

WASHINGTON WHIG.

Vol. I.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY PETER HAY, AT BRIDGETOWN, WEST NEW-JERSEY.

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Subscriptions, Communications, Advertisements, &c. will receive the most prompt attention.

TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1816.

PER ANNUM.

THE WASHINGTON WHIG

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months, and unless orders are given, at that time to discontinue, an intention to continue will be implied.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

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 Woodland, extending from half a mile to five miles from the town of Millville.

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

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

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

A clear and indisputable title will be given.

Joseph M. Ivaine.

Burlington, Feb. 22d, 1816.—M. 4. tf

Cape May Orphans' Court.

Term of February, 1816.

Present, Ephraim Hildreth, John Dickinson, Cresse Townsend, and others, Esquires, Justices.

Estate of Cornelius Corson, Esq. dec.

ON application of Peter Corson, executor named in the last will and testament of Cornelius Corson, deceased, to the Orphans' Court of the county of Cape May, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, It is ordered by the court, that the said executor give notice to the creditors of the estate of said decedent to bring in their debts, demands, and claims against the same in sixteen months from this date, or that the same be barred; he giving said notice by setting up copies of this rule in five of the most public places in the county aforesaid, and advertising the same in one of the newspapers printed in this state, for the space of two months.—From the minutes.

JEHU TOWNSEND, Clerk.

Feb. 26, 1816—2m

Valuable Ohio Lands.

THE subscriber offers for sale, or in exchange for lands in this county, some valuable lands in the state of Ohio. They are situated about 11 miles from Lake Erie, in the county of Ashtabula and adjoining Jefferson, the county town, which is a flourishing thriving settlement containing a handsome court-house, and a number of houses, about 69 miles north of Warren, the county town of Trumbull county. The quality of the soil is believed to be exceeded but by few, if any, in the state of Ohio. Although in a comparatively unimproved part of the state, they are valued in the state assessment as second rate lands. The taxes are paid up, and the title is indisputable.

JAMES D. WESTCOTT.

Cedarville March 11th, 1816—tf

A CARD.

MRS. STEELING respectfully informs the public, that having procured a shop in the most central part of Bridgetown, between the Hotel and the Bridge, she intends carrying on

The Millinery Business,

Both silk and straw, on an extensive scale, and hopes, by unremitting attention and a general assortment, to receive a share of public patronage. Bridgetown, March 29, 1816—tf

Cape May Orphans' court.

Term of February, 1816.

Present, Ephraim Hildreth, John Dickinson, Cresse Townsend, and others, Esquires, Justices.

Estate of Jacob Corson, deceased.

ON application of James Ludlam, Esq. administrator de bonis non of Jacob Corson, deceased, to the Orphans' Court of the county of Cape May, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, It is ordered by the court, that the said administrator give notice to the creditors of the estate of said decedent to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same in fourteen months from this date, or that the same be barred; he giving said notice by setting up copies of this rule in five of the most public places in the county aforesaid, and advertising the same in one of the newspapers printed in this state for the space of two months.

From the minutes,

JEHU TOWNSEND, Clerk.

Feb. 26—2m

Cumberland Orphan's Court,

February Term, 1816.

UPON application of Charles Westcott, jun. executor of Elizabeth Westcott, dec. James B. Parvin, executor of Ephraim Lummes, dec. Isaiah Dunlap, administrator of John Whitman, dec. Dan Simkins, administrator of James M'Kee, dec. to limit a time within which the creditors of said decedents shall bring in their debts, claims, and demands against the estate of the said deceased, or be forever barred from an action against said executors and administrators:

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

By the Court,

TIMOTHY ELMER, Clerk.

Feb. 22d, (M. 4) 1816—2m

Cumberland Orphan's Court,

February Term, 1816.

ANN WOODRUFF, administratrix of Charles Woodruff, dec. Isaiah Dunlap, administrator of John Whitman, dec. having severally exhibited to this court, duly attested, a just and true account of the personal estates of said decedents, and also an account of the debts, so far as they can be discovered, by which accounts it appears, that the personal estates of said decedents are insufficient to pay said debts.—Therefore, on application of the said Ann Woodruff and Isaiah Dunlap, setting forth that the said Charles Woodruff and John Whitman died severally seized of lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estates in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the court in the premises.

