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THE WASHINGTON WHIG

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Legislature of New-Jersey.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, January 29.

3 P. M. The House met. The supplement to the act incorporating the Bordentown and South Amboy Turnpike Company, was read a third time and passed; and the bill to confirm the report of the Commissioners on the New-Germantown turnpike was considered by section and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Williamson presented a bill to divorce Mary Hagarman from her husband Joseph Hagarman, ordered a second reading.

The house took up the supplement to the act regulating fisheries in the Delaware—Several petitions for and against the same were read and after some time spent thereon, the further consideration was postponed.

A petition was presented from James Jackson, praying compensation for a carriage for piece of artillery, procured at the request of Gov. Pennington, in 1814—read and committed.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30.

Bills reported.—By Mr. Decker a bill supplementary to the Deckertown and Newton turnpike act; by Mr. Cox, to provide for the formation of a Map of the state of New-Jersey; by Mr. Sharp, to authorize the banking of certain meadows in Mannington, Salem county; by Mr. Halliday, to authorize Sheriffs to take recognizances in certain cases; by Mr. Parker, for the relief of James Jackson; and by Mr. Westcott, for the relief of Ezra Baker; which bills were read and ordered second readings.

Petitions were presented from Somerset and Hunterdon, praying for a more efficient law for the improvement of highways.

A message from Council informed that they had passed the bill supplementary to the act authorising Michael Ortley to cut a canal through Manasquan Beach, and the bill to prevent fraudulent confessions of judgment, without amendment.

Mr. Shreve reported on the petition for authority to erect a dam across North-Shrewsbury river, that the petitioners have leave to present a bill the first Monday of the next sitting, they previously advertising, &c. Agreed to.

The bill to confirm the report of the commissioners on the New-Germantown turnpike was read a third time and passed, 32 to 6; nays Messrs. Farlee, Mayhew, Nixon, Prall, Stout, Stryker.

The resolution for appointing Printers was taken up, and Peter Hay of Bridgetown, West-Jersey, appointed to print the Minutes, and Justice & Cox, of Trenton, to print the Laws.

The bill concerning banks taken up and after consideration, the house adjourned.

3 P. M. The House met. Mr. Read from committee, reported on the petition of Asa Eayre, for a law to authorise him to erect a dam across the south branch of Rancocas Creek, reported against the same, which was agreed to by the house.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill respecting banks, and after going through the same, it was ordered to be engrossed; 21 votes in the affirmative.

The Speaker pro tem. laid before the house a letter from the Governor signifying his readiness to resign his commission, as soon as the Legislature might think proper to hold a joint-meeting.

Whereupon Mr. Westcott offered a resolution that the Clerk inform Council that the house was ready to go into joint-meeting, and that Council be requested to name the time and place; which, after some opposition, was carried.

A Message from Council informed, that

they had passed the bill supplementary to the Bordentown and South Amboy turnpike act without amendment, and a supplement to the bill to incorporate the chosen freeholders in the respective counties, to which they request the concurrence of the house—Also that Council had disagreed to the amendment of the house to the supplement to the small cause act, and that they have passed the bill to appoint commissioners to settle certain differences between this state and Pennsylvania, with an amendment, to which the house agreed.—Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, JAN. 31.

The committee on the petition for a turnpike from Monmouth Court-House, reported that the applicants have leave to present a bill at the next sitting of the legislature.

A report was received from the treasurer, in pursuance of the resolution of the house on the 11th instant.

A message from council informed, that they would be ready to go into joint-meeting to-morrow morning, to receive the resignation of the governor only. Agreed to by the house.

Mr. Parker proposed a resolution for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the expediency of publishing the acts of the legislature in the several newspapers of the state. Agreed to, and Mess. Read, Dow and Stryker appointed.

Mr. Annin reported a bill relative to the fees of the secretary of state—ordered a second reading.

A message from council informed, that they had passed a bill to authorise the owners of land on Mannington Creek to clear out the same, and a bill to incorporate the Gloucester and Greenwich Ferry Company. Read and ordered a second reading.

The engrossed bill concerning banks, was read a third time, and re-committed—Mess. S. Condit and Sharp added to the committee.

The bill from council, to authorise W. L. Earl and John Black, to erect a dam across a certain branch of Rancocas Creek, was read a third time and passed unanimously.

The house resolved to insist upon their amendments to the bill supplementary to the small cause act, and the clerk was directed to inform the council thereof. Adjourned.

3 P. M. The house met. Mr. Williamson, from committee, reported a bill constituting the Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace—ordered a second reading and to be printed.

He also reported the bill concerning banks with amendments. Laid on the table.

The bill supplementary to the act to regulate fisheries in the river Delaware, was again taken up, gone through by section, negatived and dismissed.

The bill for the relief of J. Jackson, was considered by section and ordered to be engrossed; and the bill to secure mortgages against unnecessary costs, was taken up, the first section disagreed to, and the bill re-committed.

Mr. Darrah presented petitions from Sussex for a turnpike from Newton to the York line—committed to Mess. Darrah, Sipp and Willits. Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

SATURDAY, Feb. 1.

Mr. Parker, from the committee on the state prison memorial, reported bills to prohibit the sentencing of criminals to the prison for a less term than one year, and to erect cells. Ordered second readings.

The supplement to the Deckertown turnpike passed to be engrossed; that to clear Mannington creek ordered a third reading; that to relieve Gen. J. Stillwell, disagreed to and dismissed.

Mr. Parker moved two resolutions. One relative to the establishment of free schools, and the other respecting the estates of habitual drunkards—committed.

The house went into joint meeting to receive the resignation of the governor.

Message from council informed they had passed the bill for the relief of creditors against corporations; the bill relative to meadow on Rapaupa creek, with amendment, and that they insisted on their disagreement to the amendments of the house to the small cause supplementary bill. Adjourned till Monday 10 o'clock.

MONDAY, Feb. 3.

The house met at 10 o'clock, but a quorum not appearing, the Speaker pro tem. adjourned the house to 3 P. M.

