into Paris to guard against an apprehended insurrection. The whole number of allied troops then in Paris, it was said, amounted to about 16,000.

FOR SALE.

A House and Lot,

SITUATED in Water Street, Bridgetown. The lot contains eleven square perches of ground. The house is a frame, one story and a half high, with a cellar under it, and a pump of water in the garden. A good stand for a tradesman. A good title will be made, and possession given on the 25th of March. The price is moderate, and easy to the purchaser. If not sold by that time, it will be let. For conditions, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

DAVID DAILEY.

Jan. 15th, 1815.—3t

FOR SALE.

A large and commodious two story House, 34 by 20 feet, with a large kitchen adjoining porches, sheds, outhouses, barn, &c. all new neatly built, and elegantly painted; with a good well of water at the door. Situated on the east side of the creek, in Water street, near the centre of Bridgetown. Liberal credits will be given if not sold by the 15th of February, it will be let.—Inquire of the printer.

Jan. 20th, 1816.—3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his Store to Bridgetown, opposite Bowie and Shan non's store, where he will keep an assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries (liquors at present excepted). He heartily thanks his customers for the encouragement he has met with heretofore. He will take in wood and all kinds of country produce in exchange for goods. He likewise wishes all those who are indebted to him in the vicinity of Fairton, to come forward and discharge the same with Mr. Ephraim Westcott at Fairton, or himself.

JOHN SHUMARD.

Jan. 20th, 1816.—3t

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 Henderscote 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 SEELY, Cff

DANIEL ELMER, Atty.
Nov. 13, 1815.—e26

A Penny for your Thoughts.

TO LAVINIA.

You bid a penny for my thoughts,
I will unfold them fairly;
I think you are a charming lass,
And know I love you dearly.

I think you have a form and mind,
In every part complete:
I think your breast was ne'er design'd
To harbour foul deceit.

I think you temperate, chaste and true,
Mild, cleanly, and discreet,
I think those virtues met in you,
Would make even bondage sweet.

VERSES

Written in a company where detraction engrossed
the attention.

Sweet to the scent's the smiling briar;
Yet touch'd it gives us pain,
The streamlet we so much admire,
Is oft distain'd with rain.

The painting, that delights the eye,
To shades its beauty owes;
On the same shrub, conjoin'd we spy
The thorn and blushing rose.

No mortal ever yet was made
From imperfection free,
Angels themselves have some small shade,
Heav'n wills it thus should be.

Mercy to other's failings show,
Ere you would be forgiving,
The best man's lot, alas! were woe,
Were mercy not in heav'n.

NOTICE.

AGREEABLY to an order of the Orphans
Court of the county of Cumberland, will be
sold, on Friday, the 26th day of January, on the
premises,

All the Real Estate

Of Jeremiah Harris, an idiot found by inquisition,
consisting of woodland, cleared land in good ce-
dar fence, salt marsh, fresh meadow, and cedar
swamp, lying in the township of Fairfield: Vendue
to begin at 1 o'clock, P. M. on said day, at which
time and place attendance will be given, and con-
ditions made known by.

DANIEL PARVIN, }
MATTHIAS BURCH, } *Guardians.*

Also, the remainder of the real estate of Abi-
gail Harris, an idiot as aforesaid, consisting of
cleared land in the township of Fairfield aforesaid.
Dec. 9. ts.

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

FOR SALE.

THAT convenient landing on the east side of
Cobansey 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)

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the accounts of

Norton O. Lawrence, admr. of Ephraim Buck,	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 Reevedo,	Samuel Reeve.
Ephraim Leake adm. of Jason Smith	dec.
Samuel Thompson do.	Benjamin Thompson.
Josias Wood admx.	Henry Wood, dec.
Elizabeth Bowen do.	Deborah Cresse, do.
Deborah Carman do.	Henry Carman. do.

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 Febru-
ary next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at which time and
place, all persons interested in said Estates, or
other of them, may appear and show cause, if
they have, why said accounts should not be
generally allowed and confirmed.

TIMOTHY ELMER, Surrog.
Dec. 13th, 1815.—2m

BLANKS

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig.

GREEN TREE

INN.

THE subscriber having applied for, and ob-
tained 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 con-
stantly 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 ge-
neral approbation of all those who may favour
him with their company.

WILLIAM MERRITT
December 18th, 1815.—4t

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me di-
rected, will be exposed to sale, at Public
Vendue, on Monday, the twenty-second day of
January next, between the hours of 12 and 5
o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Bridge-
town, 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 con-
tain sixteen acres, more or less. Also a house
and lot of land, situate in the township of Fair-
field, 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 Tho-
mas 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 con-
tain 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, execu-
tor 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 defend-
ant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the
property of David P. Shaw, and taken in execu-
tion at the suit of John Ogden, sen. and to be
sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff
November 4th, 1815.—(D. 18) 1m

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 10th inst.
- At John Alderman's, Pole Tavern, Wednesday, the 17th inst.
- At William Hancock's, Woodstown, on Thurs-
day, 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 re-
quires, 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 af-
ternoon, the 16th inst.
- At Edward Barnet's, Cold Spring, Wednesday
afternoon, the 17th inst.
- At George Hand's, Court House, Thursday af-
ternoon, the 18th inst.
- At Nathaniel Foster's, Millville, Friday after-
noon, the 19th inst.
- At Mason Mulford's, Roadstown, Monday morn-
ing, 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 af-
ternoon, the 25th inst.

Lucius Q. C. Elmer,

Deputy Collector 6th Collection Dist. N. J.