Also at the term aforesaid, Ann Test, guardian of Anna Test, Margaret Test, Joseph D. Test, Richard W. Test, and Letitia M. Test, setting forth that the said wards have no personal estates, and praying the court to order and decree the sale of the whole real estate of the said minors, for their support and maintenance.

Also at the term aforesaid, Delzel Bacon, guardian of Mark Ware, and Abel Bacon, guardian of Edmund Bacon, setting forth that the said minors have no personal estates; and praying the court to order and decree the sale of so much of the real estates of said minors, as near as may be to satisfy and discharge the balance due to Samuel Watson and Hannah Taylor, their former guardians.

It is ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estates of said decedents, and of said minors, do appear before the judges of this court on the first day of June term next, and show cause, if any they have, why the whole of the real estates of said decedents should not be sold for the payment of debts which remain unpaid, and why the real estates of said minors should not be sold as in the petitions set forth.—By the Court.

T. ELMER, Clerk.

Feb. 22, 1816—(M. 11) 2m.

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A PLANTATION, in the township of Hopewell, Cumberland county, beautifully situated on the straight road leading from Bridgetown to Roadstown, 2 miles from the former, containing 165 acres, near 40 of which is excellent woodland. There are two dwelling-houses, and a well of good water at each house, two orchards of good fruit, &c.

Also 20 acres of salt marsh in the township of Greenwich, convenient to bring off the hay by water. A further description is deemed useless, as any person wishing to purchase may view the property by applying to the subscriber.

This property will be sold together or in lots to accommodate purchasers.

JOEL SHEPPARD,

April 8, 1816 3t

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE notice, that we the subscribers, insolvent debtors, now in confinement in the gaol of the county of Gloucester, have applied to the judges of the court of Common Pleas of said county, who have appointed Monday, the 6th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to attend at the house of Randall Sparks in Woodbury, to hear us on our application for the benefit of the several acts of the legislature of the state of New-Jersey for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Samuel Shever,
William Homar,
John B. Brown,
Stephen Rhoads,
Philip Huggs.

March 25th, 1816—3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having it in contemplation to remove to the western country, now offers at private sale the following valuable property, in and near the village of Millville, Cumberland county, viz.

No. 1.—A good two story Dwellinghouse, with a kitchen adjoining, fronting on the main street leading through the village of Millville, with a well of never-failins water at the door. The buildings have recently been finished and fitted up in the most elegant and fashionable style; and it is presumed, that in point of situation, elegance, and convenience, are inferior to none in the village.—There is also on the said premises a good blacksmith's shop with the necessary outbuildings for coals, &c. within 50 yards, back of the dwelling-house; and is certainly one of the best stands for business to be found in the western part of Jersey.

No. 2.—A small tract, about 1 1/2 mile from Millville, containing about 85 acres; eight of which are cleared, and enclosed with good cedar rails; the remainder woodland.—There is on said premises a new, frame dwelling-house, one and a half story high, with a good stone cellar under it, and a well of water near the door.

No. 3.—One hundred and seven acres of Woodland, 2 1/2 miles from Millville, well timbered with oak and pine, the greater part of which will cut from 10 to 12 cords per acre.—This small tract is rendered particularly valuable by the recent discovery of a large bed of the finest clay, which, from experiment, already made is likely to become of considerable importance to Potters and Glass Manufacturers, of which latter there is an establishment within two miles of the land.

The terms will be favourable.—For further particulars, apply to the subscriber in Millville.

JAMES LODER.

Millville, March 18, 1816. tf

50 Dollars Reward.

WAS lost by the subscriber, on Tuesday evening, the 19th of March, between William Cooper, jun's ferry in Camden and Swedesborough, a POCKET BOOK, containing two notes of 20 dollars each, on the banks of Philadelphia, and two or more of 10 dollars, and others of various numbers; with one 5 dollar gold piece, amounting to 200 dollars; together with some change, and supposed to be between four and five hundred dollars in obligations. The above reward will be given for the Pocket Book and contents as when lost, or thirty dollars for Pocket Book and Papers, and no questions asked, if left at William Cooper's ferry in Camden, or Randal Sparks' inn at Woodbury, or sent to Smith Rowen's hotel in Bridgetown, or to the subscriber in Cedarville, W. New-Jersey, or in any manner that he may procure the same.