3 P. M. The house met. The engrossed bill respecting meadows on Rapaupa creek, in Gloucester county, passed the house—As did also the supplement to the Deckertown turnpike act.

The bill for the relief of Jabex Pierson, was taken up, the first section disagreed to, and the bill dismissed.

The bill supplementary to the act incorporating the chosen freeholders of the respective counties, was taken up, considered by section, and ordered a third reading. And the bill relative to the fees of the secretary of state, passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Williamson moved a resolution for a committee to enquire whether further provision is necessary to ensure the punctual attendance of witnesses. Agreed to, and Messrs. Williamson, Annin, and Merciles appointed.

The bill to divorce Mary Hagan from her husband, was taken up, gone through by section, and ordered to be engrossed. Adjourned till to-morrow.

TUESDAY, Feb. 4.

Mr. Holcomb, one of the commissioners appointed at the last session, for ascertaining the most eligible route for a canal to connect the tide waters of the Delaware with those of the Raritan, made report upon the subject; which report was read, and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Darrah, from committee, reported a bill to incorporate the Pochuck turnpike company—ordered a second reading.

The bill relative to the fees of the secretary of state, and the bill to divorce Mary Hagan from her husband, were read a third time and passed.

A resolution was passed, that the clerk inform council that the house were ready to go into a joint-meeting for the appointment of governor and other officers.

A report was received and read from the quarter-master-general, relative to the arms of the state under his care. Referred to Messrs. S. Condit, Leake, Vanbrakle.

The house took up the bill for the relief of Ezra Baker, and having gone through the same, it was ordered to be engrossed. Adjourned to 3 o'clock.

3 P. M. The house met. Mr. Dow, from committee, reported the bill to protect mortgagors from unreasonable costs, with amendments—ordered a second reading.

A petition from Thos. J. Kenney, was read and committed.

The bill from council supplementary to the act to incorporate the chosen freeholders of the respective counties, was read a third time and passed.

The bill to incorporate the Gloucester and Greenwich Point Ferry Company, was taken up and re-committed.

Mr. Annin, from committee, reported against application from inhabitants of Hunterdon and Somerset, relative to an alteration of the law respecting highways.

A message from council informed that they would be ready to go into the proposed joint-meeting on Thursday next, at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Pearson, from committee, reported a bill for the sale of a part of the lot belonging to the state in the city of Trenton.

The bill to provide for the erection of an additional building and cells at the state-prison, was taken up, gone through by section, and ordered to be engrossed; as was also the bill to prohibit commitments to the state prison for a less term than one year.

The bill respecting mulattoes and free negroes, was taken up, progressed in and postponed.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

New Orleans, Jan. 21.

On Friday night, the 17th inst. Capt. Slater, who has been long known to the citizens of New Orleans, as commander of a trading vessel on Lake Postchartrain, was, together with his crew frozen to death on board his vessel while on the Lake. This circumstance will excite the astonishment of our northern fellow citizens, who generally have very incorrect notions respecting the climate of Louisiana.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 11.

SPANISH OUTRAGE.

Arrived sloop Gen. Jackson, Rhodes, 15 days from New Orleans. Passengers, capt. Green, capt. Cromwell, Thomas Freeman, esq. Dr. J. D. Benneville, Mess. T. W. Johnson, R. Hinds, E. Leslie. Spoke

the river Mississippi, bound in, sloop Missouri, Robinson, of Philadelphia. Croix; brig Alexander, Saunderson, 5 days from do.; brig Sally-Ann, of Savannah, and about 25 others bound up, and 200 sail at the city. The following account of a most unwarrantable outrage, is attested by the passengers: February 1, 1817, lat. 25, 30, N. Cape Florida, bearing N. W. 5 leagues distant, in sight, passed to windward of a Spanish brig and ship, within musket shot—the brig pierced for 18 to 20 guns, and from her manœuvring appeared to have the ship under her convoy. Feb. 2, at 6 P. M. the wind inclining to the N. E. and blowing fresh, tacked ship and stood to the E. S. E. in order to get an offing from the Florida shore, the before mentioned sail in sight, under our lee bow. At 7 P. M. when within gun shot of them, was fired at by the brig, the ball passing within a few yards of us—bore up to speak her, but as soon as we got abreast of the ship, she opened her fire upon us, a number of her shot passing through our sails—we hailed her, and told her we were an American vessel from New Orleans bound to Charleston, but she still kept up her fire upon us. At a loss for some moments what to make of her conduct, we finally concluded to haul off from her on the opposite tack, and did so; and when out of musket shot, hauled down our jib and lay to—upon which the brig wore and stood for us—hailed us, "from whence came you?" we answered from New Orleans bound to Charleston; he then commenced abusing us in the most Billingsgate language. Upon the ship coming up, the brig gave us another shot (we then lying to under his lee, within 20 yards,) which passed just above the head of the helmsman, passing through the foot of the main sail. After some conversation had taken place between them the brig gave us a third shot, and hailed us, asking "how dare we to chase two vessels at night?" We replied, we did not chase, but tacked to avoid getting on the Floridas. He then told us not to do so again, and that we might proceed on our course—which we accordingly did. At sunrise they were both in sight, about two miles astern.

Cumberland Orphans' Court,

NOVEMBER TERM, 1816.

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

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

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

By the Court,
T. ELMER, Clk.

December 16th, 1816.—2m

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1816.

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

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

By the Court,
T. ELMER, Clk.

December 16th, 1816.—2m

On the ill effects of Bigotry, and Contentions about the modifications of Divine Truths.