Such persons as have not paid their DI-
RECT TAX will have a last opportunity to pay
the same without costs, at the above times and
places.
January 8, 1816.

Cumberland Orphan's Court,

November Term, 1815.

UPON application of Ann Brown, administra-
trix 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
for ever barred from an action against said admi-
nistratrix:

It is ordered, that the said administratrix
give Public Notice to the creditors of said de-
cedent 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.

TAKE notice, that the judges of the Court of
Common Pleas in and for the county of Cum-
berland, 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 libe-
ration from confinement as insolvent debtors.

NOAH WHITE, ✕ his mark.
CALEB SIPPLE, ✕ his mark.
LEVI CORNWELL, ✕ his mark
Bridgetown, Jan. 8, 1816.—4t

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 21st
day of December, 1815, an apprentice boy
by the name of THOMAS POWELL, aged about 18,
and about 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, of a slender
built, 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 under-
waistcoat, and a pair of woollen pantaloons dyed
brown, a pair of gaiters, brown, with twelve but-
tons 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 per-
sons are forbid harbouring him, at their peril; but
if any person or persons will take up said run-
away, and confine him in a goal 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 SOUDELL

Jan. 8, 1816.—3t

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Orphan's Court
WILL BE SOLD at Public Vendue, on
Tuesday, the 20th day of February next, be-
tween the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the after-
noon of said day, on the premises,

A House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Downe, late the prop-
erty 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.

NOTICE.

THIS may certify, that Powel Garrison and
Curtis Trenchard hold a certain paper
against me for near 250 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

WANTED,

A PERSON qualified to teach Reading, Wri-
ting, Arithmetic, and English Grammar.
One acquainted with Surveying would be prefer-
red. The situation is eligible.—For particulars,
apply to

AMOS WESTCOTT

Cedarville, Jan. 15, 1816.—3t

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made
to the legislature of New-Jersey, on the
third Wednesday of the present sitting, for leave
to present a bill, to authorise the building of a
bank or dam, with suitable sluices or gates,
across Cedar Creek, at or near the Goose Land-
ing, in the township of Fairfield, county of Cum-
berland.

Jan. 14, 1816.—2t

PETER HAY

INFORMS the public, that in addition to
his newspaper establishment, he has open-
ed 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.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me di-
rected, will be exposed to sale at Public
Vendue, on Friday, the sixteenth day of Febru-
ary next, between the hours of 12 and 5
o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Bridge-
town, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn
of Philip Souder,

A House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining
lands of William D. Barrett and others, said to
contain half an acre, more or less. Together
with all other lands of said defendant in the
county of Cumberland. Seized as the property
of John M'Mahon, and taken in Execution at
the suit of James Wood, assignee of David C.
Wood and Jonathan Hand, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining
land of Silas Smith and others, said to
contain twenty-six acres, more or less; to-
gether with all other lands of said defendant,
in the county of Cumberland.

Seized as the property of John Houseman, and
taken in Execution at the suit of Thomas
Murphy and William H. Biddle, executor of
William Biddle, dec. and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining
land of Ephraim Harris, Reuben Powell and others,
said to contain fifteen acres, more or less; to-
gether with all other lands of said defendant, in
the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property
of Daniel Pateman, jr. and taken in Execution at
the suit of Ebenezer Westcott, and to be sold
by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, ad-
joining land of John Hess and others, said to
contain fifteen acres, more or less. Also one other
lot adjoining land of Henry Feaster and others,
said to contain fifty acres, more or less; together
with all other lands of said defendant, in the
county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of
Henry Feaster, jr. and taken in Execution at the
suit of Benjamin B. Cooper, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Deerfield, adjoining
lands of Daniel Brandiff and others, said to con-
tain one hundred and fifty acres, more or less; to-
gether with all other lands of said defendant.

Seized as the property of Mark Bowen, and
taken in execution at the suit of Abraham Sayre,
and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

ALSO

On Friday, the 23d 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 hotel,

A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Deerfield, adjoining
land of David O. Garrison and others, said to con-
tain two acres and a half, more or less. Also, one
equal, undivided half part of a lot of land situate
in the township of Downe, joining land of Henry
Powel and others, said to contain 42 acres, more
or less. Also two acres of meadow land, in Mid-
dle Run Bank Company, joining land of William
Smith and others, and thirteen acres of salt marsh
joining land of William Conner and others; to-
gether with all other land of said defendant in the
county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of
James Burch, and taken in execution at the suit
of Isaac Adcock and others, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

Jan. 15th, 1816.—1m

2690 ACRES

Woodland and Cedar Swamp,

With a Saw Mill, three Dwelling Houses
and two Barns thereon.

THIS property is situated on Menantico creek,
seven miles from the landing at the town of
Millville, Maurice river. They will average fifteen
cords of wood to the acre, one third oak. There
is no heart or sap Pine Timber in the county
equal to it. The Saw Mill was rebuilt last year,
it saws from 250 to 300 thousand feet per annum.

This property will be sold at public sale, at the
house of Nathaniel Foster, Millville, on Friday,
the 26th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M. It will be
sold in undivided shares of 4 or 5 parts, and the
same proportion of the mill and improved prop-
erty will be attached to each share, and shall
immediately after the sale, be divided by lot, by
three of the most respectable surveyors of the
county, who shall be named at the sale. A lengthy
credit will be given.

Apply to Jacob Garrison, living on the pre-
mises, or Charles W. Lee, who will be there, or
at Millville until the sale, and will show the land.

JAMES LEE

Kensington, Philadelphia, Jan. 8, 1816.