

WASHINGTON WHIG.

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THE WASHINGTON WHIG

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From the National Intelligencer, March 5.
THE INAUGURATION.

Under the allspices of a delightful day, yesterday took place the interesting ceremony attendant on the entrance of the President elect of the United States, on the duties of his arduous station. The ceremony and the spectacle were simple, but grand, animating and impressive.

At half after 11 o'clock, the President, with the Vice President elect, left his private residence, attended by a large cavalcade of citizens on horseback, marshalled by the gentlemen appointed to that duty.

The President reached the Congress Hall a little before 12; at the same time the Ex-President arrived, and the Judges of the Supreme Court. All having entered the chamber of the Senate, then in session, the Vice President took the chair, and the oath of office was administered to him. A pertinent address was delivered on the occasion by the President.

This ceremony having ended, the Senate adjourned, and the President and Vice President, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Senate generally, the Marshals, &c. attended the President on the elevated Portico temporarily erected for the occasion, where, in the presence of an immense concourse of officers of the government, foreign officers, strangers, (ladies as well as gentlemen) and citizens, the President rose and delivered the following

SPEECH:

I should be destitute of feeling, if I was not deeply affected by the strong proof which my fellow citizens have given me of their confidence, in calling me to the high office, whose functions I am about to assume. As the expression of their good opinion of my conduct in the public service, I derive from it a gratification, which those who are conscious of having done all that they could to merit it, can alone feel. My sensibility is increased by a just estimate of the importance of the trust, and of the nature and extent of its duties; with the proper discharge of which, the highest interests of a great and free people are intimately connected. Conscious of my own deficiency, I cannot enter on these duties without great anxiety for the result. From a just responsibility I will never shrink;—calculating with confidence, that in my best efforts to promote the public welfare, my motives will always be duly appreciated, and my conduct be viewed with that candor and indulgence which I have experienced in other stations.

In commencing the duties of the chief executive office, it has been the practice of the distinguished men who have gone before me, to explain the principles which would govern them in their respective administrations. In following their venerated example, my attention is naturally drawn to the great causes which have contributed in a principal degree, to produce the present happy condition of the United States. They will best explain the nature of our duties, and shed much light on the policy which ought to be pursued in future.

From the commencement of our revolution to the present day, almost forty years have elapsed, and from the establishment of this constitution, twenty-eight. Through this whole term, the government has been, what may emphatically be called self-government; and what has been the effect? To whatever object we turn our attention, whether it relates to our foreign or domestic concerns, we find abundant cause to felicitate ourselves in the excellence of our institution:—During a period fraught with difficulties, and marked by very extraordinary events, the United States have flourished beyond example. The citizens individually have been happy, and the nation prosperous.

Under this constitution, our commerce has been wisely regulated with foreign nations, and between the states; new states have been admitted into our union; our territory has been enlarged, by fair and honorable treaty, and with great advantage to the original states; the states, respectively, protected by the national government, under a mild parental system, against foreign dangers, and enjoying within their separate spheres, by a wise partition of power, a just proportion of the sovereignty, have improved their police, extended their settlements, and attained a strength and maturity, which are the best proofs of wholesome laws, well administered. And if we look to the condition of individuals, what a proud spectacle does it exhibit! On whom has oppression fallen in any quarter of our union? Who has been deprived of any right of person or property? Who restrained in offering his vows, in the mode which he prefers, to the Divine Author of his being? It is well known that all these blessings have been enjoyed in their fullest extent; and I add, with peculiar satisfaction, that there has been no example of capital punishment being inflicted on any one for the crime of high treason.

Some, who admit the competency of our government to these beneficent duties; might doubt

it in trials which put to the test its strength and efficiency, as a member of the great community of nations. Here, too, experience has afforded us the most satisfactory proof in its favour. Just as this constitution was put into action, several of the principal states of Europe had become much agitated, and some of them seriously convulsed. Destructive wars ensued, which have, of late only, been terminated. In the course of these conflicts, the United States received great injury from several of the parties. It was their interest to stand aloof from the contest; to demand justice from the party committing the injury; and to cultivate, by a fair and honorable conduct, the friendship of all. War became, at length, inevitable, and the result has shown, that our government is equal to that, the greatest of trials, under the most unfavourable circumstances. Of the virtue of the people, and the heroic exploits of the army, the navy, and the militia, I need not speak.

Such, then, is the happy government under which we live; a government adequate to every purpose for which the social compact is formed; a government elective in all its branches, under which every citizen may, by his merit, obtain the highest trust recognized by the constitution;—which contains within it no cause of discord; none to put at variance one portion of the community with another; a government which protects every citizen in the full enjoyment of his rights, and is able to protect the nation against injustice from foreign powers.

Other considerations of the highest importance admonish us to cherish our union, and to cling to the government which supports it. Fortunate as we are, in our political institutions, we have not been less so in other circumstances, on which our prosperity and happiness essentially depend. Situated within the temperate zone, and extending through many degrees of latitude along the Atlantic, the United States enjoy all the varieties of climate, and every production incident to that portion of the globe. Penetrating, internally, to the great Lakes, and beyond the source of the great rivers which communicate through our whole interior, no country was ever happier with respect to its domain. Blessed too with a fertile soil, our produce has always been very abundant, leaving, in years the least favorable, a surplus for the wants of our fellow-men, in other countries. Such is our peculiar felicity, that there is not a part of our union that is not particularly interested in preserving it. The great agricultural interest of the nation prospers under its protection. Local interests are not less fostered by it. Our fellow-citizens of the north, engaged in navigation, find great encouragement in being made the favoured carriers of the vast productions of the other portions of the United States, while the inhabitants of these are amply recompensed, in their turn, by the nursery of seamen and naval force, thus formed and reared up for the support of our common rights. Our manufacturers find a generous encouragement: by the policy which patronizes domestic industry; and the surplus of our produce, a steady and profitable market, by local wants, in less favored parts, at home.

Such, then, being the highly favoured condition of our country, it is the interest of every citizen to maintain it. What are the dangers that menace us? If any exist, they ought to be ascertained and guarded against.

