

THE WASHINGTON WHIG

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GLEANINGS AND LUCUBRATIONS.

No. XV.

On the Goodness of God.

The first and uncreated being must be the greatest; and the greatest likewise be the best; for true greatness includes in it goodness. Almighty power, universal dominion, and infinite knowledge, considered by themselves, can excite no other emotions than awe and terror. They have in them none of that dignity which engages veneration, except they are accompanied with benevolence. This is the crown of all the attributes of the Deity. It is this that finishes his character; and nothing can be of more importance to us than a thorough conviction of it, and just sentiments concerning it.

PRICE.

It is in one of the most glorious perfections of Deity that we recognise the first model of universal benevolence; and it is evident, that the pure principles of morality cannot be sustained in finite minds, without being strengthened by that disposition of soul, which takes pleasure in the welfare and happiness of mankind in general. A being of perfect purity cannot, if it is true, take complaisance in vicious and impure persons; but God has, and continues to exercise the love of benevolence towards all created beings. Even our existence is an evidence of his goodness. Either our existence proceeds from no cause, or we owe it to the goodness of the Supreme Being. And every pleasurable sensation which we experience tends to strengthen and maintain our belief in his goodness.

In illustration of this sentiment, and to obviate the objection that is sometimes raised against the goodness of God, from the mixture of evil with good, in our present State of existence, it may be proper to observe, that physical evils are not either the end or condition of our nature; they are its accidents. The law of gravity is established for very useful and comfortable purposes; but it may accidentally and sometimes does occasion exquisite pains and even death. And in our progress through life, in this state of trial, the experience of pain seems necessary to give a relish to ease and enjoyment. The happiness of infancy, which shows in its primitive purity the works of the Deity, visibly points out the goodness of the Supreme Being. And how can we avoid believing that we owe our origin to a benevolent design, since it is a desire of happiness which has been given to serve as the principal motive of all our actions? All mankind, we may safely assert, would speak well of life, if they had not corrupted its comforts by artificial sentiments, which they have substituted instead of nature. We should find much more happiness in our passage through life, if we did not tarnish the realities which we enjoy, with pride and vanity; if, instead of assisting each other to be happy, we did not employ too many of our thoughts and too much of our ingenuity, to make others submit to our superiority. Undoubtedly, there are some sufferings annexed to our existence, as in the natural world there are apparent defects. But if we could attain the habit of fixing our thoughts on those sublime and exalted subjects which are daily presented to our view, we should no longer be a prey to envy and discontent.

The omnipotence of God, of itself, is fully sufficient to demonstrate his goodness; for by contemplating on this attribute, we are every instant led to perceive that if the omnipotent Ruler of the world had intended the misery of rational beings, he would have had, to fulfil this intention, means both rapid and numerous. He need not have created worlds, nor have made them so convenient and beautiful. If misery had been his design in creation, a ter-

rific gulf, and eternal darkness, might have been sufficient to collect together those unfortunate beings, and make them forever to feel their misery. But, blessed be God, we are not called upon to dwell on such gloomy subjects; but by different scenes are invited to follow just and pleasing emotions of gratitude. By cherishing such emotions, we shall become eager to render homage to that indelible character of love and goodness, which we see stamped on all nature. An unknown power opens our eyes to the light, and permits us to view the wonders of the universe. It awakens in us those enchanting sensations which first point out the charms of life. It enriches us with that intellectual gift, which reassembles around us, past ages and the time to come. It confers, in an early hour, an empire, by endowing us with those sublime faculties, will and liberty. In short, it renders us sensible to the reality of loving and being beloved: And when, by the effect of a general plan, of which we can have but an imperfect conception, it spreads here and there some difficulties in the road of life, it seems to wish to soften them, by showing us always the future through the enchanting medium of the imagination. It is a wise and gracious constitution of our nature, that, in most cases, we are led to anticipate in future prosperity and happiness. Could it then be without any interest or goodness, that this magnificent system was conceived and preserved by so many superb demonstrations of wisdom and power? What should we be in the sight of the eternal, if his nature was not love, and his operations benevolent? We did not adorn his majestic universe, or lead to the dawn its magnificent colours; neither have we covered the earth with a radiant carpet, or bid the celestial bodies revolve in the immense expanse. We did not ask counsel of us; nor can we by the most stretch of thought or exertion add one inch to our stature, or in any respect change the order of nature: We should be nothing in the eye of the Almighty, if he were indifferent to our gratitude; and if he took not any pleasure in the happiness of his creatures.

It was God that raised us out of nothing, and brought us forth to enjoy the light of life, and to contemplate the glorious theatre of nature. To him we owe those thoughts that wander through eternity; and those high faculties by which we claim kindred with angels, and which qualify us for acting by the same rule with him, and for loving, serving, and adoring him. It is he that continually preserves and maintains us without him we cannot subsist one moment. Every breath we draw; every thought we think, depend entirely upon him. Every place we are in, and every instant of our duration is crowded with his mercies.

And besides all this, we find in the recesses of our own hearts, a sufficient evidence of this comfortable truth; we readily perceive that we are good and affectionate to others, when not perverted by passion; and we cannot avoid thinking, that such an inclination in beings who have received every thing, must necessarily be the seal of their divine author. In order to exalt this sentiment, we must refer it continually to the idea of a Supreme Being; far there is, indubitably, a correspondence of instinct and reflection between our virtue and the perfections of him who is the origin of all things; and provided we do not resist our natural emotions, we shall learn from those very perfections, all that is sufficient to excite our worship and adoration; above all whatever is necessary to serve as an example for our conduct, to afford principles of virtue, and to excite us to a benevolent exercise of all our faculties.

