

# WASHINGTON WHIG.

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## THE WASHINGTON WHIG

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Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

## GLEANINGS AND LUCUBRATIONS.

No. XXVII.

### On Religion.

Religious sentiments rise in the heart of man, unspoiled by vice, and uncorrupted by sophistry no less naturally than sentiments of love, or any other affection.

In a state in which we are liable every moment to be deprived of all our souls hold dear, of relations, friends, fortune, fame, health, our senses, and our peace; a religion which offers but a hope of comfort and support from an Almighty power, ought to be cherished as the most valuable treasure; far more precious than the Indies can bestow, far more desirable to a thinking mind and a feeling heart, than the jewels of the brightest diadem in the universe. Yet the most trifling allurements of the world, will induce men to postpone or dismiss all thoughts of God and their dependent state.

But the religion revealed to us in the glorious Gospel of the blessed God, is beyond expression sublime, and its salutary effects may extend to the whole family of mankind. It has charms, one would think, to captivate every soul alive to his permanent happiness, when divested of the strange habiliments with which superstition has defaced beauty. In the vision with which St. John was favoured in the Isle of Patmos, we have a most animating representation of the extent and condensation of the love of our Emanuel, and of the happy consequences which will finally result from our embracing his overtures of grace, and yielding obedience to his precepts. Instead of that circumscribed number of redeemed, which narrow minded persons imagine; He saw a great multitude which no man could number, of all nations and kindreds, and people and tongues, standing before the Throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and palms in their hands. They whom distant seas and regions now divide, whose languages, manners and sentiments are at present strange to each other, shall hereafter mingle in the same blessed assembly. No situation is so remote, and no station so unfavourable, as to preclude access to the heavenly felicity. The divine spirit has opened a road to those blissful habitations from all corners of the earth, and from all conditions of human life. If the writer of this essay, and any of his readers should be so happy as to gain admittance within the pearly gates of the New Jerusalem, we shall, doubtless, behold some whom the spirit of God had washed and made white by the blood of the Lamb, amidst the allurements of corrupted courts, and profane armies. Some whom youthful pleasures could not so far entice, prosperous scenes debauch, or abject poverty contaminate, as to exclude them from participating in the happy employments of those peaceful abodes. The way that leadeth thereto is strait, but it was travelled by the Captain of our Salvation, who, by tasting death for every man, has sweetened even the grave, the gate of entrance, and his footsteps have been followed by an innumerable multitude of disciples.

We may easily perceive that all the evils which superstition and enthusiasm have produced took their rise from partial and superficial views of the Christian religion, as delineated in the Holy Scriptures; it must, therefore, be of the highest consequence to us as men and as Christians, to cultivate a correct and comprehensive knowledge of those doctrines which we profess to believe, and of those precepts which we are bound to obey. It is necessary to us as individuals, and as members of society. But it is a lamentable fact that

many well disposed people take the path at second hand, and swallow the doctrines of some favorite teacher. Some saying I am of Paul, and others I am of Apollon. Yet it is evident that much of improvement, as well as much of our usefulness in life, must depend upon our entertaining independent and consistent notions of religious truths. The Scriptures are the pure and undefiled source of divine knowledge. Those pure and exalted conceptions which they teach us to entertain of the Deity, as the universal Father, and righteous governor of the universe, the standard of unspotted perfection; and the author of every good and perfect gift; conducting his whole administration with an eternal regard to order, virtue and truth; ever favouring the cause and supporting the interests of righteous men; and applying in this direction, the whole might of omnipotence, and the whole council of unerring wisdom;—these are considerations and truths which cannot fail to kindle devotion and strengthen virtue. In the doctrine of redemption, peculiar to the gospel of Christ, there is something so animating, and at the same time so awful and solemn, as to strike the mind with astonishment. A comprehensive view of this doctrine cannot fail to fill the anxious mind with reverence for the divine administration. It points at some deep malignity in sin, at some dreadful consequences flowing from guilt, which moved the sovereign of the world to depart from the ordinary course of providence to bring about the restoration of his fallen creatures, by a method so wonderful. Mankind are hereby awakened to the most serious reflections. Such views are opened of the sanctity of the divine law, of the strictness of the divine justice, of the importance of the part which is assigned them, and may serve to prevent their trifling with human life, and add dignity and solemnity to virtue. These great purposes are further carried on by the discovery which is made of the fixed connection which this life bears to a future and eternal state. We are represented as sowing now what we are to reap hereafter; undergoing a course and trial, which, according as it terminates in our improvement, or leaves us unreformed and corrupted, will consign us to lasting abodes, either of reward or punishment. Such general and extensive views of the religion of Christ seems necessary to genuine repentance, so much called for by the light of nature, and inculcated in the gospel. Superficial knowledge of God may produce sorrow for some deep and notorious sins; but it is just and full conceptions of the divine government which can wound the heart for every transgression. It might appear, at first sight, of small moment for a finite creature of yesterday, to indulge in trifling, vicious or selfish propensity of his corrupt nature; but when viewed in their connections and consequences, there will be seen a deep malignity in every deviation from moral rectitude. Every species of prevarication, deception, overreaching, oppression, or even partiality, is an attack upon the sovereignty of Almighty God, and therefore justly deserves his wrath and curse. Our Saviour has explicitly taught that every communication which is not yea, yea, and nay, nay, cometh of evil.

