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## THE WASHINGTON WHIG

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A Advertisements will be inserted at the usual

#### BLEANINGS AND LUCUBRATIONS No. XXXI.

On Education.

te Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not 'depart from #

"Tis education Forms the tender mind, Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclin'd."

"But to do good, and, communicate, forget not: for with such sacrifice God is well pleased."

Apostle Paul.

Although we have reason to believe that few read these essays, and still fewer pay them that attention which is necessary to a proper understanding of them; yet we shall not thereby be seduced from the prosecution of our design. Some anxious and enquiring minds, in secluded corners of the country, may possibly read them with some satisfaction and improvement. They are on subjects which frequently recur in the reflections of the writer, and he deems it no hardship to devote the leisure which his necessary avocations permit, to their composition. They are presented to the public gratuitously; and those to whose taste they do not prove savory, can treat them as princes are accustomed to treat those who attend their levees, for whom they have little respect, salute them with bow, and turn their attention to some fortunate favorite. In what relates to refigion, the author has formed his opinions from a careful and critical examination of the various versions of the holy scriptures, which he has had an opportunity of consulting. His theological and metaphysical sentiments are derived from that sacred fountain. Let God be true, if

every man be a liar, is his motto.

The subject on which we are now enterfing is of the greatest importance to society, and of very considerable difficulty.— Whether we shall have the leisure and capacity to treat it in that ample and satisfactory manner, which may be desired, is very uncertain. The most civilized, and highest cultivated mind, was originally formed after the same image with the most uncouth and brutish savage. It is to education, principally, that the former owes his superiority over the latter. It is to for those views which raise him above the degrading dominion of sense, teaches him to respect the voice of reason, and to follow her as the guide of his conduct. It is education which leads him to reflect on the hes which unite him with friends, with kindreds, and with the great family of mankind, makes his bosom to glow with social tenderness, confirms the emotions of sympathy into habitual benevolence, imparts to him the elating delight of rejoiceing with those who rejoice, and, if his means are not always adequate to the suggestions of his charity, soothes him, at least, with the melancholy pleasure of weeping with those who weep; in a word, which renders even his self-love only a modification of generosity, and enables in to gather his purest bliss, from seeing others blessed. Education properly directed, will elevate the thoughts of men habitually to their Creator, give constancy to their virtues amidst all the trials of life, and serenity of mind amidst all its evils; which will lead them to repose on the wisdom, the goodness, and the omnipotence of the Lord of the Universe, and carry forward their views of the regions of immortality, where the confusion and intricacy of the ways of Providence shall be unravelled into the most perfect order; and the toils, the struggles, and the sufferings of persevering goodness, shall be rewarded with an eternity of unalloyed enjoyment.

Such are some of the happifying effects of a proper education, among all classes of society, and under every form of government. But in a republic, it is all impor-

well understood, by all enlightened and unprejudiced men, that national prospestruction among all orders of the people. may be occupied with one shawl, provided On the good sense and virtue of the people rest the whole fabric of republicanism.-Nature makes men, education forms them for usefulness in society; Ignorance ivets on the mind the parent detravity, and most of the, vices that deride the character, particularly of the lower class of the community, may be traced to the want of knowledge.

The establishment of Bible Societies for furnishing tile poor with the word of God, presages happy consequences. But unless further measures are taken to teach them to react aiid understand it, the good effects

intended will, in niany cases, he lust. Great pains are taken to raise nroney, from all classes in society, for the mainamance of Seminaries for the education of a few in literature and theology; but however commendable zeal in this business may be, we cannot but regret that it appears to be pursued to the neglect of the ower grades of education among tile great nass of society. It paltakes too much of hat pharisarial spirit of paying tythes of nint, cummin and anise, to the neglect of he weightier matters of the law, judgment and mercy. Unless the great body of the people are instructed, suitably to their. sination in life, our liberties, and our naviduals a e initiated in the higher branches If literature, and the poor left in ignor ance, a baneful aristocracy will spring up langerous to our republican institutions.

The principal objects in education are the following: 1st.—To train them 'upwith reverential awe, and devout homage to their Creator, and 2 strict observance of the precepts of the 'gospel 2d.—To instruct ail to read and understand the holy scriptures; sod to teach them such branches of literature as will fit them to fulfil with skill and fidelity the respective avocation for which they are designed, or to which they may be called in future life. Anil 3dly—To lead them on from their infancy to hear the yoke. To teach them the sterling grace of humility by restraining their pride, envy, ambition, anger and resentment. And to cause them to lead quiet, noffensive lives in all godliness.

To these important objects our attention should be directed from the cradle to years Gif maturity. 'To the conduct of mothers and nurses towards those in infancy very much indeed depends for fixing virtuous habits; and it, is deeply ti, be lamented that so many errors and indiscrelions are justly imputed to them. We shall begin our observations on education by directions for the management of children in early life.

M.

[From the Boston Palladium.]

Messrs. Editom - In reading Elphinstone's account of the Kingdom of Cabul, I was forcibly struck with that part relatiing to Cashineer, and the mode of making part are employed in the manufacture of westward, many are worn unwashed. that article. It is curious, and I have The wool of which these shawls transcribed it, with a request that you would publish it in some part of your papei.

Yours, &c.
Boston, March 4, 1817.

