

THE WASHINGTON WHIG

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY,

AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM,
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months, and unless orders are given, at that time to discontinue, an intention to continue will be implied.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

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.—(7)

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the accounts of

Norton O. Lawrence,	adm. of Ephraim Buck,	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.
Ruth and John Reevod,	do. Samuel Reeve,	do.
Ephraim Leake,	adm. of Jason Smith,	dec.
Samuel Thompson,	do. Benjamin Thompson,	do.
Doctas Wood,	adm. Henry Wood,	dec.
Elizabeth Bowen,	do. Deborah Cresse,	do.
Deborah Carman,	do. Henry Carman,	do.

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

TIMOTHY ELMER, 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, ✕ his mark.
CALEB STIPLE, ✕ his mark.
LEVI CORNWELL, ✕ 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 decedent to bring in their claims within one year from the date hereof, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county for the space of two months, and by publishing the same in one of the newspapers in this state, for the like space of time, and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his demand within the time so limited, after such public notice given, shall be forever barred his action therefor, against said administratrix.

By the Court,

TIMOTHY ELMER, Clerk.

Nov. 30th, (Dec. 18) 1815.—2m

NOTICE.

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

A House and Lot of Land,

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

ETHAN LORE, Guardian.

Dec. 15th, 1815.—2m.

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 WESTGOTT.

Cedarville, Jan. 15, 1816.—3t

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 him with their company.

WILLIAM MERRITT

December 18th, 1815.—4t

NOTICE.

THIS may certify, that Powell 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

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

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.

Apprentices' Indentures

FOR SALE

At this Office.]

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 H. Biddle, executor of William Biddle, dec. and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining land of Ephraim Harris, Reuben 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 Feaster and others said to contain fifty acres, more or less; together with all other lands of said defendant, in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Henry Feaster, jr. and taken in Execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Deerfield, adjoining lands of Daniel Brandiff and others; said to 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.

ALS6

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 Birch, and taken in execution at the suit of Isaac Adcock and others; and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

Jan. 15th, 1816.—1m

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.—1f

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 Coos's factory, containing 12 1/2 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

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.

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 adjoining the county of Gloucester, adjoining other land of said Cooper, and formerly the property of Isaac 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.

THE subscriber, assignee of York George, an insolvent debtor, will attend at the house of James Sherrin, 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.—1m

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.

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 DAILEY.

Jan. 15th, 1815.—3t

BLANKS

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig.

The preceding and the present numbers of this paper appear under considerable disadvantages.—On account of the indisposition of his only assistant, the editor has been obliged to perform himself almost the whole labour of the establishment. He is confident, that this statement of facts will be a sufficient apology for any errors or deficiencies that may appear in those numbers.

From some publications that have appeared in Niles' Register and the National Intelligencer, it appears probable, that an attempt will be made to increase the salaries of the principal public offices, such as President, vice president, heads of departments, members of congress, ministers at foreign governments.—A bill is now before the house, we believe, for doubling the salaries of the chaplains to congress. For one, the writer of this article thinks the salaries of all the officers above-mentioned (members of congress, perhaps, excepted) abundantly sufficient; and at all events, that they ought rather to be reduced than raised, at least until the debt incurred by the late war be paid off.—There is, we are sorry to perceive, too great a disposition in the officers of our government to imitate the extravagance and the equipage, the glitter and the show of the governments of Europe.

Great exertions are making by the inhabitants of the district of Maine to have it separated from Massachusetts, and erected into an independent state.

We understand, that a renewed attempt is about to be made to obtain a charter for a bank in this part of the state, under the name of the *Cumberland Bank*.—It is very doubtful whether it will be successful.

A MOVING SPEAKER. It must be very flattering to Mr. John Randolph and his friends to know, that the Sergeant at Arms is indispensable to secure the attendance of a quorum whenever Mr. Randolph takes the floor.—*D. Press.*

We regret very much to learn that on Sunday evening last a fire broke out in Edentown, Chester county, in the Printing Office of Mr. Blackman, editor of the *Eden Star*, a neatly printed and valuable republican paper. We hope and believe that measures will be adopted to lighten the loss, which this industrious and intelligent young man has sustained.

A Post Office has been established, during the last month, at *Andalusia*, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Andalusia is situated about fifteen miles from Philadelphia, on the New York road.

The press of matter which we have deemed more interesting, the entire want of room to copy the journal of the proceedings of the state legislature into our paper, but especially the want of leisure to give a condensed view of them, have prevented us as yet from giving any thing on the subject.—We have it in contemplation to adopt the latter plan, believing that it will be most acceptable to the majority of our readers.—Such as desire more minute information, we must refer to the papers published at Trenton.

DURING Bonaparte's voyage to St. Helena, gen. Bertrand took an opportunity of assuring admiral Cockburn how deeply the prisoner felt indebted to him for his attention. "So grateful (said he) is Bonaparte, he told me this morning, that if an opportunity for escaping offered, he would not embrace it, and compromise the character of one, who had treated him so honourably." Admiral Cockburn proved how excellently he was qualified for the office assigned him, by replying, "Had he told me so himself, I would have clapped a couple of sentinels upon him!" *Col.*

The U. S. frigate *Java*, Com. Perry, sailed from Newport, R. I. on Tuesday last for the Mediterranean.