As religious knowledge, and belief are susceptible of various degrees, before they arrive at that real christian faith which the scripture represents as purifying to the heart; it becomes our interest as well as our duty, to drink deep at every spring of true knowledge, which the bounty of heaven has opened for us in this wilderness world. We are bound to cultivate correct knowledge of religion, not only for our own satisfaction and improvement, but also on account of its beneficial effects on society. True religion is the great instrument of civilizing the multitude, and forming them for virtue and union. The propension towards religion is strong in the human heart. There is a natural preparation in our minds for receiving some impressions of supernatural belief. Hence if good seed is not sown on our minds, tares will spring up spontaneously. If true knowledge is not cultivated to illuminate the mind, superstition and enthusiasm will certainly spring up to overshadow the human understanding. Arid that monstrous evils, and various mischiefs, have taken place in society from these sources, no one will deny. Besides, there is further danger to be apprehended from leaving the multitude in ignorance. Designing and selfish men are always ready to take advantage of this popular weakness, and to direct the super-

stitious and bigoted bias of mankind, to answer their own ambitious and interested views. Superstition itself a formidable enemy to moral virtue, threatens consequences still more dreadful, when it is made the tool of designing and crafty men. Hence arises a very powerful argument for extending and increasing a comprehensive and systematic knowledge of the pure and unadulterated doctrines of the gospel of Christ; in order that just and rational views of religion may fill up that room in our own minds, and the minds of others, which dangerous and contaminating fanaticism will otherwise infallibly usurp.

A competent knowledge and cordial belief of the Christian doctrines and precepts exerting their full influence on the heart, and in the general conduct of all the members of a society, would diffuse happiness all around, and exhibit virtue in all its beauty and sublimity. Presently a scene would open to our view the most amiable and animating. We should instantly perceive all those causes of disunion among mankind, which distract society, removed, were all actuated by that noble spirit of love and beneficence, which our religion breathes, and unanimously engaged in the pursuit of those higher and more dignified interests, which give no occasion to competition and jealousy. We should then have the gratifying exhibition of families, neighbourhoods and communities, living in unbroken amity, and pursuing, with one heart and mind, the common interest:—Amenity of manners, and simplicity of life, restored; virtuous industry carrying on its useful labours, cheerfulness and contentment every where abounding.

**Burning Springs.**—About three quarters of a mile east of Portland, on lake Erie, is a small stream, which in the lapse of time, has worn an irregular trough, often or fifteen feet in depth, and of greater width into a body of soft argillaceous slate. At the bottom of this trough in a situation of romantic scenery, about sixty rods from the lake there are several apertures from which continually issues an inflammable gas. The writer of this article lately visited this spot, at a time when there was but little water in the brook. He found one of the apertures covered with a flame eighteen inches high; and by putting a blaze to two or three apertures, the gas immediately caught and flashed like spirits of wine. The heat is sufficient to make water boil. The stones placed about the spring found on fire were nearly red hot. At one of the apertures a circular hole of about one quarter of an inch in diameter, a current of air, like that from the noise of a bellows, was constantly emitted.—A strong scent is perceived in approaching these gaseous springs, not unlike that which issues from a foaming pit coal.—*Alleghany Magazine.*

**Shocking Circumstance.**—The little daughter of Mr. John Beaty, grocer of New York, aged about four years, while playing with an infant of her own age, in the absence of her mother, ran too near the tire, when her clothes caught the flame, and before assistance could be rendered, was burnt in such a manner as to survive the injury but a few days. Ye parents who wish to preserve your children's lives, take example by this awful circumstance, and clothe them at this inclement season with flannel.

### Notice is hereby given,

THAT I have applied to the judges of the court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Cumberland, and they have appointed the 20th day of February, at the court-house in Bridgetown, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear what can be alleged by and against my liberation from confinement as an insolvent debtor.

Zaccheus Bennett.

Bridgetown, Jan. 20, 1817.—4t

### One Hundred Dollars REWARD.

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

Gideon Seall, jr. & Co.

January 27—5t

## Cumberland Orphans' Court,

NOVEMBER TERM, 1816.

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

Also at the term aforesaid, Deborah Burgin, guardian of Sarah Matthews, late Burgin, and Ruth Burgin; Eliza Black, guardian of Mary Black and Eliza Black, severally setting forth that their said wards have no personal estates, and praying the court to order and decree the sale of the real estate of said minors, for their support and maintenance.