#### . CASHMEER.

The valley of Cashmeer is surrounded by lefty mountains, which divide it from Little Tibet on the north: from Ladauk on the east, from Punjaub on the south; and from Publee on the west.,

The Cashmeerians are a distant nation of the Hindoo stock, and differ in language and manners from all their neighbours. The men are remarkably stout, active and industrious. They are excessively addicted to pleasure, and are notorious all over the East for falsehood and cunning.

The city of Cashmeer is the largest in

the Dooraunee dominions. It contaits from a hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand inhabitants.

The remarkable production of Cashmeer is its shawls, which supply the whole world, and which are said to be manufactured at sixteen thousand looms, each of which gives employment to three men.

The same of the sa

ing to the embassy, and they worked in a rity and happiness depend, more than on common tent yet they appeared to find nu any other cause, on the diffusion of in difficulty it; their employment. "A shop it be a remarkably tine one, above a year, while other slops make six or eight in the course of that period. Of the best and most worked, not so much as a quarter of an inch is completed in oile day, by three people, which is, the usual number employ ed at aiost of the shops. Shawls containing much work,, are made in separate pieces at different shops, and it may be observed that it very rarely happens that the pieces when completed, correspond in

"The shops consist of a frame work, at which the persons employed sit on a bench; the number is from two to four. On plain shawls, two people alone are employed, and a long, narrow, but heavy shuttle is used; those of which the pattern is variegated, are worked with wooden needles; there being a separate needle for the thread of each colour; tor the latter, no shuttle is required. The operation of their manufacture is of course Slow, proportionate to tre quantity of work, which their patterns

may require.
"The Oostand, or head workman, su refintends while his journeymen are emrloyed near him immediately under his irections. If they have any new patter m in land, or one with which they are riot familiar, he describes to them the figures, colours, and threads which they are to use, while he keeps before him the pattern on which they happen to be employed, drawn upon paper.

"During the operation of niaking, the rough side of the shawl is uppermust on the frame, not with standing which, the Oostand rLever mistakes the regularity of the most

figured pattern.
"The wages of the Oostand (the employer furnishes materials) are from six to eight pieces per clay; of the common workmen, from one to four pieces—(a piece in Cashmeer may be about three half pence.)

"A merchant, entering largely into the shawl trade, frequently engages a nuuiber of shops, which he collects in a spot under his eye; or, tie supplies the head workmen with thread which bas been previously spun by women, and afterwards coloured and they carry on the manufacture at their own houses, having previously received instructions from the merchant respecting the quality of the goods he may require, their colours, patterns, &c.

"After the goods are completed the merchant carries them to the custom office, where each shawl is stamped, and he pays a certain duty, the mount of which is settled according to the quality and value of the piece. The officer of the government generally fixes the value beyond what the pods are really worth. The duty is at the rate of one-fifth of the price,

"Most shawls are exported unwashed, and fresh from the loom. In India, tliere is no market for unwashed shawls, and at its shawls—Of about 200,000 inhabitants, Umritsir they are better washed and pack-which it is said to contain, near a quarter edithan in Cashmeer. Of those sent to the

> "The wool of which these shawls are made is imported from Tibet and Tartar; in which countries alone, the goat which produces it is said to thrive. That which is brought from Rodauk Is reckoned the best. Its price, in Cashmeer, is from ten to twenty, rupees for a turruk (which is supposed to be about twelve pounds)—tive whitest sort is the dearest.

> It would perhaps be difficult to determine with accuracy, the quantity of shawls manufactured annually, supposing, how-ever, that five of all kinds, dre 'on an average made at each shop or loom in the course of a year, the number would be eighty thousand, which is probably not far from the truth ?

## WANTON VII LAIN!?.

A bop belonging to this town, by the name of Richard King, who had been gunwater. One of the boys is mortally wound-The following is an extract from the recollegians who went to the spot, inquired from the sea) a handsome specimen of the
port drawn up by Mr. Strachey, who made
why he had committed so direct deed—he
art of ship building. She is now receiving
many enquiries on this subject, and who
replied, "lie only meant to scorch them." her cargo, and will' sail in all next week had some shawl stuffs, made under his own The gun was loaded with buck-shot. On wind and tide permitting, for Boston.

tant in a political point of view.. It is now inspection, of wool, procured at Umritsir, his examination, he said he did not think well understood, by all enlightened and i he manufacturers were pioneers, belong the gun was loaded he was fully committed for trial. - Georgetown Mes.

## [From Niles's Weekly Register.] .

#### " MODERN ANTIQUITIES."

The following letter is from a gentleman of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. Though we have no personal acquaintance with him, we have long been familiar with his excellent character. The fac s stated are very interesting; especially as tending to establish the period when the calling of the yeas and nays, in legislative hodies. It were important measure gislative bodies, (a very important measure, bringing the representative immediately to the View of the constituent) first began. This has been considered an American practice;—but when or where first used is not yet, perhaps, ascertained.

Respected Citizen, In the 10th vol. page 336, I observe the following—"About the year 1683, or 1684, the legislature of Pennsylvania passed a resolution, that no member thereof should come to the house barefoot, or eat his bread and cheese on the steps. 'I know not where thee could have got the information, but believe it to be utterly false \*-I have their votes and proceedings from the first to the revolutionary war, and know it is not to be found in them; nor is it probable that there were steps to the house—?lie rent of it annually was only 101 .- a rent for twenty-four 'members, very moderate even in those happy days **a** simplicity and

Members of assembly had at that time six shilling per diem—in 1683, the house met at 7 o'clock in the morning; in 6690, at 6 o'clock in the morning, all present; and in 1693, at 5 o'clock in the morning. If all the information I give is not wanted, it can do no injury, and will be cheap.