"In all persuasions, the bigots are persecutors; the men of cool and reasonable piety, are favourers of toleration; because bigots not taking the pains to be acquainted with the grounds of their adversaries' tenets, conceive them to be so absurd and monstrous, that no man of sense can give in to them in good earnest. *Burke.*

"When Jesus preached, prejudice cried, *Can any good things come out of Nazareth?—Crucify, crucify him!* exclaimed bigotry. *Why what evil hath he done?*—remonstrated candour. And liberality drew from his words this inference—In every nation, he that feareth God, and worketh righteousness, is accepted with him." *Aikm.*

"The time will come, when a few words spoken with meekness, and humility, and love, shall be more acceptable than volumes of controversy, which commonly destroy charity, the very best part of true religion." *Hooker.*

"While we wrangle here in the dark, we are dying and passing to that world which decides all our controversies; and the safest passage thither is by peaceable holiness." *Baxter.*

The tendency of all genuine religious institutions is to sanctify the several faculties of the soul, through the medium of the understanding; consequently all practices and customs used by professors of religion, which have not this tendency, are not the offspring of the spirit of truth. Is it not to be feared, that many in our day contend zealously for the faith once delivered to the saints, to the injury of that charity, which the apostle has declared to be the greatest of all virtues, and the bond of perfectness?

It becomes the friends, and more particularly the preachers, of that Gospel which proclaims peace on earth, and good will to men, to be careful to present it to the world in all the native "beauty of holiness." How sublime, how beautiful, are the associations with which Christianity is transmitted to us, both in the language of scripture, and in the person of Christ! Let then those guardians of these "Oracles of God," and the followers of this master, adhere to the language of the one, and endeavour to reflect the image of the other. It is a rule of eternal obligation, both as to the language in which we describe, and as to the portrait which we exhibit, as teachers of christianity, "see that thou make all things according to the pattern showed to thee in the mount;" see that all which they say and do be cast in the moulds of heaven. How well those who teach the sublime truths of religion in a vulgar, unbecoming, harsh and defamatory manner, fulfil their obligations in this respect, it becomes them seriously to enquire. Whilst we reproach the enemies of the Gospel with their aspersions against religion, it becomes a solemn duty to beware of supplying any grounds for them. If her lessons are to have universal currency, they must be taught in the universal language of intelligence and good sense, and not in the ranting cant of fanaticism, or the bickerings of sectarian pride. If christianity is ever to be raised to the throne of the world, her soldiers must muster, not under the petty flags of faction, but under the mighty banners of the Prince of Peace.—She must be presented to mankind invested with her own infinite and immortal attributes, and then we trust, that led by the hand of God, they will perceive the star, and come forward and worship.

In order to present the doctrines and the precepts of our holy religion with a properunction, it is necessary to possess an enlightened mind, and a heart susceptible of divine impressions. It is not sufficient to have a zeal for God, unless it is according to knowledge. True devotion to God is all that is required in order to form the real christian; but a correct knowledge of language, and the import of the various phraseology used in the word of God, is necessary to constitute a useful teacher.—If, what has been so often asserted, the ministers of religion in our day, were ambassadors of Jesus Christ, we should be bound to receive the doctrines of our Lord from their mouths. But we have good right, before we rely upon their dictum, to call upon them for their credentials. When they shall, as the apostles did, speak to us in languages which they never learned, heal the sick, and by a word uttered in the name of their divine master, cause the dead to arise; then may they call upon us to believe. But it would be a stretch of faith beyond what was acquired by the elder Dodd, to demand of us belief contrary to all our senses internal and external.

That meekness which softens and modifies the temper and dispositions of the soul, and that humility which stifles pride, arrogance and self-sufficiency, form the chief ornaments of a christian. But a censorious, uncharitable and vindictive spirit, is destitute of all moral excellence. As all religious denominations among us hold to the essential doctrines of christianity, how injurious to the cause they all profess to maintain, and to the improvement of man-

kind, are those dissensions and uncharitable remarks, which we are doomed so often to witness between members of different societies? The spiritual Quakers, intent upon waiting in silence for the enlightening influences of the spirit, and reaching after that pure intercourse with their maker which is truly feasting on the body and blood of Christ, have rejected the outward ordinances observed by other christians; and on that account have been denounced as forming no part of the christian church. The Pedobaptists, believing it their duty to initiate infants into the church by baptism, and that sprinkling is as significant and scriptural a mode as immersion; are excluded from communion with most of the Baptist societies; under the frivolous pretext that infants are not fit subjects, and that sprinkling is not baptism. Yet none of them will pretend to say that none of the Pedobaptists will hereafter set down with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob in the kingdom of heaven. Let every one have his own way without reproach, if it tends to a holy and upright life. The immortal Locke said—"No way whatever that I shall walk in against the dictates of my conscience, will ever bring me to the mansions of the blessed. I cannot be saved by a religion that I distrust, and a worship that I abhor." And perhaps every person might adopt the same creed with perfect safety. The pretences for domination over conscience are plausible, and by their speciousness millions have been deceived. But when the enlightened mind begins to reflect, he perceives that the father of spirits hath authorised no man to dictate to another what he is to believe, much less to impose his dogmas under pain of eternal punishment.

Of late we have heard the Armenians and Hopkinsians denounced as heretics by a learned ecclesiastical body; but on what grounds, or with what propriety it is hard to conceive. The learned Dr. Campbell says—"No person who in the spirit of candour and easiness adheres to that which, to the best of his judgment, is right, though in this opinion he may be mistaken, is in the scriptural sense either schismatic or heretic; and he, on the contrary, whatever sect he belongs to, is most entitled to those odious appellations who is most apt to throw the imputation upon others."

Armenianism is not strictly adhered to by any denomination of christians in the United States, but the Moravians: and if zeal for the glory of God; indefatigable industry in extending the knowledge of the Gospel, and the practice of every christian virtue, afford any evidence of the correctness of their religious opinions, they are indubitably entitled to the pre-eminence. Somewhat different modifications of the doctrines of Armenius are also held by the Episcopalians and Methodists; There are many doctrines of minor importance, and several practices among the Methodists, which their more intelligent members do not approve, and which cannot be justified. Arguing justly that a classical education is not an essential qualification of a minister of the gospel, they have run into the opposite extreme of admitting any heated zealot, though incapable of speaking his mother tongue with any degree of correctness, to become a teacher of the sublime doctrines of revelation. Directing their discourses more to the passions than the understandings of their hearers, they excite feelings which are not devout; and by their descriptions of faith and sensible regeneration, they produce more selfish affections than disinterested benevolence in their society. But notwithstanding these and some other defects in their system and practices, every candid, well informed person must allow that they have some shining christians of sound understanding, and sterling virtue, in their communion; and that the ministry, in many instances, has been attended with the divine blessing, in a remarkable manner.