Lorenzo Lawrence.

It is expected to have been lost between the Toll Gate and Woodbury.

March 25, 1816.—3t

Direct Tax of 1815.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has received lists of the direct tax of the United States for 1815, remaining due upon property in the following counties in the state of New-Jersey, not owned, occupied, or superintended by some person residing within the collection district in which it is situate, and that he is authorised to receive the said taxes, with an addition of ten per cent. thereon, provided such payment is made within one year after the day on which the collector of the district where such property lies, had notified that the tax had become due on the same.

For what county.	Date of the collector's notification that the tax had become due.
County of Hunterdon.	November 15th, 1815.
County of Somerset.	do. 15th, 1815.
County of Burlington.	October 25th, 1815.
County of Gloucester.	do. 25th, 1815.

NATHAN PRICE,

Collector designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Collector's office, Ringoes, March 11, 1816. 8t

ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of Attachment has issued out of the County of Cumberland, in the state of New-Jersey, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Daniel Reed, an absconding debtor, at the suit of William Hooper, in a plea of trespass on the case, for three hundred and seventy dollars, returnable to February term 1816, which writ hath been duly served and returned by the sheriff of said county.

EBENEZER SEELEY, Clerk.

ELIAS P. SEELY, Atty.
Feb. 24th, 1816. (M. 4) 2m

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, That the Accounts of

John Buck,	executor of John B. Ogden, dec.	do.	Jeremiah Bennett, do
Timothy Elmer,	do.	do.	Mary Padgett, executrix of Andrew Padgett, do
John Mayhew, admr.	of Ananias Stratton, do	do.	John Compton, do.
Lucinda Brewster & Philip Fries,	adm. Joseph Brewster, do	do.	Sarah Bright, do.
The same,	do.	do.	Horace Brewster, do
Daniel Harris, Dan Simkins,	do.	do.	Israel Cresce, do.
John Garrison,	do.	do.	Margaret Wood, do.
Jeremiah Stratton,	do.	do.	Dayton Howell, do.
Elizabeth Maul, Jonathan Smith,	do.	do.	John G. Maul, do.
Mary Hall,	adm. Henry Hall, do.	do.	Joseph Gray, do.
Abigail Gray,	do.	do.	Daniel Davis, do.
Alice Porter,	do.	do.	Oren Porter, do.
Enos Ewing,	exr. John Johnson, do.	do.	The same,
	adm. John Wilson, do.		

Will be reported to the Orphan's Court, to be held at Bridgetown, in and for the county of Cumberland, on Monday, the 3d of June next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at which time and place all persons interested in said estates, or either of them, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said accounts should not be severally allowed and confirmed.

April 1st, 1816—2m

T. ELMER, Surrog.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT pursuant to an order of the Inferior Court of Salem, then assigned auditors will sell at Public Sale, on the 10th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock of that day, at the house of James Sherron in Salem, a tract of Land, situate in the township of Lower Alloway's Creek, and adjoining lands of William Noble, Nathan Ayars, and others, said to contain 20 acres more or less. Attached as the property of John Collic, at the suit of William Davis, and sold for cash.

THOMAS JONES,

JEDEDIAH ALLEN,

JOSIAH HALL,

Auditors.

April 2d, 1816.—1m

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Monday, the sixth day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day; 3t the hotel in Bridgetown, in the county of Cumberland,

A PLANTATION,

Situate in the township of Maurice-River, adjoining lands of Nathaniel Busby and others, said to contain two hundred acres, be the same more or less. Seized as the property of Eli Stratton, and taken in execution at the suit of Rebecca Hall and Morris, and others, and to be sold by

WILLIAM ROSE, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Plantation,

Situate in the township of Hopewell, adjoining land of Benjamin Dare and others, said to contain two hundred acres; be the same more or less. Seized as the property of Furman Sheppard, and taken in execution at the suit of Timothy Elmer and others, and to be sold by

WILLIAM ROSE, late Sheriff.

