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Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

ON MANUFACTURES.

The following extract of a letter from the venerable *Jefferson to William Sampson Esq.* acknowledging the receipt of the Address from the American Society for the encouragement of Manufactures, we have been permitted to copy for publication:—

"I have read, with great satisfaction, the eloquent pamphlet you were so kind as to send me, and sympathise with every line of it. I was once a doubter whether the labor of the cultivator, aided by the creative powers of the earth itself, would not produce more value than that of the manufacturer alone, and unassisted by the dead subject on which he acted: in other words, whether the more we could bring into action of the energies of our boundless territory in addition to the labor of our citizens, the more would be our gain. But the inventions of later times, by labor saving machines, have done much now for the manufacturer as the earth for the cultivator. Experience, too, has proved that mine was but half the question; the other half is, whether dollars and cents are to be weighed in the scale against real independence. The question is then solved, at least so far as respects our own wants.

"I much fear the effect on our infant establishments, of the policy avowed by Mr. Brougham, and quoted in the pamphlet. Individual British merchants may lose by the late immense importations; but British commerce and manufactures, in the mass, will gain by beating down the competition of ours in our own markets, &c."

N. Intel.

FIRE AT HAVRE-DE-GRACE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.

Yesterday morning, about two o'clock, the spacious tavern at Havre-de-Grace, belonging to Mr. Stokes, and occupied by Mr. James Gilberts, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was given by a lady of this city, who was a lodger for the night, and who escaped with great difficulty through the flames that had already seized the stair-case, carrying with her an infant child, which with uncommon fortitude she conveyed safely through a rushing blaze that crossed the stair-case, by which she was herself much injured. General Brown, his aids, and a number of other persons, nearly forty in number, were also lodgers in the house; the general escaped with little personal injury, and rendered important assistance in rescuing the lady above mentioned and her servant from the fire. One of the aids, the hon. Mr. Morrow, and some others, were much injured by leaping from the windows—happily no life was lost.

The tavern was consumed and nearly all its contents, including the clothing and baggage of the lodgers; general Brown's loss is supposed to be upwards of \$1000; the house and furniture is estimated to have been worth above fifteen thousand.

It is supposed, that the fire originated from some coals which rolled from the hearth on the floor of the lower story, and burning through the floor, fell among a quantity of shingles and other dry lumber in the cellar. General Brown arrived in this city yesterday afternoon; his aid was so much injured, as to be obliged to remain at Havre-de-Grace.

THE WEATHER.

MARIETTA, Feb. 14.

Since the 16th January the weather has been excessively cold, with the exception of a few moderate days. The Ohio river has been completely bridged with ice since about the 20th ult. and loaded waggons, sleds, &c. have daily crossed with perfect safety, the ice being about nineteen inches thick. The oldest inhabitant cannot remember a winter as severe as the present.

Letters from gentlemen who have lately left this place for the Eastward state that the snow, on a ridge near the Allegany mountain, is from two and a half to three feet in depth, on a level.

Should the winter suddenly break with warm rains, inundations of the low bottom lands on the Ohio will, undoubtedly, be the consequence; but, if gradually melted by the warmth of the spring, this need not be apprehended.

Farmers and others, however, who are situated on the low lands, would do well to be prepared for it, as delays in similar cases have been attended with ruinous consequences.

[From the Greensburg Register.]

DIED—On Monday, the 25th ult. in the 24th year of her age, Miss SARAH LOGAN, daughter of the late Mr. David Logan, of North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county.

But a few months since, Miss Logan was in the full bloom of health. Her heart uncantered by vice, and her bosom unwrung by care, she was happy in herself, the delight of her friends, and almost the idol of her parents. Among all the youthful females who may now be sporting in the vigor of health, or rejoicing in the gladness of prosperity, none can have stronger hopes of lengthened years, or brighter prospects of earthly happiness than had Miss Logan. Young, artless, arid innocent, her days were spent in virtue, and the repose of the night was undisturbed by any apprehensions for the future—unembittered by regret for the past. Alas! "the cruel spoiler came"—in the guise of friendship and of love he came—and blasted the scene of joy—stole from her bosom the roses of innocence, and planted in their stead the festering thorns of bitter remorse. Betrayed, dishonored, neglected, her tender frame was unable to sustain the shock.—after a few months of shame, repentance, and prayer, she sunk into an early grave, the victim of a seduction the most base, of deception the most wicked, that ever stained the records of our courts of justice.