The Hopkinsian doctrine; so called, have been extended into a variety of ramifications among the professed disciples of President Edwards, whose works on the Will: and on Redemption, have been greatly extolled. The writer cannot agree with any of them in all their modifications of divine truth, not with the President himself on the doctrine of liberty and necessity; but it will require a more discriminating mind than he possesses, to discover what in their doctrines, when judiciously explained, can be offensive to a Calvinist. They hold that God, although holy in his nature, is in some mysterious way, concerned in the introduction or existence of sin; and surely the Westminster divines were of the same opinion, or they would not have penned the answer to the seventh question of their Catechism, in these words—"The decrees of God are his eternal purpose, according to the council of his will, whereby for his own glory, he hath fore-ordained whatsoever comes to pass." These divines, it is true, contend much for submission to the will of God, in all things; but few among them pretend to extend that submission to a willingness to be damned; as that would be contrary to the

first law of our nature, and the attributes of the deity, which all stand engaged to secure, the happiness of holy beings; and no right exercises of the mind, can produce desires to remain in enmity to God. That disinterested benevolence which they recommend with so much earnestness, is certainly a most amiable virtue, and forms a distinguishing trait in the character of a christian. Happy, thrice happy will the state of society be, when that exalted virtue shall be not only generally inculcated, but practically observed by all its members, to the exclusion of that selfishness which is the prolific parent of most of the evils and calamities in the world. M.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

Extract of a Letter from Bristol, (Maine) dated February 7, 1817.

"One of the most distressing occurrences took place in the town of Jefferson, last night, that was ever known in this district. The dwelling-house of Mr. William Whitehouse was consumed by fire, with its whole contents, furniture, bedding and, what is most distressing, himself, wife, and three children, perished in the flames! Mrs. Whitehouse had been confined four days in childbed. Herself and infant slept in one bed, and two children in another bed, in the same room. Mr. Whitehouse in another room, with two other children, and the sister of Mrs. Whitehouse slept in another apartment. From the information obtained from the surviving children and woman, it seems Mr. Whitehouse, discovering the house to be on fire, caught the two children that were with him, and threw them out in the snow, and being almost suffocated with smoke, ran out at the door to recover breath; then returned, and caught his wife's sister, and threw out of a window of the lower apartment, who was insensible of her situation until awakened out of doors. He then attempted to rescue his wife and other children, but perished in the attempt. After the house was consumed, there was nothing of the remains of the three children to be discovered, but part of the bones of Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse were seen, and from the position they were in, it would appear she had gotten out of bed, and was near the door that led to the entry, and that he lay in the entry. He undoubtedly was smothered before he could reach the room where his wife and children were. It is supposed by many that the fire caught by ashes being deposited in a wooden box; my opinion, however, is, that there was a fire left burning in the sick woman's apartment, and that a brand fell on the floor. This ought to serve as a solemn warning to all not to take up ashes in wooden vessels, nor to leave fires burning without some person to watch them.

FROM HAVANNA.

We learn by the arrival yesterday, of the schr. *Polly & Sophia*, Capt. Lesesne, from Havanna, that a short time before he sailed, a Spanish squadron, consisting of two frigates, and five or six smaller vessels, had arrived there from Mexico; but nothing had transpired as to their operations in that quarter. From the silence observed on the occasion, it was presumed that nothing of a favorable nature had been performed by it. Capt. L. also informs, that a British frigate had arrived at Havanna, to demand the money taken from the British sloop of war *Tay*, lately shipwrecked in the Bay of Mexico. This money had been brought to Havana, by the *Consulado*, Spanish armed ship, the commander of which had taken it forcibly from the charge of capt. Roberts, of the *Tay*, on the ground that it had been illegally shipped from Vera Cruz. At the time the *Tay* was wrecked, she was conveying Spanish vessels from Vera Cruz. The Spanish authorities had refused to give it up, and the subject would probably cause much negotiation, if not a rupture between the two powers.

Riker's Island.—On Saturday last, several gentlemen set out for a sleigh-ride, on the ice, from Flushing to Riker's Island where they arrived in safety. The island is situated near the entrance of Flushing Bay, and about 7 miles from the harbor of Flushing. This was the first sleigh that was ever known to visit the island, and as it passed down the Bay, drew forth numbers of people on the shore to view so singular an event.

NEW ORLEANS, January 20.

Eighth of January.—The return of this anniversary, so well calculated to call forth the pride and the gratitude of every American, was greeted on Wednesday last with feelings that do honor to the country. Salutes were fired from Fort St. Charles and the United States ship *Louisiana*; the colors of the shipping were hoisted; the Orleans Riflemen (the only company of militia in the city in an organized state) paraded, and, after going through a number of evolutions, partook of an elegant dinner; the civil and military authorities assembled at government house, from whence they proceeded to the cathedral, where *Te Deum* was chaunted by the reverend pastors. In the evening we noticed at the New Exchange the following mottoes handsomely illuminated;—*American Militia against Wellington's veterans*—*The 8th January, 1815*—*General Jackson*—and, beneath, a full length portrait of George Washington—*The Father of our Country.*

Twenty-Second of February.

In commemoration of the birth of the illustrious WASHINGTON, a Splendid Ball was given by the young gentlemen of Bridgetown, on Friday evening last, at Brewster's Hotel. The room was handsomely decorated, and the assembly, notwithstanding the unpleasant weather, was large and brilliant. Good humour and hilarity prevailed throughout the evening. The company retired at a seasonable hour, after partaking of an elegant supper prepared for the occasion.