In explaining my sentiments on this subject, it may be asked, what raised us to the present happy state? How did we accomplish the revolution? How remedy the defects of the first instrument of our union, by infusing into the national government sufficient power for national purposes, without impairing the just rights of the states, or affecting those of individuals! How sustain, and pass with glory through the late war? The government has been in the hands of the people. To die people, therefore, and to the faithful and able depositories of their trust, is the credit due. Had the people of the United States been educated in different principles; had they been less intelligent, less independent, or less virtuous, can it be believed that we should have maintained the same steady and consistent career, or been blessed with the same success?—While then the constituent body retains its present sound and healthful state, every thing will be safe. They will choose competent and faithful representatives of every department. It is only when the people become ignorant and corrupt; when they degenerate into a populace, that they are incapable of exercising the sovereignty. Usurpation is then an easy attainment, and an usurper soon found. The people themselves become the willing instruments of their own debasement and ruin. Let us then look to the great cause, and endeavor to preserve it in full force. Let us, by all wise and constitutional measures; promote intelligence among the people, as the best means of preserving our liberties.

Dangers from abroad are not less deserving of attention. Experiencing the fortune of other nations, the United States may be again involved in war, and it may in that event be the object of the adverse party to overthrow our government, to break our union and demolish us as a nation.—Our distance from Europe, and the just, moderate and pacific policy of our government, may form some security against these dangers, but they ought to be anticipated and guarded against. Many of our citizens are engaged in commerce and navigation, and all of them are in a certain degree dependent on their prosperous state. Many are engaged in the fisheries. These interests are exposed to invasion in the wars between other powers, and we should disregard the faithful admonition of experience if we did not expect it. We must support our rights or lose our character, and with it perhaps our liberties. A people who fail to do it, can scarcely be said to hold a place among independent nations. National honor is national property of the highest value. The sentiment in the mind of every

citizen, is national strength. It ought therefore to be cherished.

To secure us against these dangers, our coast and inland frontiers should be fortified, our army and navy regulated upon just principles as to the force of each, be kept in perfect order, and our militia be placed on the best practicable footing. To put our extensive coast in such a state of defence, as to secure our cities and interior from invasion, will be attended with expense, but the work when finished will be permanent, and it is fair to presume that a single campaign of invasion, by a naval force superior to our own, aided by a few thousand land troops, would exceed us to greater expense, without taking into the estimate the loss of property, and distress of our citizens, than would be sufficient for this great work. Our land and naval forces should be moderate, but adequate to the necessary purposes. The former to garrison and preserve our fortifications, and to meet the first invasion of a foreign foe; and while constituting the elements of a greater force, to preserve the science, as well as all the necessary implements of war, in a state to be brought into activity in the events of war. The latter, retained within the limits proper in a state of peace, might aid in maintaining the neutrality of the United States with dignity in the wars of other powers, and in saving the property of their citizens from spoliation. In time of war, with the enlargement of which the great naval resources of the country render it susceptible, and which should be duly fostered in time of peace, it would contribute essentially both as an auxiliary of defence, and as a powerful engine of annoyance, to diminish the calamities of war, and to bring the war to a speedy and honorable termination.

But it always ought to be held prominently in view, that the safety of these states, and of every thing dear to a free people, must depend in an eminent degree on the militia. Invasions may be made too formidable to be resisted by any land and naval force, which we would comport either with the principles of our government, or the circumstances of the United States, to maintain. In such cases, recourse must be had to the great body of the people, and in a manner to produce the best effect. It is of the highest importance, therefore, that they be so organized and trained as to be prepared for any emergency. The arrangement should be such, as to put at the command of the government the ardent patriotism and youthful vigour of the country. If formed on equal and just principles, it cannot be oppressive. It is the crisis which makes the pressure, and not the laws, which provide a remedy for it. The arrangement should be formed too in time of peace to be the better prepared for war.—With such an organization, of such a people, the United States have nothing to dread from foreign invasion. At its approach, an overwhelming force of gallant men might always be put in motion.

Other interests of high importance will claim attention, among which the improvement of our country by roads and canals, proceeding always with a constitutional sanction, holds a distinguished place. By thus facilitating the intercourse between the states, we shall add much to the convenience and comfort of our fellow citizens; much to the ornament of the country; and, what is of greater importance, we shall shorten distances, and by making each part, more accessible to and dependent on the other, we shall bind the union more closely together. Nature has done so much for us by intersecting the country with so many great rivers, bays and lakes, approaching from distant points so near to each other, that the inducement to complete the work seems to be peculiarly strong. A more interesting spectacle was perhaps never seen than is exhibited within the United States;—a territory so vast, and advantageously situated, containing objects so grand, so useful, so happily connected in all their parts.

Our manufactures will likewise require the systematic and fostering care of the government. Possessing, as we do, all the raw materials, the fruit of our own soil and industry, we ought not to depend in the degree we have done on supplies from other countries. While we are thus dependent, the sudden event of war, unthought of and unexpected, cannot fail to plunge us into the most serious difficulties. It is important, too, that the capital which nourishes our manufactures should be domestic, as its influence in that case, instead of exhausting, as it may do in foreign hands, would be felt advantageously on agriculture, and every other branch of industry. Equally important is it to provide at home a market for our raw materials, as, by extending the competition, it will enhance the price, and protect the cultivator against the casualties incident to foreign markets.

With the Indian tribes it is our duty to cultivate friendly relations, and to act with kindness and liberality in all our transactions. Equally proper is it to persevere in our efforts to extend to them the advantages of civilization.

The great amount of our revenue, and the flourishing state of the treasury, are a full proof of the competency of the national resources, for any emergency, as they are, of the willingness of our fellow citizens to bear the burthens which the public necessities require. The vast amount of vacant lands, the value of which daily augments, forms an additional resource of great extent and duration. These resources, besides accomplishing every other necessary purpose, put it completely in the power of the United States, to discharge the national debt, at an early period. Peace is the best time for improvement and preparation of every kind; it is in peace that our commerce flourishes most; that taxes are most easily paid, and that the revenue is most productive.

The executive is charged officially, in the departments under it, with the disbursement of the public money, and is responsible for the faithful

application of which it is raised. The Legislature is the watchful guardian over the public purse. It is its duty to see, that the disbursement has been honestly made. To meet the requisite responsibility, every facility should be afforded to the executive to enable it to bring the public agents, entrusted with the public money, strictly and promptly to account. Nothing should be presumed against them; but if, with the requisite facilities, the public money is suffered to lie, long and uselessly, in their hands, they will not be the defaulters, nor will the demoralizing effect be confined to them. It will evince a relaxation, and want of tone in the administration, which will be felt by the whole community. I shall do all that I can, to secure economy and fidelity in this important branch of the administration, and I doubt not, that the Legislature will perform its duty with equal zeal. A thorough examination should be regularly made, and I will promote it.