Her body now laid in the "narrow house," and her spirit, it is hoped, translated to a house eternal in the Heavens, where no spoiler can break in—her aged, widowed mother, (Heaven, in its mercy, had snatched away the father, ere this fell blow at the peace and honor of his family was struck)—her aged, widowed mother, wearing out the remnant of her days in hopeless sorrow—her betrayer is rioting in the profusion of wealth, and triumphing in the success of his villainy—his cheek unscorched with the blush of shame—his conscience unstung by remorse—his eye unwept with tears, and his heart untouched by pity.

"Curse on his perjur'd arts, dissembling smooth!

Are honor, virtue, conscience, all evil? Is there no pity, no relenting truth, Points to the parents fondling o'er their child,

Then paints the ruin'd maid, and their distraction wild?"

Does the destroyer never hear "Screaming night fiends, hot in recreant gore, Rive his strain'd pores to the heart's rank core, Till startled conscience, heaps, in wild dismay, Convulsive curses on the source of day"

LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR.

By the fast sailing ship *Latona*, captain Low, who sailed from Gibraltar on the 24th of December, we learn that, at the last accounts, the American squadron was at Syracuse.

We have received from our correspondent a file of Gibraltar papers to the 21st and a price current of the 23d December. Under that date our correspondent writes, "Our market for your produce continues in the same favourable state as last, advised."

The sloop of war *Alert*, had arrived at Gibraltar from this port, and sailed again for Malaga.

No political news at Gibraltar.

Mer. Adv.

New York, Feb. 22.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship *Ann-Alexander*, capt. Allen, from Dublin, we have received *Billings' Liverpool Advertiser*, of Dec. 2, and Dublin papers to the 5th of the same month, both inclusive, containing London dates of the 2d. Official notice is given in the papers for Parliament to convene on the 28th January. Several alarming riots have taken place at Spa-fields in the neighborhood of London, in consequence of the want of em-

ploy and the scarcity of bread stuffs. Such extracts as our time and limits would allow, are given below:—

The meeting at the Spa-fields. ALARMING RIOTS

Between eleven and twelve, crowds of persons proceeded to Spa-fields, where there might be at first about 8,000 persons. In the field was a coal-waggon, upon which were mounted about twenty persons, chiefly in the dress of sailors. Several flags were displayed: two tri-coloured ones, on one of which was the following inscription:—

*Nature, Truth, and Justice!
Feed the Hungry!
Protect the Oppressed!
Punish Crimes!*

On the second tri-coloured flag no inscription.

On a third white flag was inscribed, in red letters, the following:—

*The brave soldiers are our brothers:
treat them kindly.*

Many hail bludgeons, and others pockets full of stones.

One person in the waggon then addressed the meeting in the following strain:—

"I am sorry to tell you our supplication to the prince has failed. He, the father of his people, answered—"My family have never attended to petitions but from Oxford and Cambridge and the city of London." And is this man the father of the people? No.—Has he listened to your petition? No. The day is come. (*It is, it is, from the mob*) We must do more than words.—We have been oppressed for 800 years since the Norman Conquest. If they would give you a hod, a shovel, a spade and a hoe; your mother earth would supply you. (*Aye, aye, she would. Loud applause.*)—Countrymen, if you will have your wrongs redressed, follow me. (*That we will—Shouts.*)

"Wat Tyler would have succeeded had he not been baseily murdered by a lord mayor, William of Walworth. Has the parliament done their duty? No. Has the regent done his duty? No, NO. A man who receives one million a year public money, gives only 5000l. to the poor. They have neglected the starving people, robbed them of every thing, and given them a penny; or bones and cold soup?—Is that fare for Englishmen? Is this to be endured?—Four millions are in distress; our brothers in Ireland, (quoting the words of the seditions hand bill issued last Thursday) are in a worse state; the climax of misery is complete—it can go no further." It shall go no further, was clamoured out by the mob.)

The persons in the waggon then descended with the flags. The constables immediately laid hold of the flags. Some persons attempted resistance, and two were therefore taken up forthwith, and sent to prison. The constables succeeded in getting one of the flags.

When the second flag was displayed, it was supposed that it headed Mr. Hunt's procession, and there was a loud huzza, which stopt one of the waggon orators for five minutes.

At the end of the last speech, inviting the populace to follow the speaker from the waggon, a great many rushed from the fields, and took the direction of Newgate-street, Holborn, &c.

At five minutes before one, Mr. Hunt arrived in a tandem, and began to address the populace. But we defer what he said for the present, in order to pass on to other scenes.

The crowd that first left the fields proceeded with a flag at its head to Newgate-street and Holborn. There they procured arms. At one shop they forced arms and powder to be given them, and fired some discharges in the air.

Mr. Egg, the gun-smith, opposite the *Courier Office*, is shut up. The shops in Fish-street, Ludgate-hill, and Fleet street, are closely shut up. There is a report that one man has been shot, who would not give arms.

It is now two o'clock while we are writing. Shops are shutting up. We shall make some further editions.

A London paper of the 21st Dec. mentions that Bonaparte is actually engaged in composing "the Annals of his Life," and that he employs Count de la Cases as his amanuensis. The Count has informed a Mr. Warden, that the campaign of Egypt and Italy, and what Bonaparte calls "my reign of a hundred days," was already completed; and that the intermediate periods were in a progressive state.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The American ship *Electra*, capt. Williams, just arrived in the river Thames, from Philadelphia, has brought back about 50,000l. value in British manufactures, which could not be sold in the U. States for one half of their original cost in this country. Another American ship, the *Carolina Ann*, arrived at Liverpool recently, from New York, with a considerable quantity of British manufactures.

The *Hamburg papers* which arrived yesterday, bring down the proceedings of the diet of Frankfort to the 18th inst. A strong feeling seems to prevail among the ministers of the allied powers in favour of the Jews, who, it seems, were prohibited by a decree of the magistrates of Frankfort from purchasing houses there. The diet, as might have been expected, is hourly annoyed by voluminous petitions and remonstrances from all parts of Germany; some desire a recurrence to the old establishments and old times—others wish to remain as they are—and the rest call for reforms. It may easily be supposed that the members of the diet know not at which end to begin. The new king of Wurtemberg continues to add to his popularity by fresh acts of clemency: he has released and pensioned an unfortunate officer, who was 16 years a victim to his father's displeasure. The Swedish Coast in the vicinity of Gottenberg was so stocked with herrings in the beginning of last month that boats could not move among the shoals. The long war having put an end to all their fishing establishments, no means were left of availing themselves of this harvest.

Yesterday we received the Paris papers of Wednesday. In the sitting of the chamber of peers of the 26th, the Abbe Montesquieu, as president of the special committee charged with examining the project of the law, for enabling ecclesiastical bodies to acquire property in perpetuity, made in his report, approving the project, with a very slight verbal alteration. The report was received by a majority of 136 to 11.—Two propositions have been submitted to the chamber, which has resolved to entertain them. The first is to decide, that in future the chamber will not hear written speeches (except the reports of commissions and motions.) This is a very proper measure. Nothing is so fatiguing as the manner adopted in the present chambers of reading speeches. No one replies on the instant. Three weeks have sometimes elapsed before a reply is given, and by that time the original speech to which it purports to be an answer is forgotten. And besides, in three cases out of six, the speeches are not written by the speaker. This was so notorious, that a person in a French paper advertised to write speeches pro and con. He was employed by two members of different parties, one a Citra and the other an Ultra. By mistake, however, he delivered the wrong one to each, so that when the Citra mounted the tribune, he began a speech against himself, and vice versa the Ultra did the same. The second proposition submitted to the chamber of peers is, to allow the names of the peers speaking to be inserted in the Journals.—Hitherto their names did not transpire.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated 1st of Nov. contains the following important particulars—"The American squadron, having on board Wm. Shaler, esq. and com. Chauncey, appointed by the president of the U. States commissioners, to treat for peace with the Dey of Algiers, arrived here two days ago. The squadron consists of the following ships—*Washington* 74, *Java* 44, *United States* 44, *Constellation* 36, *Erie* 18, *Ontario* 18, *Peacock* 18, *Spark* 10, & *Hornet* 4 guns. So powerful a fleet will have an imposing effect upon the Dey, and thereby there, is little doubt but the Americans will obtain their own terms.