The Legislature of this state adjourned on the 12th inst. The following are among the principal acts passed during the sitting:

An act to create a fund for the support of Free Schools; A supplement to the act to incorporate the chosen freeholders in the respective counties in this state; An act to provide for the opening and clearing the tail races and natural streams of Grist-Mills, and other water works; An act supplementary to the act concerning roads; An act to repeal the act respecting forfeited estates; An act to raise the sum of 30,000 dollars, for the year 1817; An act to incorporate the Gloucester and Greenwich Point Ferry Company; An act relative to the fees of the Secretary of State, and Register of the prerogative courts; An act for the relief of Ezra Baker; An act for the relief of creditors against corporations; An act appointing commissioners for settling certain differences between this state and the commonwealth of Pennsylvania; A supplement to the act to incorporate a company to erect a turnpike road from Bordentown to South Amboy; An act directing the descent of real estate; An act for the sale of the house and lot of land in the city of Trenton, belonging to this state; An act to authorise aliens to purchase and hold real estate within this state; An act to ensure the faithful and impartial execution of office; An act to prevent the fraudulent confession of judgment; An act making further appropriation for expenses incurred in the execution of the act for ascertaining the most eligible route for, and expense of, a canal to connect the tide waters with those of the Raritan; A supplement to the act for the relief of creditors against absconding and absent debtors; An act to amend and extend the provisions of the several acts now in force for the relief of insolvent debtors.

The Patriotic General Sir Gregor McGregor has arrived at Annapolis, from Port-au-Prince.

India.—By Calcutta papers received at Boston, to the 27th September, we learn, that distressing storms have visited many places in that country. At Amboyna, on the 16th April, not a vessel could keep to her anchorage, and a great part of the small craft were sunk. Much damage was also done by the hurricane to the spice tree plantations; not a grove of nutmeg or clove trees escaped; of the former, 1100 were thrown to the ground, and 24,000 of the latter were totally destroyed. At Beemgell, many houses have been blown into the sea, numerous prows sunk, and above 200 persons killed. A storm, which continued four days, had inundated the whole country of Anjar, and covered a village with sand nearly a foot deep.

At New Orleans on Christmas day there was a sanguinary quarrel between the seamen and Kentuckians. In the day-time the seamen were victorious, but at night, the Kentuckians being reinforced, were too strong for their antagonists. The battle was with clubs, dirks, &c. several seamen were killed—and gen. Ripley found it necessary to turn out the U. States troops to suppress the riot.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editor.

Washington, February 12.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

"This being the day appointed by law for opening and counting the electoral votes of the several states for president and vice president of the United States, that ceremony was performed in the usual manner, viz:—At 12 o'clock the members of the Senate, preceded by their Sergeant at Arms, came into the chamber of the house of representatives. The president was conducted to and took a situation on the right of the Speaker, and the other

members of the Senate occupied the seats assigned to them.—The president then proceeded to open the electoral packets in the order in which the states are generally enumerated. Mr. Mason on the part of the senate, and Messrs. Jackson and Pickin of the house, having been previously appointed tellers, read aloud the whole of the several communications, containing in general, certificates of the election of the electors, and their proceedings thereupon. The Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House acted as Secretaries on the occasion. The following is the result, to which I have added a column designating the manner in which the electors of the several states were chosen:

| STATES. | PRESIDENT. | | | VICE-PRESIDENT. | | | ELECTORS, how chosen. |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| | J. Monroe. | Rufus King. | D. D. Tompkins. | J. E. Howard. | James Ross. | J. Marshall. | |
| New Hampshire, | 8 | | 8 | | | | People. |
| Massachusetts, | | 22 | | 22 | | | Legislature. |
| Rhode Island, | 4 | | 4 | | | | People. |
| Connecticut, | | 9 | | | 5 | 4 | Legislature. |
| Vermont, | 8 | | 8 | | | | do. |
| New-York, | 29 | | 29 | | | | do. |
| New-Jersey, | 8 | | 8 | | | | People. |
| Pennsylvania, | 25 | | 25 | | | | do. |
| Delaware, | | 3 | | | | | Legislature. |
| Maryland, | 8 | | 8* | | | | People. |
| Virginia, | 25 | | 25 | | | | do. |
| North Carolina, | 15 | | 15 | | | | do. |
| South Carolina, | 11 | | 11 | | | | Legislature. |
| Georgia, | 8 | | 8 | | | | do. |
| Kentucky, | 12 | | 12 | | | | People. |
| Tennessee, | 8 | | 8 | | | | do. |
| Ohio, | 8 | | 8 | | | | do. |
| Louisiana, | 3 | | 3 | | | | Legislature. |
| Indiana, | 5 | | 5 | | | | do. |
| Total, | 183 | 22 | 183 | 22 | 5 | 4 | 3 |

* One Elector in Delaware, and three in Maryland, did not vote.

The counting having been gone through, Mr. Mason reported the result, which the president read aloud, and concluded by proclaiming JAMES MONROE, of Virginia, duly elected president, and DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, of New York, duly elected vice-president of the United States for four years, from and after the third day of March next—whereupon the Senate withdrew."

Washington, February 15.

"The bill proposing to change the mode of supplying the army with provisions, by substituting the commissaries instead of the contract system now in use, has, after considerable debate in the Senate, been postponed to the 4th March—equal to a rejection.

This being an important subject, and one reason assigned for its postponement being the shortness of time now allowed to consider it, will in all probability be revived by the next congress.