It is particularly gratifying to me, to enter on the discharge of these duties, at a time when the United States are blessed with peace. It is a state most consistent with their prosperity and happiness. It will be my sincere desire to preserve it, so far as depends on the executive, on just principles, with all nations, claiming nothing unreasonable, of any, and rendering to each what is its due.

Equally gratifying is it, to witness the increased harmony of opinion, which pervades our union. Discord does not belong to our system. Union is recommended, as well by the free and benign principles of our government, extending its blessings to every individual, as by the other eminent advantages attending it. The American people have encountered together great dangers, and sustained severe trials with success. They constitute one great family, with a common interest. Experience has enlightened us, on some questions of essential importance to the country. The progress has been slow, dictated by a just reflection, and a faithful regard to every interest connected with it. To promote this harmony, in accord with the principles of our republican government, and in a manner to give them the most complete effect, and to advance in all other respects the best interests of our union, will be the object of my constant and zealous exertions.

Never did a government commence under auspices so favorable, nor even with success so complete. If we look to the history of other nations, ancient and modern, we find no example of a growth so rapid, so gigantic; of a people so prosperous and happy. In contemplating what we have still to perform, the heart of every citizen must expand with joy, when he reflects how near our government has approached to perfection; that, in respect to it, we have no essential improvement to make; that the great object is to preserve it in the essential principles and features which characterize it, and that is to be done by preserving the virtue, and enlightening the minds of the people; and as a security against foreign dangers, to adopt such arrangements as are indispensable to the support of our independence, our rights and liberties. If we persevere in the career in which we have advanced so far, and in the path already traced, we cannot fail, by the favor of the gracious Providence, to attain the high destiny which seems to await us.

In the administration of the illustrious men who have preceded me in this high station, with some of whom I have been connected by the closest ties of early life, examples are presented, which will, always be found highly instructive, and useful to their successors. From these I shall endeavor to derive all the advantages which they may afford. Of my immediate predecessor, under whom so important a portion of this great and successful experiment has been made, I shall be pardoned for expressing my earnest wishes that he may long enjoy, in his retirement, the affections of a grateful country, the best reward of exalted talents, and the most faithful and meritorious services. Relying on the aid to be derived from the other departments of the government, I enter on the trust to which I have been called by the suffrages of my fellow citizens, with my fervent prayers to the Almighty, that He will be graciously pleased to continue to us that protection which he has already so conspicuously displayed in our favour.

Having concluded his address, the oath of office was administered to him by the Chief Justice of the United States. The oath was announced by a single gun, and followed by salutes from the Navy Yard, the battery, from Fort Warburton, and from several pieces of artillery on the ground.

The President was received on his arrival, with military honors, by the Marine Corps, by the Georgetown Riflemen a company of Artillery, and two companies of Infantry from Alexandria; and on his return was saluted in like manner.

It is impossible to compute with any thing like accuracy the number of carriages, horses, and persons present. Such a concourse was never before seen in Washington; the number of persons present being estimated at from five to eight thousand. The mildness and radiance of the day cast a brilliant hue on the complexion of the whole ceremony; and it is satisfactory to say, that we heard of no accident during the day, notwithstanding the magnitude of the assemblage.

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 time of the notification of the Collector, in whose District the said property lies, that the Tax had become due and payable. The same or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said Tax, and thereon with an addition of 20 per cent. will be sold at public sale at the City Tavern, Trenton, and county of Hunterdon, on the 14th day of May, 1817, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SITUATE IN THE COUNTY OF
ESSEX.

Names of Taxable Persons.	Description of Property.			Amount Payable
	No. of Lots.	No. of Acres.	No. of Fee.	

James Bayles	1	14		5 74
Erkuries Beatty	1	1-4		5 74
George Brown & others	1		35 by 100	34
Brick Manufacturing company	1	2		34
John Coddington	1			4 50
of Asher Coddington				
William Decamp	2	31		2 87
Alexander Dunn	1	1		4 2
Stephen Decamp	1	12		1 21
John Donnalson	1	1-4		12
John Frazee	1	1-2		69
Jacobs & Wilson	1	1-2		23
Representatives of Solomon Marsh, dec.	1	1		1 38
Henry Moore, jr.	1	2 1-2		1 15
Representatives of Solomon Marsh, dec. son of John	1	1-2		92
Simeon B. Marsh	1	10		1 15
Lewis Prall	1	5 1-2		80
James Stansbury	1	7		80
Henry Shotwell	2	5		92
Jehuel Ferrill	1	20		1 72
John L. Vanbleck	1	1-4		1 15
Joseph Wood	1	23		2 53
Aaron Decamp	1	1		2 70
Purdy & Co.	1	1-4		80
Mrs. Sargeant, in care of Daniel Cochran	1	3		78
Moses Badgeley	1	3 1-2		27
Moses Miller	1	40		3 92
Robert H. Murray	1	40		2 76
William Parrot	1	7		98
Nathan Buckman	1	5		12
Aaron Squier	1	22		1 72
Jonathan Walker	1	1-2		17
Stephen Cooper	1	20		46
Abraham Bell	5	7 1-2		3 22
Mary Morton	1	64		1 35
Cornelius Vanduyane	1	86		1 69
John Vanhoughton	1	10		86
James Lee	1	32		1 30
Henry H. Jacobus	1	60		60
David Bedford	1	6		42
Caleb Tuttle	1	9 1-2		71
Jeremiah Buskirk	1	30		6 40
Sophia Vanbuser	1	3		1 4
Catharine Brower	1	40 by 100		52
David Demarest	1	3		1 21
Heirs of I. Closson, dec.	1	190 by 120		19 14
Continued	1	53-4		6 89
Romco Tuers, in possession of J. Wynem	1	40 by 100		86
Simeon Vanhouson	1	6 4		6 4
Mr. Howell	1	4		1 4

BERGEN.