The tragical events in human life produced by ungoverned passions, by the abuse of reason, and other causes, do often, no doubt, produce much unhappiness. But as they all arise from within ourselves, and are the abuse of our moral liberty, they do not tend, in the least degree, to shake our confidence in the goodness of God.

There is, however, one objection, which has been raised, on various grounds, to the whole of the illustrations that have been used to demonstrate the goodness of God, which it may be necessary to notice, especially as it is apt to cast a gloom over the minds of many well disposed persons, who have misapprehended the subject.

We admit, say the objectors, that there are many perfections peculiar to the Supreme Being; the study and knowledge of which ought to serve to sustain the laws of morality; but one of the essential proper-

ties of the divine essence overshadows the whole structure; it is prescience. As God knows beforehand what we are to do, it follows, that all our actions are irrevocably determined, and that man is not free. And if such be his condition, he deserves neither praise nor censure; he has no means of pleasing or displeasing the Supreme Being; and the ideas of good and evil, of virtue and vice, of wisdom and folly, are absolutely chimerical.

This subject is abstruse in its nature, and cannot easily be handled in a Manner suited to the simple apprehension of persons unacquainted with metaphysical researches. But sensible that it has been greatly mistaken, from a erroneous physiology, and from a tenacious adherence to received systems of philosophy and theology, we will, in a future number, endeavour to illustrate the subject, and obviate the objection, in as plain and familiar a manner as practicable.

M.

The democratic delegates appointed by the different wards and districts, of the city and county of Baltimore have nominated gen. SAMUEL SMITH as a candidate for congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of col. Nicholas B. Moore.—*Phil. True Am.*

On Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, a dispute took place of a domestic nature, between capt. Carson and a lieut. Smith. A pistol was discharged by Smith at Carson, and the contents of it entered his mouth. The cries of a female, who, it appears, was the wife of capt. Carson (who had been absent) previous to her marriage to Smith, induced the editor with several citizens to repair to the house, where Carson lay with the pistol near him. Smith was immediately arrested, and put into the custody of the watch. We refrain from saying more on this dreadful circumstance, as we understand an examination will take place before the mayor this morning. Carson's life is despaired of.—*ib.*

New-York, Jan. 29.

Execution.—YESTERDAY at 1 o'clock, pursuant to sentence, was executed, Ishmael Frazer, a coloured man, convicted of arson. George Vanderpool, another coloured man, convicted of the same crime, had his punishment commuted to imprisonment in the state's prison for life. Thomas Burke, convicted of murdering his wife, was respited till after the meeting of the legislature. Frazer has confessed, that he has been an accomplice in most of the fires that have taken place in this city for several years.—*Ev. Post.*

Foreign Intelligence.

Paris, Nov. 28.

ON the 24th orders and instructions were issued from the war offices to the commissaries charged with delivering up the strong places to the allied powers, by virtue of the treaty signed the 20th Nov.

The revolutionists of Brazil have been succoured by a foreign power. At Buenos Ayres provisions are scarce, and in consequence very dear; beef costs a piaster per pound.

Great preparations are making at Rome to receive the emperor of Austria.

The duke of Richelieu has declared to the two houses, that the treaty between France and the allied powers did not contain any secret article.

Letters from Basle state that the demolition of Huniguen is nearly finished.

It is said that M. Lahourhere, one of the partners of the house of Hope and Co. has arrived in Paris, to treat there with the French government, about making the necessary advances, for the payment of the 700 millions, which France is to advance to the allies. Messrs. Baring, Hope, Belkman, and the principal bankers in London will take part in this negotiation.

It has been remarked, that women compose the principal part of the tumultuous assemblages, which at Nismes, on the 12th inst. interrupted the free exercise of the protestant worship.

The Jews of Germany have appointed deputies, charged with claiming on their behalf, from the diet which is about opening at Frankfurt, an equality of rights with the other citizens.

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. 22d, 1815.—4t

FOR SALE,

THAT convenient landing on the east side of Cohansy 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 Back, dec.	Henry Brooks, do.	David Pierson, do.
Daniel Heaton, do.	John Lore, do.	
Levi Hollingshead, do.	Samuel Hollingshead, do.	
Henry Rocap, do.	Salome Rocap, do.	
Rath and John Reeve, do.	Samuel Reeve, do.	
Ephraim Leske adm. of Jason Smith dec.	Samuel Thompson do.	Benjamin Thompson, do.
Jorcas Wood admx.	Henry Wood, do.	
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 February next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at which time and place, all persons interested in said Estates, or either of them, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said accounts should not be generally allowed and confirmed.

TIMOTHY ELMER, Surrog.

Dec. 13th, 1815.—2m

NOTICE.

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

NOAH WHITE, X his mark.
CALEB SIPPLE, X his mark.
LEVI CORNWELL, X his mark.

Bridgetown, Jan. 8, 1816.—4t

Cumberland Orphan's Court,

November Term, 1815.

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

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

By the Court,

TIMOTHY ELMER, Clerk.

Nov. 30th, (Dec. 18) 1815.—2m

NOTICE.

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

A House and Lot of Land,

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

ETHAN LORE, Guardian.

