TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1817.

# 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 dillontinue, an intention to continue will be implied.

No subscriber is considered at liberty to withdraw his name, whilst in arrears.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual and ordered ttie bill re-engrossed.

Phe bill appointing commissioners to

# Legislature of New-Jersey.

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, January 22.

A message was received from the governer, covering certain communications from on that subject.

ed the bill for erecting the lower part of reading.

Mr. Westcott, from committee, topological description of the lower part of reading.

Mr. Williamson from the committee to Sussex into a new county, with an amendment-which was read, and with the bill whom was referred the proposed amendpostponed to the next sitting of Legisla-

On motion of Mr. Parker, a resolution passed the house, directing the applicants of each state into districts, for the choice for a new county from the county of Susex, to present the house with a map of that of President, reported in favor thereof, and part of the country.

at Jersey city, was passed and sent to Council; and that from Council, authorizing the courts of common pleas to award a To Council for concurrence. tales circumstantibus, was read a second time, and ordered a third reading.

Mr. Condit presented a bill to authorize Bill. the township of Orange to build or purchase a poor house-ordered a second reading.

they had passed the bill from the house to au horize the clearing out of the main and disagreed to by the house-Adjourned branch of Rancocus Creek from Mount- to 10 o'clock to-inorrow morning. Holly to the south branch, without amendment; that they had agreed to the amendment to the bill authorizing the administrators of B. Guild, dec. to fulfil a certain contract; and also that council had passed a bill to repeal the act making provision for carrying into effect the act for the punishment of crimes, to which they request

the concurrence of the house.
Which bill was taken up and disagreed

to by the house.

The bill from council to ensure the faithful execution of office, was taken up, considered, amended and ordered a third

reading - Adjourned. 3 P. M. The house met. Mr. Sipp, from committee, reported on the petition from Bergen, praying for the modification of a certain act passed in 1811, respecting the enclosure of a tract of woodland, reported that the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted-Agreed to.

The bill for the sale of the government house and lot in Trenton, was read a second time, and committed to Mess. Coxe, Dow and Leake.

Mr. Sipp reported a bill supplementary to the act authorizing Michael Ortley to cut a canal through Manasquan Beach read and orderered a second reading.

Mr. Read moved for the appointment of committee to enquire whether alterations are necessary in the act relative to attachments against absconding and absent debtors-Agreed to, and Mess. Read, Condit

and Stryker appointed. The bill supplementary to the act concerning wills, was read a second time, considered by section and ordered to be engrossed. Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-mor row morning.

Tuesday, January 23.
Bills reported. Mr. S. Condit, a bill to prevent fraudulent. confessions of judg-ment by Mr. Williamson, a bill for the reef of creditors **against** corporations.

The hill supplementary to the act concerning wills, passed unanimously and was sent to council—The bill supplementary to the act respecting a certain tract of woodland in New Barbadues, Bergen county, and the bill for tlic sale of tlic governmen house and lot in Trenton, were considered by section, and ordered in he engrossed.

Mr. Bidleman made an unfavourable renort on the petition of the President and Directors of the Columbia Bridge Cornpa-

ny, but recommended that they be allowed to raise the sum of 4000 dollars by lottery, which was agreed to, and a bill authorized to be brought in for that purpose.

Mr. Nixon, from committee, made an unfavorable reporton thre petition of certain inhabitants of Bloomsbury and Mill-Hill, to be incorporated with the city in Tren ton—laid on tile table.

A mesage from Council informed that, they had passed the bill authorizing aliens to hold real estate without amendment; and the bill supplementary to the act incorporating townships, with an amendeinnt to which amendment the house agreed settles certain differences between this corporating townships, with an amendeinnt

settle certain differences between this state and the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was taken up, progressed in and postpond. Adjourned.

3 P.M. The housemet. Both houses went into joint meeting for the appointment of a senator of the United states

Bills reported. By Mr. Leake a bill to regulate the admission of attornes. By Mr. the state of North Carolina, relative to Parker, a bill to confirm the report and suramendments to the Constitution of the vey of the commissioners named in the N. United States-referred to the committee Germantown turnpike act-by Mr. Dow, a bill to secure mortgagors against unneces. Mr. Westcott, from committee, report- sary costs-read and ordered a second

ments to the constitution of the United States, from thre stares of North Carolina and Massachusetts, requiring the division a resolution instructing the senators and The bill to sell the property of the state represent lives of this state in Congress, to use their exertions in favor of ttie same— Read and agreed to by tile house, and sent

> Ordered 'That Mess. Parker, Pine and Vanbrakle, be a committee to report a Tax

i he resolution offered by Mr. Coxe for tlie appointment of a committee to enquire A message from Council informed that into the expediency of confining the elections in this state to one day, was taken up to 10 o'clock to-inorrow morning. FRIDAY, January 24.

M. S. Condict, presented a memorial from Cadwallader D. Colden and others, of New-York and New-3ersey, Stockholders of the York and Jersey Steamboat Kerry-Company, praying for an act of incorporation; which was read, and a bill for that purpose presented.

The bill supplementary to the act respecting woodland in New Barbadoes township, Bergen county, and the bill supplementary to the act incorporating townships, were read a third time, passed, and sent to councily

The bill respecting free negroes and mulattoes, was taken up and compitted.

A message from council informed that they had passed the bill for the sale of the house and lot at Jersey city, belonging to the state, and that respecting certain meadows in the township of Woodbridge and Piscataway, without amendment.

And that council had passed a bill for the relief of infants, where persons die intestate-Read and ordered a second read-

The bill to confirm the report of the commissioners named in the New Germantown turnpike act, was read a second time and postponed till Wednesday next. Adjourned to 3 P. M.

S P. M. The house met. Mr. Williamson presented a petition from Henry Sheppard, of Hope, in Sussex, praying to be divorced from his wife Mary-read and committed.

The bill from council supplementary to the small cause act, was taken up, considered and committed.

. Message from council informed that they had passed a bill supplemental to the act relative to certain woodland in New Barbadoes, Bergen county, the bill from the house concerning wills, and the supple-mentary bill to tile Trenton incorporation act, with ainendment, to which amendment the house agreed.

'I'he bill supplementary to the act relative to meadow on Repaupa creek, Gloucester county; and the bill to authorize the inhabitants of Orange, in the county of Essex. to build a poor house, were each read a second time, considered by section, and

**ordered** to be engrossed. Adjourned to 10 o'clock, to-morron morning.

Saturday, January with amendments, the bill supplemental to, the small cause act—Ordered to Le print-

The engrossed bill-relative to meadows on Repaupa creek, Gloucester county;—and the bill relative to the Orange poorlouse, were read a third time and post-

Mr. Holcombe reported a bill supplementary to the act concerning divorce and alimony-ordered a second reading.

state, and the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, wits taken up, further considered and postponed.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

Monday, January 27. Mr. Mayhew, from coinmittee, reported on the petition of certain inhabitants of Lower Pennsneck, for the repeal of a law passed 9th Feb. 1796, that the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted-Agreed to.

The bill for the relief of creditors against the corporations, was read a second time, progressed in arid postponed.

Mr. Holliday proposed a resolution for committee to enquire into the expediency of authorizing sheriffs to take recognizances in criminal cases—Agreed to. Adjourned to 3 o'clock.

3 P.M. The house met. The bill supplementary to the small cause act, was taken up, gone through by section, and ordered a third reading.

A message from council informed that they had passed the bill supplementary to the act concerning wills, and that respecting a certain tract of woodland in the tounship of New Barbadoes, without amendment, and agreed to tile amendment to tile bill to ensure the faithful execution of oflice.

The bill for the relief of creditors igainst corporations, was taken up, gone through by section, and ordered to be en-

The house resumed the consideration of the biil to preverit fraudulent confessions of judgment, and having gone through the same, it was ordered to be engrossed .-Adjourned till to-morrow.

i'ursday, January 28. Bills passed .- The bill respecting meadows on Repaupa creek; the bill to enable the inhabitants of Orange to build a poorhouse; the supplement to the act to enable Michael Ortley to cut a canal through Manasquan Beach; the bill for the relief of creditors against corporations; the bill to prevent fraudulent confessions of judgment; the bill supplementary to the act incorporating a part of the township of Trenton; and the additional supplement to the small cause act, with amendments, were severally read a chird time, and pass-

The bill for the sale of the government house and lot in Trenton, was read a third time, and on the question of passing the same there not appearing a majority of the house in the affirmative, it was lost.

A message from council informed that they passed the bill to authorize William L. Earl and John Black, &c. to maintain a dam across a certain branch of Rancocus creek.

Mr. Annin presented a paper from inhabitants of Bernards in Somerset, in favour of Jacob Guerin, of that township-Read and committed.

Mr. Coxe presented a memorial from the meeting held at Trenton, respecting the colonization of the free blacks-Read and cummitted.

The bill supplementary to the act respecting the Bordentown and South Alliboy turnpike, was read a second time, considered by section, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Pearson offered a resolution to the appointment of a committee to enquire into the expediency of selling a part of the government lot in the city of Trenton—Agreed to—and Messrs. Pearson, Hol-

combe and Westcott appointed.

Mr. Smith presented memorials from inhabitants of the estate in favor of the colonization of free blacks. Referred to the

committee on the subject. Adjourned, 3 P.M. The house met. Mr. William son presented a petition from Mary Hagaman, praying for an act of divorcementcommitted.

Mr. Holcombe, from the committee on that subject, reported a bill for the relief the commission are of furfacted with a subject. of the commissioners of furfactual

in the county of Monmouthcond reading.

The bill to incorporate the Newark Female Charitable Society, was read a second time, considered by section, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to regulate the admission of attornies was taken up, the first section ne-

gatived, and the bill dismissed.

Mr. Williamson reported the bill respecting free negroes and mulattoes, with amendments-Read and ordered to lie on the table.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to appoint commissioners to settle certain differences between this state and the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and having gone through the same, it was ordered to be engrossed. Adjourned till to-

morròw. WEDNESDAY, January 29. The Speaker (C. Clark, esq.) being absent through indisposition, David Thompson, jr. Esq. was unanimously elected Speaker pro tem.

Mr. Annin presented a bill for the benefit of Jacob Guerin,—read and ordered to lie on the table.

The bill to incorporate the Newark Fe-male Charitable Society was read a third time and negatived, 19 to 18.

The bill to appoint Commissioners to settle certain differences beween this state and Pennsylvania, was passed and sent to Council; and the bill to enable William L. Earl and John Black, to erect a dain on a branch of Rancocus Creek, was considered by section, and ordered a third read-

Petitions were presented for a Turnpike read from Monmouth Court-House to Middletown Point-From inhabitants of the state in favour of colonizing the free blacks, and from the President and Directors of the Newark and Morris Turnpike Company. - Adjourned to 3 o'clock.

The Female Tongue.—Lempriere, the physician who had free admission to the imperial harem of the Emperor of Morocco, iays the ladies had great reluctance in showing him the tongue, which they consitered to be very indecent. One of the Sultan's wives kept behind; a curtain and had iier pulse felt by putting her aim under the buttom; but it was with the greatest difficulty she could be prevailed on to show tier tongue which, however, she at length protruded through a hole in the curtain! so different are the notions of delicacy, in different nations!

Singular opinion respecting the fell of man .- Doctor Adam Clarke has advanced the new and singular opinion, that the animal designated in third chapter of Genesis, as having given to Eve the example or lesson, of forbidden indulgence, was not a Serpent, but an Ape. The fourteenth verse proves that it was some beast of the field, naturally erect; but for this, degraded into a Quadruped.

### FOR SALE, AT PUBLIC VENDUE.

ON THE PREMISES,

OW THURSDAY, the 20th March next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

# A PLANTATION,

SITUATE in Pittsgrove, Salem County, ad-joining lands of Joseph Cook, Enos Fithian, Pole Tavern, and others, said to contain eightysix Acres, about two-thirds cleared, of which part may be converted into good Meadow, sufficient for the Plantation; the remainder WOOD-LAND, of the first quality. On the premises are a good two story FRAME HOUSE, a well of excellent water, and some Fruit Trees. The whole under cedar fence. It will be sold together, or in Lots, as it may best suit purchasers.

Any person wishing to view the property, will be shown by applying to JOSEPH ATKINSON, on the premises.

The conditions will be made known on the day of sale, by the Trustees of the Baptist Congregation of Pittsgrove. An indisputable title, and immediate possession will be given.

#### FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF WOODLAND, situate the township of Fail field, in the county of Cumberland, being part of a tract known by the name of the Henry Tract,, containing twenty-five acres. The payments will be made to suit the convemence of the purchaser. Apply to JOHN HEN-

December 30, 1816 -- 6t

#### In the Causes of the Insufficiency of Religious Institutions to produce moral virtue among us.

"Why do men of taste and learning so of en despise Religion?—Because it is frequently ob-brided upon them in a garb unsuitable to its character; and, oftener because its to by fea-tures are distorted;—its glorious documes per-ferted. Foster.

We have heretofore observed that the Christian Religion presents objects the most magnificent and interesting that can possibly occupy the attention of an immortal mind. And it is equally evident that we, in this land of civil and religious liberty, are placed in a more favourable situation for receiving and cherishing religious impressions, than those of any other country. We have the pure word of life in our houses, and in our hands. A variety of religious instructors spread through the country of different denominations; - and every person afforded the opportunity of examining for himself, and to exercise his own reflections on those important subjects which relate to his eternal welfare, and of declaring his sentiments to his felpower to make him afraid.

A number of institutions also are established throughout the country, for spreading the Holy Scriptures, and placing them in every family, and for affording other means of instruction in righteousness.

Blessed with such a pure and sublime religion, so infinitely important to the peace and happiness of every individual, and presented to our minds with so much clearness and brilliancy, must, one would think, arrest universal attention and concern. And that the moral virtues, like streams issuing from that sacred fountain, would meander through our streets, and into the recesses of every heart, producing their pleasant fruits in the lives and conversation of the inhabitants.

Yet amidst all these peculiar and inestimable privileges, we have said, and it is a lamentable fact, that profligacy and licentiousness abound in our country more than formerly. Under these awful circumstauces, it may be profitable to enquire seriously into the causes of the inefficacy of those multiplied means which we enjoy of producing their desired effect? An nabitual insensibility to sacred and unseen things, originating in the corruption and depravity of human nature, nu doubt lies at the root of this evil: but as this depravity is universal, and operates at all times and in all places equally, some other cause must be sought for its present deleterious

It is not improbable that the very institutions and means of enlightening and improving mankind, with regard to their most important concerns, may be so managed and handled as to produce the contrary effect to what they were intended. Then instead of presenting any barrier to vice, or check to immorality, they may afford them the Rost efficient auxiliaries. The only legitimate design of the religious institutimes of a country, and the means of instruction, is to make mankind better citiand exercises of the mind, which do not produce these effects, have not reached their ultimate ends. Whatever fanatic divines may say to the contrary, it is evident from the concurrent testimony of holy writ, that pure religion and pure morality are inseparably connected, and must be united to form the respectable practice of Fral rectitude is in the wane, the pure and undefiled religion of Christ does not prevail. Among a people inflated with pride and selfishness, and occupied in the pursuit of wealth and eminence, we cannot look for the influence of religious opinions, or the exercise of disinterested benevolence. Nothing less than the power of God can call off men from these pursuits, to more noble and soul-animating objects. This power he can exercise when and where he pleases. He can convert to himself a people, yea, a nation, in a day, in an hour. All souls are in his hands. He can work without as well as by means; but he governs the natural world by established laws; and has appointed means for the improvement and government of intelligent beings. This all our divines allow, as on. it they found the authority for preaching the word. Now, in order that this institution should be made effectual for the improvement of mankind, it is necessary that the truths of divine revelation should be selforth arrayed with all their intrinsic excellency, and beautiful attire, and that the moral virtues should be portrayed in all their glowing and captivating charms.

Wiedom's ways are ways of pleasantness;

and it should not be associated with

frowns, nor clothed with the thunder of

disputation. Nothing of envy, of jealousy,

ble temper, should cuter into the exhibition of her levely features. She holds no converse with pride, selfishness or ostentation. She is adorned with meekness, humility and forbearance. All the doctrines of the gospel should be stated in a simple form, founded on the plainest and most explicit collarations contained in the ora-La vine truth.

vriter is not at variance with any set of men. He views all denons of Christians as brethren, withejudice or partiality for any and he cannot wound tile feelings of ariy without exciting a sympathetic pang in his own bosom. He sees something to admire and applaud, and something to disapprove and reject, in every religious society with which he is acquainted. It is crith pleasure that he declares that the truth of God is laid as the foundation of all their creeds. They appear all to build on the sure foundation, Christ the rock of ages; but it would be happy for society if on this foundation no superstructure was erected, but what Christ arid his tles raised.

A careful, attention to the doctrines

semetimes laid down, cannot fuil to impress on our minds the opinion that they are not derived from scripture, nor from a low men, without the restraint of any civil knowledge of human nature; and therefore not likely to meet with the divine blessing. Such as, that the posterity of Adam are guilty of and stand condemned for his sin in transgressing the divine command; and as a corrollary, that the believer is justified by the imputation of the righteousness of the divine redeemer tu him. That the atonement made by Christ was for a chosen few, although he offered a propitiation for the sins of the whole world; -and yet that the condemnation of the non-elect wi 1 be aggravathd by their not believing in that Saviour who did not make salvation possible for them.

That mankind are sinful, unholy and polluted beings, is a truth that comes home to the feelings of every conteniplative mind. But the enlightened soul will not easily believe, that a righteous God can condemn h m to perpetual woe fur an act perpetrated many ages before he had existence. I'tie truth, as deduced from a careful observation of the dispensations of Providence, and attention to the word of God, appears to be this.—Our first parents, by transgressing the command of God, became sinners; and as by the order of generation established by God, for wise purposes, like begets like, all their posterity come into the world corrupt, unholy and nuclean; from hence proceeds their impure affections, their folly and their sinfulness. Men do not gather grapes of thorns, nor figs of thistles. A tiger does not produce a lamb, nor a serpent a dove; but all orders of beings partake of the nature of their progenitors. The penitent soul laments the depravity of his nature as producing unholy affections, and sinful propensities, but it is voluntary transgressions of the pure law of God, which fills him with the inost purgent sorrow. "By the offence of one, many were made sinners"-hence by the offence of one, judgment came upon all men to condemnation."

With respect to the doctrine of the atonement, we, shall say but a few words zens, by making them more honest and at present. Christ is said to have offered himself a propitiatory sacrifice for the sins of the whole world. And we do not know any doctrine which is more clearly and frequently insisted upon the word of God, than the universality of the atonement.-The invitations to believe are made to all men, and who can believe that the God of truth would call upon any one to believe for whom Christ had nut died to redeem. character of a christian. And all, who are The advocates of a particular atonement result in history, know that when the rely much upon the argument that if Christ rely much upon the argument that if frustrated in those who do not believe and obey the gospel. But this, we apprehend proceeds from an incorrect notion of the nature of the atonement, and drawing an analogy between that and the payment of a debt; whereas propitiatory satisfaction does not give a criminal a right to claim his discharge, as the payment of a debt always does. It only opens the door for the exercise of mercy towards him, in consequence of the penalty of the law being satisfied by the propitiator.

The notion that true faith consists in believing that Christ died for one in particular, or in the knowledge of sinsforgiven, is the most selfish doctrine that can be conceived. And it is proper for those who maintain it, to cover it with the doctrine of falling from grace, as many who are firm in this belief soon gut weary of well doing. But further remarks on this, and on the uncouth manner in which divine truths are presented to us, remain for a Tu-ture essay. M.

David Jordon was tried and convicted at the present term of the superior court, for forgery. He was yesterday sentenced to be hanged on the 28th of the ensuing month. The jury recommended him to Hancock, Walker Beaseley, Justices. mercy.

RIDGETOWN; FEBRUARY 17, 1817.

\*pointments in Joint Meeting.

THURSDAY, Feb. 6. Governor -Isaac H. Williamson. Directors of Trenton Bank-Ellett Tucker, Peter Gordon, Charles Ewing. Law Reporter-Joseph C. Hornblower.

HUNTERDON.-James Larison, Jacob Housell Commissioners. Wm Voorheas, Maj. 2d bat. 2d regt. Joseph Nitzer, Maj. 1st bar. 1st regt.

James S. Manners, Maj. 2d but. 4th regiment.

Somerser .- Josiah Ferguson, Simon Hagaman, Justices and Commissioners .-Wm. B. Gaston James Vanduyn, Abraham Vanarsdalen, Cornelius Vanhorn, Commissioners.—Peter D. Vroom, Jus-

Henry Sloan, Maj. 1st bat. 2d regt.

MIDDLESEX.—Ichabod Potter, William Tindall, Redford Jobs, John Gilman, Oliver Johnson, Samuel Combs, Justices .-John Outcalt, Judge and Justice.—Freeman Cole, Wm. Findall, Samuel R. Ham-Iton, Samuel Pitney, Commissioners.
Obadiah Herbert, Colonel 4th regt.

John T. M'Dowell, Maj. 1st bat. 4th reriment.

John Mount, Maj. 2d bat. 4th regt. Samuel e'. Johnea, Maj. 2d bat. 2d regt. Richard Lupardus, Alderman of the city of New Brunswick.

BERGEN.-John D. Marring, Christian I. Zabriskie, Elias Brevoort, Judges and Westervelt, John Outwater, Judges .-Wm. A. Paradise, Joshua Wells, Marcus B. Douglass, Justices.—Isaac Van Zaun, Cornelius Merseilles, Commissioners

Colfax, resigned.

Peter Garrabrant, Lieut. Col. 1st regt. Essex. - Daniel S. Clark, Stephen Hays. Commissioners

Jonathan Dayton, Alderman of the boough of Elizabeth.

William Phyton, Maj. Essex squadron, Aaron Hand, Col. 2d regt.

John Wade, Maj. 2d bat. 2d regt.
GLOUCESTER.—James Matlack, Jehn
Wilson, Judges.—Cornelius Tice, Moses Crane, Scoby Stewart, Justices.—Robert Leeds, Justice and Commissioner.—Thomas Redman, jun. Commissioner.

John Cade, Maj. 2d bat. 2d regt. Monmouth. William Brindley, Samuel Holmes, William Potts, Justices. Richard Borden, Col. 3d regt. Jacob Buther, Maj. 1st battalion. John Schenck, Col. 1st regt. Richard Beedle, Maj. 1st bat. 1stregt. James Hopping, Maj. 2d bat. 1st regt. Robert Conover, Maj. 1st bat. 2d regt. James Robinson, Maj. Monmouth squad. CAPE-MAY. - James T. Scott, Jacob G. Smith, Juiges and Justices - Elijah Townsend, Justice.

Sussex, Merris Robinson, Walter L Judge. - Job Johnson, William Gibbs, Fre-Everitt, Abraham Hunt, Jacob Ayres, Geo. Vandergrift, Justices. - David Ford, James Stoll, James Vankirk, James Egbert, Joseph Northrop, Commissioners.

Thomas Teasdale, jun. Maj. 2d bat. 2d

Vancieve Moor, Maj. 2d bat. 1st regt. David Read, Maj. 1st bat. 4th do. James Williamson, Col. 2d regt. Jonathan Robins, Maj. in 3d regt. vice Williamson promoted.

CUMBERLAND.—Henry Sockwell, Na thaniel Foster, Charles Clark, Justices. John Sibley, Brigadier General. Maj. Henderson, Col. 1st regiment. Asa Smith, Maj. 1st bat. 1st regt. Joseph Clark, Maj. 2d bat. 1st regt. David Lupton, Col. 2d regiment. Daniel Elmer, Maj. 2d bat. 2d regt.

BURLINGTON.-Joseph Watson, (Willingborough) George French, Jonathan Johnson, Gershom Mott, Ralph H. Smith, Hugh M. Weed, Justices .- John Newbold, Commissioner.

Thomas Nutt, Maj. 2d regt.

Morris.-Eben. Coe, Benjamin Pier son, Jonathan Ogden, Commissioners. Si las Cook, Judge and Justice. David Mil ler, Daniel Horton, Thomas Logan, Ste-phen Dickenson, John Decamp, John Smith David Day, Ahraham Cook, Justices.
John Scott, Col. 2d regt. vice Jackson

resigned. Samuel S. Beach, Maj. 1st bat. 3d regt

Josiah Winds, Maj. 2d bat. 4th regt. Samuel Halliday, Maj. 2d bat. 1st do.

SALEM .- Matthias Richman, Morris

% Conguessional.

Extracts of letters to the Editor.

Washington, February 3. "The following resolution, offered by: Gen: Harrison, the house, by a small ma-jority, agreed to consider:

Resolved That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what amendments are necessary to the. constitution of the United States, to enable the government thereof to adopt such a system of military instruction and discipline the militia, as to make it a sale and effectual nation defence.

After a few observations by Mr. Pickering, in opposition to the measure, and short reply of Mr. Harrison, the resolution was, on motion of Mr. Vancey, laid on

#### INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The discussion on the bill for setting apart, and pledging the bonus, and United States' share of the dividends of the National Bank, for the purposes of internal improvement, has taken an extensive range, and been both animated and interesting. The constitutionality, as well as expediency of the measure, have been ably argued. The bill, as originally introduced by Mr. Calhoun, proposed to place the money at the disposal of the government, to be applied to the making of moads and canals, in whatever section of the United States the public interest should most require. It was afterwards amended, so as to distribute the same among the several. states, in proportion to their representation in the most numerous branch ef the national legislature, to be expended in each state respectively, with the consent of the legislature thereof, on such under-Justices .- John Van Voorhees, Dower R. taking as the president of the U. States might approve, within the privilew of the act. Improvement of the oc of givers, was added to roads and cana ject to which the money might be applied. John Schuyler, Brigadier General, vice This is a vast subject-one, in my opinion, of primary and incalculable importance: and as my feelings are perhap rather enthusiastically enlisted, I can scarcely trust myself with giving an impartial synipsis un. Simeon Crane, Rufus Harrison, Jus-ices.—Samuel Parkhurst, Charles Clark, of the arguments employed on the occasion. The constitutional objections were those that have been often urged on this and other subjects, that what was not expressly conceded by the states to the general government, was of course withheld, and as the right of making roads and canals was not among the enumerated powers of congress in the constitution, it therefore did not exist; that implicative instructions of that instrument was at all times dangerous, and ought not to be countenanced, especially if a respectable minerity expressed doubts on the subject. That there was danger of the general government usurping state rights, and that it hecame the duty of the states to check the first tendency thereto. On the other hand, it was contended, that general powers given by the constitution to congress, "to regulate commerce and provide for the general welfare," were a nullity, if the most obvious means of effecting this pullpose were not offorded. To suppose that the power to regulate commerce, had a reference only to that of an external character, and was confined to intercourse with for Shee, Judges and Justices. John Somers, reign nations, and among the states along the sea-hoard, was, it was said, narrowing derick Snover, jun. William Allen, Mat-the weaning of the ferm, and misconstru-thew vaunostrand, Zebulon Sutton, Isaac ing the intention of the framers of the coning the intention of the framers of the constitution. The importance of easy communication and facility of commercial intercourse, between different districts in the interior, and between the in erior and sea coast, could certainly never have been Benjamin Decker, Maj. 1st bat. 2d regt. states might, ought, and had done much yet there were objects of great magnitude in a national point of view, which they were either incompetent to accomplish, or had not, as states, sufficient inducements to undertake. It was asked, whence the right to erect light houses, piers, &c. was derived? If it was replied that it was a necessary attendant of the general power, nothing more was required to establish the power in this case. Mr. Calhoun, in addition, reminded gentlemen in the opposition, that the constitution might be violated as well by neglecting to exercise those prerogatives, conferred by it, and important to the interests of the republic, as by transcending those powers. [This position must be received, I think, with some qualifications.] It was moreover said, that as the consent of the states must be obtained before the money was invested, the constitutional objections, if they had any

force, were much lessened. With respect to the expediency of now providing for the accomplishment of these great and splendid schemes, the importance of which, it was said by some, were overrated and fanciful—it was objected. That we had just come out of an expensive war, that the national debt had thereby been greatly accumulated, that many of the sufferers by it were yet unremunerated, that some of the internal taxes, ob-

noxious to the people, yet remained, taxes.

congress, under these circumstances, to apply the spare funds, if any, to the extindistinguit of the public debt and the relief of the suffering citizens, many of whom were struggling with unprecedented prirations and difficulties; at any rate, to disour then them from an edious system of infernal taxation, before you pledge a large fund for objects, the benefits of which would be partially felt; that there was a semblance of injustice at least, in applying means derived from a small portion of the eitizens, those interested in the bank, who principally lived in the commercial towns, to objects remote from them, and in which they could have but a limited interest, and whom the money was drawn.

In answer, it was acknowledged, that we had lately passed through an expensive war, necessarily so for the want of the very improvements contemplated by the bill. The whole experience of the war, went to prove the necessity and importance of the measure—a large proportion of the debt had The share of the bonus alone, which would arisen from the extraordinary charges at tall to that state, if I have rightly calculate transportation of provisions and muni-tions over an extended country, destitute in too great a degree, of those facilities of conveyance, good roads and canals. It was asserted, that the heavy expenses incurred during the war, though short, on this account, would have gone far towards effecting the desired improvements;—that the old, yet sound maxim, in peace, prepare for war, was peculiarly applicable in this case. Though the national debt was swelled to an amount nominally much larger than at the conclusion of the revolution, yet with reference to the population, and ability of the people to pay, it was compa-ratively of much less consequence, that the finances of the government were prosperous, that the liberality evinced by the present congress towards the sufferers by the war, ought to silence all objections on that score-Notwithstanding, it might be thought prudent to retain, for the present some of the internal taxes, yet many of them had been abolished; and the land tax, perhaps most of all censured, was about to expire hy its limitation, and the committee of ways and means had intimated that they should not ask for a revival of it.

As it respected the pledge spoken of, the terms used at the conclusion of the acts alluded to were, that they "should be and continue in force until the termination of the war, and for one year thereafter, and no longer." If these words imply a pledge, it must be a restricted one—meaning only if the exigencies of the government would allow them to be dispensed with, that it should be the case, expire at the time stated they must: but as no concession was made by the people, (congress having, by express terms, the right of taxing them) pobinding contract entered into, the right still remained of re-enacting those very laws, and the history of all governments show that it is often the case. The extinguishment of the public debt, was allowed to be desirable, and it was believed could be effected as speedily, as the most sanguine had contemplated, without the aid of this fund, or the imposition of any additional burthens on the people. A disposition was avowed to ameliorate the condition of the distressed, whenever fair opportunities offered, especially when those distresses were the effect of governmental measures;-but the presented distress, which had been represented in such glowing terms, it was said was the result of a direct visitation of Providence, in cutting short the fruits of the soil; that the pressure, it was hoped, would be temporary; and that before any part of the sum proposed to be set apart for the object specified. in the bill, would be received, that the dis-tress would be relieved by the interven-tion of a plentiful harvest. With respect to the injustice of expend-

ing money in districts remote from those in which they were principally raised, it was remarked, as a set off, that the revethe arising from the sale of lands in the west, were received in the public coffers, and applied indiscriminate y to any of the expenditures of the government. Members were warned against bringing with them to this question, local and state partia lities, a more expanded view of the whole ground was recommended, with the indulgence of national feelings, remembering, that what benefitted a large part without hindrance to the remainder was always desirable. Procrastination is the thief of time; if the thing was now postponed, similar causes, for further delay, might hereafter exist. Certain it was, if never cornmeuced, it would never be finished; arid as the means proposed to be employed had not been directly drawn from the people, but rather adventitiously acquired, the present was considered, a more favorable

tion, pledged to be taken of at the expira- neits accoung from the accomplishment of tion of one year from the termination of which, either with reference to military of the war, that it was much more becoming commercial purposes, social intercourse, congress, under these circumstances, to the increased value of lands and its productions, or its influence on the future had been referred to this committee, statunion and integrity of the states, was ex- ling their utter inability, under the present patiated in such way as to demonstrate to | duty, to compete with the foreign impormy mind the great interest tire nation has in furthering the undertaking. Time will not permit me to dwell on these advantages; I must therefore desist, and will only add, that it is not intended at this time to designate the mode of applying the means set apart, leaving that for future regulation. It is not expected that the sum in question, estimated at 650,000 dollars per annum for twenty years, will, of itself, be sufficient to accomplish all that is desired, but a well grounded confidence which would operate in some instances to is entertained that it will, in the several the detriment of those very persons from states, form a respectable nuclei, around which, state and individual contributions, in the shape of organized associations, will rally, and whose united energies will be competent to the purpose. As it relates to New Jersey, the only great object, at this time, thought of, that 1 know, is the canal from the Delaware to the Raritan. tendant on the marching of men, and ed, will be near 50,000 dollars. It is presumed, that as New York anti Philadelphia would be vastly benefitted by tlie cutting of that canal, much stock for tire purpose would he subscribed by those cities. Among the most conspicuous advocates of the measure in the house, were Messrs, Calhoun, Pickering, Gold, Ross, Yates, Thomas Wilson, Harrison and Sheffey. Those who 'spoke most in opposition, were Messrs. Barbour, King, Randolph, Hardin, Smith, of Ma. and Wright. The bill was finally passed by the house late this aftervoting) and sent to senate."

Washington, February 11.

Mr. Thomas Wilson, from the committee or roads and canals, has made a long report, embracing a general view of the subject, concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the U. states be required to take measures for making, as far as practicable, and report to this house, at the next and every subsequent session of congress, such roads, caids, and improvements in water courses, as are required in a general system of inlarid navigation arid intercourse through out the extent of the United States and the territories thereof, best adapted to facilitate the intercourse necessary for personal, commercial, and military purposes which report was referred to a committee of the whole house..

A resolution offered by Mr. Dickens, proposing an enquiry into the expediency of repealing tile existing duty on salt, was refused a consideration. Ayes 51-noes

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Ky. the judiciary committee were instructed to enuire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Slate to publish the laws of the United States in any number of papers he may think proper, not exceeding six in each state. [At present, the Secretary is allowed to select three papers in each state only.]

Mr. King, who opposed the internal improvement bill before noticed? with much vehemence, after that bill had 'been ordered to be engrossed, offered a resolution to the following effect:

That two millions of dollars be appropriated and distributed among the several states, in proportion to their population at the last census;—one million to be immediately applied to the relief of the poor, &c.; the other ta be assigned to the legislatures of the several stares, to the promo-tion of education, and the advancement of religion and morality; or in the aid of the funds of such Bible and Missionary Societies as might be selected. The house refused to consider the resolution.

Mr Lowndes this morning reported on two resolutions, some time since referred to the committee of ways and means, as follows, viz:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient at this time to inake any alteration in the law imposing duties on licenses to retailers.

Resolved That it is livt expedient to vary the law laying a tax on carriages.-Both of these resolutions, together with the accompanying reports, were ordered to be printed, and referred to a committee of the whole. On the subject of internal taxes, I take this opportunity to assert my opinion, that the land tax will not be revived, but that all the other internal duties will, for the present, he continuedperhaps without any modification.

Mr. Williams nioved an enquiry into the propriety of repealing that part of the distillery tax law, which prohibited distill lers from selling a less quantity of their

manufacture than one gallon. Negatived. Mr. Newton, from the committee of period than would be likely soon again to bill to increase the duty on the importacommerce and manufactures, reported a

that were, at the time of their imposi- occur, for preparing for an object, the be-il-tion of foreign bariron from 45 to 75 cents persewt. Twice read and committed.— Several petitions from the manufacturers of that article in New York, New Jersey. Pennsylvania, and some of the other states. tations. The ask for a much higher duty than that, proposed by the committee, al ledging, that unless it is granted, many of those establishments must necessarily go down.

Several biiis from the military committee, have been partially acted upon, but as no final decisions have been had, I omit, for the present, any further notice thereof.

Mr. Randolph, in the course of his long speech on the internal improvement bill, intimated that his political life was near a close, and made several observations which authorized a belief that he did not intend again to offer himself as a candidate for a seat in the legislature. At tile close of his speech, he tendered the Speaker his affectionate farewall, so that it is probable he does not intend again to address the chair during the remainder of the present ses-

Mr. Avery obtained leave of absence from Monday next to the end of the ses-

#### TRIAL FOR MURDER.

The trial of John Gibson, a colored man, late cook on board the schooner Mana, charged with having mixed poison in a dish served up to the passengers and crew of that vessel on her passage from New-York to this port, (in consequence of which one of the passengers died, and the remainder with part of the cress suffered very severely) came on before the United States Cirout Court, now sitting in this city, on Thursday last. Aftera patient investigation of the circutnstances, the jury retired, and shortly after returned, with a verdict of Guilty. The evidence on which he was convicted, was altogether circumstantial. Charleston Courier.

Duelling.—The brave Dutch admiral Van Tromp, who was a large beavy man, was challenged by a slim French officer. We are not upon equal term with rapiers! s id Van Tromp;) but call upon me tonorrow morning, and I will adjust the af-'air better When the Frenchman called, ne found the Dutch admiral astride abarel of gunpowder.—"I here is room enough for you, (said Van Tromp) at the other end of the barrel; sit down; there is the match; as you are the challenger, give fire." The Frenchman was thunderstruck at this terrible mode of fighting; but as the Admiral told him he would fight in no other way, terms of accommodation ensued.

#### FEMALE DUELLING!

.We understand, that last week, 3 point of honor was decided between two ladies, near tlie South Carolina line. The details of this grand affair have not yet reached town. It is said that the cause of Quai-1-el, was the usual one in such cases, viz. love. The object of the rival affections of these fair champions, was present on the field, as the mutual arbiter in the dreadful combat. He nad tlie grief of beholding one of the suitors for his favor fall before his eyes. - She was wounded-but, we understand, not mortally.-The whole business was managed with all the inflexibility and decorum usually practised on such occasions. The conqueror is to be immediately married to the innocent second, conformably to the previous conditions of the duel .- Fayetteville Pa.

From the Bolfast News Letter, of October 16. SINGULAR CUSTOM:

On Whitsunday, at St. Briava's in Glou cestershire, several baskets full of breach and cheese, cut into small squares of about an inch each, are brought into the church and immediately after divine service is ended, tlie church wardens, or some other persons take them into the galleries, whence their contents are thrown among the congregation, who have a grand scram ble for them in the body of the church. This occasions as great a tumult and up: roar as the amusements of a village wake; the inhabitants being always extremely anxious to attend worship on this day. The custoin is holden for the purpose of preserving, to the poor of Saint Briaval's and Herwelsfield, the right of cutting arid carrying away wood from 3000 awes of coppice land, in Hudknolls and the Meend; and For which every housekeeper is assessed 2d. to buy the pread and cheese which are given away.

NEWARK, Feb. 11. Fire!—We have heard that a meeting house was burnt at Scotch Plains on Saboath evening last, having taken fire by depositing ashes in a barrel arid leaving it

inder the stairs. We expect it must be

he Baptist Church in which the Rev,

Thomas Brown preaches. The light of the fire was distinctly seen at this place between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock.

A newly married couple. Mr. and Mrs. Pickard, were passing through Clinton, in this state, on the 21st ult. A young man by the name of Crosby was, at the time, shooting at birds with a rifle, and Mrs. Pickard was so badly wounded by one of Crosby's discharges, that she died in a few hours after! N. V. Gaz.

#### MARRIED,

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Ethan Osborn, Mr. THEOPHILUS E. HARRIS, to the amiable Miss Lydia Dixon, all of this place.

> See yon festive troop advancing, Pleasure sparkling in each eye, Hope the lively sense entrancing, Quells the joy dissolving sigh.

See the maiden coyly charming, Panting, trembling, fill'd with fear, In this scene of life alarming, Beautifully sad appear.

She has no avow'd defender, Unprotected see her stand. Whilst her beauties, modest, tender, Ask for some protecting hand.

See you youth now fondly gazing, Mark her countenance refined; Hear him now with raptures praising All her elegance of mind.

Cupid, little urchin moves him, He concludes the work begun; The maiden sees, the maiden loves him, Marriage forms them into one

# \*The Brigade Board\*

OF the Cumberland Brigade of Militia, vill meet at the Hotel in Bridgetown, on Monday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

> LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER, Judge Advocate.

February 17, 1817.—2t

# Sheriff's Sale.

# POSTPONEMENT. THE sale of the property of John West-

cott, jr. is adjourned until Thursday, the 20th inst. at the inn of Philip Souder, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, when the following described lots will positively be sold.

No. 1. A PLANTATION, adjoining Cohansey Creek, containing forty two and an half acres, with a FISHERY on the same.

vo. 2. A LOT of young growing WOODLAND, adjoining No. 1, containing fifteen acres, more

No. 3. A LOT of SALT MARSH in Bridgestick, adjoining lands of Jonathan Parvin, containing 18 acres, more or less.

No. 4. A LOT of young growing WOODLAND, containing 6 screes and 90-100 of an acre, more or less, adjoining lands of the heirs of Jeremy Harris, deceased.

No. 5. A LOT of young growing WOODLAND, adjoining lands late of Jeremish Harris, deceased, and others, containing 14 acres, and 26-100 of an acre, more or less. No. 6. A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, adjoining

lands of Daniel Parvin and others, containing one and an half acres, more or less.

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff, Bridgetown, Peb. 17.

### For Sale, or to Rent. THE HOUSE, LOT AND SHOP,

At Sugar Hill, near Cedarville, where the Subscriber now lives.

IT would be a good stand for a Store—the Shop is suitable for the business. Possession will be given on the 25th day of March next.-For further particulars, enquire of the subscrie ber, on the premises.

#### Also, to Rent, A HOUSE AND LOT.

At Cedarville, opposite the Tavern.—The House is two story, with a Cellar index it.

Robert Alderman. Sugar Hill, Feb. 17-41

# TO LET. THE GREEN TREE INN,

Lately occupied by Wm. Merritt, deceased, FOR TERMS, enquire of the subscriber, Ivng on the premises. , : Bridgetown, Feb. 17-3t ANN MERBITT.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE following property, situate in Millylle to anship, Cumberland county, New Jersey, si offered for sale of reasonable terms.

No. 1. A Tract of Land, containing 900 acres, situate on the west side of Maurice River, and bounded thereby on the east two wer, and bounded thereby on the east two miles and a half, and on the west by the Bridgetown and Beaver Dam roads. It lies opposite the iron works of Smith and Weod, and possesses the advantage of a water power equal to any in West Jersey. About fifty acres of it are cleared and improved—the residue is woodland. woodhind.

No. 2. The " Herring Hole Landing," wharf, house, and seven acces of ground, lying between the Millville furnace and Glass Warks.

No. 8. The equal undivided moiety of 35 acres of town loss, situated between No. 2, and the Glass Works, fronting on the river.

No. 4. A Tract of 3000 acres of Wood laid, extending from half a mile io five miles from the town of Millville.

To accommodate purchasers, No. 1. aiid 4 will be sold entire or in smaller tracts.

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

No. 6. 100,000 Acres of Land in M'Kean county, Pennsylvania, which will be exchanged for land in New-Jersey.—The quality of this land may be ascertained from Ezekiel Foster or Thomas Smith, of Millville, mho have seen

A clear and indisputable title will be given.

Joseph M Ilvaine.
Ruglington, Feb. 22d, 1816—M. 4. tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I have applied to the Judges of the court of Common Pleas, in and for the court of Cumberland .and they have appointed the 26th day of February, at the court-house in Bridgetown, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear what can be alleged for and against my liberation from confinement as an insolvent debtor.

Joseph Fithian. Bridgetown, Jan. 20, 1817-4t

Notice is hereby given,

THAT we have applied to the judges of the court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and that they have appointed the 3d day of March, at the Court-House in Bridgetown, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to been what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

James Nelson, James M'Cleane,

Eli 🖂 Sharp, mark.

his Charles Brinesholt,

Bridgetown, January 27th 4t

#### Sale of Real Estate.

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

A House and Lot of Land,

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

#### NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of MERSELLES & STRAT-TO is this day dissolved by mutual consent. requested to call on H. Runyan Merseilles and settle their accounts.

H. Runyan Merseilles. Levi Stratton.

The business in future will be carried on (at the Old Stand) by H. Runyan Merseilles. Bridgetown, Jan. 25th, 1816-4t

#### NOTICE.

Y virtue of a decree of the Orphan's Court of the county of Cumberland, will be esposed to public sale on the premises, on Monday, the 17th day of February next between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day,

#### A Lot of Land

Situate at Laurel Mill in Bridgetown, adjoining ands of James Hampton and others, said to contain one acre, more or less. Conditions at sale. ELIZABETH MAUL, Guardian Dec. 4, 1816—lin

#### Six Cents Reward.

AN AWAY, on the 16th April last, an Apprintice Boy named FETERSON FLOW-ERS, between 19 and 20 years of age. Wkoever 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

BLANKS

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig

### Notice is hereby given,

THAT we have applied to the judges of the court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and that they have appointed the 20th day of February next,, at the court-house in Bridgetown, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear what can be said for or against out' liberation froin confinement as insolvent debtors.

Job McPherson.

John M Bigs. mark.

Bridgetown, Jan. 13, 1817-4t

#### · EMPLOYMENT

WILL be given to eight or ten teams to care 1000 cords of wood, for which generous wages will be allowed.—Apply to the subscriber at Port Elizabeth.

Thomas Lee.

August 26, 1816-tf.

# Cumberland Orphans' Court.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1816.

PON application of Hannah M. Shute, and Dr. William Elmer, executors of Dr. Samuel M. Shiite, deceased, to limit a time within which the creditors of said deceased shall **bring** in their debts, claims and demands, or be forever barred from an action against said esccutors.

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

By the Court, 1'.ELMER; Clk. December 16th, 1816.-2m

Cape May Orphan's Court, OCTOBER TERM, 1816.

Present-Elijah Townsend, Cresse Townsend, Ephraim Kildreth, and others, esquires, Judges.

RDERED, on application of James Ludlam, administrator of the estate of James Corson, jun. deceased, that the creditors of the estate of said deceased bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same on or before the fourth Tuesday in October 1817, or the said creditors shall be forever barred of an action therefor against said administrator: the said James Ludiam giving notice of this order by setting up copies hereof in five of the most public places in the sunty of Cape-May, for the space of two months, and also advertising the same for the like space in otic of the newspapers printed in

From the Minutes, JEHU TOWNSEND, Clerk. December 30, 1816.—2m

#### Sheriff's Sale

B · virtue of a writ of fieri facias: to me direct: ed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, or IFriday, 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 Cum. berland, 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 io contain seventeen acres, more or less. Also, a 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, aid several other pieces of LAND in said county.

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

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff. Februry 3, 1817-4t

#### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of several writs of fieri facias, to me be exposed to sale, at public ven due, 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 Bridge.own,

#### 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 Ezekel 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 plain-tiffs, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

Februry 3, 1817-4t

#### 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 tire 20th day of February, at the court-house in Bridgetown? at 2 o'clock in tlie afternoon, to hear what can be alleged for anti against my liberation from coufinement as an insolvent debtor.

Zaccheus Bennett.

Bridgetown, Jan. 20, 1817.—4t

#### WILL BE SOLD,

Omitlie 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 be-longing to ISAAC EOWRY, 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

A small FARM, with House, Barn and Or-chard thereon, all in a high state of cultivation,

adjoining to Dorchester aforesaid.

A number of LOTS of excellent MEADGW well improved.

A MILL-CEAT in the village aforesaid, on

tlie 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, aiid all the Household Furnidore of the said Lowry, consisting of Reds, Bed-

ting, Carpets, &c. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

JOHN SHEPPARD,

ICHABOD COMPTON,

WILLIAM F. MILLER,

Assignces.

N.B. Al persous 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. 1stmo. (January) 27th, 1817.—tds

# **Cumberland Orpham' Court,**

NOVEMBER TERM, 1816.

THOMAS HARRIS, Administrator of Charles
Westcott iun decessed basing artificia Westcott, jun. deceased, having exhibited o tuis court, duly attested, a just and true account of the personal estate of said deceased, and also an account of the debts and credits so far as they can be discovered, by which account it appears that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay said debts -Therefore, on application of the said Thomas Harris, setting forth that the said Charles Westcott, jun. died sieised 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 haw no personal estates, and praying the court to order and clecree 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, aiid shew cause, if any they hare, why the whole of the real estate of said deceased should not be sold for the payment of debts which remain unpaid, and why the whole of the real estates of said minors should not be sold for their support and maintenance.

By the Court, T. ELMER, Clk.

December 16th, 1816. - 2m

### One Hundred Dollars REWARD.

AS broken open an 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 perpenator, and secures the Goods, sliall be entitled to the above reward-or PIETY DOLLARS for the Thief or

Gideon Scull, jr. & Co. January 27-5t

#### FOR SALE,



The New and completely Rigged SLOOP

SINE QUANON, BURTHEN 53 4-95 tons, mill carry from thirty to thiry-five Cords of Wood, and draws six feel

anc a half water. For terms, apply to

G. SCULL, jun. & Co. Millville Glass Werks, Jan. 29, 1817-7t

#### NOTICE.

Y virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of Term 1816, will he sold at public yendue, at the Inn of James M'Clong, in Millville, on Tuesday, the 25th clay of March next, between the hours of 13 and 5 o'clock P. M. all the

### REAL ESTATE

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

ALFRED WILLIAMS, Guardian. ' February 10, 1817-4

#### Notice is hereby given,

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

Ogden Daniels. William E. Maul.

Beidgetown, Feb. 3d .-- 4t

#### \* Fale of Real Estate

Py virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of the County of Cumberland, of the term of November 1810, will be sold at public vendue, on Saturday, the 15th March next, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, on the previous

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 Precket deceased. Conditions at sale.

JOHN DONNELLY, Admir.

February 10-5t

#### POSTPONEMENT.

The sale of the following Valuable Property is postponed until Tuesday, the

Sheriff's Sale.

Y virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sele at pub he 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 Rob-bins and others, said to contain 300 acres, more

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

No. 3. ALOT 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 con No. 6. A LOT of LAND adjoining Penn's line said to contain 27 aeres.

No. 7. A LOT of LAND in Fairton, said to ontain 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 Buckshuturn, said to contain 411 acres, more or

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

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

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff. February 10th .- 1t

Sheriff's Sales.

PY virtue of a writ of fleri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the eighteenth 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 Sou-

2 tracts of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining lands of John Trenchard, Ephraim Westcott, and others, the first tract said to contain 80 acres more or less; the second tract said to contain 100 ecres, more or less, together with all other land of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of John Earl, and taken in execution at the suit of David Clark and David Clark and John Trenchard, and to be sold

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place, A tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Stoe Creek, adjoining land of Mason Mulford and others, said to contain one hundred acres, more or less; together with all other land of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of James Loper, jun. and taken in executions suit of David Bacon, and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.
DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. James Loper, jun. and taken in execution at the

At the same place, on Wednesday, the 19th day of February next,

A tract of land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining land of William Dare, and others, said to conlain one hundred and thirty acres more or less, together with all other land and rights to land of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Jeremiah Nixon, and and taken in execution at the suit of John Ruck, Daniel P. Stratton, and Nathan L. Strat; ton, assignees of Jonathan Coney, and to be sold

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A TRACT OF LAND,

Situate in the township of Millville, adjoining land of Joshua Coombs, Joseph Milvaine, and others, said to contain one hundred acres, more or less, together with all other land and rights to land of said defendant in the county of Cumberlancl. Seized as the property of Uriah Garron. or the property of Israel Garron, and taken in execution at the suit of Jeremiah Stratton, and: to **be** sold by

JOHN, SIBLEY, late sheriff.

#### 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.—31