Andrew Anderson	1	50 by 100		2 38
Edward Blackford	1	3 57		2 38
Doct. Cooper	1	25 by 100		2 38
William Duran	1	50 by 25		3 57
John Griffith	1	4 75		4 75
Henry Jackson	1	10		1 90
Jacob Leve	7	2 36		2 36
Mr. Parrot	2	24 by 20		1 55
William Rodgers	1	53		3 89
Henry Davis	1	4		4 63
Thomas Davis	1	37		4 70
Charles Davis	1	34		4 46
Ralph Freeman	1	63		1 6
David Hunt	1	2		68
John Serman	1	8		3 16
David Longworth	1	1		6 52
Laneing & Elemendof	1	7		4 55
John I. Stewart	1	4		1 58
William Sandford	1	5		1 6
Adrian Vanhouton	1	47		3 47
Joseph Tuttle	1	2		1 6
Belden Bert	1	47		29
W. Colvert & B. Bradnerl	51			1 84
Samuel Dunn	3	35		29
William Rawley	1	50		12
Heirs of Ab. Staat, dec.	1	30		48
Joseph Sharp	1	100		4 80
John Sears	1	200		43
Stephen Fox	1	5		52
David Fox	1	10		34
Charity Fox	1	4		34
John Parker	1	1		11 5

MORRIS.

Samuel Harris	1	80		11 5
Thomas Martin	1	28		8 28
Moses N. Combs	1	73		40
Mathias Denman	2	130	45 by 30	11 64
Abraham Hunt	1	70		3 48
John Holman	2	24	20 by 14	2 24
James Voorhees	1	100		41
Jacob Viel	1	12		94
Jonas Wade	1	1-2		27
Joseph Cary	1	31		65
Daniel Dean	1	20		55
Inaley Douglass	1	20		44
Moses Hatfield	1	1		19
Nemmah Hand	1	1		11
Caleb Meeker	1	5		

Stiles Scudder	1	5		
Peier Roy	1	20		
John Ross	1	7		
Ezra Williams	1	4		
William Brown	1	30		
Elias Bonnell	1	8		
Aaron Ball, jr.	1	4		
Gilbert Edwards	1	10		
Sarah Grommon	1	20		
Moses Green	1	10		
Lewis Johnson	1	12		
Caleb Ross	1	15		
Joshua Simpson	1	7		
Joseph Simpson	1	5		
Lydia Williamson	1	100		
Jonas Wade				
Dean Willeans				

SUSSEX.

Andrew Bell	1	1500		
Robert Morris	1	1000		
Daniel Benedict	1	40		
Thomas Benedict	1	40		
Abraham Clark	1	27		
Isaac Carpenter	1	100		
Jonathan Clark	1	40		
Amos Hye	1	38		
Ebenezer Mead	1	150		
David Ambly				
Aaron Ogden	1	340		
William Smith		40		
J. Mount & J. Huree	1	1500		
Richard Morris (heirs)	1	20		
John Myers	1	69		
Roger Howell	1	400		
Moses Tuttle	1	200		
Robert Hayes	1	150		
Jones Roe	2	180		
Richard Wittaker	1	13		
Joseph Wilcox				
Robert Livingston	1	100		
John Bowlby	1	70		
William Shotwell	1	50		
Jeremy Atchley	1	50		
Conrad Davis, jr.	1	17		
Enoch Morgan	1	12		
John Shearlock	1	50		
Frederick Snyder				

SOMERSET.

Robert C. Creas	1			
John Boice Major	1			
Richard M. Buckelew	1	3		
Joseph Bullmen	1	23		
Jehha Baldwin, guardian for S. Forge	1	23		
Jacques Cateyau	1	48 by 10		
Isaac Campbell	1	20		
Jonas Clark	1	15		
Noah Clark	1	20		
Isaac Clark	1	45		
Peter Clark	1	4		
Richard Clark (heirs)	1	19		
Richard F. Coryell	1	23		
William Davis	2	17		
Stephen Uoty	1	19		
Lambert Decamp	1	19		
David Decamp	1	50		
Simeon Dunn	1	17		
Reuben Freeman	1	22		
Jeremiah Y. Field	2	22		
Jeremiah B. Field	1	20		
Jeremiah T. Field	2	27		
George Farmer	1	20		
George Farmer	1	20		
Henry Hagaman	1	2		
William Haun	2	3		
Isaac Hance	1	138		
Lewis Harris	1	75		
Jesse Hager	1	50		
George Holley	1	13		
Wm. Laddell	1	25		
John Lathan	1	8		
Nathan Lacy	1	6		
John Latson	1	13		
James Matthew	1	2		
do. agent for G. Caster	1	2		
Daniel Moore	1	80		
Joseph Nevius	1	80		
Wm. Post	1			
Abraham Post	1			
John Pool	1	50		
Preserve Riggs	1	14		
John Radley	1	6		
John Smock	1	10		
Henry Smock	1	10		
Abraham Smith	1	2 3		
Miles Smith	1	47		
David Still	1	20		
Thompson Still	1	10		
Jacob Teneyck	1	59		
Ann Vandoren	1	8		
Morris Vankirk	1	10		
Aaron Vandeventer	1	10		
Mesenes Warn	2	35-100		
		80-120		
Hezekiah S. Woodruff	1	45		
Casper Wack	1	86		
John Creter	1	50		
James Clark	1	48		
Wm. Phillips	1	48		

HUNTERDON.

Gershom Craft (Estate)	1	3-4		
John Mount	1	50 by 120		
Price Brewer	1	23		
Greswoud Giles	1	5 3-4		
Absalom Hsrst	1	10		
Major Mershon	1	75		
Ezekiel Smith	1	20		
John servis	1	50		
Asa Hall	1	6		
Edward Pierce	1	6		
John Schooly	1	6		
Daniel Antony	1	52		
Thomas Force, jr.	1	45		
Lawrence Hann	1	25		
Wm. Hazlet	1	30		
David Miller	1	9		
Andrew Miller	1	20		
Henry Miller	1	10		
Jacob Pence	1	7		
John Hunt	1	3		
Wm. McCulloch, esq.	1	16		
John Red-nback	1	47		
Abraham Woolever	1	29		
Peter Wyckoff	1	14		
Daniel Williamson	1	17		
Peter Woolever	1	17		
Cornelius Wyckoff	1	17		

MIDDLESEX.