New-York Feb. 17.

Specie payments.—Yesterday our Banks commenced paying specie—they were prepared, and before 10 o'clock, their extensive counters exhibited a glitter of Gold and Silver Coin that delighted every beholder. But contrary to all calculation, (which is honorable to the citizens of this wealthy metropolis) there was no run for Specie; and the Porters of the Banks, after Bank hours, were obliged to lug back to the vaults the bags of coin which, in the morning, they had brought up to meet the expected demand.

DIRECT TAX

OF 1815.

Notice is Hereby Given,

That the Direct Tax of the United States for 1815, on the following described property, situate in this State having remained unpaid one year from the date of the notification of the Collector, in whose District the said property lies, that the Tax had become due and payable...

SITUATE IN THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Table with 3 main columns: Names of Taxable Persons, Description of Property, and Amount Payable. Sub-columns for No. of Lots, No. of Acres, and No. of Feet.

Table listing names of taxable persons in Essex County, including James Bayles, Erkuries Beatty, George Brown, and others, with their respective property descriptions and tax amounts.

BERGEN.

Table listing names of taxable persons in Bergen County, including Andrew Anderson, Edward Blackford, Doct. Cooper, and others, with their respective property descriptions and tax amounts.

MORRIS.

Table listing names of taxable persons in Morris County, including Samuel Harris, Thomas Martin, Moses N. Combs, and others, with their respective property descriptions and tax amounts.

Table listing names of taxable persons in Essex County (continued), including Stiles Souther, Peter Roy, John Ross, and others, with their respective property descriptions and tax amounts.

SUSSEX.

Table listing names of taxable persons in Sussex County, including Andrew Bell, Robert Morris, Daniel Benedict, and others, with their respective property descriptions and tax amounts.

SOMERSET.

Table listing names of taxable persons in Somerset County, including Robert G. Creas, John Boice Major, Richard M. Buckelew, and others, with their respective property descriptions and tax amounts.

HUNTERDON.

Table listing names of taxable persons in Hunterdon County, including Gershom Craft, John Mount, Price Brewer, and others, with their respective property descriptions and tax amounts.

MIDDLESEX.

Table listing names of taxable persons in Middlesex County, including Richard Addis and James Ayers.

Table listing names of taxable persons in Essex County (continued), including John Allar, Garret Beakman, Isaac Bennet, and others, with their respective property descriptions and tax amounts.

Table listing names of taxable persons in Essex County (continued), including Sarah Dunn, Elbert Pumont, Frederick Davis, and others, with their respective property descriptions and tax amounts.

Table listing names of taxable persons in Essex County (continued), including Robert G. Creas, John Boice Major, Richard M. Buckelew, and others, with their respective property descriptions and tax amounts.

Table listing names of taxable persons in Essex County (continued), including James Milvan, John Mann, David Nevius, and others, with their respective property descriptions and tax amounts.

MONMOUTH.

Table listing names of taxable persons in Monmouth County, including Samuel Anderson, Joshua Barker, Barnes Bennet, and others, with their respective property descriptions and tax amounts.

BURLINGTON.

Table listing names of taxable persons in Burlington County, including James Akins, Elizabeth Brailey, David Brailey, and others, with their respective property descriptions and tax amounts.

Table listing names of taxable persons in Gloucester County, including Margaret Crooks, Benjamin Drake, Ann Maria Hunt, and others, with their respective property descriptions and tax amounts.

GLOUCESTER.

Table listing names of taxable persons in Gloucester County, including John Cohiel, Wm. Cornelius, Geo. & Wm. Tyson, and others, with their respective property descriptions and tax amounts.

SALEM.

Table listing names of taxable persons in Salem County, including James Dennis, Barrett Mason, John Moore White, and others, with their respective property descriptions and tax amounts.

CUMBERLAND.

Table listing names of taxable persons in Cumberland County, including Heirs of S. Golden, Richard Stout, Hannah Taylor, and others, with their respective property descriptions and tax amounts.