Dec. 15th, 1815.—2m.

Apprentices' Indentures

FOR SALE.

National Bank.

ALTHOUGH the time of congress has lately been so completely engrossed by the revenue and other bills as to prevent them from bestowing much attention to the project of a national bank, submitted by the committee, yet the subject is an important one, and excites no small degree of anxiety in the minds of the citizens generally.—The want of some establishment to facilitate the financial operations of the government, in times of difficulty, and it is chiefly in reference to such times that the question is now agitated) has been sensibly felt, and the inefficiency of treasury notes, completely to answer that end, we think, abundantly demonstrated. We confess, we are not partial to an establishment of the kind; but that or some other system ought certainly to be adopted and pursued. Experience has fully proved the folly and the danger of depending entirely upon chance.—From all that we can learn, a great majority of the people are in favour of the institution of a bank; yet when we consider the opposition it will experience, both in and out of congress, from various motives—principally from an idea of its unconstitutionality, and from an almost endless diversity of opinion with respect to its details—we confess, we are not very sanguine of its ultimate success. Were the unconstitutionality of the measure the only, or the principal obstacle, it might, perhaps, be obviated by an alteration of the constitution; which, as a considerable number of the state legislatures are now in session, might be made in time; but the other difficulties will not be so easily surmounted. We sincerely hope, however, that party intolerance and the pride of opinion will be made to yield, as far as possible, to such measures as may be conducive to the general and permanent interests of our country.

AFTER the form of a trial, Marshal Ney has been condemned by the chamber of peers, and shot.—A similar fate, no doubt, awaits many others.

By the report of Mr. Patterson to the president of the United States, it appears, that within the last year, there have been struck at the mint “in gold coins, 635 pieces, amounting to 3,175 dollars;—in silver coins, 69,232 pieces, amounting to 17,308 dollars; making, in the whole, 69,867 pieces, amounting to 20,483 dollars.” A fresh supply of copper having been received, the coinage of copper has been resumed, and the director expects to be able to coin annually 50 tons weight of copper, amounting to nearly 47,000 dollars, which will “supply, in a great measure, the place of the small silver coins, which have almost totally disappeared.”

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of Letters to the Editor.

“I COMMITTED an error in my letter to you, of the 10th inst. in which I stated, that the committee of ways and means had recommended, in their fifth resolution to abolish the duties on sales at auction, and licenses to retailers of foreign merchandise and spirituous liquors. The only recommendation in the resolution was to reduce the rate of postage. The mistake was not discovered till after the report was printed—I will endeavour to be more careful for the future.”

Washington, Jan. 18.

“The bill to enlarge the time for ascertaining the annual transfers and changes of property subject to the direct tax, and for other purposes, has become a law.

Mr. Ward of Massachusetts presented a petition from Mrs. Blakely, widow of the late capt. Johnstone Blakely, late of the sloop of war Wasp, praying congress to make some provision for the support of herself and family. A similar application and also presented from the widows of several of the petty officers and seamen of

sard on fortunate sloop, to the same import.—A bill has passed senate, authorising the appointment of three admirals, which has been read and referred to the committee on naval affairs.

The unfinished business of yesterday, the consideration of the first resolution reported by the committee of ways and means; being called, a motion was made which prevailed, to reconsider the vote of yesterday, which negated the proposition to continue the double duties until the 31st of December next; which, after a whole day's debate, was again decided against—ayes 47, nays 104; so that we are this evening exactly where we were last evening. The question on the first resolution has not yet been taken. As the resolutions and, the double duties are to come off on the 30th of June next.”

Washington, Jan. 20th.

“THE five first resolutions reported by the committee of ways and means, were agreed to on Thursday, with very little additional debate. The second, relative to salt, &c. was decided by ayes and does, in the affirmative, 90 to 43. These resolutions were recommitted, and bills have been introduced in pursuance thereof.

“Several short bills of a private nature, including the one for the relief of Dr. Coxe, were ordered to third readings, and have since passed the house of representatives.

Yesterday, Mr. Root, after a few preliminary observations, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the weight of the copper coin ought to be reduced, to four penny weights the cent.

Resolved, That the copper coin of the United States ought to be made a legal tender to the amount of one dollar.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for the punishment of the counterfeiting the copper coin of the United States.

“The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Yonsey in the chair, on the report of the select committee on the subject of rules and regulations for the government of the house. The report of the committee having been gone through, Mr. Stanford moved further to amend, by striking out all that part of the rules, which authorises the call of the previous question. This motion was advocated by the mover, Mr. Randolph and Mr. Gaston; which latter gentleman delivered a lengthy and elaborately prepared speech. The motion was opposed by Mr. Clay (speaker); when the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. It is probable, that this motion will yet be productive of much speaking perhaps declamation.

By the use of the rule, it is in the power of the majority, whenever they shall deem it expedient to put a stop to further debate, and obtain a vote on the main question, that may be under consideration.—This was represented by those who advocated the motion to be a dangerous power, tyrannical in its nature, and incompatible with the principles of our constitution and freedom of debate, which it guarantees—that no such rule exists in the parliament of Great Britain, and was unknown in this government during many years of the first administration of it.

Those on the opposite contended that the existence of a rule of this kind was indispensable for the due despatch of business; that it was strictly republican in principle, inasmuch as it did no more than put in practice the principle which all would subscribe to, that the majority must govern; that without such a check, the majority would be in the power of the minority, who would be enabled, in times of emergency, particularly, to produce such procrastination and delay in the passing of laws and adoption of measures, that the majority (perhaps a large one) had determined upon—to the great embarrassment, nay irretrievable injury of the nation,—some examples were hinted at.—It was acknowledged that this power ought to be cautiously exercised. An appeal was made to the candour of gentleman, divested of party warmth and feelings; whether there had ever been a disposition to abuse the privilege. On the other hand, the neglect to exercise it sooner on some occasions dur-

ing the late war, had been imputed to the majority in congress as a fault.—If they had no written rule of the kind in Great Britain, a practice there prevailed, which had the same effect, and that in a more delicate manner, viz. that of creating such confusion and noise as to prevent the speaker from being heard. If in the early proceedings of congress under our constitution, it was not found necessary to adopt such a rule, it was owing, perhaps, to the unanimity that then prevailed, and the absence of that party heat and embarrassing opposition, which has since been witnessed, &c.

“Most of the day has been spent in committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the 6th resolution on the subject of revenue, viz. that it is expedient to reduce the direct laid tax 50 per cent.—It is not decided. Much debate on this subject, and in fact the whole system of revenue and policy of the government under the present establishment, is very likely, I think, to take place.”

Washington, Jan. 23d, 1816.

“Two or three applications for lotteries in this district have been rejected, on the general principle that they are public nuisances, and produce a demoralizing effect upon the community. The following resolutions have been agreed to in the house of representatives, viz.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, the secretary of the treasury was directed to lay before the house an account of the receipts and expenditures of the nation from the commencement of the government to this day, distinguishing the different items of each, &c.

On motion of Mr. Wright, Resolved, That the committee on military affairs, inquire into the reduction of the army, as directed by law, and when the peace establishment was completed; and also, whether the officers of the peace establishment retained are out of those in office during the war, or appointed since the peace, and report the list of officers, if any, appointed since the peace, that are retained, and the state or territory of their residence.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby directed to lay before this house a statement of the amount of the valuation of real estate and slaves in the several states, made by virtue of the act of the 22d July, 1813, for the assessment and collection of the direct tax, separately designating in such statement the amount of the valuation of the buildings, lands and slaves in each state.

The following letter, received on Saturday by the speaker, was now laid by him before the house:

General Post Office, 20th Jan. 18 16.

The hon. Henry Clay, Speaker of the house of Representatives.

SIR—Having this morning heard, that reports were in circulation, unfavourable to the character of this department, in relation to its fiscal concerns, I respectfully request, that a committee of the honourable house may be appointed to investigate these concerns.

Respectfully, I am your obedt. servt.
R. J. MEIGS, P. M. G.

The letter was referred to the committee on the post office and post roads.

The result of the proceedings of the house yesterday and to-day has been to pass the bill founded on the two first resolutions of the committee of ways and means, the first of which enacts the continuance of the double duties on imports till the 30th of June; after that time, until a new tariff shall be formed, 42 per cent. advance on the old permanent standard. Motions to extend and to shorten the time of their continuance were rejected.—The other continues the present rate of duties on imported salt, bounty on imported fish, &c. according to the tenor of the resolution.

Bills in accordance with the 3d and 4th resolutions of said committee have been ordered to 3d readings, and will probably pass to-morrow.—The present rate of postage to be reduced on the 31st of March next.

The bill graduating the duties according to the convention with Great Britain, has been rejected by the senate, 21 to 10.—The senate's bill, however, on the subject, which was considered rather as a compromise of the principle involved, and which declares null and void all existing laws inconsistent with the provisions of said treaty, is still before the house of representatives.

Gen. P. B. Porter, who has accepted an appointment under the treaty of peace as a commissioner for running the northern boundary line of the United States, has resigned his seat in the house.

Gen. Samuel Smith, of Baltimore is a candidate for a seat in congress, in the place of N. R. Moore, esq. resigned, and will doubtless be elected.”

Washington, Jan. 24.

“A bill for the relief of the Canadian volunteers was this day reported by Mr. Throop, twice read and referred:

On motion of Mr. Robertson, Resolved, That the president be requested to lay before congress all the information in his possession, which he may not think proper to divulge, relative to a demand said to have been made by the Spanish government relative to a surrender on the part of the United States to said Spanish government of a part of its territory in the state of Louisiana.

The bill for continuing the duties on bank paper, bankers, and bills of exchange of a certain description, and on refined sugar.—And also the bill reducing the rate of postage after the 31st of March next, to the old standard, were passed and sent to the senate.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson of V. in the chair, upon the residue of the report of the committee of ways and means, the 6th resolution proposing to reduce the direct tax 50 per cent. being under consideration, Mr. Hardin moved an amendment, the object of which was to abolish the tax altogether, on which a debate arose, which consumed the remainder of the day, without obtaining a decision. Mr. Harden spoke for more than an hour, declaiming vehemently against the administration, the war, the taxes, and the whole system of the committee. Mr. Conner replied in a cool and deliberate manner, to a part of Mr. Hardin's argument, when the committee on motion of Mr. Randolph, rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.—The debate will probably be continued tomorrow.”

The citizens of Philadelphia have presented to the widow of capt. Lawrence, two elegant pieces of plate, to commemorate the capture of the Peacock by the Hornet.

The French Minister, Monsieur Serrurier has been recalled; which he has officially notified to this government. His Secretary will remain as charge d'affaires.

Charleston, January 16.

FROM LISBON.

From Captain Wills, of the British ship Golden Fleece, arrived on Saturday evening from Lisbon, we learn that the Portuguese government were fitting out an expedition of about 2000 men to Rio Janeiro, for the purpose of quelling the rising spirit of independence in the inhabitants of that province. Nearly all the English vessels in port had been taken up to effect this object. No other news of importance was stirring, except a light report that an Algerine squadron of 16 or 18 sail was cruising at the entrance of the Mediterranean.

M. Pedersen, his Danish Majesty's Minister to the United States, has arrived in this city. All the ministers of foreign powers, now resident in the United States, are at present at the seat of government.



Just as this paper was going to press, we were informed, that the application for a bank at Bridgeton has been unsuccessful.

Take Notice

THAT the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas have appointed the 4th of March next at Bridgetown, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

ASHEL BEEBE & his mark.
THOMAS CHARLES BURK.

Jan. 27, 1816.

SALT HAY.

THE subscriber has a considerable quantity of salt Hay of the first quality, which he will sell, or exchange for boards.

J. D. WESTCOTT.

Jones Island, near Cedarville.
Nov. 9, 1815.

Execution of Marshal Ney.

By the arrival of the schr. Maria, capt. Copeland, from Bordeaux, Paris papers to the 15th of Dec. have been received. The trial of marshal Ney was closed on the 6th, and he was shot on the 7th. Dec. At the close of the trial, the marshal observed:

Gentlemen, I am a Frenchman, and I will die as one. They have not been willing to hear my defenders; I thank them for what they have done for me, and what they may still do; but I prefer not being defended at all, to being imperfectly defended; I will do as Moreau did:—appeal to Europe and posterity.

M. Bellart spoke to prevent further delays.

The Chancellor, Defenders, you may use every argument, excepting such as the Chamber has interdicted.

The marshal. Since the chamber will not hear—(mes moyens) I forbid my advocates to add any thing; the Chamber will judge me as they think proper.

The final requisition was then read. The President addressing the accused—

Accused, have you any observation to make on the requisition?

The Marshal. Nothing at all, my Lord.

The witness ordered the accused to retire, as well as the witnesses and the auditory.

At five o'clock, we left the Chamber sitting for deliberation.

Messenger Office,
1 o'clock, A. M. Dec. 7.

From five o'clock the Chamber remained in deliberation upon the judgment, and at a quarter before 12 they decided by a majority that marshal Ney was guilty of high treason against the state. 131 voices condemned him to death, and 29 voted for banishment. The marshal was not present at the time the verdict was delivered. We had thought he could not have been shot, but it appears that there is a law that can shoot him, as has been proved by an able lawyer present.

Paris, Dec. 8.

The following are the principal details subsequent to the judgment of marshal Ney. We decline offering any comments, and merely state facts:

"The marshal, on entering his chamber at the time the court were deliberating on his sentence, appeared highly animated, and supported by the strongest resolution. He embraced his counsel (M. Berryer) who said to the marshal, 'You would have it so.'—'Well, my dear friend,' answered the marshal, 'it is finished; we shall see each other in another world.'—He then asked to dine, and ate with a great appetite, he noticed a small knife lying on the table, which on finding it attracted attention and caused uneasiness to the persons appointed to guard him; do you think, said he, on looking at them, that I fear death, and instantly threw the knife far from him. After dinner, the marshal smoked a cigar, and then threw himself on the bed, where he slept quietly for two hours.

According to the terms of the process, the chevalier Cauchy read the sentence to the marshal, who asked for the consolation of religion, and expressed a desire to be assisted by M. Pierre, a relation of the cardinal of Bernis, and curate of St. Sulpice. The estimable ecclesiastic hastened to attend him, they passed the night together, the marshal still retained the same degree of fortitude and resignation to his fate which had actuated him throughout the whole of the proceedings.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the Marshal was informed that all was ready for the execution of his sentence;—he put on a blue coat and a round hat, and entered a hackney coach, brought for him from the place of St. Michel; the curate of St. Sulpice occupied the back seat of the coach, with him—two officers of the Gendarmerie were in front—a great number of veterans royal grenadiers, and gendarmes, accompanied the ceremony, which crossed the garden of the Palace, and left it by the iron gate on the side of the Observatoire; on arriving at this gate, the ceremony turned to the left and stopped at about fifty paces further, under the walls of the avenue of the Observatoire.

The Marshal descended from the coach, advanced at quick pace about eight paces from the wall, and asked the officer at his side if that was the place chosen for his execution; on receiving an answer in the affirmative, the Marshal turned and fronted the veterans who were to fire upon him; he took off his hat with his left hand, put his right on his heart, and said to the soldiers:—"My comrades fire at me"—at that moment the officer gave the signal with his sword, and the Marshal fell under their fire without moving. The body was placed on a litter and remained exposed to the public view for a quarter of an hour; three balls entered his head. The venerable ecclesiastic who attended the Marshal at his last moments, remained du-

ring the execution near the coach, praying with fervor. There were very few people present, on account of its being supposed that the execution would have taken place on the plain of Grenelle, where a great multitude had assembled.

INTELLIGENCE.

London, Nov. 25.

There has been, we understand, a vast influx of suspicious foreigners, and some dangerous characters from the continent, within these last few days; but we have the satisfaction to assure the public that the utmost vigilance to discover and remove them prevails at the home department.

By a convention between Austria and the government of the Netherlands, the latter charges itself with the debt of the Belgian Provinces, to the amount of 26 millions of florins, which had been a burden upon the Austrian finances. The payment of the interest, by the government of the Netherlands, was to commence from the 1st of November.

It is stated that the Crown Prince of Sweden has presented the sum of 15000 to the widow and children of the late captain Boguk, of the royal horse artillery, who so gallantly distinguished himself with the Congreve rockets, at the memorable battle of Leipsie.

The Paris papers of Wednesday, which are expected to contain the first day's proceedings on Marshal Ney's trial: have not arrived. He has been removed from the prison of the Conciergerie into the palace of the Luxembourg, where he is guarded with the most anxious attention. The palace is surrounded with troops, and strong detachments patrol the Faubourg German.

The other reputed conspirators it is said that Fouché and Soult will be brought to trial. The latter has publicly courted an investigation of his conduct, but the former is entrenched within the ordinance of the 24th of July, which we hope will remain a sacred monument of the King's justice.

Count Laratotte, on his trial in the Court of Assizes on Monday, wore together on his breast the three united orders of the Legion of Honour, the Iron Crown, and the Union; and in side his coat, the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour.

It is reported, that large sum will be paid by the French government, in part of the claims of Denmark, for the maintenance of the French troops in 1808.

Paris Dec. 12.

M. Fouché, lives retired at Dresden. His wife sees little company. The family read the books of philosophy that amused Seneca in his exile.

The court de la Chatre has been created a duke—he is at present ambassador to the court of Great Britain.

The marquis d'Osmond is named as the new ambassador in the place of the duke de la Chatre—recalled;

The famous brigand Grasel has been arrested at Vienna, and will shortly be tried. Gen. Vandamme is about to publish a defence of his conduct.

A severe frost set in at Brussels and its environs on the 8th.

December 15.

General Decaen, governor of the 11th military division (Bordeaux) on the 20th of March, has just been arrested.

General Dehelle has already been several times interrogated. The examination of the witnesses was commenced yesterday.

Marshal Massena is said to have been arrested on the frontiers of France; we do not pledge ourselves for its certainty.

London, December 5.

On Tuesday night the river Thames was entirely frozen over at Remenhall, near Henhy.

Yesterday Mr. Bagot was introduced to the Regent by Viscount Castlereagh, upon his being appointed Minister of the United States of America. His excellency had an audience of his Royal Highness, kissed hands upon his appointment, and we understand, took leave of the Prince.

The extracts from the Dutch papers to the 2d instant, announce the departure of the Hereditary Prince of Orange, on his way to St. Petersburg, to receive in marriage a sister of the emperor of Russia.

Parliament is prorogued by proclamation from the 17th Jan. to 1st Feb.

Lord and Lady Castlereagh did not arrive in London till Nov. 30.

Several regiments of militia, sent to Ireland during the late disturbances, have returned to England.

Ministers have published nothing officially of the treaties with France, and it is probable they will not till the opening of parliament.

Bordeaux, Dec. 17.

The Custom House laws of France respecting manifests, have lately been renewed, and will be rigorously enforced. In consequence, vessels trading to the ports of France are obliged to be provided with a duplicate manifest, with marks and numbers of all kinds of goods on board, without any exception, under a very heavy penalty.

Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince to a mercantile house in New York, dated Dec. 22.

I arrived at Aux Cayes on the 6th inst. from the city of Carthagena, after having seen that city safe. We suffered much by want of provisions from the 1st till the last of October, in which space of time 4700 persons are calculated to have died of hunger. Every horse, mule, dog, cat, ass, &c. was eaten. I left it about a month ago at which time three or four months provisions had arrived.

Paris, December 14.

The organization of the royal guard proceeds with amazing rapidity; 4,000 have been already equipped and they are expected to muster 10,000 strong before the 1st of January.

It being understood that several English officers have refused to show their passports, or feuilles de route, on arriving from or returning to England, the duke of Wellington is said to have written to the minister of Police, requesting him to execute strictly every Ordinance of Law respecting not only passports, but every other subject, that the tranquillity be preserved, which equally interests the two nations.

It is said, that a distinct treaty having a bearing upon the interests of this country, was recently made at Paris between England and Spain, and that Alexander of Russia opposed the views of lord Castlereagh in this respect.—*Balt. Pat.*

From Carthagena.

Capture of Carthagena, by the royal troops, commanded by General Morillo.

The Havana Diary of the 3d January has been received, containing the official account of the surrender of Carthagena, at discretion, to the royal army under gen. Morillo, on the 6th of December last. The troops committed no excesses, and the city being destitute of provisions, gen. Morillo directed 2,000 head of cattle to be brought in for the use of the inhabitants.

Brüssels, Nov. 28.

Marshal Blücher has at last returned to the dominions of the king his master. Passing through Belgium he revisited the place at Ligny where he was thrown from his horse, and lay among the dead during the passage and precipitate retreat of a part of the French army. After remaining there some time conversing with his aids, he generously rewarded a sutler who assisted him when found in that critical situation.

Corn. CHAUNCEY arrived in this city on Monday last, on a short visit.—*Nat. Int.*

Bonaparte.

By a letter from a person on board the Northumberland, it appears, that Bonaparte arrived at St. Helena on the 13th of October. He occupies a house in the country till the one intended for him is prepared. The island is very strictly guarded. He is stated to be low-spirited.

Curious procedure.—A suit has recently been instituted against the Bank of Virginia, to recover specie for its notes. The bank having neglected to pay any attention to the suit, thereby evincing a contempt of court, the sheriff was armed with authority to distrain the property, and close the doors of the bank—which was accordingly done, and the keys of the vault, &c. taken by the sheriff. The next day, however, the bank was opened without the leave of the sheriff, and business resumed. It was not known how the matter would end.—*Fred.*

From the Savannah Republican, January 9.

EIGHTH OF JANUARY.

The anniversary of JACKSON'S VICTORY before New Orleans, was celebrated in this city pesterday—the different volunteer corps assembled at their respective parade grounds: when a procession was formed, and marched to the lower end of the bag, where salutes were fired; after which the air resounded with long and loud reiterated cheers. Salutes were also fired at forts Jackson and Wayne.

Married, on the 18th inst, by the Rev. Mr. Freeman, Mr. Enos Terry to Lydia Davis, daughter of Brodaway Davis, jun. both of Hopewell townships.

FOR SALE

A House and Lot.

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

DAVID DANLEY,

Jan. 15th, 1815.—3t

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on the 16th day of February next, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, and possession given on the 25th of March next.

A House and Lot of Land.

Situate in Fairton, Fairfield township, Cumberland county. The lot contains half an acre, with a two story house and kitchen, a small shop, and cedar log stable thereon. Also a well of good water, and a number of excellent fruit trees.—Terms made known at the time and place of sale, or by applying to the subscriber in Bridgetown.

Curtis Ogden.

Jan. 27th, 1816.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, assignee of York George, an insolvent debtor, will attend at the house of James Sherron, in the town and county of Salem, on Tuesday, the 5th of March next, in order to pay to each of the creditors of said York George their respective shares of the proceeds of the sale of his property.

EDMOND W. WRIGHT.

Jan. 19, 1816.—4M

NOTICE.

WE, the subscribers, commissioners appointed to divide the land of Benjamin B. Cooper, who claims one undivided half part of a tract of land and Cedar swamp, situate and lying in the county of Gloucester, adjoining other land of said Cooper; and formerly the property of Jacob Shull, dec. into two equal shares or parts, we have proceeded to divide the same, and have appointed Wednesday, the twenty-first day of February next to meet at the house of Charles R. Wells, innkeeper at Maligo, to ballot for the same.

JOHN BAXTER,
GEORGE CAKE,
STEPHEN S. VANZANT.

NOTICE.

WE, the subscribers, two of the Commissioners appointed to make partition and division of the lands of Benjamin B. Cooper, Jeremiah Buck, and William Potter, in the counties of Cumberland, Salem, and Gloucester, situate at and near the Fork Bridge in said counties, known by the name of Sheppard, Richman, and Cowman's tracts, into two equal parts or shares, we have proceeded to divide the same, and have appointed Wednesday, the twenty-first day of February next, to meet at Charles R. Wells's, innkeeper at Maligo, to ballot for the same.

JEDIDIAH DAVIS,
JOHN BAXTER.

A Cheap Bargain

MAY be had of the subscriber, who, wishing to remove, offers for sale the property he now occupies, situate in Cumberland county, Hopewell township, on the road leading from Roadstown to Greenwich, 3-4ths of a mile from John Sheppard's mill, and 1 mile from Cook's factory, containing 124 acres of land, 9 of which are well enclosed with cedar and board fence, in a good state of cultivation; soil mostly suitable for wheat or any kind of grain; on which is a new dwelling-house and weaver's shop, an old large dwelling-house, containing many excellent materials for rebuilding, as stone, brick, &c. an excellent well of water, a stable, &c.

To view the property, or for terms, apply to EDWARD WELSH.
Roadstown, Jan. 23d, 1816.—4t

FOR SALE,

SIXTY acres of land, on Maurice River, about two miles from Millville, in the county of Cumberland:

Ten Acres thereof, arable land, on which is a new frame house, one story high,—two rooms on ground floor.

Thirty acres thereof meadow land, as good as any on Maurice river, enclosed with a good bank, having been lately thoroughly repaired.

The residue mud flat—The terms of payment will be made favourable to the purchaser. Apply to

DANIEL ELMER.

Bridgetown, Jan. 20, 1816.—4t

BLANKS

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig.

A MORNING HYMN.

By Wm. Livingston, formerly governor of New-Jersey.

From night, from silence, and from death,
Or death's own form, mysterious sleep,
I wake to life, to light, to health,
Thus me doth Israel's watchman keep.

Sacred to Him, in grateful praise,
Be this devoted, tranquil hour;
While him supremely good and great,
With rapturous homage I adore.

What music breaks from yonder copse?
The plummy songsters' artless lay?
Melodious songsters, nature-taught!
That warbling hail the dawning day.

Shall man be mute, while instinct sings?
Nor human breast with transport rise?
Oh for a universal hymn
To join the orchestra of the skies.

See you refulgent lamp of day,
With unabating glory crown'd,
Rejoicing in his giant strength
To run his daily destined round.

So may I still perform thy will,
Great Source of nature and of grace!
Nor wander devious from thy law,
Nor faint in my appointed race.

As incense may my morning song,
A sweetly melting savour rise,
Perfumed with God's precious balm,
To make it grateful to the skies.

And when from death's long sleep I wake
To nature's renovating day,
Gild me with thy own righteousness,
And in thy likeness Lord array.