Richard Addis	1	2		
James Ayers	1	5		

John Allar	1	50		
Garret Beakman	1	15		
Isaac Bennet	1	7		
Abraham Beckman	1	8		
Isaac Brokaw	1	6		
Henry Bom or Bunn	1	124		
Richard Beaty	1	20		
Isaac Brown	1	30		
Harman Cotelyou	1	30		
Henry Cotelyou	1	60		
Wm. Cotelyou	1	7		
Isaac Coole	1	10		
Peter Cotelyou	1	43		
John Cox	1			
John Corlius	1			
H. Deneville	1			
John Degraw	1	63-4		
John H. Disborough	1	14		
Margaret Dunlap	1			
Sarah Dunn	1	30		
Elbert Dumont	1	6		
Frederick Davis	1	12		
Henry Desbrow	1	3		
Henry Drake	2	231		
James Drake (estate)	1	230		
Amos Freeman	1	10		
Toschin Fourt	1	5		
David Fine	1	5		
Garrit Garreston	1	3		
Garrit R. Garreston				

Casper Shaver	1 17	28
Wm. Hollinghead	1 500	5 31
Samuel Jones	1 69	76
Jesse Richardson	3 135	1 70
Daniel Heisler	1 150	1 73
John Reeve	1 20	3 94
Jacob Stanger	1 70 perches	3 19
John Stratton	1 100	1 59
Wm. Smith	1 75	1 60
Mary Vaughn	1 1	27

CAPE-MAY.

Abraham Yates	1 1	23
Jon'n. Schellenger	1 1	19
Daniel Baker	1 100	1 80
John Gaskins	1 29	1 50
Shamgar Hewett, jr.	1 243	3 44
Myers Missick	1 52	91
Jesse Somers	1 100	53
James Somers	1 100	53

Collector's Office, Feb. 20, 1817.

NATHAN PRICE, Collector,
Designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

N. B. The amount of Taxes due as stated in the preceding table, with the addition of 20 per cent. transmitted to the subscriber at the Post-Office at Ringoes, in current money of the United States, or in the paper of such banks as redeem their notes with specie will be received, if forwarded any time before the day of sale, and receipts duly returned to each person so paying.

March 5—8w

Five Dollars Reward,

RAN AWAY from the subscriber an Apprentice named **JAMES MULICA**—eighteen years old, about five feet high, light complexion, light sandy hair—Had on when he went away, a brown roundabout jacket, wool hat, and a frock and trowsers of linen. It is likely he has gone towards Salem. Whoever will take up said boy and secure him in Bridgetown Gaol, or bring him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

Ezekiel Abraham.

N. B. The subscriber lives in the township of Millville, in the county of Cumberland and State of New Jersey.

March 10—3t

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT FRANCIS E. BREWSTER, of Quin-ton's Bridge, Salem County, New Jersey, did, on the fifth day of March, 1817, execute unto the subscribers an assignment of all his Estate and effects whatsoever, in trust for the benefit of such of his creditors who shall within sixty days execute unto the said Francis E. Brewster a full and entire release; and that we have appointed the said Francis E. Brewster to settle up and close the business of his late concern, under our direction. All persons who are indebted are particularly requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them to JOHN TUFT, No. 8, north Front street, Philadelphia, with whom a copy of the assignment and release are left for signatures.

John Tuft, } Assignees.
Stacy Lloyd, }

March 10—2m

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue on **Tuesday**, the fifteenth day of April next, 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 House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the vicinity of Port Elizabeth; lot contains half an acre, more or less, joins the upper Glass works. Also, one acre and a half of MEADOW LAND, with all the laid of the defendant. Seized as the property of Meglocklin Jones, and taken in execution at the suit of Ephraim Leek, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

March 17—4t

ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attachment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Cumberland, State of New Jersey, at the suit of Abraham Sayre, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John S. Souard, an absconding debtor, in a plea of trespass on the case, for two hundred and fifty dollars, returnable to February Term, 1817—that the same was returned, "duly served, as per inventory annexed," by the Sheriff of said county.

EBEN. SEELEY, Clk.

DANIEL ELMER, Atty.
March 17—2m

ATTACHMENT

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attachment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Cumberland, State of New Jersey, at the suit of Daniel L. Burt and Ephraim Westcott, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John Ireland, an absconding debtor, in plea of debt, for two hundred dollars, returnable to February Term, 1817—that the same was returned, "duly served, as per inventory annexed," by the Sheriff of said county.

EBEN. SEELEY, Clk.

DANIEL ELMER, Atty.
March 17—2m

WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, MARCH 17, 1817.

Owing to the length of the proceedings at Washington, on the subject of the inauguration, we have been obliged to omit, for want of room, many articles prepared for this week's paper. The inaugural Speech of the President is well worthy an attentive perusal. The principles therein developed, are calculated, if strictly adhered to, to bear him triumphantly through his official life. On the commencement of his administration, we cannot wish a more glorious, a more grateful, and honorable termination of his official duties, than that which has crowned the administration of his illustrious predecessor.

Navigation of the River Delaware.—A bill has passed the Legislature of Pennsylvania, appropriating the sum of 10,000 dollars for improving the navigation and removing the obstructions in the River Delaware from the Trenton Delaware Bridge to the Falls, 13 miles above Easton. One half of this appropriation is to be paid to commissioners on the 1st of May next; after this sum shall be expended, and the commissioners have examined and reported favorably, the other half will be paid on the first of the ensuing May, for the same purpose. This measure will be of great importance, eventually, to New Jersey, as well as to Pennsylvania. The improvement of the navigation of our rivers, in such manner, that the supply of articles in one part of our state, may be transported with ease and facility to another, is a subject of the greatest importance, and ought to command the undivided attention of the legislature. Every section, every part of the state, is closely connected with this subject; and it is certainly the duty of the legislature to aid in promoting those objects which best contribute to the wealth and happiness of their state.

DIED, in Fairfield, on the 6th inst. in the 70th year of his age, Mr. SAMUEL BENNETT, for several years past the subject of much bodily disease and pain.—The latter part of his life was remarkable for Christian humility, and a prevailing confidence, that the termination of his mortal life would usher in the bright dawn of an immortal day. His last hour was spent in prayer and praise.

At Charleston, (S. C.) on the 24th of January last, at an advanced age, the Rev. Dr. WILLIAM HOLLINGSHEAD, formerly for many years Pastor of the Presbyterian Congregation of Fairfield.—Under his successful ministry there, which closed more than 30 years ago, several of the aged members of that Church date their conversion, to whom, of course, his memory is dear.