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Plantation,

Situate in the township of Stow Creek, adjoining land of Daniel Gilman and others, said to contain one hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less. Seized as the property of Joseph Bacon, and taken in execution at the suit of Joel Fithian and others, and to be sold by

WILLIAM ROSE, late Sheriff.

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

March 2, 1816.—30 (4t)

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of Wishart and Young has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons who have accounts with the said firm will call on John Young for settlement, who is authorised to settle the same.

JOHN WISHART,

JOHN YOUNG.

Millville, March 25th, 1816—3t

N. B. The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he still continues the merchandising business in the same stand which was occupied by Wishart and Young.

JOHN YOUNG.

NEW STORE.

J. ARMSTRONG

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced store-keeping in BOWEN-TOWN, where he will constantly keep a general assortment of

Groceries and Dry Goods.

He will take all kinds of Country produce in exchange for goods.

April 22d, 1816.—3t

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have opened their store in Bridgetown, near the Hotel, in the new store-house lately built by Mr. Enoch Boon, where they will keep constantly on hand as general an assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries & Liquors

As the size of the store-house will admit, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Lumber, Grain, Pork, and all kinds of country produce will be taken in exchange for goods, and money itself will not be refused.

Burt & Shumard.

Bridgetown, April 12d, 1816.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Fairfield township, half way between Cedarville and Millville, on Sunday morning, April 14th, an apprentice boy, named DANIEL DRAYTON. He is about 15 years of age, light complexioned, and took with him, among other articles of clothing, a claret-coloured cloth coat, and brown cassinet pantaloons.—All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting him. The above reward will be given for his apprehension.

William Whitekar.

April 22d, 1816.—3t

MEADOW LAND

ON

Maurice River.

EIGHTEEN acres Meadow Land, on Maurice River, within about a quarter of a mile of the ferry opposite Port Elizabeth, in a high state of cultivation; to be sold in lots to suit purchasers, or the whole will be sold together low for cash.

ALSO FOR SALE,

A Tract of Woodland,

Containing about 30 acres, near to Buckshootum, and about one mile from the Landing. As it is presumed the purchaser will view the land, it is deemed unnecessary to give any further description of either tract. If not sold by the 25th inst. it will be disposed of at Public Sale on the 1st of May next, on the premises. Particulars may be known by applying to

Mr. STEPHEN WILLIS, Port Elizabeth, Mr. JOHN SIBLEY, Bridgetown, or Wm. TAYLOR, jr. No. 184, Market-street, Philadelphia.

April 22, 1816.—2t

RATES OF POSTAGE.

THE following rates of postage are to be charged after the 1st day of May, conformable to an act of congress, passed on the 9th inst.

ON SINGLE LETTERS.

For any distance not exceeding 30 miles 6 cents
Over 30, and not over 80 miles 10
Over 10, and not over 150 miles 12½
Over 150, and not over 400 miles 18½
Over 400 25

DOUBLE LETTERS, or those composed of two pieces of paper, double those rates.
TRIPLE LETTERS, or those composed of three pieces of paper, triple those rates.

PACKETS, or letters composed of four or more pieces of paper, or one or more other articles, and weighing one ounce avoirdupois, quadruple those rates, and in that proportion for all greater weight.

SHIP LETTERS, not carried by mail are chargeable with 6 cents.

NEWSPAPERS.

Each paper carried not over 100 miles 1 cent.
Over 100 miles 1½

But if carried to any place within the state where printed, whatever be the distance, the rate is only one cent.

MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS

Are rated by the sheet,
Carried not over 50 miles 1 cent.
Over 50, and not over 100 miles 1½
Over 100 miles 2

Every four folio pages, eight quarto pages, and sixteen octavo or lesser pages; are to be considered a sheet; also the surplus pages beyond even four, &c. Journals of the state legislatures are to be charged with pamphlet postage, although not stitched or half bound.

Post masters are not to forward pamphlets in the mail, where the latter is very large, or where it is carried with great expedition, or on horseback.

RETURN J. MEIGS, Jun.

Post Master General.

General Post Office, April 16—3w

FOR SALE.