In 1685, the first protest against the proceedings of the house, was entered on their

votes, or journal.

In the same volume I find that thee wishes to know, "when the practice of calling the year and mays in legislative bo-dies was first begun: In 1745, the legislature of Pennsylvania were requested to enter the yeas and nays on the votes of the house—the request, it appears, was not granted. In 1754, is found the first instance of entering the year and nays on the said votes or journals;

In 1722, paper money was first made in l'ennsylvania, and agreed that it should be lent to the people in small sums, at. 5 per cent. interest, and repaid in instalments the interest accruing to the province; which almost supported the government-

The issuing paper' money was (under Providence) a greater benefit to the province than any other act or proceeding ever had in it. How different from the bank mania now so prevalent, and which will bring down ruin sooner or later.

I am pleased to find so useful a book as

thy Register edited by a whig.

\* T do not recollect where the article alluded. to first appeared. It was copied from some other paper after running through the United States uncontradicted; having been originally published as in opposition to some of the "blue laws" of the New England states.

.† The gentleman paid the postage of his letter.-EDITOR.

We are told by an officer of the United States army, lately from the Miss-issippi Territory, that many of our Western citizens had proceeded to the neighbourhood of Pensacola, not doubting but the place would be attacked by the Patriots, on a certain day last month; as had been previously determined on-Gen. Mina having some time past fitted out in St. Domingo an expedition for 'that purpose. What circumstances has prevented or delayed the execution of his projects is to us yet unknown. As the Spaniards have had so much time for preparation, and are indefatigable in securing themselves by fortifications, the capture of the place: may not perhaps be easily effected.—Journal.

Cincinnati, March 7.

Came to anchor off this' place on Monday morning last, the fine brig Cincinnatus 170 tons burthen, from the ship-yard at ning with his companion, took the gun Columbia where she was built. This beaufrom his hand and deliberately shot turo, tiful vessel, in the elegance of her model small, boys, who were at a spring procuring and workmanship, probably surpassed any vessel heretofore built on the Ohio; she is ed—the other has his face much cut to pronounced by seafaring men (of whom by pieces. The deed was perpetrated near the bye we are not destitute, although our the college on Saturday last—some of the port is situated some sixteen hundred miles

# 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. Elias Bonnell Aaron Ball, jr. Gilbert Edwards Moses Green
Lewis Johnson
Caleb Ross
Joshua Simpson

sale at the City Tavern, Trenton, and county o Hunterdon, on the 14th day of May, 1817, at 10 o'clock A M.	Dean Willeans 55 SUSSEX.	John Degraw 1 63.4 1 John H. Disborough 1 14 1 Margaret Dunlap 1 4	30 Wm Robbins 1 50 4 00
SITUATE IN THE COUNTY OF	Andrew Bell - 1 1500 11 24 Robert Morris 1 1000 7 56	Sarah Dunn 1 30 3	
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George Brown & others 1 35 by 100 3 Brick Manufacturing 2 2 3	Roger Howell I 69 2 5 Moves Tuttle I 400 3 5 Robert Hayes I 200 I 1		12 Mary Gibbs 1 2 2 50 97 John M'Master 1 65 1 58 63 James Palmer 1 2 39
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Henry H. Jacobus   David Bedford   1   6   6   Caieb Tuttle   1   9   1.2     Jenemiah Buskink   1   30   6   6     Sopula Vanhuser   1   3   1     Cacharine Brower   1   40 by 100     David Demarest   1   3   1     Henrs of 1. Closson, dec.   1   190 by 120   19     Continued   1   53.4   6     Romco Tuers, in postation of J. Wynem   5     Simeon Vanhouson   1   6     Mr. Howell   1   50 by 100   2     Edward Black ford   1   50 by 100   2     Doet Cooper   1   25 by 100   2     William Durand   1   50 by 25   3     John Griffith   Henry Jackson   1   10   1     Jacob Leve   7   2     Mr Parrot   2   24 by 20   3     William Rodgers   1   53     Henry Davis   1   4   4     Thomas Davis   1   34   4     Ralph Freeman   1     David Longworth   1   4   3     Lancing & Elemendof   1   7   6     L. Mifflin   1   36   4     Adrian Vanhouton   3   35   1     Adrian Vanhouton   3   35   1     Belden Bert   W. Colvert & B. Bradner   51     Samuel Dunn   3   35   1     William Rawley   1   50     Heirs of Ab. Staat, dec.   30     Joseph Sharp   1   100     John, Sears   1   20   4     Stephen Fox   1   5     David Fox   1   1     Charity Fox   1   4     John Parker   1   1      MORRIS.   Samuel Harris   1   30   11     Thomas Martin   8     Moses N. Combs   1   73     Mathias Demana   2   130   45 by 30   11     Abraham Hunt   1   70   3     Jannes Voorhees   1   100     Jacob Viel   Jonas Wade   1   12     Joseph Cairy   1   1.2     Daniel Dean   1   31	Saac Hance	Henry Vighter	Rome Goldes
Henry H. Jacobus   David Bedford   1   6   7   Caieb Tuttle   1   9   1.2   Jenemiah Buskirk   1   30   6   6   Sophis Vanhuser   1   3   1   40 by 100   David Demarest   1   3   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	Saac Hance	Henry Vighter	Rome Goldes