On the 4th inst. after a short illness, (aged 47) Hon. JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON, Chief Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, and a Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland. Few men have deserved or acquired greater celebrity for talents, uprightness and patriotism, than Judge Nicholson. The public will recollect his zeal and devotion to the will of the people, during the Congressional ballot for President, in 1801, when a sick bed, and the pressure of disease, did not prevent the discharge of his important duties, as one of the Representatives of Maryland, on that interesting occasion.

APPOINTMENTS

BY THE PRESIDENT AND SENATE.

To be secretary for the department of state, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts.

To be secretary for the department of the treasury, WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

To be secretary for the department of war, ISAAC SHELBY, of Kentucky.

Mr. CROWNSHIELD, it is understood, remains at the head of the navy department.

Richard Cutts, late Superintendent General of Military Supplies, to be Second Comptroller of the Treasury Department, under the act of the 3d March, 1817, to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts.

William Lee, late Accountant of the War Department, **Peter Hagner**, late Additional Accountant of the War Department, **Constant Freeman**, late Accountant of the Navy Department, and **Stephen Pleasanton**, of the State of Delaware, to be Auditors in the Treasury Department, under the act aforesaid.

John Coffee, of Tennessee, to be Surveyor of the Lands in the Northern part of the Mississippi Territory, under the act of 3d March, 1817.

Israel Pickens, of North Carolina, to be Register of the Land Office, to be opened in the Mississippi Territory under the act of 3d March, 1817.

John Taylor, of South Carolina, to be receiver of Public Monies at the Land Office to be opened in the Mississippi Territory under the act of the 3d March, 1817.

Stephenson Archer, of Maryland, to be Additional Judge in the Mississippi Territory, to reside in the Eastern part thereof, under the act of the 3d March, 1817.

We understand that the President has committed the affairs of the Department of State to the charge of Mr. RUSH, Attorney General, who will serve as Acting Secretary until Mr. Adams' return from London. *Nat. Int.*

BALTIMORE, March 6.

FIRE!—About eight o'clock last night the city was alarmed by the cry of Fire, which proved the MARYLAND PENITENTIARY. The spacious row of criminal apartments were destroyed, but hopes were entertained at 10 o'clock that the centre building would be saved. We were not able to obtain particulars when our paper was put to press.

[For the Washington Whig.]

FELLOW CITIZENS,—Soon after the dethronement of Bonaparte, I happened to meet a neighbor of mine, who differs from me in politics, but agrees with me in believing the Bible to be the word of God. He seemed almost overjoyed at the happy event, and said, he thought the world would now be at rest; there was an universal peace, and he did not believe there would ever again be war. I told him the peace was not quite universal, for we are yet at war against Algiers. I had almost forgotten that, said he, but we shall soon have peace with them, and then the Millennium will commence, if it be not already begun. I asked him if he believed in the Bible—O yes, said he—then, said I, go home and study it for twenty years to come, as I have done for twenty years past, and by that time, if you live, you will know whether your judgment is correct.

Since that time, my attention has been particularly called to the 24th Chapter of Isaiah, and onward to the 36th, in connection with the 21st and 22d Chapters of Ezekiel. I have written a version of the 24th Chapter of Isaiah, which I publish in the Whig, requesting my friend to read it and compare it with the words of that prophet. Thousands, as well as he, rejoice at the present universal peace, but do not seem to understand what it means. The late revolutions in Europe have, as it were, terminated in wind. "The slight dawning of liberty in France, says Mr. Sheffy, has perhaps been the greatest curse that human liberty ever had." With all due respect to the opinion of Mr. Sheffy, and of my neighbor too, I must take the liberty to observe, that the daughter of Zion is with child. The slight dawning of liberty are not laughable wind in her counsels, but a blessed embryo in her womb, which must come to the birth. Although she sent out, if I may so speak, a little too soon, yet she must ere long be delivered. Hear what Isaiah says on this subject, and under the same figure, see chapter 26th and verses 17th and 18th—"Like as a woman with child, that draweth near the time of her delivery, is in pain, and crieth out in her pangs, so have we been in thy sight, O Lord—We have been with child, we have been in pain, we have, as it were, brought forth wind; we have not wrought any deliverance in the earth, neither have the inhabitants of the world fallen."

Have the revolutions in Europe effected nothing great and lasting? Did Bonaparte put down the inquisition in Spain, and is he put down, and the inquisition re-established? Let us not mistake the wind for the child, but wait the moment of delivery. They also that erred in spirit shall come to understanding, and they that murmured shall learn doctrine."

* Isaiah, chap. 29th, verse 24th—Erring in spirit, seems to represent the people of God pursuing a wrong policy; and murmuring, their opposition and complaints against some important and necessary measure of government.

POETIC TRACTS.

A Version of the 24th Chapter of Isaiah.

Behold the Lord, with mighty hand,
Destroys the proud, and wastes the land;
He scatters nations with his frown,
And turns the kingdoms upside down.

Princes and men of lofty grade,
Are with their servants equal made;
To buy or sell, to give or take,
Does no essential difference make.

With blood of bloody tyrants stained,
Earth must be spoiled—'tis so ordained—
No power this order can revoke,
For 'tis the word Jehovah spoke.

Earth is defiled with blood and guilt,
The blood of holy Martyrs spilt;
A guilty race from God estranged,
Have his eternal covenant chang'd.

For this a curse the earth devours,
We fear it in this land of ours;
But Europe feels, with sorer dread,
That awful curse—"the want of bread."

The fading vine forbears to bloom,
It mourns and meditates its doom;
The proud behold their downfall nigh,
And all the merry-hearted sigh.

No more the vain their joys prolong,
And thank the wine with drunken song;
They lay aside the joyless harp,
Bite so sharp,

With broken spires and crashing walls,
Behold the Roman empire falls!
Destruction stands at every gate,
Nor could an angel change its fate!

When God his mighty power employs,
And from the earth the proud destroys,
Amid the world of man deprav'd,
A remnant only shall be sav'd.

The Church, that remnant pure and free,
Shook like the olives on the tree;
Shall God's vindictive wrath escape,
Left like the gleanings of the grape.