A Woods Plantation, in a good situation, with about 25 or 30 acres of cleared land in a reasonable good oak fence, and a small log house and other buildings thereon, and a well of very good water at the door, with seventy-five acres of woodland, which might be supposed to cut 8 or 10 cords to the acre. This property lies on both sides of the main road leading from Nantuxet to Maurice River, within about 3 miles of Buckshootum landing. It is situated in the township of Downe, in the county of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey, and contains in the whole one hundred and five acres. Any person wishing to purchase may apply to the subscriber.

William Ackley.

April 11th, 1816.—7t

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Orphan's Court of the county of Cumberland, there will be sold, on the 16th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, at the Inn of Asa Smith, 350 acres of bush land, situate on the road leading from Bridgetown to Buckshootum, to be sold in lots; also a house and lot in Fairton, late the property of Maj. David Pierson dec.—Conditions at sale.

NANCY PIERSON, Adm'r.
DAVID CLARK, Adm'r.

April 15, 1816.—1m.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Bridgetown Post-Office, March 31st, 1816.

- A. Robins Ayars, Robinson Ares, Elisha Ayars, William Applegate.
- B. Daniel Brundith, Henry Burk, William Bateman, Joanna Bateman, Rachel Bedal.
- D. Levy Davis, Philip Dare, 2 Jediah Davis, 2 James Dare, Smith Dare, Asa Dike.
- E. Richard W. East, 2.
- F. John Facemire, Abigail Flinn, William Flatt G. Charles Giritson.
- H. David Husted, Bridgetown Poor House, Fredrick Huftmaster, Jeremiah Hogerty.
- I. Jefferey Jones, Elizabeth Jarmen, Elias H. Johnson.
- L. Beriah Loper, Christopher Lake, Daniel McCloud, 2.
- M. Mr. Martins, Arthur Milley, John Mores, John Mores.
- N. Isaac Nail.
- O. Ben. S. Ogden, Hannah Ocheltree.
- P. Gabriel Parris.
- R. Joseph Reynolds, William Robertson or Moses Vail, Adam Rocap, William Robinson.
- S. Anderson Seagrave, John Scudder, Gideon Sweden, Job Stockley, Abraham Sayres, Nancy Seeley.
- T. Benjamin Taylor.
- U. Isaac Updyke.

STEPHEN LUPTON, P. M.

INTELLIGENCE.

The mission sent by the Irish Catholics to the Pope, relative to the veto of the British king upon preferments or appointments in the Catholic Church, has failed.

It appears from the speech of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer in Parliament, Feb. 12, that the Bank of England has agreed to advance the government a loan of six millions at four per cent: on the condition that Parliament should not compel it to resume specie payments in July next, but continue the restrictions in that respect some time longer. *Balt. Pat.*

New York, April 18.—We find in the Gazette de la Martinique of the 15th ult. that the Count de Vaugirand, Governour of the Island of Martinique and its dependencies, (considering that the circumstances which rendered it necessary to open the ports of the colonies to foreign vessels, for the importation of articles usually prohibited, and for the exportation of sugars, coffee, cotton, &c. Raving happily ceased to exist.) on the 14th March last issued a decree giving notice, that from the 16th day of May next the commerce of foreigners with Martinique will be restricted, within the limits fixed by the decree of 30th August, 1784, on the retaking possession of that colony.

Vessels sailing under the British flag are excepted from the dispositions; they continue to enjoy the privileges accorded them by the decrees of the 4th and 15th June, 1815, until it shall have been otherwise ordered.

From the London Gazette of Feb. 10. Foreign Office, Feb. 10, 1816.

His royal highness the prince regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, to appoint James Buchanan, Esq. to be his majesty's consul at New York.

His royal highness the prince regent has also been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, to appoint Wm. Dawson, Esq. to be his majesty's consul in the state of Maryland.

Patrick Savage, Esq. is appointed by the prince regent of England, British consul to Virginia.

Charleston, April 15.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The fast sailing ship Huron, capt. Crosdale, arrived here yesterday in 15 days from New Orleans. Captain C. favored us with New Orleans papers to the 28th ult.