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Garret Beakman

Abraham Beckman

Isaac Brokaw Henry Born or Bunn Richard Beaty

Harman Cotelyou

Henry Cotelyou

Nm . Cotelyou Isaac Coole

Peter Cotelyou

John Cox John Corlius

H. Deneville

Isaac Bennet

Isaac Brown

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Stiles Scudder

Ezra Williams William Brown

Sarah Grommon

Joseph Simpson

Lydia Williamson Jonas Wade

Peter Roy John Ross

3 66 | Margaret Grooks

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Benjamin Drake

Ann Maria Huut

Thomas St. John

Wm. Kerwood Wm. Merseilles

John Millwood

Benj. Morris, jr. John Mount

Joseph B. M'Kean John Phillips

Luke Morris

Joseph Harris

Esther Harris

Enoch Hunt

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Casper Shaver	, <b>b</b> .	17		٠.	28			
Wm. Hollinghead	1	500		<b>J</b> .	31			
Samuel Jones	1	69		٠.	76			
Jesse Richardson	1,	135		į	70			
Daniel Heisler	ĭ	130		1	75			
John Reeve	1	20		3	94			
Jacob Stanger	1	70	perches	3	19			
John Stratton	1.	100		1	59			
Wm. Smith	1	75		e,	60.			
Mary Vaughn	1	- 1			27			
CAPE-MAY.								
Abraham Yates	1	1			23			
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Daniel Baker	1	100		1	60			
	.1	- 29		1	30			
Shamgar Hewett, jr.	1	243	e Marie (Alice	3	44			
Myers Missick	1	- 32			91			
Jesse Somers	1	100			53			
James Somers	1	100			53:			

## NATHAN PRICE, Collector,

Collector's Office, Feb. 20, 1817.

Designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

N. B. The amount of Taxes due as stated in the preceding table, with the addinon 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

March 3-8w

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## TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 13th, 1817.

MOTICE is hereby given, that funds have been signed for the payment of such T easury Notes, and the interest thereon, as are now due at the Loan Office in Boston, in the State of Massa-

chusetts.

And the said Treasury Notes will accordingly be paid, upon the application of the holders thereof respectively, at the said Loan Office in Boston, at any time prior to the 1st day of May, 1817, after which day interest will cease to be payable upon the said Treasury Notes.

The Commissioners of Loans in the several states are requested to make this notice generally known, by all the means in their power;and the printers authorised to publish the laws of the United States, will be pleased to insert it once a week in their respective papers, until the first day of May next.

WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury.

## FURMAN LEAMING.

AT NO. 27, MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA, HAS FOR SALE, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARDW RE, CUTLERY, &c. &c. &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

ANVILS and VICES, American and English SHOVELS and SPADES, Curry Combs, Edge Tools generally, Hinges, Bolts, Screws, Locks of all kinds, Nails, Sprigs, Tacks, &c. Tetania and hon Spoons, Penknives, Knives and Forks, Flints, Buttons, Needles, Candlesticks, Frying Pans, Coffee Mills, the best English Blister Steel, Crowley do. Mill Saws, Cross Cut do. Hand Saws, Waggon Boxes, Files of all kinds, and almost every article in his line, which he offers at the usual credit, or for Cash, at the lowest prices.

The Store-keepers of West Jersey, where he is generally acquainted, will find it to their interest to call on him.

March 24-2m

#### Sheriff's Sale. POSTPONEMENT.

The sale of the property of John Westcott, junr. is adjourned till Saturday, the 19th of Aprit lext, when the following described property will positively be sold on the premises, clear of

6.1.—A PLANTATION, adjoining Cohansey Greek, containing forty-two and an half acres, with a FISHERY on the same.

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

No. 3.—A LOT of SALT MARSH in Bridges-tick, adjoining lands of Jonathan Parvin, containing eighteen acres, more or less

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

No. 5.—A LOT of young groing WOODLAND, adjoining lands late of Jeremiah Harris, deceased, and others, containing fourteen acres and 26-100 of an acre, more or less.

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

By consent of plaintiffs and defendant. JAMES D. WESTCOTT,

JOHN HENDERSON,
JOHN WESTCOTT,

Plaintiffs. Bridgetown, March 24-4t

#### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having Removed to Bridge town, respectfully informs his friends and public that he intends carrying on the WEAVING business in its various branches, and every attention will be paid to accommodate his listomers.

David Moore. March 31-35

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT FRANCISE BREWSTER, of Quind. ion'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 the said Francis E. 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 in 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 signa-

John Tuft, Assignees. Stary Lloyd,

March 10-2m

#### NOTICE.

At a Meeting of the President

and Trustees of the solutions or and Greenwich Point Ferry Company, held the 22d inst. it was Res. lved, That the Stockholders be forthwith called upon to pay, within twenty days from the 26th inst. to the Treasurer of the Company, the second instalment of five dollars, on each and every share of Stock held by them, and that for their furthe information, the tenth article of their constitution shall be hereunto annexed.