Mr. Pickering, from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the American Society, for colonizing the free people of colour in the United States, has made a report embracing a general view of the subject, concluding by a joint resolution, viz:—To authorise the president of the United States to enter into a convention with Great Britain for the admission into her colony of Sierra Leone, persons of the above description, from hence, with a stipulation allowing us to participate in the commerce of the colony, and also guaranteeing their future independence, should their number and condition render it expedient. If Great Britain should decline the offer, then to notify the civilized powers of our intention to form a colony on the Coast of Africa, and obtain from them a guarantee of its neutrality, &c. The resolution was referred to a committee of the whole house.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Notwithstanding the operation of the tariff of last session, many branches of our manufacturing industry still languish, and some of them, of most national importance, are in danger of being prostrated, unless something more is done; of these may be reckoned iron, (before noticed) and the woollen and cotton establishments. So vast in amount has been the importation of these articles in the United States, since the termination of the late war, that the market has been completely glutted with them—And owing in part, perhaps, to the adoption of the principle avowed by Mr. Brougham on the floor of the British house of commons—"That it was well worth while to incur a loss in the outset, the better to secure the ultimate object," (of putting down our manufactures) and partly to the numerous evasions of our revenue laws by false invoices, &c.; that these articles have been sold seemingly lower than those of domestic productions;

though it may be fairly questioned, after taking the durability into the account, whether that is the fact.—Be that as it may, our manufactures of those articles have, in a great measure, been excluded from favour, and those employed in preparing them reduced to great strait and embarrassment. Under this state of things a new effort is now making. A society was lately formed at New York "for the encouragement of domestic manufactures," of which Governor Tompkins is president;—they have published an address on the subject to the people of the United States, which Mr. Jefferson says, "he has read with great satisfaction, and sympathises with every line of it;" and which I heartily wish was in the hands of every man, woman and child in the United States capable of reading or understanding. Since the institution of the Society in New York, several others, having the same object in view, have been established. In Philadelphia, Baltimore, and this city, many of the most respectable citizens have become members. From these Societies and other citizens, several memorials have lately been presented to congress, uniting very generally in five particulars, viz.

1st. That the duties imposed on foreign fabrics by the tariff, at the last session of congress, instead of being limited to two years, be made permanent.

2d. That the importation of cotton goods manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, be prohibited.

3d. That the revenue laws be revised and so modified as to exclude foreigners from becoming sureties for duties; prevent smuggling, false invoices, and other frauds on the revenue.

4th. That a duty of ten per cent. be laid on all foreign goods sold at auction, with the exception of the estates of American bankrupts, and insolvents, persons deceased, and sheriffs' and marshals' sales.

5th. That it be recommended to the officers of the army and navy, and all civil officers of the United States to use American fabrics.

Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, to which those memorials were referred, has reported in part, "A bill to repeal that part of the act regulating the duties on imports and tonnage which limits the present rates of duties on woollen and cotton fabrics, to two years—which was twice read and committed.

Respecting the Societies just mentioned, permit me to say one word.—However laudable the motives, or imperious the necessity which has led to their establishment, the good effects resulting from them will be very partial and limited, unless the great body of the people patronize the undertaking. With the consent of the people scarce any thing is too great for accomplishment; without it, nothing can be effected. Let then the necessity for precept be superseded by the force of ex-

ample—let each individual prefer the domestic to the foreign fabric, where the difference in the price is immaterial; by so doing, an impulse will soon be given to our manufactures, and a competition produced, which will protect the consumer from imposition. A merchant is said to have no country—the frigid or torrid zone, an eastern or western hemisphere, a despotic or free government (I speak in the general) are preferred by him, just in proportion to the opportunities they afford for successful trade. These observations apply with most propriety to large dealers in sea-ports, yet it is a spirit into which our numerous tribe (I mean nothing disrespectful) of country store-keepers too early drink—aye, and drink deeply too. Let then the flimsy and unsubstantial articles on the one hand, which very soon perish with the using; and the costly and extravagant ones on the other, of foreign preparation, for which we are either in debt, or have paid for in the precious metals—the scarcity of which, in this country, every one is complaining,—let, I say, these articles yield, in a good degree, to the productions of our own industry and skill—though in some instances nominally of higher price, yet often really cheapest. In this way much, very much may be done; and though it is possible that a temporary disadvantage may be experienced, yet, in the long run, it is hardly possible that it should be the case.

The house has been principally employed for the last three days in considering the annual appropriation bills for the civil, military and naval departments of our government.

Mr. Williams, of N. C. yesterday introduced the following resolution, which the house by ayes and noes agreed to consider:

Resolved, That the internal duties be repealed, and that the committee of ways and means be instructed to bring in bills accordingly.

A debate of some length arose on this subject, which was superseded by a call for the orders of the day, which the house agreed to take up also by ayes and noes—73 to 72.—Of course the resolution is undecided, and will probably be matter of further debate.

Washington, February 18.

"The house for the two last days have been almost exclusively employed on Mr. Williams's resolution respecting the repeal of the internal duties.

Yesterday a motion to lay once more the resolution on the table, after a long debate, was negatived by a majority of 23.—Mr. Ingham then offered an amendment in the form of a string of resolutions, embracing individually the several articles now taxed by the internal system, as follows:

Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the duty—

- 1.—On Retailers of Foreign Merchandise.
- 2.—On Stamps.
- 3.—On Refined Sugar.
- 4.—On Sales at Auction.
- 5.—On Carriages and Harness.
- 6.—On Licenses to Distillers.

Some debate arising on this amendment, the house adjourned without taking the question. Those who advocated the principle of the resolution, were Messrs. Williams, Johnson of Va. and Cannon. It was opposed by Messrs. Calhoun, Lowndes, Webster and Ross.

To-day, upon taking up the subject, Mr. Root moved an amendment to Mr. Ingham's amendment, so as to confine the repeal of the duty on carriages and harness to those of less value than \$100.

Mr. Bateman then moved to postpone indefinitely the whole subject, which motion was supported by the mover, Messrs. Harrison, Wilde, Calhoun, Robertson, Lowndes and Smith, of Ma. and opposed by Messrs. Hardin, Killbourn, Root, Johnson, of Va. and Randolph; which latter gentleman, notwithstanding the formal farewell which he gave to the Speaker several days ago, again appeared and addressed the house at considerable length. The motion to postpone indefinitely was negatived, 59 to 94. Mr. Root then withdrew his amendment offered in the morning, and the question being stated on Mr. Ingham's proposition, it was also rejected by a large majority. The question then recurring on Mr. Williams' original resolution, Mr. Webster enquired whether it was competent to divide the subject, so as to take the sense of the house on each individual law proposed to be repealed separately, and the Speaker having decided that it would be in order so to do, the house about 5 o'clock adjourned.