Their contents are uninteresting. Major General Jackson and suite arrived there from Natches on the 23d ult. The inhabitants received him with opec arms, and preparations were making to give him a splendid public entertainment. He had reviewed the troops stationed there, and found them in so unhealthy a state, that they were ordered to be removed to the banks of the Alabama river, as a more salubrious situation. The general had also inspected Fort Placyuemin, and the other fortifications in the vicinity of New Orleans.

Business was very slack when the Huron sailed.

Many ships had been lying from three to six months, without obtaining freights.—Cotton was selling at 27 to 32 cents, and sugar at 13 dollars.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, APRIL 29, 1816.

We understand that a new paper, entitled the East Jersey Republican, has been lately commenced at Bridgetown, Middlesex county, in this state. In order to avoid mistakes, we would thank the printers who exchange with us, in future to direct their papers to Bridgetown, Cumberland county, or West N. Jersey.

MASONIC.

It will, perhaps, be gratifying to the friends of masonry in the United States to be informed of the flourishing and respectable state of that ancient institution in this part of New-Jersey. No less than three new lodges, one at Cedarville, one at Millville, and one at Dennis's Creek, were chartered by the Grand Lodge, at their last communication at Trenton. On Friday, the 19th inst. the second Holy Ropal Arch Chapter within the state of New-Jersey was constituted, and its officers installed, in this town. The M. E. Walter Kerr, esq. first grand chief of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the state of Pennsylvania, presided at the ceremonies, assisted by companions M^r Alpin, Eeatin, Desilver, and Ireland, members of the Grand R. A. Chapter of that state. Previous to the installation, near fifty new members, inhabitants of this county and Salem, were admitted. The lodge room of Brearley Lodge, No. 9, under whose warrant the Chapter works, has recently been fitted up in a style of taste, elegance, and splendour equalled by few, if exceeded by any in the United States.

The officers installed for the ensuing year were,

M. E. James Giles, H. P.

E. Peter Bilderback, K.

E. James D. Westcott, S.

Comp. Jonathan J. Hann, Recorder.

Comp. John Johnston, Treasurer.

Comp. Zenas Ray, Z.

Comp. Joseph Brown, 1st G. M.

Comp. Richard G. Kendall, 2d G. M.

Comp. John Elwell, 3d G. M.

Comp. William R. Fithian, P. S.

Comp. Robert Alderman, C. H.

For the Washington Whig.

It is impossible for any reflecting mind to look back on the scenes of party violence and animosity, which have been exhibited in the United States for the last twenty years, without a sensation of sorrow and regret. Scarcely had the independence of our country been placed on a secure and permanent foundation, when a revolution commenced in France, which threatened to destroy the old, and to introduce a new order of things, not only in that country, but in the whole of Europe. Alarmed at its rapid progress, the principal powers of Europe combined, and have waged against France, with but little intermission, a continual and destructive war.—In this state of things, although the government of the United States have been enabled to avoid any particular connexion with either of the belligerents, it was not to be expected—nay it was hardly within the limits of possibility—that a people like the Americans, accustomed to read, and to judge for themselves, on all subjects, should be idlespectators, without

partiality or prejudice.—To one of the great belligerents, many of our citizens were bound, by the ties of kindred, language, religion, and customs; to the other, at least an equal portion were attached by gratitude, and by a desire to see them delivered from almost Egyptian bondage.—Accordingly, we find the people of the United States generally, taking side with one or other of the great belligerents, entering into their views, and opposing with the most rancorous hostility every man and every measure which they thought had a tendency to affect injuriously their favorite nation. But the state of things is altered. The wonderful man, who had risen to the imperial purple on the ruins of the French republic, and who has so frequently carried desolation into the dominions, and terror into the hearts, of his enemies, has at length not only fallen a victim to ambition himself, but has dragged his unhappy country into an abyss of degradation and woe.—The ancient order of things is, in some measure, restored—All Europe enjoys tranquillity—perhaps, indeed, it is but a deceitful calm, portending a more dreadful storm.—In this universal tranquillity our country participates.—Party spirit has, in a good degree, subsided; and it should be the endeavour of every friend to the pence, prosperity, and independence of this country to use his utmost exertions to prevent its recurrence.

Ever since the independence of the United States, it has been the practice of the citizens to spend the fourth of July, the anniversary of that event, in social festivity; for the purpose of celebrating the deeds, and transmitting to posterity the names of the heroes who achieved it.—This practice, under good regulations, is, in my opinion, laudable; its native tendency is to cherish those lofty and patriotic feelings, and that love of freedom, which so eminently distinguished the heroes of the revolution. Of late, however, this festival has become a mere engine of party, and the commencement of that system of abuse and defamiation, which generally continues in this and the neighbouring states, till the coacclusion of the fall elections.

As the time is fast approaching, when arrangements for this celebration are usually made, the writer takes the liberty to suggest, whether it would not be beneficial, if, instead of small, party meetings, the citizens of each township or village, disposed to celebrate the event, would unite, and have an American festival, worthy of the occasion, from which every thing like party should be excluded.—The tendency of this, he thinks, would be to bring together men of different parties, to mitigate the rancour of party animosity, and finally to destroy those odious distinctions, which have been so injurious to the well-being of our country. I

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of Letters to the Editor.

Washington Saturday evening,

April 20, 1816.

“THE house of representatives being considerably in advance of the senate in the disposition of the business before congress, adjourned over from yesterday till Monday next, it being the first leisure day that the members of it have had since the commencement of this year. The house have already passed more bills than the senate can finally act upon, by the time that an adjournment is contemplated, and probably will not enter on the consideration of any, new matter of importance, holding themselves in session another week for the accommodation of the senate, and to be prepared to decide upon business, in the shape of amendments to bills or otherwise, which may be sent from that body:

Senate have at length passed the tariff with sundry amendments, which it is probable the house will decide upon on Monday. None of the amendments, I understand, materially affect the manufacturers of wool or cotton, and, it is presumed, that little difficulty will be found in agreeing to all or most of them.

That part of the bill; which afforded protection to the manufacturers above named, was spiritedly attacked in the senate, particularly by Mr. Harper, but in vain. His motion to strike out the minimum proviso respecting cotton goods imported into the United States was negatived by a majority of twelve votes, and on ordering the bill to a third reading, there were 35 ayes, and only 7 noes. Thus you observe, that in the senate, as well as the house, the measure gained strength, as the discussion of it progressed. Mr. Hunter, of Rhode Island, ably and eloquently advocated the bill, and in my opinion (being a spectator) refuted Mr. Harper on all the grounds that he took."

Washington, April 24th, 1815.

"Senate have passed the bill increasing the rates of pensions to invalids, and the house have passed the annual bill, on that subject, granting sums in accordance therewith.

The amendments of the senate to the tariff have been reported by the committee of ways and means, to whom they were referred, with a recommendation that the house agree thereto.—They have not yet been taken up for consideration.

A lengthy and somewhat interesting debate has taken place in the house of representatives, yesterday and to-day, on the bill reported by Mr. Calhoun, for the more effectual collection of the revenues of the United States, &c. This bill as I before stated prohibits the receiving at the treasury after the 31st of December next, for debts due the government, the paper of any of those banks who shall not after that time pay their own notes in specie.

The bill has by a small majority been ordered to a third reading. In the original bill was a section imposing a heavy tax upon the banks defaulting in this respect. This section was withdrawn.

Mr. Calhoun offered several new sections going to authorize the government to issue ten millions of dollars in treasury notes, for the purpose of loaning them to the banks, at six per cent. interest, in order to enable those institutions to curtail and draw in their own paper, in such a manner as to permit them to recommence specie payments without too much embarrassing the community. After much discussion which ended in a conviction that the bill could not pass with this system attached to it, they were withdrawn.

The joint resolution fixing the time of adjournment for the two houses was taken up to-day in the senate, and amended by inserting Wednesday, the 1st of May, as the time. It is probable the house will disagree, and the time will be compromised for Monday next."

We are informed, that a gentleman of Salem has it in contemplation to run a stage between that place and Bridgetown, and if possible to connect it with the steam-boat that plies between Philadelphia, and Newcastle.—The convenience and the advantages to the citizens of both counties that would result from such an establishment are so great, that we sincerely hope the project will meet with ample encouragement.