"If any Stockholders, after 20 days notice, given in at least three newspapers of the city of Philadeiphia, and two of the State of New Jersey, of the time and place appointed for the payment of any instalment of Stock, shall neglect to pay such instalment for ten days next after the time so appointed, such Stockholder shall pay a fine of one dollar on each and every-share of Stock, for every 20 days the same shall be with-held after the same ought to be paid, for the use of this Company; and moreover, the President and Board of Trustees (a majority thereof agreeing the eto) shall have full power and authority either to deciare the share or shares of stock on which such defauit shall be made, and all previous instalments paid thereon forfeited for the benefit of this Company; or to sue for and recover the instalments due thereon, with the fines accrued for delinquency, as a majority of the Board of Trustee may determine."

In conformity with the above resolution, the Treasurer will attend at his Counting House, No. 1252, south Front, between Walnut and Dock streets, daily, (Sundays excepted) where the Stockholders will please to call.

Anthony M. Buck ey Treasurer.

March 31-1m

#### NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland, of the Term of k. brusty, eighteen hundred and seventeen, will be sold at public vendue, on Saturday, the third of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, at the Inn of John Tompkins, in Fairton,

#### A Lot of Salt Marsh,

Situate in Fairfield, on the south side of Bridge of Suck. Creek, and joining Marsh of John West-cott, jun. and others, containing three acres and three quarters, late the property of Charles Westcott, jun. deceased. Conditions at the time

THOMAS HARRIS, Adm'r.

March 31-4t

By the President of the U. States.

WHEREAS, by the first section of, an Act of Congress, passed on the 21st day of March, 1808, entitled "An Act concerning the sale of lands of the United States and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorised to cause certain public lands to he offered for sale:.

WHEREFORE, I JAMES MONROE, President of tire United States, in conformity Tennessee, do hereby declare and make known that public sales, for the disposal, agreeably to law, of the Public Lands in the district east of Pearl River, bounded on the east by the Chickesawhay river, on tlie south by the parallel of the 31st degree of north latitude, on the Mobile and Tombigbee river, and on the north by the Creeks Santabogue and Bogue Homo, (the one falling into the Tombighee and the other into the Chickesawhay rivers) which have been surveyed and returned to the Register: of tlie Land-Office at St. Stephens, and 'which have not heeq disposed of, or excepted from sale hy law, shall be held at St. Stephens, on the river Tombigbee, on the first Monday of July next, and continue till the said lands have been offered for sale.

Given under my hand the eighth day of March, one-thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office. March 31-wtJn1

Printers who publish the laws of the United States will insert the above once a week-till the first of June, and forward their accounts (in duplicate) to the Receiver of public monies at St. Stephen's, for payment.

#### WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, MARCH 31, 1817.

#### The Cumberland Bible Society

Will hold their second annual meeting in the Fairfield Meeting-House, on Tues day, the first day of April next, at 2 o'clock P.M. when a Sermon will be preached, aid the annual report of the managers

Those members who have not paid the annual instalment for the present year, will tlien have an opportunity of paying for the pest and ensuing years.

March 31, 1817.

## Bridgetown Library.

AN Election of Trustees will he held at the Hotel in Bridgeton, on Monday, the customed to bestow upon such of the states-7th day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL ELMER, Sec'ry.

March 31, 1817,

De Witt Clinton and Gen. P. B. Porter, are the two candidates on nomination for the office of Governor, in New York, vacated by the resignation of Governor Tompkins. If these prove to be the only candidates, the election of either will oe think the election of Mr. Clinton, although to be regretted, a very probable event.

New-Hampshire. - The recent election in this state has resulted in favour of Gov. Plumer. The council, senate, and house ire also republican, by increased majori-

From the New York Gazette, March 26.

Messrs. Lang, Turner & Co.

I perceived in your paper of Monday a communication, recommending the use of Western Plaster on land adjoining salt water. I will here cite a few experiments that I have made, in hopes that it may be useful to the owners of land, near salt wa-

About six years age, I bought a plaster of a black cast, similar to our western plaster, and had it put on an exhausted piece of iand near salt water, which had been sown with red clover. I found the clover had grown so rank that it all lodged. The experiment was only tried on one half of the field, aird several years after, French and Nova Scotia plaster of different colors were tried on the remainder of the field, which had riot tlie same effect: this piaster, when ground, had tile smell of lime.

Last summer-I tried several experiments to ascertain whether some substitute might not be found fur manure, near salt water; the result of the experiments were as fol-

In the first place I prepared a mixture of ground charcoal, plaster, and slaked lime, which, answered every purpose. I next ascertained that lime would answer very well in the fall, and plaster in the spring. I also ascertained that plaster aiid horn shavings, wiiich the plaster dis-solved in about fifteen minutes, answered very well for cabbage, and esturcheons but not for grass, wheat, corn or potatoes.

It appears that the mixture of plaster with the said act, and oilier acts of Congress, providing for the sale and disposal of the Lands of the United States south of Tennessee do bearing and lime has the following effect:—part of the sulphuric acid in the plaster, is separated from it, and joins with the slaked lime. I here leave this subject, for some person more capable than myself, to search for the true cause.

I have also ascertained that lands both adjoining and at a distance from salt water, contain muriatic acid. There are some water on which plaster answers very well. The true cause why plaster is not suited to land near the salt water, yet remains concealed .: Professor Davie mentions a farm in England to which plaster was very well adapted, but which would not be benefited by sulphurate of lime.-I have found soils in this country, which would do either with or without plaster; the sulphurate of lime being contained in each, and discharges the carbonic acid which it has imbibed; a portion also of the sulplruric acid decomposes a portion of the carbon in the charcoal, anti thus becomes a manure. It cannot be possible that the muriatic acid is contained in the salt vapor. I have ascertained by experiment, that 'plaster is very well adapted to lands at a distance from salt water, but will, not answer on lands near salt water.

· By giving publicity to the foregoing remarks, it may possibly be of some use to the country by encouraging some person to make further search. I have pointed towards the road of improvement.

PRIER LORILARD.

From the National Intelligencer, March 25 GENERAL HARRISON.

A splendid dinner was given by the citimens of Petersburg, on Wednesday last, to General William H. Harrison: The occasion acquired additional interest from the presence arid zealous co-operation, of the most of those gallant' men who served in the corps of "Petersburgh Volunteers," it Fort Meigs, under the General's command, during its perilous sieges, at a dark period of the war. Many patriotic toasts were given; among which we find the fol-

Port Meigs—A watch-tower in the wilderness; defended by valiant spirits, second only to their gallant commander.

This toast having been drank, General Harrison rose, while the company were rapturously cheering the sentiment, and having obtained silence, delivered an address to the following purport:

"The honor which you now confer upon me, fellow-citizens, is that which the most celebrated of the ancient republics was acmen and warriors who were considered to have deserved well of their country. To be feasted in the prytaneum of their native city, was the greatest reward which an Athenian general could receive, for the most brilliant and important services.

"With the recollection of this fact, how shall I duly appreciate this distinguished mark of your approbation? I will not flatter you, gentlemen, by saving that Peters-burg is a modern Athens. That great republic covered with fleets and her mervery doubtful. Should the federal party chant ships, every known sea. Arts and go hand-in-hand with the Clintonians, we arms were also hers. Such indeed was the case with Carthage formerly, as it is with London now-but in what age, in what region, or by what city, have the pure principles of liberty been cultivated, more than on this spot? pour Thompson has obtained for you the civic palm-in war, your Scott; that gallant band, your volunteers!- Yes! Pelopidas did not glory more justly in his sacred band, which fought, and bled, and conquered at Maritahia—nor Bonaparte in his young guards, who were immolated at Waterloo-than you in these. But a remnant only remains. Alas! I know too well where the remains of many of them' can be found—they lie in the cold and dreary swamps of the north west—but their memories are preserved in the hearts of their countrymen—to perpetuate their tame is your sacred duty, and you will not neglect it.

Gentlemen, I am not an orator. Had 1 talents of that kind, what a theme is here-one to which a Cicero, or our own Taylor, or Robertson, or Leigh, would have done some justice. I rose merely to thank you for the compliment contained in the toast. To the commander, the merit of the defence of Fort Meigs must be greatly lessened, when it is recollected that the lines were defended by troops,,from Ohio and Kentucky, and the reserve composed of the Pittsburgh and Petersburg volunteers."

#### EARTHQUAKES.

From the Barbadoes Mercury, December 24. "Within the last three or four months the inhabitants of this island, but more particularly those in town, had been alarmed by three shocks of earthquake, which compared with that we have now to notice, were indeed trifling, and, happily for us, unaccompaned by any. ill consequences; but on Sunday last (Dec. 22) at a little after twelve o'clock at night, we experienced another of those terrific convulsions of the earth, which from its violence and the length of time that the undulation conti-(some supposing it to have lasted about aminute) threatened us with nothing less than total annihilation. It pleased Providence however, to spare our Lives; but many dwellings, more particular ly those situated in Broad-street, have been so much injured, as, in all probability, to occasion some ,parts of them to be pulled down, in order to repair those chasms' which have been made in the walls.

It-has not come to our knowledge, that any damage has been sustained in the country districts (with the exception of a small wooden house, said to have been thrown down beyond Otslin's) although, according to the information of several persons from various parishes, this dreadful visitation was generally felt, and its violence and time of duration appear to have been the same throughout the island. We have understood that those on board the vessels at this anchorage were equally sensible of the shock; and we are informed by one who was in a brig, which rolled in such a mantier that her gunnel was nearly upon a line with a large boat which was lying along-side."

#### NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to CURTIS EDWARDS, are requested to make immediate payment

10 Daniel Parvin, Att'y. February 24,-5t

#### POETRY.

#### The Turbot; A TALE.

LORD ENDLESS, walking to the Hall, Saw a fine Turbot on a stall: " How much d'ye ask, friend, for this fish?" Two guineas, sir"-" Two guineas! Pish!" He p used, he thought, "two guineas! zounds!"
"Pewifish to-day, sir"—"Come, take pounds." Send it up quick to Bedford square, "Here's a pound note;-now mind, when there, " Ask for one pound, and say that's all-

" My lady 's economical." The fish was sent, my lady thought it Superfluous, but-my lord had bought it. She paid one pound, and cried "Od rat it!" Yet could not think the fish dear at it.

A knock announces Lady Tatter, Come for an hour to sit and chatter; At length— My darling Lady E. "I'm so distressed—you know Lord T. " Can't dine without fish; and, tis funny,

There's none to-day, for love or money." "Bless, us," cried Lady E." two hours Ago, a turbdt came, 'tis yours;

"I paid but thirty shillings for it,
"You'd say 'twas dirt cheap if you saw it."