It would seem from the foregoing statement of the votes and proceedings on this subject, that there is a majority of the house in favor of the repeal of all internal duties.

This strong vote, however, is the result of an union of all the members (the subject being general,) who were particularly inclined to favor the abolition of those individual tax or taxes most obnoxious to them or their immediate constituents, whilst they might wish to retain others. It remains to be seen when the subject is taken up in detail, whether a majority will be found friendly to the repeal of all, or any of those specific taxes.

You will perceive that I have, for the present, purposely avoided any notice of the arguments employed on either side."

Washington, February 19.

"The first member of the proposition to repeal the internal duties, that relative to stills, being stated, a debate arose, in which Mr. Webster opposed, and Messrs. Alexander and Sharpe, advocated the motion—When Mr. Sheffey offered an amendment, as follows:—And reduce the army to 6000 men. The motion being received, the immediate question before the house was of course varied, and confined to that point. Not so, however, the debate, which continued with additional heat and correctness. Many unpleasant things passed between Messrs. Sheffey and Randolph.—Observations of a personal nature, and severe and pointed in their application, escaped them, particularly the latter gentleman. The house adjourned at 5 o'clock, without taking any question.

I cannot help expressing, at this time, the extreme regret and mortification I feel, in thus witnessing the waste, in this way, of the precious time of the house.—All the current business is suspended—much of it nearly matured."

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to CURTIS EDWARDS, are requested to make immediate payment to Daniel Parvin, Att'y.

February 24, 1817.—5t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of STEPHEN PAULLIN, deceased, for goods purchased at vendue, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having demands to present them for payment.

Susannah Paullin, Adm'r.

February 24 1817. 3t

CUMBERLAND BANK,

February 18, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Fifth Instalment of Five Dollars, on each share of the Capital Stock of this Institution, will be required to be paid at the Banking-House at Bridgetown, on or before Friday, the 4th day of April next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

C. Road, Cashier.

Feb. 24. 1817

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JACOB MILLER, late of the township of Hopewell, in the county of Cumberland, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having any demands against said estate to present them for examination, to

William Elmer, Adm'r.

Feb. 24, 1817.—4t

LOST,

ON the evening of the 30th January, at the inn of James McClung, Millville, (supposed to have been taken from the bar in mistake) the following articles, tied up in a Madras handkerchief, viz. A Blue Bombazette Frock, 1 pair of Morocco Shoes, 1 pair of Stockings, several women's handkerchiefs, and about 3 yards of Irish Linen. Whoever has found said bundle, and will leave it with BOUWIE & SHANNON, Bridgetown, or JAMES McCLUNG, Millville, shall receive the thanks of the subscriber.

Robert Newell.

February 24, 1817. 3t

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on Monday, the 24th 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 Hotel,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, adjoining land of John Youngs and others; said to contain sixty-five acres, more or less, together with all other Land of said defendant in the county of Cumberland.

Seized as the property of Jacob Hoover, and taken in execution at the suit of John Wishart and John Youngs, assignees, &c. and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

February 24th.—1m

TO RENT,

A HOUSE AND LOT,

On Fancy Hill, near Mr. Buck's Mill.

For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

Holmes Parvin.

February 24—4t

POETRY.

THE POOR MECHANIC.

I know a poor Mechanic—poor 'tis true,
For these few reasons I will state to you;
Too oft he enters at the tavern door,
To meet his friends, and take a glass or more:
While there, a customer calls in, to view
His articles, and buy a thing or two;
But finds the shop alone, except a boy,
Without a master, and without employ;
And almost without sense, who cannot tell
The price of any thing there is to sell.
Another calls the twentieth time, or so,
To get the thing he ordered months ago;
But finds it in the same unfinished state
It had been in, every time he call'd of late.
Disgusted with the treatment he receives,
He turns to go, but this short message leaves:
"Inform your master he may take his ease,
"And finish it whenever he may please,
"And then dispose of it to whom he can;
"I'll keep my money for a worthy man."
Thus while the young Mechanic wastes his time,
His reputation, money, health and prime—
His customers he loses, one by one,
Till, in the sequel, he is quite undone.
Now fearful creditors their calls begin,
As frequent as his customers had been;
With language plausible, tho' full of guile,
He lulls their apprehensions for a while,
Yet how to pay his debts is at a loss—
"How fares his family? His pensive wife
Resigns the prospect of a tranquil life—
In tender sadness hugs her infant dear,
And lonely sheds the melancholy tear!
While he who vow'd to cherish and protect,
Treats her with cruelty or cold neglect,
Her fondly admiring he derides,
And poverty for his family provides;
Yes, what he spends for liquor every day,
The butcher's and the baker's bill would pay!

Dreadful to the soul is that moment
When the lingering light of hope is finally
Extinguished, and all its sweet energies of
fond expectations are buried in the gloom
of despondency; when the sad certainty of
irretrievable disappointment falls like a
thunder-bolt on the heart, and reason, dis-
possessed of her empire by the shock, can
neither assuage nor combat its efforts.

ANECDOTE.

A well known simpleton, who has for many
years been employed in carrying the corn to mill,
for the Poor House in the town in which he lives,
was one day accosted by the Miller in the fol-
lowing manner:—"John, they say you are a fool—
do you not know any thing?" "Hah, hah!"
(said John) that can't be true, for I do know
some things, tho' I may not know other things.
"But I can tell you what I do know, and what I
don't know." "I'm glad to hear it," replied the
Miller, now let us hear, John, what you do know."
"I know," answered John) that the Miller's hogs
grow fat." "Very well, very well, that's true,"
John now please to inform us what you don't
know?" "I don't know," cried John, scratching
his head, "whose corn they are fed on."

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE following property, situate in Millville
Township, Cumberland county, New Jersey,
is offered for sale on reasonable terms.

No. 1. A Tract of Land, containing 300
acres, situate on the west side of Maurice Ri-
ver, and bounded thereby on the east two
miles and a half, and on the west by the
Bridgetown and Beaver Dam roads. It lies op-
posite the iron works of Smith and Wood, and
possesses the advantage of a water power equal
to any in West Jersey. About fifty acres of it
are cleared and improved—the residue is
woodland.