This pious few, with thankful voice,
Shall in the Lord their king rejoice;
From seas of blood their songs they raise,
Triumphing in their Saviour's praise.

Hark! from the earth's remotest wing
His ransomed people sweetly sing;
"To God the righteous glory give,
Long may thy name, O Jesus, live."

Rut one in dust and darkness lies,
Alas my leanness! hark, he cries!
What can this friend of Jesus mean,
Thus to complain? "my soul is lean?"

"Well may I weep, and cry alas!
For treacherous dealers me harass;
A treacherous dealer is my heart,
That would from Christ, my lie depart.

But if the heart be free from sin,
What heavenly transports reign within,
The Saints can then the victory shout,
Should war or famine rage without.

Hear, O inhabitants of earth,
The war, the pestilence, and dearth,
Shall on the world in order fall,
You try in vain to shun them all.

Who flies the war thro' dastard fear,
Shall find the pit, and find it near,
Or that escap'd thro' wonderous care,
Shall fall and perish in the snare.

War is a dog of hideous yell,
He barks as if he rose from hell;
To heaven his voice begins to soar,
And earth is frighten'd with his roar.

When burning heat, or chilling ague,
Lets loose that Lion, call'd the plague,
With louder roar he slaughters men,
His voice is dreadful from his den.

But famine roars with loudest breath,
That scorpion sting? the rich to death;
The father's heart is fill'd with dread,
To hear his children cry for bread.

The Lord in his own way comes nigh,
He shuts his watery stores on high,
Or opening all his windows wide,
He gives us rain with every tide.

Well may the hearts of sinners quake,
To feel the earth's foundations shake,
Lest God let loose his awful ire,
And burn this guilty world with fire.

Long has the earth, with steady pace,
Around the sun pursued its race;
But now thro' devious tracts resolv'd,
This drunken orb is clean dissolv'd.

What strange emotions nature feels,
Some mighty power obstructs its wheels;
The wandering earth runs to and fro,
Reeling, as drunkards love to go.

To cold Aphelion, see it run,
Farewell, says earth, to yonder sun;
The north wind blows, the crops are lost,
Kill'd by destructive Summer frost.

In Perihelion next it turns,
With glowing heat behold it burns,
Nearing the Sun—O earth retire,
Or meet thy doom—devouring fire!

As men displace a shepherd's cot,
To fix it in a happier spot;
So God his power and wisdom proves,
And like a cottage earth removes.

Beneath its guilt our planet rolls,
Transgression hangs on both its poles;
Such weight of sin oppress this ball;
It sinks, arid must forever fall.

Rut on that great and awful day,
When nature undergoes decay,
The Lord shall bring his judgment nigh,
And punish those who sit on high.

Monarchs descend from where they sit,
Led forth as prisoners for the pit;
Time must perform a tedious round
Before those prisoners shall be found.

On Zion's hill the Lord shall reign,
With all his Saints to sit and reign;
His light shall then confound the moon,
And shame eclipse the sun at noon.

THE HAPPY FARMER.

POETRY.

[From the Albany Register.]
NATIVE GENIUS.

We are indebted to William Ray, esq. of Onondaga, for the following pious and beautiful effusion. Mr. Ray is a self-taught genius. Many of his poems are very excellent and want nothing but the prunings and gratings of his own judgment, in a deliberate moment, to reader them worthy of universal patronage.

In Religious Poetry, a new era is commencing. The plain and almost literal versification of the Psalms of David, metrical composition, which have hitherto stood unrivalled, are giving way to versions of a more figurative and poetical cast, from the pen of Byron and Moore. The latter we think excels in his flights in this exalted and sublime region of the Muses. But our own Ray, if he would but devote himself to the task, might prove that Europe is not the exclusive seat of the 'Muses, nor the only source of Sacred Melodies, calculated to inspire a relish for scriptural reading, and to instruct and delight the Philosopher and Christian.

In the following effusion, we perceive the son of adversity, calmly smiling at the storms of life, which serve but to point him to a higher sphere of existence, to animate his hopes and brighten his prospects of "another and a better world."

"They that sow in tears shall reap in joy." Psalms.

Contrite mourner! though thy tears,
Like the melting snows of Spring,
Fall from clouds of grief and fears,
Fruitful harvests shall they bring;
Harvests where no toils annoy,
Sown in tears, but reap'd in joy.

Hast thou lost a bosom friend,
Buried lifeless in the clay?
Of thy sorrows see an end,
At the last great harvest day:
Though his body worms destroy,
Sown in tears, 'tis raised in joy.

Disappointments hast thou found,
Disconcerting ev'ry scheme?
Sow thy hopes in heav'nly ground,
Earthly bliss is all a dream:
Pleasures fatally decoy,
Reap'd in tears, if sown in joy.

Keen afflictions dost thou feel,
Poverty, disease, and pain?
Know, the hand that wounds can heal,
Temp'ral loss—eternal gain;
Rich the harvest, sweet th' employ,
Sown in tears, to reap in joy.

Sent to call the wand'ring home,
Lov'd, if chasten'd by the LORD,
Lo! he bids the contrite come—
By his spirit—in his word—
To exchange a puerile toy,
For a world-of endless joy.

Wounded mourner! cease to weep,
Though foul crimes may steal thy soul,
Boundless Mercy, free and deep,
Bids thee wash, be clean, and whole;
Then go weep with no alloy,
HARVESTS OF ETERNAL JOY.

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 900 acres, situate on the west side of Maurice River, 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 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 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, who have seen it.

A clear and indisputable title will be given.
Joseph M'Ilvaine.

Burlington, Feb. 22d, 1816—M. 4. if

NOTICE.

THE Go-partnership of WATSON, CURLL & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call upon William Curll, and settle their accounts with as little delay as possible.

James Watson,
Wm. Curll,
Israel Stratton.

The business in future will be carried on at the Old Stand, by Israel Stratton.
Millville, March 3 10—3t

FOR SALE,

The New and completely Rigged SLOOP

SINE QUA NON,
BURTHEN 53 14-95 tons, will carry from thirty to thirty-five Cords of Wood, and draws six feet and a half water.

For terms, apply to
G. SCULL, jun. & Co.
Millville Glass Works, Jan. 29, 1817—7t

**FOR SALE,
A NEW SLOOP,**

Built of the best materials. She will carry from 35 to 40 Cords of Wood. The above vessel is now finished for Launching, which will be done as soon as convenient.