The bargain struck-cash paid-fish gone, My Lord and dinner came anon, He stared to see my lady smile, 'Twas what he had not seen some while-There was hash'd beef, and leeks a boat full, But Turbot none-my Lord look'd doubtful.

"My dear-I think-is no fish come?" "There is, love-leave the room, John, mum!

" I sold the fish, you silly man,

"I make a bargain when I can; "The fish, which cost us shillings twenty,

"I sold for thirty!—to content ye—
"For one pound, ten to Lady Tatter—

Lord! how you stare! why, what's the matter?

My Lord stared wide with both his eyes, Down knife and fork dropped, with surprise, "For one pound ten to Lady Tatter!! If she was flat, ma'am, you were flatter;

Two pounds the turbot cost—'tis true— " One pound I paid, and one pound you."

Two pounds! good Heavens! why then say, "It cost one pound"-" Nav, ma'am, nay,

" I said not so-said nought about it;

So madam you were free to doubt it!"

"Two pounds! good Heavens! why who could

"That the fish cost what I laid out?

"Twould have been madness (you may rate)

"In sucli a case to hesitate."

"Tis never madness," he replies,

"To doubt, I doubt my very eyes.

Had you but doubted the prime cost,

"Ten shillings would not have been lost.

"Though you and all the world may rate,

Vou see 'tis best tu hesitate.'

#### DRUNKENNESS.

The following excellent satire on this most detestable and common vice, is extracted from the European Magazine, for November 1815, and is well worthy of pe-

Drunkenness expels reason, drowns the memory, distempers the body, diminishes strength, inflames the blood, causes internal, external and incurable wounds, is a to the senses, a devil thief to the purse, the beggar's companion, a wife's woe, children's sorrow, the pic-ture of a heast and self murderer, who drinks to others good health, and robs himself of his own.

How to Escape being Scalped in an Indian War .- An honest Pat being on an expedition against the Indians in our late war, having lost that which Shakspeare says, time can never restore, when occasioned by a course of nature, namely, his hair-had supplied the want of it by wearing a wig. The party to which he belonged being surprised by a party of Indians, were put to flight; poor Pat, in endeavouring to make his escape, had the misfortune to fall down, and was soon overtaken by a nimble-footed savage who applied his scalping knife to his head, and bore off what he took to be Pat's scaln! The party to which Pat belonged having rallied drove the Indians in turn; and were not a little surprised to see their old friend approach-ing them with his bald pate; when he came near, one anti all began to condole with him for the loss of his scalp; when Pat re-plied, be easy my jewels, the devil a scalp did he get of mine! the teaf took my old red wig, and much good may it do him, for by my soulit will never suithis complexion.

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

To repeal the second section of an act entitled "An act concerning the pay of the officers, seamen and marines of the Navy of the United

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second section of an act, entitled "An Act concerning the pay of the officers, seamen and marines of the Navy of the United States," passed the eighteenth of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

H. CLAY.

Speaker of the Honse of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore. ebruary 22, 1817.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

#### AN ACT,

Firecting the discharge'-of 'Lewis Olmsted froin imprisonment,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Refresentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Lewis Olinsted, who is now imprisoned in a gaol in the state of Vermont, 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 imprisonment: *Peopled however*, That any estate which the said Lewis Olmsted may have, or here after acquire, shall be liable to be taken to satisby the sentence against him, in the same manner as if he had not been imprisoned and discharged. . H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives, JORNGAILLAHD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore. February 22, 1817.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

In addition to "an act for the-relief of George T Ross, and Daniel T. Patterson, and the officers and men lately under their command.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Represent tatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That for the purpose of carrying into effect the act entitled "an act for the relief of Geo. T. Koss and Daniel T. Patterson, and the officers arid men lately-under their command, the secretaries of war and navy are hereby authorised and required, by and with the approbation of tlie President of the United States, to draw by their warrant or warrants, from the Treasury of the United States, out of any monies therein not otherwise appropriated, the sum appropriated by the said, act, and to appoint an agent or agents to disburse the same, according to the true intent and meaning of the act aforesaid.
H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House'cf Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore. February 22, 1817—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

#### AN ACT,

To regulate the Trade in Plaister of Paris.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-sentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the 4th day of July next, no Plaister of Paris, the production of any country or its dependencies, from which the vessels of the United States are not permitted to bring the sanie article, shall be imported into the United Stales, in any foreign vessel. And all Plaister of Paris imported, or attempted to be imported into the United States, contrary to the trile intent and meaning, of th act, and the vessel in which the same may be in ported, or attempted to be imported, togethe with the cargo, tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States; and such Plaister of Paris, vessel, and cargo, shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned in like manner, and under the same regulations, restrictions, and provisions, as have heretofore been established for the recovery, collection, and distribution, and remission of forfeitures to the United States by the several revenue laws.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force five years from the thirty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen: Provided nevertheless, That if any foreign nation, or its dependencies, which have regulations in force on the subject of the trade in Plaister of Paris, prohibiting the exportation thereto to certain ports of the United States, shall discontinue such regulations, the President of the United States is hereby authorised to declare that fact by his proclamation, and the sestrictions imposed by this act shall, from the date of such proclamation, cease and be discontinued in relation to the nation, or its dependencies, discontinuing such regulations.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

#### AN ACT

Making provision for the support of the Military Establishment for the year one thousand eight hundred arid seventeen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenses of the military establishment of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen; for the Indian department; town, for fortifications; for the ordnance department for armories; for arsenals and magazines; for the expenses of the public buildings at West Point

For the pay of the army of the United States, taken in execution at the suit of Ephraim Leek, one million four hundred and thirty-three thou- and to be sold by sand eight hundred and seventy-two dollars. For subsistence, including the sum of four

hundred thousand dollars, already appropriated to that object by an act of this session, one million one hundred and nikety three thousand seveven nundred and twenty-eight dollars.

For forage for officers, sixty-eight thousand three hundred and twenty four dollars. For bounties and premiums, thirty-two thou-

sand dollars. For clothing, six hundred and seventythousand eight hundred and eighty-one dollars.

For the medical and hospital department, one hundred thousand dollars,

For the ordnance department, one hundred and ninety-one thousand seven hundred and thirty eight dollars.

For fulfilling contracts already entered into for cannon and shot, sixty thousand dollars.

For completing arsenals already commenced including that at Pittsburgh, and not including that at Frankford, one hundred and thirty four thousand five hundred dollars.

For purchasing materials for carriages for can-non and caissons, thirty-nine thousand dollars For fulfilling a contract for salt petre with John P. Boyd, a sum not exceeding forty-three

thousand seven hundred and sixty doliars. For armories, three hundred and seven-seven thousand three hundred and sisty-seven dollars. For the quarter-master's department, four hun-

dred-and sixty thousand dollars. For fortifications, eight hundred and thirty.

For contingenoies of the army, one hundred thousand clollars

For the Indi in department, two hundered thou and dollars. For the purchase of maps, plans, books and instruments, fuel and stationary for the military

academy; repairing buildings at West Point, and for transportation and two boats, sixteen thou sand five hundred aid seventy dollars.

Sec. 2. And he it further enacted, That the snms herein appropriated, be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. H.CLAY,

## Speaker of the House of Representatives.

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.—Approver,

JAMES MADISON.

## VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE following property, situate in Millville township, Cumberland county, New-Jersey, 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 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 aiid improve&—the residue is woodland.

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

No. 3. The equal undivided moiety of 15acres 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

A clear and indisputable title will be given.

Joseph M Ilvaine. Burkington, Feb. 22d, 1816-M. 4. tf

## Notice is hereby given,

THAT we have applied to the Judges of the L 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, March-3-4t

#### EMPLOYMENT

ILL 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.

#### Sheriff's Sale.

T 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 Cum-berland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridge-

#### A House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the vicinity of Port Elizabeth, lot conand for the purchase of maps, pians, poors, instruments, for the military academy at said Glass works. Also, one acre and a man of place, the following sums be, and the same are DOW LAND, with all the land of the defendant, place, the following sums be, and the same are DOW LAND, with all the land of the defendant. Seized as the property of Meglocklin Jones, and the suit of Ephraim Leek,

> DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. March, 17-4t

#### SALT MEADOW FOR SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale on fifth day, the 10th of Fourth Month next, at the inn

of John Waithman, in Greenwich,
A Tract Of Salt Marsh,

Containing 54 acres, in Lots to suit purchasers. The above-mentioned Marsh lies on the lower side of Cohansey Creek, opposite Richard Wood's Landing, and is very convenient for get-ting Hay to convey up the Creek. Sales will be-gin at 2 o'clock P. M. when conditions will be

Rachel Reeve.

March 31-3t

made known.

### Sheriff's Sale.

Py vitue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Puble Vendue, on Wednesday, the second day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the after moon ofsaid 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 of 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 Midford, and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

#### At the same time and place, A tract of land,

Situate iu 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 propierty of David Shull, and taken in execution at the suit of William Tomlinson and William Day

vis, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

March 3-4t

## CUMBERLAND BANK,

February 18, 1817.

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

By order of the Board of Directors, C. Read, Cashier.

Feb. 24. tA4

## Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me direct, ed, 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 after. noon of said day, in Milville, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of James M'Clong,

#### A tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Milville, adjoining land of John Tice and others, said to contain one hundred and eighteen acres, more or less, to gether 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

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

#### NOTICE.

March 3-4t

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 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 pive perty of Eden M. Seely, and to be sold by

M. Seely, and to DAVID LUPTON, JOHN BUCK, Auditors. March 3-ts

#### ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attack, ment 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, go, and chattels, lands and tenements of John S. Socilard, an absconding debtor, in a plea of trespison the case, for two hundred and fifty dollars, turnable to February Term, 1817—that the same was returned, "duly served, as per inventory and the same was returned," and the same was returned. nexed," by the Sheriff of said county. EBEN. SEELEY, Clk.

DANIEL ELMER, Atty. March 17-2m

## ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attack ment 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 Jersey, at the suit of Daniel L. Burt and Ephraim
Westcott, against the rights and credits, money
and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tens
ments of John Irelan, an absconding debtor, in a
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.

Seed the
Daniel Elmen, Atty.

Daniel Elmen, Atty. March 17-2m

#### NOTICE.

ed by

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ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John Woodruff, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those have ing any demands thereon, are also requested to exhibit their accounts for settle

HOSEA MOORE, Executor. March 24-8t