We understand (says the Editor of the *Alexandria Gazette*) the Dutch govern-

ment have taken off the duty on American vessels that enter the ports of the Netherlands, and have appointed a new Charge d'Affaires, M. Tancate, formerly secretary of the Dutch legation, who is now on his way to the United States.

Commeroe Bewitched!

Under this head the Norwich Courier notices the arrival of vessels from France with returned cargoes of fish, and vessels from London with rum and molasses—and the departure of vessels from New-York for Charleston with cotton!

CONGRESSMAN.

Samuel Smith, has a majority of votes in the city & precincts of Baltimore, and no doubt is entertained of his election, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of N. R. Moore, Esq. The county has not yet been heard from.

Baltimore, January 6

General Robert G. Harper was elected on Saturday morning last by the Legislature of this state, a Senator of the United States—the votes stood for R. G. Harper 45; for J. T. Mason 44.

The Federalists of New Hampshire have agreed to support James Sheafe as their candidate for Governor at the election in March next. We have no doubt but the Republicans will elect Mr. Plumer.

COMMUNICATION.

It is with much satisfaction we learn, that a large and elegant Steamboat is now building, after a beautiful model, by Noah Knowlton, with sufficient engine to propel her as rapidly through the water as any boat yet built. This boat is intended for the Brunswick route, and will complete a daily line to Philadelphia. She will be launched the beginning of April. The inhabitants of New Jersey will not complain for the want of steamboat navigation, as there will the next year be no less than eight boats and four ferry boats; nine of which will belong to that state, including their interest in those of the ferry, viz. one to Shrewsbury, two to Elizabethtown, two to Brunswick, three on the Delaware, two ferry boats to Powles Nook, and two at Philadelphia.—*N. Y. pap.*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA,

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Monday, January 22.

Mr. Mercier presented a bill to provide more effectually for the payment of specie by the Banks, which was read 1st and 2d time, committed to a committee of the whole, and 250 copies ordered to be printed. It provides, if the Banks do not, on or before the day of next, resume specie payments, the holder of any of their notes may on giving ten days previous notice, obtain a judgment against them for the principal and per cent. damages.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

Annapolis, Jan. 22.

The following Bill has been reported by a committee of the house of Delegates of this State:

An Act relating to Banks.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the charters of the several incorporated Banks of this State, be and they are hereby declared to be forfeited, provided nevertheless, that if the president and directors of each and every incorporated Bank as aforesaid, shall redeem the notes issued by each and every bank respectively, when presented in the amount of one hundred for payment, with specie, or six per cent. U. States stock at the nearest price, within six months after the passage of the act, then the said charters shall be and remain in full force and virtue in law.

London Nov. 30.

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

Lord and Lady Castlereagh did not arrive at London till to day.

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.

New York, January 30.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

By the brig *Helicon*, the editors of the *Gazette* have received London and Liverpool papers to the 8th ultimo, and have extracted from them a few articles. The contents of these papers are destitute of interest, having been anticipated by later news by the *Maria* from Bordeaux.

Liverpool, Dec. 8.

The Prince Regent, it is said, has purchased of General Kellerman, for 3000 guineas, the superb carriage of Bonaparte, taken by that officer at the battle of Waterloo.

On Friday last a large body of recruits, for the Staffordshire militia, embarked at this port for Ireland, where the regiment is now lying.

From the London Evening Papers.

The Hamburg papers furnish some curious particulars relative to the accounts that have been in circulation of conspiracies against the Crown Prince of Sweden. It would appear that there is a strong party chiefly composed of the old nobility, hostile to Charles John, and that there have been attempts made to take away his life. On one occasion he was attempted to be poisoned in a cup of tea—on another he was nearly shot, at a review, by a soldier who was bribed, but who only killed the horse on which the Prince rode.

The navigation of the Baltic remains open, and Neva has hitherto been free from ice.

STILL LATER.

The Editors of the *Gazette* have received, by the *Jasseur*, Bermuda papers to the 17th of January, containing extracts from London papers, received there by the *Windsor Castle Packet*.

London, December 14.

We have received the Paris papers of Sunday and Monday. Nothing farther is said of Ney; and as to Lavalette, we presume his mortal career is near its close. His appeal was to be tried on this day.

Paris Dec. 10.

The Prussians have at length evacuated Cambray.

We are authorised to contradict an erroneous statement. Marshal Ney was carried to the place of execution in the carriage of one of the grand officers of the house of peers, and not in a hackney coach.

Yesterday his majesty exposed himself from the gallery Vitree, and was received by the numerous promenaders in the garden with the usual acclamations.

A detachment of the ex-guard entered Paris on Friday:

Report states that the Duke of Wellington will fix his H. Q. for a short time at Cambray. The Dutchess is expected to remain in Paris.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of Letters to the Editor.

Washington, Saturday evening,

January 27th, 1816.

"DURING the last three days, the house of representatives have been in committee of the whole, on the resolution to reduce the direct tax from six to three millions of dollars. Mr. Hardin's amendment, proposing to abolish the tax altogether, being the question immediately under consideration, Mr. Randolph has occupied the floor in favour of the amendment, during the whole of this time, it being the first instance since the formation of the government, of any member addressing the chair three entire days in succession on the same subject—I hope it may be the last. Our orator exhausted himself and the patience of the house—but not his subject; as he spoke very little to that. I venture to assert, that a stranger, by listening attentively two hours, would have been totally unable, from any thing that dropped from the speaker, to form any idea of the question under consideration. If a bystander should have informed him, that it was one of the twelve resolutions reported by the committee of ways and means, he would still have been altogether at a loss to designate.—Mr. Randolph commenced with the error of our constitution, gave what he called an *historical sketch* of the principal doings of the government under the constitution till the present time—a disjointed and unmethodical sketch to be sure it was; yet, in the course of it, he touched upon most of the prominent points; brought into view, and handled with the utmost freedom, most of the conspicuous characters that have appeared in public; applauding a few, but censuring most of them. He lashed unmercifully the administration of president Adams and the then majority, was not more sparing of the late measures of the government—endeavouring to involve in inconsistency all parties, classes, and individuals, himself and a few (very few, he

confessed) faithful friends, only excepted. "Among the faithless, faithful only they."

Mr. R. did not confine himself to the ground above marked out; but in the course of his address, made several trips to ancient and modern Europe, and so perambulated "earth's wide domains;" brought occasionally into view the various forms and policy of the European governments dilating, on the one hand, on the heroisms of their commanders, the profundity of their politicians, and the sageness of their philosophers—on the other depicting in odious colours their cruelties, duplicity, and corruption. Anon he would be found in this country, noticing, in disadvantageous terms, our merchants, manufacturers, and common mechanics; and also narrating little unimportant circumstances respecting himself; as for instance, he informed the committee at what time, place, and for what price he purchased the first pair of boots that he ever wore. According to Mr. R. the early part of Washington's, and about the first six years of Mr. Jefferson's presidency are the only periods at which this government has been administered on any thing like republican principles. He declared himself in favour of a reduction of the army and navy, of the abolition of all the internal, and of a diminution of the external taxes; said he had lost all faith in sinking funds; called out loudly for curtailment of expense; and economy; thought it his duty to interpose himself between the commonwealth and certain ruin, to "spend and be spent," in order, if possible, to avert so great a calamity.—Mr. R. appeared to make no allowance for circumstances, seeming to suppose that this government, with its widely extended territory, and vastly increased population, embarrassed in its foreign relations, and labouring under exterior difficulties, ought to have been administered as cheaply as some ten or fifteen years ago, when the state of things was very different. Towards the latter part of his address, Mr. R. became hoarse and fatigued, and was under the necessity of calling to his aid vinegar, sugar-candy, and a smelling-bottle.—Notwithstanding the extreme length of the speech, he was able, to the last, occasionally to excite interest and attention, by the pungency of his sarcasms, and the adroitness of his images and allusions. He gave notice, that this subject and one other (the bank bill probably) disposed of, his lips were to be sealed for ever.—Upon the whole, he is an extraordinary character; and nothing, I think, is more apparent than that he is in possession of a vast fund of political information, a remarkably retentive memory, superior talents of a certain sort, but at the same time the most consummate vanity.

I refer you to the National Intelligencer of this morning, for the substance of the communication from the president, relative to the demands of De Onis, the Spanish minister, which was received yesterday.—I will only observe, that the chevalier will be placed in a ridiculous predicament, respecting his allegations about the 1000 troops in Kentucky, &c.

Mr. Ward, the last of the New-Jersey delegation, appeared this day, was qualified, and took his seat."

Washington, Jan. 30th.

"WITHIN the two last days, several reports have been received from the different standing and select committees, most of them, however, of minor importance.

"The debate on Mr. Hardin's proposition to abolish the direct tax still continues, and from present appearances seems likely to consume the remainder of the week. The observations and remarks of gentlemen embrace a latitudinous and comprehensive range, not confining themselves to the immediate question under discussion. The whole state of the nation is brought under review, the causes and character of the war, the terms of the peace, and the future prospects of the nation. The debate was opened yesterday by Mr. Parris, in favour of the motion, who was followed by Mr. McKee on the same side, when Mr. Clay (speaker) delivered a long and peculiarly able speech against

the motion, to which Mr. Hopkinson briefly replied.

The speakers to-day have been Messrs. Wright, King of Mass. and Jewett, all of them in favour of the measure. Mr. King, as usual, was acrimonious and culpably personal. He appears incapable of arguing any question having any relation to the administration or politics, with any reasonable degree of moderation.

Mr. Randolph submitted a resolution to reduce the army establishment, which, at his suggestion, was ordered to lie on the table.—It is not probable, I think, that it can succeed. Our multiplied population, the extensiveness of our borders, and the yet unsettled state of the world, all conspire to forbid the measure, especially when we take into account the late Spanish demand, and the report which is again revived, and believed by many that the Floridas have actually been ceded to G. Britain, and that she has taken possession of St. Augustine, or Pensacola, or both, pursuant thereto.

“Robert G. Harper is elected by a majority of one vote, senator in congress from Maryland. Some of the most candid candid oppositionists think this an unwise measure. I think so too—for them. His famous letter is not forgotten.

“Gen. Samuel Smith is elected a member of congress from Baltimore, vice N. R. Moore, resigned.

“Mr. Murfree obtained leave of absence for twenty days.”

THE BRITISH TREATY.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Whilst this subject was under consideration in the senate, there were several points on which information was required from the treasury department, by the committee on foreign relations, as being intimately connected with the merits and bearing of the treaty. Not having room to publish the documents on the subject at length, we must endeavour to generalize them.

1. As to the quantity of cotton exported to the British dominions in Europe, during the years of our commercial prosperity (on which article, be it borne in mind, a large discriminating duty was paid in G. Britain) it happened that the quantity exported to those dominions, including England, Scotland, Ireland, Man and Berwick, was

From 1 Oct. 1805 to 30th Sep. 1807 53,180,211 lbs,
From do. 1814 to do. 1815 44,973,265 lbs.

The last line, though nominally a year, of course, only embraced the time from the 17th February to the 30th September; during which six months, the export was enormous.

2. As to the tonnage of the United States, employed in foreign, coasting and fishing trades, it appeared there were employed in the

Year.	For Trade	Coasting.	Fishing.
1805,	922,398	284,863	59,496
1806,	1,044,005	285,909	66,367
1807,	1,116,241	285,090	75,744

3. As to the exportations from the United States to the West India islands, it appeared there was exported to the following amount in the year ending 30th September, 1807-'15:

British W. Indies,		in 1807.		in 1815.	
Domestic,	5,322,276	1,571,490	Foreign,	630,361	20,979
All other W. Islands,		Domestic,	9,025,497	7,204,993	
		Foreign,	16,004,300	1,263,556	

4. As to the value of the goods imported in American and foreign vessels from the Cape of Good Hope, and places beyond the same, the duties thereon, from which an idea of the amount and value of the trade may be formed, were reported as follows:

Year.	Value
In 1805,	3,370,065
1806,	3,803,915
1807,	5,960,686

No estimate given of the last year's duties could afford any criterion of the trade, and none therefore is given.

5. As to the duties on importations from the West India islands, it appeared that they were.

From	in 1806.	in 1806.	in 1807.
Br. W. Ind.	1,364,119	2,360,665	1,949,672
Other W. I.	7,257,625	7,751,855	8,666,326

There was also reported to the senate an abstract of “duties of customs paid in Great Britain in 1807 and 1815,” distinguishing between the importation from foreign countries and from British colonies, and in British or foreign ships; whereby it clearly appears that the United States have gained to the merchants very greatly by the treaty, and of course have so far obtained an advantage to our own over foreign navigation.

A letter from Malta of the 21st of September states that an English frigate ar-

rived there that day, and landed generals Lallemand and Savary (duke of Rovigo) who are to be confined within the fortress on that island.

By the latest accounts from Spain it appears, that the change of ministry in that country has been productive of no benefit; that freedom of speech was denied to the people—that English newspapers were prohibited and no Spanish ones allowed to be printed but such as were under the direction of the ministry—that priestcraft and terror, the weapons of the old regime, were the order of the day.

A gentleman recently arrived from France asserts confidently, and relates circumstantially, that a conspiracy was formed for dethroning Louis the eighteenth, in which the principal officers in the service of England and Prussia, together with a strong party in Paris, were concerned. As the Prussians and English sought the destruction of France; and the French her salvation, a difference naturally arose about the successor; and, finally, Wellington, who fancied the plot was disclosed by others, renewed his long-suspended intercourse with Louis, a few weeks before the execution of marshal Ney. This mysterious affair was probably carried on with a knowledge of the English government, for purposes easily conceivable, as the complete coercion of Louis, who, to save himself, would passively comply with all their orders, &c. Several of the French engaged in the project, retired to Prussia, by the permission and favour of Prussian officers. The French themselves could not agree; some being in favour of the duke of Orleans, others insisting on a regency and young Napoleon.

Marshal Grouchy has arrived in Baltimore, from France.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Among the reports in circulation, it is said that a number of ships of war have departed for Halifax; and that explanations have been demanded of the government of the United States relative to the treaty with the Indians, and to the cession of the islands within the Niagara.

SENATE.

Tuesday, January 30.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Wilson yesterday, was taken up, amended, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate a statement of the actual number of the officers, non commissioned officers, musicians and privates, now composing the military establishment of the U. States; to each post respectively.

A joint resolution submitted by Mr. Mason yesterday, directing a copy of the documents to be annually transmitted to each of the judges of the Supreme Court, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill from the House, to continue in force until the 30th day of June next, and until a new tariff of duties shall be established, the act imposing double duties on imports.

Mr. Roberts moved to strike out the words until “the 30th day of June next” and insert in lieu of them, the 31st of December next: which motion, after a short discussion, was negatived.

Mr. Goldsborough then moved to strike out the 1st section of the bill, with the view, if successful in his motion, of substituting a provision to impose, after the 18th of February next, (when the double duties would have expired by limitation) a duty of 42 per cent. on imports.

After some debate on this motion, the question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative.—Messrs. Dana, Goldsborough, Mason of N. H. and Thompson only voting in the affirmative.

After an unsuccessful motion of Mr. Dana, to strike out the words “until a new tariff shall be established,” the bill passed to a third reading.

The other bills from the House, on revenue subjects, were postponed till Thursday.

The votes given in the Baltimore congressional district, were:

For Samuel Smith, - - - - 2515
For Peter Little, - - - - 1069

We understand that the Directors of the Allegany Bank of Pennsylvania, have passed a resolution, that no person issuing or receiving private bills, in the nature of bank notes, shall receive any accommodations from the bank.—BED. GAZ.

Major gen. Jackson arrived at Rogersville, (Tenn.) on the 30th ult. on his way home, West Tennessee.

From the Boston Patriot.
BERKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
We are happy to perceive, by the list of premiums in the Pittsfield Sun, that this patriotic association is still persevering in its endeavours to promote the best interests of our common country. It has had all along to struggle with almost insuperable difficulties; and it is only by the sacrifices of a few patriotic individuals, that it is enabled to continue its exertions for the public good. It has had to struggle with prejudices, as well as with pecuniary difficulties; but the manifest and undeniable benefits which have resulted from its exertions, have, we believe, dispelled them.

If the difficulties, in a pecuniary point of view, could now be removed, and thereby enable the association to act on a more extensive scale, the benefits resulting therefrom would reach remotest posterity. We can never say we are in reality independent, can never consider our liberties as safe, until we can produce, within ourselves all the comforts and necessities of life. If, then, we value our dear bought rights, our civil and religious liberty, let us support those who are in reality perpetuating them; for

“Liberty alone, that gives the flow'r
Of fleeting life its lustre and perfume.”

A lady asked an old uncle, who had been an attorney, but had left off business, what were the requisites for going to law! To which he replied: “why, niece, it depends upon a number of circumstances. In the first place, you must have a good cause—Secondly, a good attorney—thirdly, a good counsel—fourthly, a good evidence—fifthly a good jury—sixthly a good judge—and lastly, good luck!”

In blowing up a parts of the work, of Huntington the stones were thrown to a distance of 300 paces. The fortifications are to be completely demolished by the 15th of December, including the barracks and the house of the commandant.

We observe, by the Georgetown Federal Republican, that on the 5th of this month, the furniture and wines of M. Serurier, late minister of France, are to be sold at public vendue.

M. Lebreton, Perpetual Secretary of the 4th Class of the institute, has been invited to establish there a theatre, a library, and a conservatory of music.

Selected Poetry.

SENSIBILITY.

Sweet sensibility!—whew,
I heard a little puss cry mew;
Says I, you know not what to do. True!

The little puss, as I said that,
Came, (as I thought) to purr and pat,
She gave a scratch, and off she sat! Scat!

THE ONE THING VALUABLE

Riches, chance may take or give;
Beauty lives a day and dies;
Honour tells us while we live,
Mirth's a cheat and pleasure flies.

Is there nothing worth our care!
Time and chance and death our fate;
If our joys so fleeting are,
Are we only ty'd to woe?

Let religion answer no;
Her eternal powers prevail,
When honours, riches cease to flow,
And beauty, mirth and pleasure fail.

OBITUARY.

On the 18th inst. departed this life, at his father's seat, in Bedford V. Major JOHN REID, of the United States' army, the well known aid of general Jackson, in his transaction against the Creeks and the British. The evening preceding that on which he died, he was in the finest health and spirits. About midnight he complained of chilliness; medical assistance was called in before breakfast, and additional aid was sent for during the day, but all to no purpose, the disease every hour visibly increased; in the evening, the warm bath was about to be applied, but suspended on account of his exhausted condition; he was turned over on his side for temporary relief, and appeared to sink into a gentle sleep; but he awoke no more; the ethereal spirit had forsaken its

mansion, and the hero who had for his country's sake fearlessly braved the cannon and the sabre, on the 8th of January, 1815, fell a victim to a fever of 21 hours' continuance on the 18th January, 1816

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

Fairfax.—Daniel L. Burt.
Cedarville.—Richard Mulford.
Downe.—Wm. Chard, Esq. Major Henderson.

In Chancery of New-Jersey:

William Spence, Compt. }
and } Fieri Facias.
William Morgan, Def. }

BY virtue of the above mentioned writ of fieri facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Monday, the eighth day of April next, at the hotel in Bridgetown, county of Cumberland, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day,

A Certain Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice river, adjoining land formerly belonging to Samuel Coffey, also bounding on Slab Branch, and joining land of Joshua Brick, Thomas Lee, and others, containing seventy-six acres, more or less.

John Sibley, Sheriff.

Feb. 2d, 1815.—1m

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.

ASHIEL BEEBE & his mark.
THOMAS CHARLES BURK.

Jan. 27, 1816.

THE BIGADE BOARD

OF the Cumberland Brigade of New-Jersey Militia will meet pursuant to adjournment, at the City of Bridgetown, on the 29th of February, next at 10 o'clock, A.M.

Those members of the Board, who were absent at the last meeting, will be fined, unless satisfactory excuses shall be offered.—By order,
LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER, Judge Advocate.
Feb 1st, 1816.—3t

Six Cents Reward.

AN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 9th of February, 1815, an apprentice boy named Alexander M. Wood, about 17 years old, small of his age, dark complexion. Any person taking up said lad, and returning him to his master, shall receive the above reward, but no charges paid.

N. B. All persons are forbid to harbour said apprentice or trust him on any account.
ENOS F. RANDOLPH.

Stow Creek township,
Cumberland county, N. J. Feb. 2.—3t

150 Dollars Reward.

WAS lost by the subscriber, on Monday, the 29th inst. between Maurice Town and Dennis's Creek, a POCKET-BOOK, containing Ten notes of 100 dollars each, thirteen of 50 dollars, and a number of 10 and 20; all on the Camden bank; with one 2 dollar Delaware note; rolled up in one parcel, amounting in the whole to 2062 dollars.—Also, about one hundred dollars of Philadelphia and southern bank notes. The above reward will be given for the restoration of the pocket book and its contents to the subscriber.

James Compton.

The dates and numbers of the Camden bank notes are known, and notice has been given at bank to stop payment, so as to lead to the detection of the person, should he refuse to deliver them to the owner.
Maurice-Town, Jan. 31st, 1815.—3t

A GREAT BARGAIN.

The sale of the Fairfield Manufactory Establishment at Cedarville, with all the buildings and machinery belonging to the Company, is postponed until Wednesday, the 21st inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Inn of Philip Souder in Bridgetown, when it will be struck off to the highest bidder.

The terms of sale are as follows, viz. one sixth part of the purchase money to be paid on making the deed, one sixth part in six months after, one sixth part in one year, one sixth part in eighteen months, one sixth part in two years, and the remaining sixth in two years and a half, with interest on the several sums from the time of making the deed until paid, and satisfactory security for the payments.

By order of the directors,
EBEN. ELMER, President.
Feb. 2d, 1816.

THE EXISTENCE OF DEITY.

By the Rev. Joseph Lathrop, A. M.

When I lift up my wondering eyes,
And view the grand and spacious skies,
"There is a God," my thoughts exclaim,
Who built this vast stupendous frame.

The sun by day, with glorious light,
The moon with softer rays by night,
Each rolling planet, glowing star,
Wisdom and power divine declare.

The lightning's blaze, the thunder's roar,
The clouds which wat'ry blessings pour,
The winter's frost, the summer's heat,
This pleasing, awful truth repeat.

The forest, and the grassy mead,
Where wild beasts roam, or tame ones feed,
Corn springing from the lifeless clod,
Confess the agency of God.

My body form'd with nicest art,
My heaving lungs and beating heart,
My limbs obsequious to my will,
Show forth my Maker's power and skill.

The various passions of the mind,
The powers of reason more refined,
Bold fancy's flight, each lively sense,
Prove a supreme intelligence.

A God so great, and always near,
Shall be the object of my fear;
His goodness, wisdom, truth, and love,
Shall my best passions ever move.

My care shall be, his sacred will
To understand and to fulfil,
His service shall my life employ,
His favour is my highest joy.

When Dr. Percy first published his collection of ancient English Ballads, he was, perhaps, too lavish in commendation of their beautiful simplicity and poetical merit. This provoked Dr. Johnson to observe one evening at Miss Reynolds' tea-table, that he could rhyme as well and as elegantly in common narrative and conversation. For instance, says he,

"As with my hat upon my head,
"I walk'd along the strand,
"I there did meet another man,
"With his hat in his hand."

Or to render such poetry subservient to my own immediate use.

"I therefore pray thee, Renny dear,
"That thou wilt give to me,
"With cream and sugar soften'd well,
"Another dish of tea."

ANECDOTE.

ONE of the famed literati, a country sculptor, was ordered to engrave on a tombstone, the following words:

"A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband,"
but the stone being small, he engraved on it,

"A virtuous woman is 5s. to her husband."

JOB.

THE book of Job is unquestionably the most difficult of the Hebrew scriptures. That it is written in poetry may be inferred from the sublimity of figures and the poetic fancy with which it abounds. This was the eastern manner, and necessarily takes place, when language is not copious, and eloquence unimproved; and in the earliest ages, poetry and music were united; and poetic compositions were sung in a species of extemporaneous melody; in some such manner as our Indian warriors deliver their harangues, or as the African ladies sang, when Mungo Park was the subject of their song. But as the "true pronunciation of the Hebrew is lost," and as "the number of syllables is, in a great many words, uncertain; the quantity and accent totally unknown;" it is impossible, at this period of time, to discover what the harmony, and what the verse of the Hebrew language were; all "theories directed to these objects have been hitherto unsuccessful, and, we believe, no mortal knows either the one or the other."

That the book of Job was written near the days of the patriarchs may be inferred from the length of the life of Job; his being priest of his family; from the style and manner of writing, the mention of the deluge, and the destruction of Sodom; and from its silence with respect to Israel, the destruction of the Egyptians, and the law given at Sinai; and that therefore it is,

precious relic of the true religion as anciently possessed by the nations. If these ideas be correct, this is the oldest book in the world. Confucius was probably contemporary with Cyrus; Homer and Hesiod with Elijah; Sanchoiathon with Gideon; but this was before Moses, who must have delivered it to the Israelites; since the Jews have always acknowledged its authority, know no later reception of it, and would probably have received a gentile book from no other hand.

The commendation of Job, with which it commences, renders it improbable that he was the author of it, and it is impossible that he should record his own death.—The style is not that of the pentateuch; every argument, therefore, which proves Moses to have written those five books, will equally prove, that he did not write this. Chap. xxxii: 15, 16 point out Elihu as the writer; this is confirmed by his age, knowledge, presence as a spectator, and the coincidence of his sentiments with the divine decision.

AN ESSAY ABRIDGED.

THE human mind delights in action. Indolence is contrary to our nature, and inconsistent with our improvement and happiness. When it predominates in the soul, we become tired and languid, incapable pursuing pleasure with vigour, and of relishing enjoyments which time and chance throw in our way. If, therefore, an idle inactive state is, of all others, the most disagreeable to us, it follows, that the situation which spurs us on to action, must be adapted to our nature, and conducive to our felicity. What are more powerful incentives to action than our wants and our desires? Our wants and desires are therefore necessary to our perfection and happiness.

What first determined men to enter into society? Their wants. What characterises the different periods of improved society? The increased number of those wants.—In what consists the principal excellence of civilized society, above that which is rude and barbarous? In the pleasure that arises from supplying those wants.—Human society may be distinguished into four general periods, according to the manner in which men lived in each of those periods.

The first was that in which they lived by hunting and fishing. Of this we have an example in the Indians; many of whom still continue in the most rude and uncultivated state of society. They have few wants or incitements to industry, and, therefore, their minds are an easy prey to the most rough and boisterous passions.

The second period of society was that in which men subsisted by their flocks and herds. In this period, care and industry were more requisite than in the first. This is represented by the poets to have been the golden age; and the scene of all our pastorals is laid in this period of society.

The third period was that wherein agriculture flourished.—The spontaneous productions of the earth were now found insufficient to supply the wants of her inhabitants. The soil was cultivated; the labour of seed time and harvest commenced; and arts and industry became necessary.

The fourth period of society is that of commerce. After agriculture had supplied each nation with every thing which the country they inhabited was capable of producing, a further attempt at improvement was had. Unsatisfied with what any particular soil could furnish, men went in search of the productions of foreign climes. By these means, merchants, traders, and navigation were produced.

From the Eastern Argus.

THERE MUST BE JUST SO MUCH DONE.

It has been very justly remarked, that a nation at peace with all the world is in great danger of being distracted by domestic broils, that is to say, the jostling of the crowd rouses a restless and angry spirit, and for lack of a better object on which to vent it, they fall to belabouring one another. "But there must be just so much done."—So said my grandmother; and when I had been teasing and plaguing her with my childish tricks, for which I richly merited the bastinado, she would exclaim, after having exhausted a more than ordinary stuck of patience, "Oh! you are a sad

dog, but there must be just so much done." Gentle reader—we might now be enjoying the richest blessings of peace—our gallant countrymen, our Hotspurs of the north fought most sturdily for their rights, and having secured them, have returned to their homes and firesides, their wives and their sweethearts. But instead of "beating their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks," and because they cannot, individually, amuse themselves, as did their great prototype, by killing some eight or ten enemies before breakfast; and instigated by that spirit of chivalrous adventure for which they were so much renowned in the camp, they threaten to uproar the world by declaring war—exterminating war, against CORSETS.

No history, ancient or modern, affords any parallel to this grand emprise.—The defence of Thermopylae—the victories of Alexander—the march to Moscow—and the battle of Waterloo, sink to more Lilliputian games, when compared with this great daring.

Ye maidens of thirty-five and upwards, whom time and disappointments have dwindled to the smallest span—Ye rosy, blooming, blushing nymphs, on whom the eye could always gaze and never tire—Ye ruddy milkmaids, and ye nursery girls, now tremble for your buckram and your catgut—your whalebone and your busques—in vain will ye plead, in extenuation, the right of custom and fashion—in vain will ye appeal for a precedent to the "golden days of good queen Bess," when ladies "were truss'd up as tight as a rabbit for a spit, sir."

The spoiler has come, and remembered the words of my grandmother, "there must be just so much done."

ICHABOD.

From the Boston Evening Gazette.

Mr. Printer—I was the other evening at an assembly, where I had the sight of several fine faces, but very improperly patched. Amidst the whole circle which consisted of more than thirty ladies, I saw but two patches properly placed. I have always been a declared enemy against the rage of plastering little bits of black silk upon the human face divine; but as I believe I have not eloquence enough to persuade the fair sex to lay it aside entirely, I think it my duty to lay down rules, for properly placing the patch, to such of them as think that if heightens their charms.

Patches may be reduced to nine sorts, which are placed in the following manner:

1. The *passionate*, or smart patch at the eye.
2. The *majestic*, almost in the middle of the forehead.
3. The *Gay*, on the brink of the dimple formed by a smile.
4. The *gallant*, in the middle of the cheek.
5. The *kissing*, at the corner of the mouth.
6. The *brisk*, near the nose.
7. The *coquettish*, upon the lips.
8. The *discreet* or *prudish*, under the lower lip, towards the chin.
9. The *concealing*, upon a pimple.

Those who advert to these rules, will be convinced that a promiscuous manner of patching may be productive of ill-consequences, and ruin many a fair character, as was well as lead the *inamorato* to many a mistake. Pours,

MIRIANDA PATCHWELL.

A public dinner has been given by the citizens of Augusta, (Geo.) to gen. Gaines.

Mr. Mason, the senator from Virginia, has taken his seat.

Further particulars previous to the execution of the sentence upon Marshal Ney.

At 1 o'clock he was in a sound sleep, from which he was aroused by the arrival of his wife and children, with Madame Gamon, his sister in law. Madame Ney, on entering the chamber of her husband, fell senseless on the floor; the Marshal, assisted by his guards, took her up, and after a long time remaining in that state, she began to recover; tears and sobs succeeded. Madame Gamon fell at the marshal's feet in a similar state to her sister. The children stood silent, but did cry; the eldest is about 11 or 12 years of age. The Marshal spoke for a long time with his wife and family—took a tender adieu of them, and Madame Ney was carried away in a senseless state. Shortly afterwards, a veteran, who was one of his guards, said, "I never expected death, Marshal, without thinking of God." The Marshal stopped, looked at the man with attention, and answered—"You are right, send for my Confessor."—When all was ready, he would not enter the coach before the Curate, saying—"Mount first, M. le Cure, as I can go up quicker than you."

Paris paper Dec. 9.

On the 19th ult. a petition from a considerable number of the township of Maiden

head, in the county of Hunterdon, was presented to the General Assembly, praying that the name of the said township might be changed. The name substituted was that of LAWRENCE, in honor of the late gallant Capt. Lawrence, a native of New-Jersey, whose private character was most amiable, and whose brilliant naval victory and heroic death have shed lustre on our state and our country. The bill for this purpose passed through both houses unanimously, and became a law on Wednesday the 24th ult. so that the above mentioned township will from that day be known by the name of LAWRENCE.—T. Fed.

From the Georgia Argus.

It appears by an article in the St. Stephen's paper, that the Seminole Indians had destroyed the British fort at Appalachicola, and the negroes who occupied a small fort near that, and were on their way to Pensacola with a view of restoring to their rightful owners those of them who had run away from the Spaniards, and the citizens on the frontier of the Mississippi territory.

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Washington, January 27.

THE president of the United States yesterday transmitted to the house of representatives three documents comprising the information called for, on motion of Mr. Robertson, respecting the recent demands by Spain. They consist of two letters from the Spanish minister to the secretary, the last of which is dated the 4th instant, and a reply to those letters by the secretary of state, dated the 19th inst. The hour at which these letters were read was so late, it was impossible to obtain copies of them in time for this day's paper.

Substantially, the Spanish minister makes the following demands, under the express commands of the king his master.

1. That the portion of the territory west of the Perdido, which the United States have claimed and held under the Louisiana treaty, should be delivered up; after which, he intimates, that the two governments may discuss the right to it.
2. That the government will take measures to punish and disperse a "factious band of insurgents in Louisiana, and especially New Orleans," who, as the minister alleges, continue with impunity to raise armies, and to light the flame of revolution in the Spanish provinces, &c.
3. That orders be given to collectors not to admit vessels under the revolutionary flags of South America, either to land or sell the shameful proceeds of their piracy, as it is termed, much less to equip and arm.

The minister states, that for seven years a gang of adventurers have assailed Spain from the bosom of the republic. In his second note he intimates that Toledo suspends his traitorous expedition until the expected arrival of a large number of Kentuckians, and a less number of Tennesseans join him; and adds, that if this gang of desperadoes are permitted to go on, the adored king his master will have reason to suspect, that the government at least connives at, if it does not sanction, such enterprises.

In reply to this, the secretary of state expresses the regret of the government, that Spain should have preferred demands on us instead of evincing a disposition to discuss, if not to redress, the injuries we have received, which are recapitulated. The secretary replies to the demand of relinquishment of territory, that we have the same right to ask for the surrender of territory on the Sabine previous to the discussion of our claim to it. He does not admit the correctness of the statements of the minister, and demands proof of specific facts. In regard to the demand of excluding the flag of the revolted colonies, it is answered, that our government has already as a general rule authorised the admission of all flags, except those of pirates—and of course that it is not inclined to prohibit the admission of the flag of the colonies who have established independent governments.

These documents were not read till about dusk, and were ordered to be printed of course.

WE understand, that Mr. Crawford declines being considered as a candidate for the presidency.