For terms, apply to the subscribers:
James Watson,
Wm. Curll, and
Israel Stratton.
Millville, March 10—3t

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 premises.

A Mouse and Lot of Land,

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

JOHN DONNELLY, Adm'r.
February 10—5t

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of the County of Cumberland, of September Term 1816, will be sold at public vendue, at the Inn of James M'Clung, 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, 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 subscriber, 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

**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, adjoining lands of Joseph Cook, Enos Fithian, Pole Tavern, and others, said to contain eighty-six Acres, about two-thirds clewed, of which a part may be converted into good Meadow, sufficient for the Plantation; the remainder WOODLAND, 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.
February 17—3t

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—4t

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—tf.

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 fourteenth day of April, 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 Dannels.
William E. Maul.
Eli Sharp,
Joseph Fithian,
James Loper, jr.

Bridgetown, Feb. 3d.—4t

FOUND,

ON Thursday morning, the 20th February, in Bowentown, a small RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing some money and sundry papers. The owner, by proving property, can have the book on application to

Henry Smalley.

Bowentown, March 3—3t

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 Paulin, Adm'r.
February 24. 3t*

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday, the second day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon of said day, in Bridgetown, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder,

A tract of land,

Situate in the township of Deerfield, adjoining land of Jonathan Fithian and others, said to contain one hundred acres, more or less, together with all other land of said defendant in said county. Seized as the property of Zenos Loder, and taken in execution at the suit of Isaac Mulford, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of land,

Situate in the township of Downs, adjoining land of Thomas Blizard and others, said to contain forty acres, more or less, together with all other land of said defendant. Seized as the property of David Shull, and taken in execution at the suit of William Tomlinson and William Davis, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Deerfield, adjoining land of Edward Lummis, and others, said to contain one hundred acres, more or less; together with all other lands of said defendant in the county of Cumberland.—Seized as the property of Philip Dare, and taken in execution at the suit of Jeremiah Buck for the use of Josiah Seeley, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

March 8 4 t

One Hundred Dollars REWARD.

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

Gideon ball, jr. & Co.

January 27—5t

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

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,
G. Road, Cashier.

Feb. 24. ta4

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 Roover, 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

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the fifth day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Millville, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of James M'Clung,

A tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, adjoining land of John Tice and others, said to contain one hundred and eighteen acres, more or less, together with all other land of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Alfred Williams, and taken in execution at the suit of Jeffrey Clark, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

March 3—4t

PUBLIC VENDUE.

Will be exposed to Public Sale

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst.

At the residence of Francis E. Brewster, at Quinton's Bridge, in the county of Salem, New-Jersey, all the REAL and MOVEABLE ESTATE, late of the said F. E. Brewster, viz:

Household Furniture.

One Mahogany Sideboard; two Mahogany Elliptic Dining Tables, Card ditto, three large gilt framed Mirrors, silver and silver-plated Ware and China, Carpeting, Bureaus, Beds, Bedding and Bedsteads, Chairs, Shovel, and generally Open Stove, and kitchen furniture.

Store Goods.

Betticking, Cloths, Coating, Cambric, Domestic, India, shirting and fancy Muslins, men's women's and children's fine and coarse shoes, cotton and silk shawls and handkerchiefs, plate and chintz calicoes, cassimeres, hosiery, bombazetts, ready made coats, surtouts, and great coats, vests, trowsers and roundsabouts, gingham, dimities and flannels, fur and wool hats, carpenter's squares and rules, hatchets, hammers, augurs and gimblets, scythes, sickles, waggon boxes, hoes, shovels, spades, knives and forks, tea and table spoons, shears, scissors, razors and penknives, bridles, collars, belows, brushes, tin and cooper ware, flax, feathers, corn, and other baskets, Liverpool and Lustrare ware, plates, cups and saucers, pitchers, bowls, demijohns, and glass ware, and a considerable quantity of earthen ware; vinegar, tea, coffee, molasses, sugar, copperas, ginger, alspice, pepper, rice and spirits turpentine, counter flour, and large scales and weights, measures, funnels, and scoops, Jamaica spirits, country and Holland gin, peach and French brandy, Anniseed, and a complete stock of standing casks, 2 or 3000 pounds pickled pork and hams.

Distillery.

One thousand gallons first quality apple jack, four stills and caps, with pewter worms, of the capacity of from 5 to 600 gallons, four condensing tubs, of an unusual size, four cider presses, one iron nut mill, and one hundred and fifty hogsheds, pipes and barrels,—it is confidently believed that these works are equal, if not superior, to any in West Jersey.

From fifty to seventy-five Cords Oak and Maple Wood, a quantity of inch and half price Pine Boards and Cedar Rails, one Gig and Harness, one Cart, one Cow and two horses.

Lands.

No. 1.—One LOT, containing three-fourths of an acre, on which the aforesaid Distillery is situate, at Quinton's Bridge, well calculated either for a Distillery or a Building Lot, possessing complete water advantages for the former, and commanding an elegant prospect of the Creek and Village for the latter.

No. 2.—One LOT, five acres, with a comfortable Dwelling House and an excellent well of water thereon, lying near the village of Quinton's Bridge.

No. 3.—One LOT, containing somewhat more than half an acre, with an excellent two story Frame Dwelling House and Kitchen, completely finished, Stable, and good Pump of Water thereon, pleasantly situated in the elegant and thriving village of Port Elizabeth.—(This Lot will be sold on the premises the 27th day of March.)

The sales will commence at 9 o'clock in the morning, and continue from day to day until all the property is sold.

Conditions Cash, upon delivery of the goods.

JOHN TUFT, } Assignees
STACY LLOYD, }

Quinton's Bridge, March 5—2t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to CURTIS EDWARDS, are requested to make immediate payment to

Daniel Parvin, At'y.

February 24,—5t

NOTICE.

WILL be Sold, at Public Sale, on Saturday the 5th day of April next, at the inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgetown, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,

A HOUSE AND LOT,

Situate on the west side of Cohansey Creek, near the ship yard, adjoining Moses Harris. The Lot contains about half an acre—attached as the property of Eden M. Seely, and to be sold by

DAVID LUPTON, } Auditors,
JOHN BUCK, }
DAN SIMKINS, }

March 3—ts

BLANKS

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig