

WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. II.

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

No. 80.

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

TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 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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Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

Legislature of New-Jersey.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TRENTON, FRIDAY, January 10, 1817.

SP. M. Mr. Mersilles, from the committee to whom was committed the petition from Bergen, for a law to make compensation for lands taken up for public roads, reported against the prayer thereof—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Thomas with leave, presented a bill entitled, an act to repeal the several insolvent laws of this state—read and ordered a second reading.

Mr. Pearson presented sundry petitions from a number of the inhabitants of Mill-Hill and Bloombury, praying, to be incorporated with the city of Trenton—and a petition from citizens of Trenton joining in the prayer.

Mr. Read presented a counter-petition from a number of inhabitants of the former places, deprecating the granting their prayer—read and committed to Messrs. Nixon, Stryker and Risley. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, January 11.

Mr. Sip presented a petition from Samuel Lamb, a foreigner, praying a law to authorise him to hold real estate; and Mr. Parvin, a memorial from J. Matlack and others, claimants of entailed lands, against the passing of any law authorising payments for improvements thereon—read and committed.

Mr. Pearson offered a resolution, calling upon the treasurer for a statement of the money now in the treasury, that which will probably be received previous to the first January, 1818; the amount of the U. States and other stock belonging to the state, and the taxes annually accruing from each bank; also, an estimate of the expenses of government, and an accurate return of monies received from each county for military and exempt fines, for the last six years, &c. &c.—Read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Read, from the committee, reported a bill supplementary to the act for the incorporation of townships, passed 1798—read and ordered a second reading. Adjourned to 10 o'clock on Monday.

MONDAY, January 13.

Petitions presented.—From inhabitants of Greenwich, Gloucester county, owners of marsh on Republican creek, for an alteration in a certain law respecting the same; also counter petitions—From inhabitants of Bergen county, respecting land in New Earbades—From inhabitants of Monmouth, for authority to erect a dam across North Shrewsbury river—From inhabitants of Bergen, for modification of a law relative to the enclosure of wood land in Hackensack—were read and referred to committees.

On motion of Mr. Kitchell, so much of the governor's message as relates to iron-works, was referred to a committee, viz. Messrs. Kitchell, R. Thomson and Sharp.

On motion of Mr. S. Condit, a committee was appointed to enquire whether alterations were necessary in the law authorising confession of judgment upon bonds with warrants, &c. committee Messrs. S. Condit, Holliday and Smith.

Mr. Pine, from the committee to whom was referred the petitions of inhabitants of Gloucester and Salem, praying authority to recover the value of improvements made upon certain entailed lands which they had ignorantly purchased; reported against the same—Agreed to.

The resolution proposed by Mr. Pearson on the 11th inst. relative to the resources of the state, the treasury, &c. &c. was taken up and passed. Adjourned to 3 o'clock.

3 P. M. The house met. Mr. Westcott moved the appointment of a committee to enquire whether more effectual measures

cannot be provided by law for preventing the introduction of people of color into this state, and to compel those who have been introduced to give security for their maintenance in case they become chargeable. Messrs. Westcott, Vanhorn and B. Condit, were appointed.

The bill to repeal the several insolvent acts of the state, was read a second time, considered and passed to be engrossed.

The bill supplementary to the act making Crosswick creek a lawful fence from Watson's Ferry to the mouth of said creek, passed the house unanimously, and was sent to council.

Mr. Dow moved the appointment of a committee to enquire whether any alteration was necessary to be made in the laws of the state relative to the foreclosing of mortgage—Messrs. Dow, Annin and Decker, appointed.

Bills reported.—By Mr. Willits to maintain and repair the bank, sluices and other water-works of certain meadows on Maurice river—By Mr. Sipp, for the relief of Samuel Lamb—Ordered second reading—Adjourned till to-morrow.

TUESDAY, January 14.

Messrs. Farlee and Parker attended and took their seats.

Mr. Ely reported a bill supplementary to the act to incorporate the Bordentown and South Amboy Turnpike Company—Ordered a second reading.

The bill to repeal the several insolvent laws of the state, was read a third time and passed.

YEAS.—Messrs. Annin, Banta, Bidleman, Clark (Speaker), B. Condit, S. Condit, Coxe, D. Decker, Dow, Ely, Farlee, Halliday, Kitchell, Mersilles, Nixon, Pearson, Pine, Prall, Read, Reeve, Sip, Smith, Stout, Stryker, D. Thompson, R. Thomson, Willits.—28.

NAYS.—Messrs. Holcombe, Leake, Mayhew, Parvin, Shreve, Van Brackle, Van Horn.—7.

Mr. Bidleman presented a petition from the Columbia Delaware Bridge Company, praying legislative aid, which was read and committed.

Specie Payments.—Mr. Kitchell proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That after the 20th of February next, the treasurer of the state shall not receive, as treasurer, from any public officer, or other person or persons, any payment of money due the state, unless such payment be made in specie, or treasury notes of the United States, or in bills of the United States Bank, or such banks as pay their bills in specie on demand.

Mr. Kitchell also proposed another resolution, that the treasurer, after the 20th of February next, make all payments in specie, or paper of the above description.

These resolutions were read and ordered to lie on the table.

Adjourned to 3 o'clock.

Three o'clock, P. M. The House met, Mr. Read presented a petition from W. M. Eldridge, remonstrating against any law authorizing a dam across Rancocus Creek—referred to the committee on that subject.

The further supplement to the act incorporating the city of Trenton, [to establish a Mayor's Court] was read a second time, considered, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Willits reported a bill, supplementary to the act authorising the banking and improving certain meadows, in the county of Cape-May, passed Jan. 18, 1815—ordered a second reading.

Mr. Kitchell, from the committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's message relative to the manufactories of bar iron, reported, that from the most satisfactory authority, it appeared that the said manufactories, within this state, were in the most depressed situation; but as the remedy was principally placed in the power of the general government, that the subject be specially recommended, by the legislature of this state, to the attention of the congress of the United States. Read and ordered to lie on the table.

The report of the Inspectors of the state-prison, was taken up and committed to Messrs. Parker, Coxe, D. Thompson, S. Condit and Leake.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, January 15.

Bills reported.—By Mr. Parker, a supplement to the act enabling the owners of salt meadows in Woodbridge and Piscataway (in Raritan Great Meadows) to keep up the necessary drains, &c. passed in 1799—By Mr. Pearson, a bill to improve the navigation of the north branch of Rancocus Creek, between Mount Holly and the south main branch—By Mr. Parker, a bill to repeal the act to prevent public or

private roads being laid out through lands belonging to the state.

Mr. Mersilles presented a petition from Morris and Bergen, praying the repeal of the act authorising the owners of Bog and Fly Meadow to ditch and drain the same—read and committed.

Mr. Coxe, from the committee appointed to enquire into the situation of the state house, in regard to its security from fire, reported two resolutions upon the subject: One to authorise the treasurer to build foundations of stone-work under the fire-places in the Supreme Court room; and the other to authorise the quarter-master-general to sell the powder deposited in one of the upper rooms of the state house.—These resolutions were read, agreed to, and sent to council for concurrence.

Mr. Parker moved for the appointment of a committee to apportion the quotas of the state tax to the respective counties—read and ordered to lie on the table. Adjourned to 3 o'clock.

3 P. M. The house met. The engrossed bill supplementary to the act incorporating a part of the township of Trenton, was read a third time, compared and postponed.

The bill supplementary to the act authorising the banking and improving certain meadows in Cape May, passed Jan. 1815, and the bill for the relief of S. Lamb, were read a second time, considered by section, and ordered to be engrossed.

Prall presented a petition from sun-inhabitants of Hunterdon county, praying for a more efficient law relative to fisheries in the river Delaware—Referred to Messrs. Prall, Bidleman and Pine. Adjourned till to-morrow.

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 executor of said deceased shall bring in their debts, claims and demands, or be forever barred from an action against said executors.

It is ordered by the Court, that the said executors give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their claims within one year from the date hereof, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county for the space of two months, and by publishing the same in one of the newspapers in this state for the like space of time, and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his demands within the time so limited after such public notice given, shall be forever barred his action therefor against said executors.

By the Court,

T. ELMER, Clk.

December 16th, 1816.—2m

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, demands and claims against the same on or before the fourth Tuesday in October 1817, or the said creditors shall be forever barred of an action 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 HENRY, who resides near the premises, and who will show the property, or to WILLIAM HARVEY, Mannington, Salem county.

December 30, 1816.—6t

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Orphans' Court in the term of November 1816, there will be sold at public vendue, at the inn of Jarvis W. Brewster, in Bridgetown, on Saturday, the 15th day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, A LOT OF LAND, situate in Bridgetown aforesaid, adjoining John Souder and David Youngs, late the property of Richard Garrison, deceased. Conditions at sale, by

SARAH GARRISON, Guardian.

January 6, 1817.—4t

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1816.

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

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, Clk.

December 16th, 1816.—2m

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 24 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

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbid trusting my wife SARAH, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

JOHN WICK.

January 20, 1817.—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 26th day of February, 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.

Joseph Fithian.

Bridgetown, Jan. 20, 1817.—4t

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

An Oration on Envy.

DELIVERED before the Bridgetown Literary Society, on the 15th January 1817. By J. J. FOSTER. Published at the particular request of the Society.

MR. PRESIDENT,

It is extremely difficult, if not altogether impossible, to fix precisely upon that state in society in which one may enjoy all the happy considerations which may emanate from it, without suffering privations and troubles which seem not to be exclusively connected with it. If we will mix in company, we must take our entertainment as it comes in the gross; we must enjoy the good, and suffer the evil; and this we must do, not only with a reference to our company, but also to the consequences of these associations as they may affect us in other circles, and in our retired and reflecting hours. But although it may seem impossible to acquire the art of navigating life, so as to avoid every rock, shoal and whirlpool, with which the social channel abounds, still it is not impossible to demolish and destroy some of these formidable impediments and obstructions in the way to enjoyment. And does not he who removes one obstacle, over which a thousand may stumble, do a greater service in the world, than he who rails against society because the passage through it is difficult? Is it not laudable to collect the gifts of society with one hand; while the other is employed in separating the *dulci* from the *amara*, the sweet from the bitter, in order to their proper enjoyment? Is not this the sentiment by which the members of this society were actuated in instituting it? Is not this the sentiment which has constantly prevailed in this society, and which has led to its present respectable standing? It is the sentiment which binds this society together; and on the face of the constitution it is declared; that its principal objects are to cure the defects, and sweeten the enjoyments of society.

Here then is the proper place, and this then is the proper time, to hold up to view such facts and doctrines as tend to promote the objects of this institution.

We have become a sectional band, and having common interests at stake, have resolved to make the best of them. Did this policy extend no farther than to the individual advantage of the members, it would be a warrantable policy, and a laudable one too. But here the narrow limits of self are over-stepped, and while we endeavour to inform ourselves, we shall always be proud of instructing others. For my own part, Mr. President, I became a member of this society for the express purposes named in the constitution, and I have never retired from one meeting of it uninstruced nor unamused. I am confident that in this respect I am not alone. Where is there a single member, who will not say with me, that he has been instructed—that he has been amused? But are there no circumstances attaching to our enjoyments here that tend to sour them? If not, how enviable our situation! It often happens, that in institutions like this, animosities are unkindled; that burn with gathering force a long while;—and it is the common opinion, that these animosities originate in envious dispositions;—supposing this to be the case, I shall now hold up the wretched passion of envy to your view, in many of its forbidding forms, hoping that you will add your censure, to mine; and that after a formal expulsion from this society, he may never find a hiding place in the bosom of any of its members.

I have often thought of the passion of envy; whether it is ever justifiable to exert it; and the result of these thoughts is, the firm belief that it never has worn a pleasing aspect—that it is a vexatious passion that should never be indulged.

Envy is the parent of *malice* and *hatred*. If we look over the long list of ills that await us—if we peruse the black catalogue of crime—if we view the ten thousand mischiefs that abound, and pursue the history of their beginning, we shall find that *malice* and *hatred* have brought about the most of them. What was it but *envy* that made Cain wish to destroy his brother Abel—and what was it but *malice* and *hatred* that prompted him to the horrid deed?

What was it but *envy* that made the brethren of Joseph wish to destroy him?—and what was it but *malice* and *hatred* that induced them to sell him, and then come with a lie to his father?

How many instances might I cite from modern history to convince you how nearly *envy* and *malice* are related, but it is altogether unnecessary. It must be acknowledged that *envy* is sometimes barren of *malice*—but in all these cases *envy* is not matured; on the other hand, wherever

malice is found to exist, *envy* has preceded it.

Envy knows no holidays. It is the only passion that can be steadily excited without losing its force. With the other passions of the mind, as anger, fear, &c. there are manifest intermissions, and exacerbations; anger may rise to rage, and prompt the subject to desperation; but then it is soon over, and the mind again becomes tranquil, and anger sleeps or dies, until some new exciting cause resuscitates it.—So fear may drive its subjects into convulsions or syncope, but these effects are of transient duration—the fit once over, the mind resumes its calmness. Not so with *envy*. It is like the worm that never dies. It never postpones its operations till to-morrow. It is indefatigable in its work, and never rests. The other passions fall in with the general sentiment of christians in acknowledging a sabbath; but *envy* knows no sabbath, nor no sanctuary, but an unhappy heart. Solitary and sad, it preys upon the life blood of its victim, and drop by drop depletes him of quiet; year after year rolls away, and still the same deadly *envy* preys upon his heart-strings without a moment's intermission.

Envy is a monopolizing vice. Where was there a more successful conqueror than Alexander? and yet we are informed that he envied his successful generals!

He who had conquered the world, and wept for want of more to conquer, envies the very agents of his success! The envious man cannot bear that any one should surpass him; he would, if he could, have all the praise of doing every thing that is praiseworthy. We have a striking instance of this in the life of Mr. David Garrick:—He could not bear that there should be a popular player in England; and during his whole theatrical career, he manifested hostility to every player who came off with popular applause. In this respect too, *envy* stands distinct from the other passions—they generally have a reference to some stationary object. Who ever heard of a *universal lover*? Where one has injured a *vengeful* man, will he show his temper by retorting the injury upon a whole country? Even the *jealous* man will always allow others to be jealous too. But the envious man seems to feel that it is his exclusive right to be envious; and makes the *envy* of others a motive of more *envy*.

Envy is a *paricide* vice. In general, the first emotions of *envy* are directed against objects of superior worth. It is *envy* which sets the son against the father, the ward against his guardian, and the servant against his master. No other passion could do this. In cases where reason dictates the exercise of filial affection, *envy* steps in and prompts to ill designs, and her progeny stand ready to direct the blow. It seems almost to be invariably the case, that where an envious disposition is indulged, the objects of that passion are worthy objects; hence it cannot exist in minds that are well disposed. When once in full operation, *envy* is a vice that cannot be checked.

The more frequently we attempt to remove it, the greater will be its force. In a deep seated cancer, we may, as a last resort, attempt the extirpation, but dare not cut into a vital part; the operation over the disease returns with greater malignity, and nothing but the death of the subject can mitigate his sufferings; so it is with *envy*—all our endeavors to remove it are baffled by its polypos nature. If we suffocate it under a load of benefactions, it will inevitably revive. If to its keenest sense we apply the caustic of ridicule, it only sharpens its rancorous appetite. No means have yet been discovered by which it can be completely eradicated, where it has established a settlement in the mind. How miserable then are the dupes of this passion! chained down to remediless bondage, slaves to a task-master, whose cruel inflictions are never remitted, nor never can be!

But in combination with this *never dying principle of envy*, is another quality, which brands all the rest of its defections with deeper infamy, and calls for the exertion of all our powers of censure. It is not satisfied—its unbounded appetite is not satiated, even when death has swept away the enviable object! Not content with preying upon every circumstance that makes another amiable in life, it follows him into the gloom of adversity, directs its shafts against the peace of a dying man, and supplicates a protraction of his pains; and when the scene of mortality has closed with him forever, even then, *envy* still lives to fling her poisoned venom into every encomium to which his living merit justly entitles his name. Sacrilegious vice! If talents, virtue, worth, must suffer thy persecution all the time they live, can they not sleep secure from thy rapacity, in the cold and silent graver? Will thou invade the solemn precincts of the dead to glut thy greedy vengeance? Is it not enough that the living are exposed to thy deadly wea-

pons—must thy powers be also enlisted to rob the dead of their posthumous fame?—Surely this is a fatal vice. I know of no arguments by which it can be defended.—Should any one undertake to say, that *envy* is not so prolific of mischief as I have portrayed it, let it be told him that it is more so. Such is the enormity of this vice, that when put in competition with most of the other vicious passions, they at once approximate to virtues.

You are always prepared with an excuse for *revenge*, but for *envy* no excuse has yet been found out. *Jealousy* feels itself to be supported by illicit facts and contraband incidents; but *envy* has no such support. You can excuse the matter of *anger*, because there may be just cause of anger; but who can say with propriety, that there is a just cause of *envy*? It is, in fact, a vice which stands without excuse, and is more mischievous in its nature and tendency than all the rest of the vices, independent of it, taken together. Is it not then wise to guard every avenue to the heart, through which it might find its way? Is it not better to prevent an invasion by pacific means, than to be driven to the confusion of a hostile defence? And as the invader is irresistible, would it not be better to use redoubled vigilance in negotiation, than to be overrun and destroyed, for the want of more resolution and activity? surely it would; and I do not hesitate to say, that the members of this society, when they shall have reflected seriously upon the subject now before them, will immediately enlarge their fortifications and erect such formidable barriers against *envy*, as that it shall never penetrate farther than to the outer threshold of their minds. And especially will they be vigilant, when they view *envy* as the cause of most of the mischiefs in which *malice* and *hatred* have had an agency; when they reflect that this vice has no intermissions, and that it monopolizes every thing; when they consider that it is invariably directed against objects of worth; and that when once the current is formed, it flows with irresistible force down the lapse of years, till time urges the subject of it into a world distinct from this. But above all will they deprecate the consequences of this vice, when they remember, that the death of the enviable object is not sufficient to stop its ravages.—With this view of *envy* before them, who would hesitate to denounce it as the foulest blot on the human character?

With this view of *envy* before him, what man is there who would not set a double watch over his heart, to prevent its entrance there? By resisting every rising emotion that savors of *envy*, the happiness of life may be promoted, and many of its miseries abridged; but by indulging an envious disposition, our sweetest enjoyments are kept in fermentation, the delights of life are saddened, the harmony of our own minds is destroyed, our necessary ills are greatly aggravated, and every step we take but brings us nearer to that point where ruin shall cap the climax of our career.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editor.

Washington, January 15, 1817.

THE COMPENSATION LAW.

"The debate on this subject was yesterday conducted in a pleasant and decorous manner. However, in the course of it, Mr. Randolph reiterated an expression made last session, while the bill proposed to be repealed was under consideration, viz: "that he would as soon be caught with his hand in his neighbour's pocket, as receiving the additional pay authorised by the act, provided he had voted against it on the principles urged by its opponents."—On opening the debate this morning, Mr. Johnson of Virginia, evidently under the influence of high excitement, made some severe and personal allusions to Mr. R. which could not be misunderstood. Mr. Ross followed in favour of a return to the old rate of pay, and also animadverted very freely upon Mr. R.'s aforesaid declaration, as did likewise Mr. Barbour. Mr. Randolph replied to the latter in terms equally acrimonious. Mr. B. enquired if he was particularly alluded to; but Mr. R. refused to yield the floor so far as to permit the inquiry, or to answer it afterwards. The altercation continued for a time with much sharpness, attended with insinuations which may hereafter require explanation. During this period, the house were in a state of deep and listening attention, not unlike those often experienced in witnessing the exhibition of a tragic-comedy, when Mr. Wright rose, and succeeded extremely well in what might be termed an after-piece, in diverting the attention of the members from the previous scene.—Good humour, and even bursts of laughter accompanied the orator: I never knew him employ his shrewdness and wit to more account, than he did on this occasion. Several other gentlemen spoke afterwards, and a variety of sentiments relative to the

subject were advanced; among which were the following:

1. To leave the law of last session untouched, in order to give those an opportunity of acting upon it who rode into Congress upon its back.
 2. To repeal all laws allowing compensation, to take effect after the 1st day of March next; thus compelling the next congress to fix their own wages.
 3. To repeal the present law, but increase the per diem allowance to ten, nine, or eight dollars.
 4. To give the repealing law a retrospective effect to the commencement of the present session.
 5. To enact a restoration of the excess received over and above the 6 dollars, &c.
- The motion to fix the per diem pay at 10 dollars was negatived yesterday, as I before stated: 9 dollars was moved by Mr. Culpepper and negatived, yeas 48; afterwards the question was taken on 8 and 6, and stood as follows:
- For 8 dollars. Yeas 60,
Noes 98.
- For 6 dollars, Yeas 84,
Noes 94.

So six dollars was inserted. Mr. Randolph then moved to insert a refunding section, and spoke some time in favour of his motion; when after a few observations from the speaker, the committee rose and the house adjourned, without deciding the motion, which will however, no doubt, be rejected. I observed that many of those who voted for the bill last session, were in favour of the lowest compensation now, especially those who are not returned to the next congress. Upon the whole, I think it somewhat uncertain what shape the bill will ultimately assume.

Washington, Jan. 19, 1817.

Mr. Harrison, from the select committee on that subject, has made a report relative to classing and re-organizing the militia of the United States, accompanied with a long bill providing for the purpose, which has been twice read and committed. This, most assuredly, is an important subject, and ought to employ the serious consideration of congress; yet I am inclined to believe that this attempt will share the fate of several previous ones; that is, it will be talked of out of doors, and debated within; many and conflicting ideas relative to the provisions of the bill will be entertained and expressed, and will finally get the go-by, for want of time, if no other cause. I am the more confirmed in this belief, when I reflect upon the intrinsic difficulty of the subject itself, and also that the session is more than half expended, without having yet decided upon many matters both of a public and private nature, which have been submitted to their consideration. In senate, I observe the following resolution has been submitted by Mr. Barbour:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be instructed to procure copies of the existing militia laws of the different states, as well as correct reports of the number and organization of their militia, to be laid before senate at their next session.

From this resolution I infer that the senate think of nothing more at this time than the collection of materials to enable them to act with more advantage at the next session. We are in the habit of representing our militia as the bulwark of the nation; and yet, in my opinion, have hitherto neglected to bestow upon them that attention that their importance, according to our own confession, has merited.

The Mississippi Territory has again applied for admission into the Union as an independent state, but under circumstances that will be likely to defeat their wish. The territory is very large, more extensive than any two of the largest states; a portion of the people are, notwithstanding, desirous that the whole should be incorporated in one state; another party are friendly to a division; setting part of it off, and forming thereof a state, and leaving the remainder still under a territorial government; both parties have their friends and agents here; and the consequence has been that a bill is before the senate embracing the views of the latter; and another is before the house in accordance with the wishes of the former class of its citizens.

One of Mr. Lounes' late bills, entitled "A bill to repeal so much of any acts now in force as authorises a loan of money, or an issue of treasury notes." As the title of this bill is sufficiently explicit of its provisions, any further detail is not necessary. Another, entitled "A bill to provide for the redemption of the public debt," proposes to repeal all the existing laws making appropriations for the purchase or reimbursement of the principal, or for the payment of the interest of the funded debt of the United States, and to appropriate annually — millions of dollars for said purpose, and also to vest in the commissioners of the sinking fund discretion, with the approbation of the president of the United States, to apply any surplus monies that may be received in the

treasury after the adjournment of congress, over and above what may be by law appropriated for the current year, to the same purpose, so that the sum left in the treasury at the end of the year shall not be less than two millions of dollars. If in any year the surplus in the treasury shall exceed the interest and principal actually due and payable by the United States in that year, the commissioners are authorized to purchase the public stock of the United States at the market price, provided it does not exceed a certain price, viz. the par value thereof. Nothing in the act, however, to be construed to prevent congress, if war shall occur with any foreign power, from applying to any object of public service, any surplus of the amount appropriated by the bill to the sinking fund.

From what I have written, the object of the bill will be apparent, to apply all surplus monies received immediately to the payment of the public debt, thereby stopping interest on such amount, and not suffering it to remain in the treasury unproductive and without advantage, until the subsequent meeting of congress, as was the case last year.

THE COMPENSATION LAW.

The 16th was spent in committee on this subject. Mr. Randolph's proposition to refund all excess of reports above six dollars, was, after a long debate, negatived by a large majority. Mr. Orsyth then moved to amend the bill, so as to make it take effect from the commencement of the present session, instead of from the passage thereof. Negatived—ayes 55, noes 96.—The committee rose and reported it as amended (the blanks filled with six dollars) to the house, three days having been spent in committee on the subject. Yesterday, after a whole day's debate on the question of agreeing to the report, it was late in the day decided by ayes and noes as follows:

In favor of the report,	81
Against it,	91

So the amendment to fill the blanks with six dollars was rejected by a majority of ten. The house was the fullest on this vote than it has been on any other question during the present congress—185 out of 198 of the members being present. This day, after the morning business was disposed of, the subject was again resumed. Mr. Grosvenor moved to fill the blank with 10, which after another long debate, was negatived—ayes 35. Mr. Culpepper then moved 9—lost—ayes 43. Mr. Hall, of Geo. then moved 8, upon which the debate was revived with renovated zeal and eloquence, and continued till near sun-down, when the house adjourned without taking the question. This being an extremely cold day, there were about ten members less present than yesterday.

Since this bill has been under discussion no less than thirty-eight members have addressed the chair, and as some of them have spoken two or three times, I suppose about fifty speeches have been made.

Mahlon Dickerson, the present governor of New Jersey, has been elected by the legislature to the senate of the United States, in the room of John Condict, whose term of service will expire on the 3d of March next.

The ladies of Baltimore have formed an institution, entitled, "The female Mite Society for the education of Heathen Children in India." To the object expressed in this title, the funds of the Society are to be exclusively applied.

THE ARMY.

From a Report made by the Acting Secretary of War, in obedience to a resolution of the house of representatives, it appears that the strength of the army is much greater than we and the public have generally supposed. The following are the aggregates of the Adjutant and Inspector General's Report:

General Staff,	6
General Staff of the Northern Division,	40
General Staff of the South Division,	49
Corps of Engineers,	19
Ordnance Department,	518
Regiment of Light Artillery,	702
Corps of Artillery,	2,528
First Regiment of Infantry,	565
Second Regiment of Infantry,	785
Third Regiment of Infantry,	662
Fourth Regiment of Infantry,	612
Fifth Regiment of Infantry,	635
Sixth Regiment of Infantry,	514
Seventh Regiment of Infantry,	74
Eighth Regiment of Infantry,	736
Rifle Regiment,	795
Total,	10,024

The Newburyport Herald mentions that upwards of one hundred persons attended a late meeting of the Emigrating Society in that town; and that a similar Society is forming in Boston. Enterprise in America is too apt to run into mania. The concerned should be cool, calculating and circumspect. *Bost. Pal.*

REPUBLICAN GRATITUDE.

Since the days of Julius Cæsar, who finally subverted the liberty of Rome, "the ingratitude of Republics" has been the constant cry of the advocates of Monarchy. Happily we live in an age, when this imputed odium is completely falsified.—The honors paid to the memory of Washington have been unanimous in the United States, from Maine to Louisiana.

Two circumstances have lately taken place, highly honorable to the bodies who have distinguished themselves in the cause of patriotism and generosity; and are recent instances, along with many others since the late war, calculated to confirm our doctrine, that the friends of liberty are grateful to the memory of their brave defenders, whether in the field or the cabinet.

The first is, that in which the Legislature of North Carolina have voted a large sum of money to erect a superb Statue to the memory of Washington, to be executed by Canova of Rome, now the most celebrated artist in the world.

They had before voted a Sword to be presented to Capt. Blakely, of the U. S. sloop of war Wasp; but that noble champion of his country having perished at sea, in their late session, they resolved not only that the sword be placed in the hands of his family, but also, that his child be educated at the expense of the state of North Carolina, and that Mrs. Blakeley be requested to draw on their Treasurer for such sums of money as may be necessary for the education of said child, &c.—This is generous—it is noble.

The second is, that wherein the Legislature of Pennsylvania have exhibited a proof of their wisdom and humanity, by presenting the sum of five thousand dollars for the extension of the Hospital at New Orleans, and have voted the further sum of 500 dollars per annum for ten years, to be appropriated to the relief of such Pennsylvanians as may happen to labor under the pressure of disease and poverty whilst at New Orleans—stipulating, that a detailed account of the expenditure of these sums be annually transmitted to the Governor of Pennsylvania.—*Balt. Am.*

MERCER, (Penn.) Dec. 24.

Truly Melancholy.—About a week since Mrs. Hazen, consort of Mr. N. Hazen, of Pymatuning township, unfortunately fell into the fire, and, shucking to relate, was almost totally consumed before her husband came to her assistance.

The circumstance attending this direful affair, as far as we have been able to learn, are as follows:—Mrs. Hazen had set down to work by a good warm fire, her husband being out attending to something about the barn, when she was taken (as was supposed) by convulsion (this disorder being prevalent with her) and pitched forward into the fire. Her husband, on smelling a singular smell, ran to the house, and, his feelings may be more easily felt than expressed, on his finding an amiable wife lying on her face in the flames, almost lifeless! Her eyes were burnt out of her head, and one of her breasts burnt off. She lived about twelve hours in the most distressing agony.

CLEOPATRA'S BARGE.

The Boston-Intelligencer observes, "the elegant equipment of this vessel, by Mr. Crowninshield for a voyage of pleasure, as it is an entire novelty in this country, has excited universal curiosity and admiration. Whilst she was lying at the wharf in Salem, we have heard she attracted company from various surrounding places to view so perfect a specimen of nautical architecture and sumptuous accommodation. Eighteen hundred ladies, it is asserted, visited her in the course of one day. Cleopatra's Barge measures about 200 tons, and is modelled after one of the swiftest sailing ships which was ever driven by the wind. Being introduced on board, you descend into a magnificent saloon, about 20 feet long and 19 broad, finished on all sides with polished mahogany, inlaid with other ornamental wood. The settees of the saloon are of splendid workmanship; the backs are shaped like the ancient lyre, and the seats are covered with crimson silk velvet, bordered with a very wide edging of gold lace. Two splendid mirrors, standing at either end, and a magnificent chandelier, suspended in the centre of the saloon, give a richness of effect to it, not easily surpassed. Instead of births on the sides of this hall, there are closets for the tea equipage, and suits of plate for the dinner table, which are finished in a high style of elegance. The after cabin contains sleeping accommodations for the under-officers of the vessel. The owner's and captain's state rooms are very commodious.—The conveniences for the kitchens and steward's apartments may be considered models in their way. There are aqueducts in all parts of the vessel which require them. The intention of Mr. Crowninshield, we understand is to proceed in the first instance to the Western Islands, thence through the Straits of Gibraltar, and following the windings of the left coasts of the Mediter-

anean, will touch at every principal city on the route, which will be round the Island of Sicily, up the Gulph of Venice to Trieste, along the Coast of Albania and the Morea, through the Grecian Archipelago to the Dardanelles; if permitted by the Turkish authority he will proceed through the Sea of Marimora to Constantinople; thence coasting along the ports of the Black Sea, to the Sea of Asoy, he will return by the way of the Isle of Cyprus, upon the south side of the Mediterranean; stopping at Acre, Jerusalem, and Alexandria on his way, and sailing by the Coast of Desert, to that of the Barbary States. Emerging from the Straits, he will proceed through the British Channel and North Sea, up the Baltic to Petersburg, thence along the Coast of Norway to the North Cape, and perhaps into the white Sea. From this point he may go to Spitzbergen and Iceland, and thence crossing an immense ocean to the Coast of South America, touching at various ports, he will complete the tour of his destination, and arrive at Salem.

"It is much to be desired, that a gentleman of scientific attainments, historical research and literary taste, may accompany Mr. Crowninshield in his expedition. The multiplied objects of utinal curiosity, which will be presented to the traveller, on such a tour, would afford materials, which, if well digested and arranged, would do credit to the country and confer permanent celebrity upon a voyage, which without such a narration, will dwindle into a topic of idle curiosity and final insignificance."

Baltimore, Jan. 20.

EFFECTS OF DRUNKENNESS.

On Friday night, about 10 or 11 o'clock, five men having staid in a tavern till they were much intoxicated, stumbled into the Bason, where three of them were drowned. One of them had a wife and children.

From the Poughkeepsie Herald.

Atrocious and unnatural crime.

The following extraordinary case of the most atrocious crimes, has lately come to our knowledge; for its correctness in every particular, we cannot touch; but the monstrol intelligence has been received from so many different directions, that we are inclined to believe it substantially correct.

The public will recollect, that some 8 or 10 years ago, a man by the name of Jesse Wood, was executed in this town for having, as was at that time alleged, and proved, caused the death of his son Joseph Wood.

The old man persisted to the last in declaring his innocence—and it now appears that his declarations were true.

It will be recollected that the principal witness against the unfortunate old man was his own son Kiah, or Hezekiah.

This monster, in human shape, has lately been called upon to render an account of his doings in this life; and, horrid to relate! he confessed, on his dying bed, that he was his brother's murderer! and that in addition to this unnatural crime, he had been guilty of perjury; and thus caused his innocent father to suffer an ignominious death!—A just God has at length punished the unnatural wretch, and would not suffer him to depart hence, until he had made a full disclosure of his accumulated crimes, in the presence of a number of witnesses; he then gave him a prospect of the dreadful punishments that awaited him hereafter. The miserable wretch, after he had confessed his horrid crimes, declared that he saw hell open, and the flames ascending ready to devour him.

May his awful death be a warning to others, and deter them from the commission of even the least of crimes.—If the life of this wretch could be known, it is probable the commencement of his depravity might be traced to petty pilfering. Beware, then, of doing any thing that looks like crime, lest your end may be like his.

We have seldom heard of a more aggravated case of crimes, of the blackest dye, and nothing but a desire of doing justice to the memory of an innocent and much injured man, could have induced us to give publicity to this atrocious case.

Let the tragic end of the elder Wood be a warning to jurors—let it be engraven on the memory of every man who may be called upon to perform this solemn duty—and let them remember, that it is far better for "ninety and nine criminals to escape unpunished, than for one innocent man to suffer."

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 20th day of February, 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.

Zaccheus Bennett.

Bridgetown, Jan. 20, 1817.—4t

MARRIED,
At Upper Pennesneck, on the 21st inst. by the Rev. Joseph Sheppard, Mr. James Sheeran, jun. to Mrs. Hannah Seal.

DIED,
On Friday morning last, Mr. William Merritt, of this place.

Pocket-Book Lost.

LOST, on Saturday last, between the Post Office and Printing-Office, a Red Morocco POCKET-BOOK, containing about 18 dollars, in Notes on the Philadelphia, Camden and Cumberland Banks. Whoever has found said Pocket-Book, and will return it to the subscriber, shall be liberally rewarded.

Joshua Paul.

Bridgetown, Jan. 27, 1817.

One Hundred Dollars REWARD.

WAS broken open on the night of the 21st inst. the Store of the subscribers in Millville, and a variety of goods taken from thence—amongst which were, Calicoes, Velvets, Cords, Cassinets, Blue Stockinets, Broad Cloth, Shawls, &c. Whoever takes up the perpetrator, and secures the Goods, shall be entitled to the above reward—or FIFTY DOLLARS for the Thief or Goods.

Gideon Scull, jr. & Co.

January 27—5t

Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court December Term 1816, will be sold at public sale, on Saturday, the 1st day of March next, at the Inn of Henry Freas, in Alloways Town,

A House and Lot of Land,

Situated in said village, containing two acres more or less, late the real estate of John Horn, deceased, and sold for the payment of his debts.

HENRY FREAS, Sur. Adm'r.

January 27th—3t

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of MERSELLES & STRATTON is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons who are indebted to said firm, are requested to call on H Runyan Merselles and settle their accounts.

H. Runyan Merselles,
Levi Stratton.

(The business in future will be carried on (at the Old Stand) by H. Runyan Merselles.

Bridgetown, Jan. 25th, 1816—4t

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 3d day of March, 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.

James Nelson,
James McCleane,

his
Eli Sharp,

mark.

his
Charles Brinesholt,

mark.

Bridgetown, January 27th—4t

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 16th April last, an Apprentice Boy named PETERSON FLOWERS, between 19 and 20 years of age. Whoever will apprehend the said boy and return him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

Thomas Camp.

January 27th, 1817—3t

WILL BE SOLD,

On the 4th day of the third month (March) next at Robert Bell's, in Dorchester, in the county of Cumberland, N. J.

ALL the real and personal property late belonging to ISAAC LOWRY, among which is a good stand for the store-keeping business, with a good Dwelling-House, a large two story Store, with a Cellar under it, and a large Wharf in good repair, in the village of Dorchester aforesaid, with any quantity of land and meadow the purchaser may choose, not exceeding one hundred acres.

A small FARM, with Barn and Orchard thereon, all in a high state of cultivation, adjoining to Dorchester aforesaid.

A number of LOTS of excellent MEADOW, well improved.

A MILL-SIT in the village aforesaid, on the edge of Maurice River.

Several Tracts of WOODLAND, all near a landing.

A quantity of Cedar, Lumber, Posts, Rails, &c.

Thirty or forty acres of GRAIN on the ground; Horses and Waggon with the harness; a good eight day clock, and all the Household Furniture of the said Lowry, consisting of Beds, Bedding, Carpets, &c. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

JOHN SHEPPARD,
ICHABOD COMPTON, Assignees,
WILLIAM F. MILLER, } Assignees.

N. B. All persons indebted to Isaac Lowry, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have demands against said Lowry, are desired to present them for adjustment.

1st mo. (January) 27th, 1817.—tds

FOR SALE,

THE new and completely rigged Sloop SINE QU ANON, burthen 53 14-95 tons, will carry from thirty to thirty-five cords of Wood, and draws six feet and a half water. For terms apply to

G. SCULL, jun. & Co.

Millville Glass Works, Jan. 29, 1817—7t

NOTICE.

THE sale of the real estate of Jeremiah Johnson, dec. is adjourned until Wednesday, the 13th 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 venue to continue from day to day.

- No. 1.—550 Acres of Excellent Woodland, oak, pine, and hickory, and a good part of it excellent saw-timber (pine), which said land lies about 2 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.—5 1 24 Acres adjoining Ludlam Johnson, and aforesaid Eli Eldridge's tavern.
- No. 10.—3 0 15 Acres adjoin. the above.
- No. 11.—5 2 34 do. do.
- No. 12.—1 2 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 1-3 of the Sawmill near Dennis's Creek.
- No. 21.—A right on the Ludlam's Beach. Conditions made known at the sale.

JAMES DIVERTY, Admin.

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 Cowley, 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 Chittin, 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 Teake, 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 Stoe Creek, 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 Bennet, 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 Eark 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 Stoe Creek, 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.

DAN SIMKINS, 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 E. 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 M'Ilvaine, 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 Garron or the property of Israel Garron, and taken in execution at the suit of Jeremiah Stratton, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

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,

A tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, near Tuckahoe, adjoining lands of John R. 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.

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, binding on lands of Bernard Demsey and John Paul, 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 O'Hair, and taken in execution at the suit of several plaintiffs, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

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 MAUL, Guardian.

Dec. 4, 1816—1m

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 3 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, and will be sold for cash.

ARNER W. SIMKINS,

Admin. de bonis non.

Upper Alloway's Creek,

Jan. 6, 1817—1

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 Bigs.

mark.

Bridgetown, Jan. 13, 1817—4t

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.

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,

Christopher Hogate,

John Miller.

Bridgetown, Jan. 6, 1817.

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 Port Elizabeth.

Thomas Lee.

August 26, 1816—tf.

BLANKS

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig

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 500 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 5000 acres of Woodland, extending from half a mile to five miles from the town of Millville.

To accommodate purchasers, No. 1. and 2. will be sold in lots or in smaller tracts.

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

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

A clear and indisputable title will be given.

Joseph M'Ilvaine.

Burlington, Feb. 22d, 1816—M. 4. 1/2

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 Cohansey 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 contains half an acre of ground, with sufficient stabling &c. thereon.

No. 2. Two handsome Building Lots fronting on a main street in the aforesaid town.

No. 3. A House and Lot situate in the village at Hancock's Bridge, near the Friends' Meeting-House; which property, together with the following, lies in Salem county.

No. 4. Some handsomely situated Building Lots in Alloway's town, the most of which are near the tavern and centre of the village.

No. 5. The equal undivided moiety of a new improved Mill-Seat, situate on the main stream of Muddy Run, in the village of Ganterville, 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 Cohansey 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 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 Cohansey 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