It is ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estates of said deceased, and of said minors, do appear before the Judges of this Court on the first day of February Term next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the whole of the real estate of said deceased should not be sold for the payment of debts which remain unpaid, and why the whole of the real estates of said minors should not be sold for their support and maintenance.

By the Court,

T. ELMER, Ck.

December 16th, 1816.—2m

## WILL BE SOLD,

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

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

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

A number of LOTS of excellent MEADOW, well improved.

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

Several Tracts of WOODLAND, all near a landing.

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

JOHN SHEPPARD,

ICHABOD COMPTON,

WILLIAM F. MILLER,

Assignees.

N. B. All persons indebted to Isaac Lowry, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have demands against said Lowry, are desired to present them for adjustment. 1st mo. (January) 27th, 1817.—tds

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of several writs of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the fourth day of March next ensuing, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgetown,

### A FARM,

Situate in the Township of Hopewell, adjoining lands of John and Lewis Moore, said to contain two hundred and two acres, more or less. Also a FARM adjoining lands of Ezekiel Thomas and Benjamin Minch, said to contain one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less. Also a FARM joins lands of Christina Minch, said to contain seventy-five acres, more or less, together with all the other lands of the defendant.

Seized as the property of James Loper, and taken in execution at the suit of several plaintiffs, and to be sold by

DAN. SIMKINS, Sheriff.

February 3, 1817—4t

## Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Friday, the seventh day of March 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 Meadow Land,

Situate in the Township of Hopewell, adjoining land of Mathias Miller and others, said to contain seventeen acres, more or less. Also, TRACT OF LAND situate in the Township of Deerfield, adjoining land of James Hood and others, said to contain one hundred acres, more or less, and several other pieces of LAND in said county.

Seized as the property of Jacob Miller, and taken in execution at the suit of Isaac Mulford, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

February 3, 1817—4t

# WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, FEBRUARY 10, 1817.

DIED, on the 27th ult. at his farm on Long-Hill, Morris county, Major General Benjamin Ludlow, for several years a member of the legislative council of New-Jersey, and in a civil and military character, a citizen of much value.

For the Washington Whig.

MR. EDITOR,

The wisdom of the Deity is apparent by the most superficial observation of the laws of nature, the organization of material bodies possessing either vegetable or animal life, and also of the disposition of the seasons, the variety of heat and cold, dryness and moisture, with which the earth is visited. No human arrangement would produce so much benefit, and so little inconvenience, as that which is found to exist, by virtue of the established rules and laws of the universe. This is evidenced by the distress and calamities which always result from a variation of those usages from extraordinary causes. I have been led to these reflections from noticing lately in a newspaper the following historical extract: "From the year 1528 to 1533 perpetual summer prevails in France; during four years not two days frost were experienced. Nature, exhausted by a continued heat, incessantly produced blossoms, but had not strength to bring the fruit to maturity; a scarcity of provisions was the consequence of this phenomenon; the harvest was scarcely sufficient to supply seed for the following year. Worms and insects of every kind multiplied ad infinitum, and destroyed the little fruit which the earth yielded. A most dreadful famine prevailed, and the consumption of unwholesome food gave rise to a disorder which carried off one fourth of the inhabitants of France."

These considerations are calculated to reconcile us to the rigors of winter, and ought to excite our admiration of, and gratitude to that Great Being, who best knows our wants, and is best able to supply them, for the evidence he affords of his unintermitted goodness, guardianship and care.

An Observer.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editor.

Washington, February 1.

"Senate have passed the bill from the house of representatives, repealing, after the 3d of March, the compensation law, without amendment.

Senate have also passed a bill for erecting the western part of the Mississippi territory into an independent state.

The bill for creating a new executive (home) department, has been rejected by that body.

A joint resolution has passed both houses authorising the president to employ Col. John Trumbull, a celebrated American artist, to execute four grand paintings of the most prominent events of the revolution, to be hung up in the legislative halls of the nation. They are proposed to be in size 12 feet by 18. There was considerable opposition in the house to the measure; but was finally agreed to by a large majority.

The bill for enforcing neutrality on the part of citizens of the United States, by prohibiting the sale, employment, &c. of armed vessels, after having been stripped of some of its most objectionable features, passed the house by a majority of 21 votes.

Two other bills relating to our navigation have been much discussed within the last two or three days; the one entitled an act "to prohibit all commercial intercourse with ports or places into, or with which the vessels of the United States are not permitted ordinarily to enter and trade." It will be recollected that the president in his message, at the commencement of the session invited the attention of congress to the subject; in consequence of which the bill was reported by the committee on foreign relations. The other bill is entitled an act "concerning the navigation of the U. States," and in its provisions somewhat similar to the former.

The state of things which has led to the introduction of these bills, is as follows—During the late wars in which the greatest part of the world have been engaged, the necessity of much commerce, and the hazard and difficulty with which it was car-

ried on, had occasioned a vast accumulation of tonnage, particularly in Great Britain and the United States; in the former on account of the slowness of the voyages, slackened as they were with convoys, for which they had often to wait a considerable time after being ready for sea; and in the latter in consequence of the large share of carrying business for many of the European powers which fell in our hands.—On the restoration of peace, great changes took place, and much, both of British and American tonnage, were either without employ, or used to poor account. Great Britain, always mindful of her navigation and commerce, on which her prosperity and navy so essentially depend, adopted regulations securing to herself the carrying of all the products of her colonies, and excluding us therefrom, for the purposes of commerce. Titis was, it is said, a municipal regulation which she had a right to adopt, and though it might not seem very neighborly, yet we could not make it a ground of serious complaint against her.—We have an equal right, however, to adopt like regulations on our part, and thus oppose her monopolizing system, by countervailing enactments, such as contemplated by the bills referred to. The right no one has called in question; the enquiry therefore has been directed to the expediency of it, and whether the measures proposed would be likely to produce any relaxation on the part of the British. On this subject a variety of opinions appear to be entertained, both in and out of congress. Many stem altogether averse to again entering into any restrictive measures relative to our commerce, seeing rather disposed to suffer it to shift for itself; especially as they allege, that whatever is done to favor this class of our citizens, will operate against the interests of other classes, particularly the agriculturalists. Others believe, that the honor of the nation is implicated; that we ought not to permit our shipping to be thus regulated out of the fair and legitimate share of commerce to which they are entitled; that the well-being of our navy is involved in the question, as without commerce we shall soon be deprived of a competent number of seamen to man our ships of war; and this, it is intimated, might be one object on the part of Great Britain, to effect in this way, what she could not by either skill or courage—the decline or ruin of that formidable means of defence, which she, no doubt, views with jealousy.

The plan, as first reported, proposed to meet exclusion by exclusion; Mr. Lounides however, introduced a string of amendments—the object of which were to effect the same purpose by imposition of additional duties on the vessels and cargoes of those vessels coming from ports to which we were not permitted to go and trade.—This brought on a discussion on the relative merits of the two schemes, which eventuated in the rejection of Mr. L.'s amendments. I do not remember ever to have noticed the members in general so much embarrassed in making up an opinion on any matter before, as on this; all agreeing that if the countervailing system was commenced, it ought to be persevered in, even if it should cost considerable sacrifices. A deficiency of information from impartial and respectable sources was complained of. Uncertainty and doubt seemed to rest over the whole business. The whole subject has been laid on the table, where I think it is likely to remain during the rest of the session.

Mr. Ingham, from the committee on the post office and post roads, reported against the application of the American Bible Society, praying that their secretaries and treasurer might be exempted from the payment of postage on letters and packages relating exclusively to the business of the society. The report was ordered to lie on the table, and will, when taken up, be agreed to.

Mr. Kilbourn, a member from the state of Ohio, has lately appeared, for the first time this congress, and taken his seat; indisposition prevented his attendance at the last session.

Mr. Cook, elected to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Cuthbert, of Georgia, has also appeared, and taken his seat.

Washington, Feb. 4.

"Mr. Yancey moved the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee, of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of increasing the duty on foreign spirits.

After a debate of considerable length, in which Mr. Randolph took a conspicuous part, all the bills proposing to grant charters to new banking companies in the district of Columbia, have been indefinitely postponed, equivalent to a rejection for the present.

In the course of yesterday morning, Mr. Randolph directed an inquiry to Mr. Calhoun, chairman of the committee on the national currency, whether it was in contemplation to propose any modification on the course proposed to be pursued by the

resolution of last session, relative to the payment of government dues, after the 20th instant, in the legal currency of the country, or in the notes of such banks as they specie for their notes on demand. Mr. Calhoun answered, that the committee alluded to had determined not to propose any new measures on the subject; consequently the treasury instructions must, after that time, be obeyed. It is with much pleasure, however, that I am enabled to state that a new convention of representatives of the principal banks of the middle states have agreed to recommend to those institutions to return to specie payments at the time before stated.

The bill concerning the navigation of the United States has been passed by the house of representatives, after having been materially amended. Its substance is as follows: after the 1st of September next, no goods, wares, or merchandize, shall be imported into the United States, from any foreign port or place, except in vessels of the United States, or in such foreign vessels as truly and wholly belong to the citizens or subjects of that country, of which the goods are the growth, production and manufacture; or from which such goods, wares and merchandise can only be, or are most usually shipped for transportation. Not to have effect on those foreign nations who have not adopted a similar regulation. Violations of the act, to subject the vessel and goods to forfeiture to the United States. After the 30th of September next, no bounties or allowances to be paid to vessels employed in the fisheries, unless seven-eighths of the crew are citizens of the United States, under penalty of a forfeiture of vessel and cargo. No vessel not owned wholly by a citizen or citizens of the United States, to be permitted to import goods from one port in the United States to another therein. After the 30th September next, a duty of 50 cents per ton to be levied on coasting vessels, once a gear, unless three-fourths of the crew shall at all times be citizens of the U. States. Trade between adjoining states on the sea coast, on navigable rivers and lakes, and between Long Island in the State of New York, and the State of Rhode Island, to form exceptions. Vessels arriving from foreign ports after the said 30th of September next, in any of the ports of the United States, also to pay 50 cents duty per ton, unless two-thirds of the crew are citizens of the United States. This provision not to affect vessels now on foreign voyages until they shall have arrived in the United States. Where a necessity of employing foreign seamen in greater proportion than allowed by this act, on account of sickness, death, or desertion, shall be satisfactorily proven, these additional duties to be remitted.

The bill to regulate commercial intercourse, which was ordered to be laid on the table on Saturday, has not, and I think will not, be called up.

The bill reported some time since by Mr. Calhoun, for setting apart the bonus, and United States dividends on their share of stock in the National Bank, for the purpose of roads and canals, has this day passed through committee of the whole, Mr. Smith, of Md. in the chair, and been reported to the house, with one material amendment; that is, to divide those sums among the several states in proportion to their representatives in congress; to be applied in such state, respectively for such object of internal improvement as congress may direct. As the bill was first drawn, no part of the expenditure was confined to any particular state or place. To-morrow will probably determine whether this amendment, which was passed by a small majority, will be agreed to by the house.

## FRENCH SETTLERS.

It appears by "Abeille Americaine," published in Philadelphia, that there have been two recent meetings of the French Emigrating Association, at which M. Garnier de Saints presided at one, and William Lee, esq. our late consul at Bordeaux, at the other. M. Lakanal, one of the French Institute, and formerly of the National Convention, but now settled in Ohio, begged his name to be added to the list of the founders of the contemplated city of Demopolis. M. Peniere, of the late French chamber of delegates, announced his intention of exploring the south west regions of the United States, to select a spot for the emigrants. At the second meeting, Mr. Vice President Lee, Messrs. M. J. Martin, Dirat and Parmentier, were appointed a committee to present to congress the demand (request) of the Society, for the purchase of a parcel of land on the Tombigbee, between the 32d and 35th degrees of latitude, for the location of a settlement; and the "Sage of Monticello" was requested to trace for them the basis of a system of social compact.

From the Louisiana Gazette.

Congress Frigate—Has arrived off the Balize from a cruise in the Gulf of Mexico, during which it is said she fell in with

two of the Spanish vessels which made the late dastardly attack on the Firebrand, which she overhauled after a chase of some hours. It is also said that the reason given by the Copper Captain for running from the Congress, was, that he thought her a Mexican frigate which was building at Matamoros for the Patriots. Had the valorous Don been conveyed by two or three Santissima Trinidades, he would probably have attempted to play the same trick with Captain Morris that he did with Lieut. Cunningham—and given the same reason for it.

We are informed that Beverly Chew, Esq. has been appointed Collector of the Port of New Orleans, vice P. L. B. Duplessis, Esq. resigned.

Princeton, (N. Jersey) January 24.

A Paragraph having appeared in one of the public papers, giving an exaggerated representation of the disorders which have recently taken place in the college here, it is thought proper to state,—that though the riot was violent, no personal injury whatever was sustained by any individual; that the orders of college were suspended for about six and thirty hours, and have ever since been proceeding peaceably, in their usual course; and that notwithstanding the inflexible determination of the authority of the college to enforce its laws, the probability is, that eventually, riot more than a fourth part of the students will be found to have had such a concern in the late unhappy and riotous proceedings, as to require their permanent exclusion from the institution.

ASHBEL GREEN,

President of the College of New Jersey.

From the Norfolk Herald Jan 24.

The Georgiana, on her passage from Martinique to this port, being in the Gulf Stream experienced a tremendous shock, occasioned by an Earthquake, which gave alarm to every person on board and induced a belief at first, that some dreadful accident had befallen the ship. The wind was perfectly still at the time this strange occurrence took place, which was on the 13th inst. while the crew were at breakfast.

By the Enterprize, from St. Domingo, we learn that Admiral Brion's squadron had not sailed from Aux Cayes on the 19th December. The Admiral himself had sailed with two vessels of his squadron about the 12th, for some port on the Main, carrying with him General Bolivar, his staff, and a few soldiers, composing the van of his army. The remainder of the squadron, consisting of 10 or 12 sail, were to sail with all convenient speed with the main body of Bolivar's army, which was destined to be by the end of this expedition is said to

From a New York paper of 1794.

It is asserted, says a correspondent, that "the greatest characters the world has known, have risen on the domestic floor." The following list is proof of his assertion, might be greatly enlarged, and particularly by those who have been or now are eminent in the United States. Let those, who, with Burke the apostate, consider and treat the multitude as swines, read and reflect, that the period is arrived, when "leather and prunella" are no longer objects of worship.

Demosthenes was the son of a forgerman. Virgil of a baker.

Horace of a freedman.

Theophrastus of an old cloathsman.

Rousseau, the poet, of a shoemaker.

J. J. Rosseau was a watch-maker.

Mollere was the son of a tapestry man.

Rollin, the historian, of a cutler.

Massillon of a tanner.

James Cook of a very indigent peasant.

Shakespeare of very poor parents.

Benjamin Franklin, the son of a tallow-chandler.

Rittenhouse a goldsmith.

Marrat a wine merchant.

Saint Paul was a tent-maker, and the Saviour of Mankind was the reputed son of Joseph the carpenter.

And almost all who have increased the sum of human knowledge, experienced in youth, that contempt which attends poverty. In truth,

"Worth makes the man, but want of it the fellow."

## The Golden or Silver Age Returning.

We have the satisfaction of announcing that at a meeting of the bank delegates from Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, held in this city on Saturday last, it was resolved that the respective Banks represented, would resume the payment of specie on the 20th of this month. This measure will, almost instantaneously, produce the important effect of equalizing the currency of the United States, as well as to abolish the circulation of small tickets, which have so long vexed and abused the public. It now only remains with the public to exercise a corresponding disposition with the banks, to insure the happiest

results from this arrangement. There are no doubt large sums of specie dispersed throughout the community, which have been withheld from circulation in consequence of the peculiarly delicate situation of the national finances. The present is the proper period for the holders to unlock their coffers; and by recording the judicious measures of the Banks, to effect a restoration of public confidence, which is all that is wanted to insure a general specie circulation throughout the United States.

The arrangement of the Banks, noticed above, has already had the effect of reducing the premium on specie, as well as equalizing the exchange between New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Relf's Gaz.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.

### Glorious News from Mexico.

Accounts have reached New Orleans from Mexico, which state, that the patriot General Gaudaloue has gained a complete victory over the Royalists, near Boquilla de Piedras, and taken, it is said, a million of dollars from them. In another account it is stated that the general has taken a convoy of two millions of dollars, bound from Mexico to Vera Cruz.

Extract from a respectable house to a merchant in Baltimore, dated

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26.

It is with pleasure I announce to you the news received by the Calypso, capt. Boyle from Galvestown. Gen. Vittoria de Guadaloue, with about 2,000 men under his command, and within six leagues of Boquilla de Piedras, between Halappa and Point El Rey, has gained a victory over the royalists, and taken, it is said, a million of dollars from them.

[Enclosed in the above.]

New Orleans, Dec. 26.

An intelligent gentleman, who arrived here yesterday from Galvestown, gives us the following intelligence:—

A privateer, commanded by captain Le Maisson, had arrived from Boquilla de Piedras, at Galvestown. She carried the news of the royalists having made a landing at some little distance from Boquilla, the general Vittoria Guadalupe, warned of their designs, placed on their route several ambuscades, that in a measure annihilated them. The loss of the Royalists was estimated at 300 killed or wounded, and 150 prisoners.

Gen. Vittoria has taken besides a convoy of two millions of dollars, despatched under a strong escort from Mexico to Vera Cruz.

The brig that was taken by the Venezuelan privateer Jupiter, and sent to Galvestown, is expected here every moment. The court of admiralty, having ascertained that she was taken in the waters of the United States, determined to send her to New Orleans, and restore her to the proper owner.

Three vessels, belonging to the squadron of Gen. Mina, have been spoken off Boquilla de Piedras by a Mexican cruiser, bound to Galvestown. They were equipped, and worked in the complete man of war style.

From the Norfolk Herald, Jan. 20.

By the arrival of the schooner General Scott, from St. Thomas's, we learn the following particulars respecting the patriotic chief Sir Gregor McGregor. It appears that Gen. McGregor had entirely abandoned the cause of the Venezuelans, after finding all his endeavors to establish any thing like concert, discipline or regular government among them, to be utterly unavailing; and moreover that there was no longer a chance of obtaining the necessary supplies of provision and ammunition for the heterogeneous materials that composed his army. He therefore concluded to change the scene of his adventures from Venezuela to Mexico, deeming it more prudent to commence at the frontier of the provinces, and within hail of a friendly power, than to follow his original plan of dashing at once into the heart of the country, where he must of necessity, be in the midst of his enemies.—Taking with him a few trusty followers, he embarked for the Island of St. Thomas, where he arrived without accident, and had the good fortune, while there, to fall in with 150 choice spirits, of different nations and complexions, who readily joined his standard. At St. Thomas's he chartered the schooner General Taylor, of this port, on board of which he stowed his new recruits, and embarked himself with his suite for Port-au-Prince, calculating on raising men enough in the dominions of President Pétion for opening the campaign in Mexico, where, having once got a footing he hoped to be reinforced by the natives, as well as by bands of adventurers from other quarters until his army should become so formidable as to knock down all opposition.

That the South American provinces will ultimately succeed in rendering themselves

independent of the Spanish monarchy, is by no means doubtful. The establishment of an independent Government in Mexico will hasten that event, and we conceive that the perseverance and address of this dauntless adventurer will hasten the independence of Mexico.

### WIFE AND HOME.

If a man be not happy in his own house, where shall he look for happiness?—It is the proper theatre of a woman's glory—it is the just bounds of a man's felicity. He may, indeed, wander in a fruitless search of extraordinary bliss; but the sole of his foot, like that of Noah's Dove, will find no rest until returned to the ark of domestic tranquility. The peace he enjoys at home, entitles him to respect abroad, gives joy to his conversation, and adds vigor to his friendship. It is this, also, which console in calumny, and plucks out the arrows of ill-natured censure. Happy the man who, with cool, determined indifference can withdraw from the world's applause and the world's envy; meeting, in the smiles of a wife, a gratification which no former cannot abate by its subtlety, tho' the latter embitter by its venom.

Faversham, in Kent, Feb. 10, 1815.

Old Harwood had two daughters by his first wife, the eldest of whom was married to John Goshick the son, and the youngest to John Goshick the father. This Goshick, the father, had a daughter by his first wife, whom old Harwood married and by her had a son; therefore Goshick the father's second wife, could say as follows:—

My father is my son, and I my mother's mother. My sister is my daughter, and I'm grandniece to my brother.

### CHANGE IN DISTRICT MONEY.

A gentleman in Washington sold draft on New York at an advance of 5 per cent On Tuesday they could not be disposed of at any advance whatever. We understand that the Bank of Washington will pay specie on the 20th instant, and no doubt the remaining banks in the district will adopt the same measures, when many, sterling fellows will be released from their long and close confinement, to the great joy of the community at large. Geo. Mess.

The author of the following poetry, is about publishing a volume of his effusions: If his description of the "Isle of Flowers" is a specimen of his poetic abilities, no other recommendation is necessary to secure his book an extensive perusal, and establish his fame as poet.—Ears.

### "THE ISLE OF FLOWERS."

BY N. HILL WRIGHT.

"It is reported by travellers, that there is a small island in Lake Huron, remarkable for its romantic scenery. Its shores are composed of granite, which defends it from the encroachments of the waves; and its verdure is represented the most luxuriant that can be imagined.—The Indians suppose it the residence of a good Spirit, and denominate it *The Isle of Flowers*."

AXON.

In Huron's wave, a lovely Isle,  
Gems the blue water's vast expanse—  
There nature wears her sweetest smile,  
And sun beams o'er her beauties dance.

In vain the angry billows beat  
Against its rock encircled shore;  
The spray but makes its blossoms sweet,  
Expanding mid the tempest's roar.

But when the winds and waves are hush'd,  
And evening's shade is stealing on—  
When the last beams of day have blush'd,  
And Hesper mounts his cloudless throne—

How gently weep the dews of night,  
Which bow the slender hare bell's head,  
And falling noiseless, sweetly light  
Upon the spotless lily's bed.

O! were but man like that fair Isle,  
In vain should trouble's tempests gloom;  
Hope's fairest flowers around should smile,  
And Faith and Resignation bloom.

When life's ling'ring beam should fade,  
The radiant STAB OF PEACE would rise,  
And DEWS OF GRACE, at evening shade,  
His spirit nurture for the skies.

### FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in the township of Maurice River, in the county of Cumberland, said to contain one hundred acres, more or less; with about 30 cleared, and under good cedar fence; an Apple orchard, a good House and Barn, with other out-buildings; the remainder under good timber for cord-wood and sawing, within a half mile of a saw-mill. Apply to Samuel Coombs, On the Premises.

January 6, 1817—3t

### [BY AUTHORITY.] LAWS OF THE UNION.

### FOURTEENTH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION

Resolve for admitting the State of Indiana into the Union.

Whereas, in pursuance of an act of Congress passed on the nineteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, entitled "An act to enable the people of Indiana territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of that state into the Union," the people of the said territory did, on the twenty-ninth day of June, in the present year, by a convention called for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and state government; which constitution and state government, so formed, is republican, and in conformity with the principles of the articles of compact between the original states, and the people and states in the territory north west of the river Ohio, passed on the thirteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Indiana shall be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

December 11, 1817.—APPROVED,  
JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT,

For the relief of Nathaniel Williams.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to discharge from imprisonment Nathaniel Williams of Rockingham, in the State of North Carolina, now confined in prison at Rockingham Court House, on a judgment obtained in favor of the United States, in the District Court of North Carolina.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to place to the credit of the said Nathaniel Williams the sum of four hundred and twenty-nine dollars, it being the balance which appears on the books of the Comptroller due from him, but which he has disbursed for the use of the United States.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

January 2, 1817.—APPROVED,  
JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT,

Directing the discharge of Nathaniel Taft from imprisonment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Nathaniel Taft, who is now confined in jail in the city of New York, on a judgment obtained against him in favor of the United States, be discharged from his imprisonment: *Provided however*, That any estate, real or personal, which the said Nathaniel Taft may have, or hereafter acquire, shall be liable to be taken to satisfy the judgment aforesaid in the same manner as if he had not been imprisoned and discharged: *And Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to affect the liability of any co-obligator that may have been bound with the said Nathaniel Taft, for the payment of any sum of money to the U. States.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

January 14, 1817.—APPROVED,  
JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT,

Supplementary to an act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the tonnage duties to be paid by ships or vessels which shall be entered in the United States, excepting only such foreign ships or vessels as shall be entered from any foreign port or place to or with which vessels of the United States are not ordinarily permitted to go and trade, shall be the same as are provided by the act entitled "An act imposing duties on the tonnage of ships or vessels," passed on the twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety: *Provided always*, That nothing in this act contained shall be deemed in any wise to impair any rights and privileges which have been or may be acquired by any foreign nation under the laws and treaties of the United States, relative to the duty on tonnage of vessels.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That on all foreign ships or vessels, which shall be entered in the United States before the thirtieth day of June next, from any foreign port or place, to and with which vessels of the United States are not ordinarily permitted to go and trade, there shall be paid a duty at the rate of two dollars per ton. And the duties provided by this act shall be levied and collected in the same manner and under the same regulations as are prescribed by law, in relation to the duties upon tonnage now in force.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

January 14, 1817.—APPROVED,  
JAMES MADISON.

### Notice is hereby given,

THAT we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and for the County of Cumberland, New-Jersey, and that they have appointed the seventeenth day of March, at the Court-House in Bridgetown, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear what can be alleged for and against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

Ogden Daniels.

William E. Maul.

Bridgetown, Feb. 3d.—4t

### Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of the County of Cumberland, of the term of December 1816, will be sold at public vendue, on Saturday, the 15th March next, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon on the premises,

### A House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the village of Port Elizabeth, opposite to the Methodist Episcopal Church, containing about one quarter of an acre, more or less. The House is a Two Story Frame, with necessary out buildings, late the property of Abraham Preckett, deceased. Conditions at sale.

JOHN DONNELLY, Admr.

February 10—5t

### NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of the County of Cumberland, of September Term 1816, will be sold at public vendue, at the inn of James McClung, in Millville, on Tuesday, the 25th day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. all the

### REAL ESTATE

Of Mary Williams, daughter of Mary Williams, late Mary Campbell, deceased, situate in the Township of Maurice River.

ALFRED WILLIAMS, Guardian.

February 10, 1817—4t

### Six Cents Reward.

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

Thomas Camp.

January 27th, 1817—3t

### FOR SALE,

The Mew and completely Rigged SLOOP *SINE QUANON*, BURTHEN 53 14-95 tons, will carry from thirty to thirty-five Cords of Wood, and draws six feet and a half water.

For terms, apply to

G. SCULL, jun. & Co.

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

### POSTPONEMENT.

The sale of the following Valuable Property is postponed until Tuesday, the 18th inst.

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 18th day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Bridgetown, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder,

No. 1. A TRACT OF LAND, situate in the township of Downs, adjoining land of John Robbins and others, said to contain 300 acres, more or less.

No. 2. A LOT OF LAND, situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining land of Joseph Conner.

No. 3. A LOT OF SALT MARSH, adjoining the heirs of Isaac Sheppard and others, said to contain 12 acres.

No. 4. A LOT OF LAND, adjoining Ezekiel Westcott and others, said to contain 34 acres.

No. 5. A LOT OF SALT MARSH, adjoining marsh of Daniel Husted and others, said to contain 50 acres.

No. 6. A LOT OF LAND adjoining Penn's line said to contain 27 acres.

No. 7. A LOT OF LAND in Fairton, said to contain sixty hundredths of an acre.

No. 8. A LOT OF LAND in Fairton, said to contain one acre.

No. 9. A HOUSE and LOT OF LAND in Fairton, said to contain half an acre, more or less.

No. 10. A TRACT OF LAND bounding on Buckshutum, said to contain 411 acres, more or less.

No. 11. A LOT OF LAND bounding on May rice River, said to contain 15 acres more or less.

No. 12. A LOT OF CEDAR SWAMP, lying on Panther's Branch, said to contain 3 acres more or less; together with all other land of said defendant.—Seized as the property of Andrew Millier, and taken in execution at the suit of several plaintiffs, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

February 10th. JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

### NOTICE.

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

JOHN WICK.

January 20, 1817.—3t