EPIGRAM.

Will Wag went to see Charley Quirk,
(More famous for books than for knowledge)
In order to borrow a work,
Which he'd sought for in vain over college.

But Charley replied, "My dear friend,
"You must know, I have sworn and agreed
"My books from my room not to lend,
"But you may sit by my fire and read."

Now it happen'd by chance on the morrow,
That Quirk with a cold shivering air,
Came, his neighbour Will's bellows to borrow,
For his own, they were out of repair.

But Willy replied, "My dear friend,
"I've sworn and agreed, you must know,
"That my bellows I never will lend,
"But you may sit by my fire and blow."

The character of a public officer, like that of Cæsar's wife, should not only be pure, but unsuspected. The following certificate is published, in order to remove whatever unfavourable impressions may remain on the minds of any, respecting the conduct of the judge and inspectors of the last general election in the township of Fairfield. It may be proper to observe, that it would have been published some time ago, but from the ill health of one of the parties, and some other circumstances, it has been neglected.

WHEREAS I the subscriber have publicly asserted that the Judge and Inspectors of the election held in the township of Fairfield on the 10th and 11th days of October last, had during the said election put in or caused to be put in the ticket box a greater number of tickets than there were voters at the election. And that the said judges and inspectors were guilty of malpractice in many instances during the election,

This is to certify that I was altogether wrong in making the above declaration against the officers of the election, and do now declare that the conduct of the judge and inspectors of the election was in every respect correct and according to law; and also acknowledge myself to have made the report hastily and without any just grounds. And confess that I shall hereafter (as I always have) respect the said judge and inspectors, as honest and virtuous citizens.

Witness present
JOHN S. WOOD.

Col. Michell, who has so signally distinguished himself at Oswego and elsewhere during the late war, and who at present commands the fourth military district, (in which the district of Columbia is included) is among the strangers at present in Washington.

A violent hurricane was experienced at Bordeaux on the night of Nov. 14, by which many chimneys and trees were blown down and much damage was occasioned and great loss sustained by the shipping in the harbor.

Dr. Adam Seybert of Philadelphia, lately a member of congress, is about to publish 'Statistical Views' of the United States, commencing with 1789, and ending with 1815.—*Balt. Pat.*

The Montreal Herald, of the 30th ult. says:—Our market is now well supplied with American fresh pork—price from 40 to 50s. per 100lbs. An abundance of fresh cod-fish at 6d. per lb.

The U. S. frigate Guerriere has arrived at Boston.

A letter from Havre, of Nov. 28, says:—"They are now shipping cotton from Liverpool to this place."

Carnot, it is said, has escaped from the control of the French police.

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, Writing, Arithmetic, and English Grammar. One acquainted with Surveying would be preferred. 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 Landing, in the township of Fairfield, county of Cumberland.
Jan. 11, 1816—2t

PETER HAY

INFORMS the public, that in addition to his newspaper establishment, he has opened an office for the execution of Printing of every description, such as Pamphlets, Handbills, Cards; Advertisements, and Blanks, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
* * * All Letters and Communications to the Editor must be post paid.

ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attachment issued out of the inferior court of Common Pleas, in the county of Cumberland, state of New Jersey, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Samuel Youngs, an absconding debtor, at the suit of Major Henderson, in a plea of debt, for one hundred and fifty dollars returnable to September term, 1815—which writ hath been duly served and returned by the sheriff of said county.
EBENEZER SEELEY, Clerk.
DANIEL ELMER, Atty.
Nov. 13, 1815—2m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his Store to Bridgetown, opposite Bowie and Shannon'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

FOR SALE.,

A large and commodious two story House, 30 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

GREEN TREE INN.

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

Sign of the Green Tree.

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

WILLIAM MERRITT
December 18th, 1815.—t

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Monday, the twenty-second day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Bridgetown, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder,

A Lot of Land,

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

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot of Land,

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

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining land of John Westcott, Ebenezer Westcott and others, said to contain two acres, more or less. Together with all other land of the defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of David P. Shaw, and taken in execution at the suit of John Ogden, sen. and to be sold by
JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff
November 4th, 1815—(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 16th inst.
- At John Alderman's, Pole Tavern, Wednesday, the 17th inst.
- At William Hancock's, Woodstown, on Thursday, the 18th inst.
- At James McCallister's, Upper Penn's Neck, on Friday, the 19th inst.

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

Samuel L. James,

Collector 6th Collection District, N. J.

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

Lucius Q. C. Elmer,

Deputy Collector 6th Collection Dist. N. J.

Such persons as have not paid their DIRECT TAX will have a last opportunity to pay the same without costs, at the above times and places.
January 3, 1816.

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 sixteenth 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 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; together 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 B. 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 Powel and others, said to contain fifteen acres, more or less; together with all other lands of said defendant, in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Daniel Bateman, 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, adjoining land of John Hess and others; said to contain fifteen acres, more or less. Also one other lot adjoining land of Henry Peaster 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 Peaster, 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 contain one hundred and fifty acres, more or less; together 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.

4453

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 contain 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 Middle Run Bank Company, joining land of William Smith and others, and thirteen acres of salt marsh joining land of William Conner and others; together 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 6 parts, and the same proportion of the mill and improved property 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 Gurnison, living on the premises, or Charles W. Lee, who will be there, or at Millville until the sale, and will show the land.
JAMES TEE.
Readington, Philadelphia, Dec. 2, 1815.