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

No. 3. The equal undivided moiety of 15
acres of town lots, situated between No. 2, and
the Glass Works, fronting on the river.

No. 4. A Tract of 3000 acres of Wood
land, extending from half a mile to five miles
from the town of Millville.
To accommodate purchasers, No. 1. and 4 will
be sold entire or in smaller tracts.

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

No. 6. 100,000 Acres of Land in McKean
county, Pennsylvania, which will be exchanged
for land in New Jersey.—The quality of this
land may be ascertained from Ezekiel Foster
or Thomas Smith, of Millville, who have seen
it.
A clear and indisputable title will be given.
Joseph McIlvaine.
Burlington, Feb. 22d, 1816—M. 4. if

The Brigade Board

OF the Cumberland Brigade of Militia,
will 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—2r

EMPLOYMENT

WILL be given to eight or ten teams to cart
1000 cords of wood, for which generous
wages will be allowed.—Apply to the subscriber
at Port Elizabeth.
Thomas Lee.
August 26, 1816—1f

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of several writs of fieri facias, to me
directed, will 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
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 plain-
tiffs, 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 direct-
ed, 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 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 to con-
tain seventeen acres, more or less. Also, a
TRACT OF LAND situate in the Township of
Deerfield, adjoining land of James Flood 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

Cape May Orphan's Court,

OCTOBER TERM, 1816.

Present—Elijah Townsend, Cresse Town-
send, Ephraim Kildreth, and others, es-
quires, Judges.

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

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

Notice is hereby given,

THAT we have applied to the Judges of the
Court of Common Pleas in 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

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 McCord, 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

FOR SALE,

The New and completely Rigged
SLOOP
SINE QUI NON,
BURTIEN 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—7c

**One Hundred Dollars
REWARD.**

WAS broken open on the night of the 21st
inst the Store of the subscribers in Mill-
ville, 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 se-
cures the Goods, shall be entitled to the above
reward—or FIFTY DOLLARS for the Thief of
Goods.

Gideon Scull, jr. & Co.

January 27—5t

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 be-
longing 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 pur-
chaser may choose, not exceeding one hundred
acres.

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 MEADOW,
well improved.

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

Several Tracts of WOODLAND, all near a
landing.

A quantity of Cedar, Lumber, Posts, Rafts, &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 Furni-
ture of the said Lowry, consisting of Beds, Bed-
ding, Carpets, &c. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

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

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

FOR SALE,

AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

ON THE PREMISES,

ON 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 eighty-
six Acres, about two-thirds cleared, of which a
part may be converted into good Meadow, suffi-
cient 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 to-
gether, 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 Con-
gregation of Pittsgrove. An indisputable title,
and immediate possession will be given.
February 17—3t

TO LET,

**THE GREEN TREE
INN,**

Lately occupied by Wm. Merritt, deceased.

FOR TERMS, enquire of the subscriber, liv-
ing on the premises.

ANN MERRITT.

Bridgetown, Feb. 17—3t

**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 subscri-
ber, on the premises.

Also, to Rent,

A HOUSE AND LOT,

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

Robert Alderman.

Sugar Hill, Feb. 17—4t

Sale of Real Estate.

BY virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of
the County of Cumberland, of the term of
November 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 pre-
mises,

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, Adm'r.

February 10—5t

Sale of Real Estate.

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

A House and Lot of Land,

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

January 27th—3t

[BY AUTHORITY.]
LAWS OF THE UNION.

AN ACT,

Directing the discharge of Oliver Spellman from
imprisonment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That Oliver Spellman, who
is now imprisoned in a jail in the state of Rhode
Island, on a judgment at the suit of the United
States, by which he was sentenced to pay a fine
to the United States, be discharged from his im-
prisonment; Provided however, that any estate
which the said Oliver Spellman may have, or
hereafter acquire, shall be liable to be taken to
satisfy the sentence against him in the same man-
ner as if he had not been imprisoned and dis-
charged.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

January 22, 1817—APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT,

Authorising a new edition of the collection of
Laws respecting Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the President of the
United States be, and he is hereby authorised to
cause the collection of laws, resolutions and no-
tices, printed under authority of an act "provid-
ing for the printing of, and distributing of such
laws of the United States, as respect the public
lands," passed on the 27th day of April 1810, to
be revised; and the acts passed, and the laws
formed subsequent to the publication of the said
collection; and relating to the public lands, to be
embraced therein; the acts to be digested and
arranged in their proper order, and fifteen hun-
dred copies thereof to be printed, and preserved
for the future disposition of Congress.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

January 20, 1817—APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT,

Directing the discharge of John Ricaud from
imprisonment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That John Ricaud, late pay-
master of the thirty-sixth regiment of Infantry,
now, and for some time past, confined in the jail
of Baltimore, upon a judgment at the suit of the
United States, which he is wholly unable to pay,
be discharged and remain free from imprison-
ment and arrest, on account of the said judg-
ment, suits and charges: Provided always, That
the said John Ricaud secure, to the satisfaction
of the District Attorney of the proper district,
all or any property or credits he may now have,
or be entitled to; for the payment of said judg-
ment, and all property he hereafter may have or
acquire, shall be and remain liable for the pay-
ment of the said judgment, costs and charges, in
the same manner as if this act had not been pass-
ed: And provided further, That nothing in this
act contained, shall be construed to impair the
right of the United States to any estate which
the said John Ricaud has assigned or conveyed
to any person or persons whatever; nor shall af-
fect the liability of any person who may have
been bound with the said John Ricaud for the
payment of any sum of money to the United
States.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

January 22, 1817—APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of MERSEILLES & STRAT-
TON is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All persons who are indebted to said firm, are
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 is hereby given,

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

James Nelson,
James McClean,

his
Eli Sharp,

his
Charles Brineshol,

mark.
Bridgetown, January 27th 4t

BLANKS

FORSALE

At the Office of the Whig