It is understood that Mr. Dallas "has signified his desire to the president to leave the treasury as soon as a successor can be selected."

50 Dollars Reward.

WAS broken open, on the night of the 23d inst. the store of the subscribers, in Maurice Town, Cumberland county, N. J. and the following articles stolen, viz. 1 piece bottle green cloth, 1 piece striped bed ticking, 1 remnant mixed casimere, 1 do. Bedford cord, 1 do. imperial shirting muslin, 3 or 4 do. coarse muslin, 1 do. imported gingham, blue and white stripe, 2 do. fringed silk handkerchiefs, 1 do. shawls, 1 do. white royal ribbed waistcoating, 3 or 4 do. calico, a roll of sewing silk, a number of shoes, with perhaps the amount of 6 or 7 dollars in cents and tickets, besides a number of articles not ascertained. The above reward will be given for the detection of the thief and the restoration of the property.

J. & D. COMPTON.

Maurice-Town, April 29th, 1815—3t

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

Mr. WRIGHT's reply to Mr. Randolph's speech in support of his motion to exclude naturalized citizens from the direction of the National Bank.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot be silent when an amendment is proposed to insert the word *native*; so that none but natives can be directors of this bank. Sir, it is a libel on the constitution; on that Washington who recommended its adoption. It would exclude Alexander Hamilton, was he alive, from being a director; who so pre-eminently distinguished himself in the promotion of that constitution. Look, sir, at that picture.—See the bleeding Montgomery weltering in his gore, and sacrificing his life in the altar of American liberty, and then say whether such men ought to be excluded. Sir, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives who may be naturalized citizens—nay, a foreigner who was here at the adoption of the constitution, might be a President of the United States, but if this amendment obtains, he could not be a director of this bank!

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Feb. 8.

Mr. Brougham said that he should move, to-morrow, for the production of two papers, which, though he had every reason to believe they existed, were not to be found in the great mass of matter already before the House. The first of these papers he could not help considering with a great degree of jealousy and alarm, coupling it with the speech made from the throne, and certain declarations of the noble lord. It was a treaty (dated the 25th of September, 1815) between Austria, Russia, and Prussia—a treaty to which this country was not a party, nor France, nor, he believed, any other power; it was ratified the 25th of December—a day ostentatiously mentioned in it as the birth-day of our Saviour. The treaty itself was of a very general nature, and seemed to have no definite, practical, or secular object; but professed to relate to the interests of the great christian nation. He suspected that more was meant by this than met the eye, and that it was in truth no other than a combination against powers who do not belong to the christian nation.

Lord Castlereagh believed the treaty had no evil views whatever.

Mr. Brougham proceeded to say, that the other treaty he had in view was entered into between France, Austria, and some other power: it was dated the 6th of Jan. 1815, and like the former, seems to have no definite or secular object whatever.

Lord Castlereagh said, from the description of the treaty given, he could not exactly understand what was meant, and therefore was not prepared to give any answer. But, with regard to the first, this country need not view it with any fear or jealousy; it was concluded with benevolent intentions and in all the spirit of peace, but in a form in which this country would not join. No hostility whatever was intended to states not within the pale of the christian church; but the whole treaty was couched in the mildest spirit of christian toleration; and though it was drawn up in a manner rather unusual, yet there were no grounds whatever for entertaining the slightest jealousy.

Mr. Brougham, observing that it was no reply as to the subject of the treaty of January 6, 1815, was at a loss what inference to draw from the noble lord's silence. Was the noble lord not aware then of that treaty? Was there not a treaty of guarantee against Russia?

Lord Castlereagh submitted for the house that there were no grounds for such questions as had been put. Papers were called for they would be produced; but it was not to be endured that he was to be thus questioned as to the manner in which foreign treaties might effect this country; this was really going; too far.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND:

In a debate (February 14th.) in the house of Commons, a member said, the spirit of animosity in America would justify an increase of the naval force in the West Indies. This called up Lord Castlereagh, who said, "As to America, it is said great prejudice exists there against us. It was, he said, his most earnest wish to discountenance this feeling, on both sides, and to promote between the two nations feelings of reciprocal amity and regard. Certainly there were no two countries whose interests were more naturally and closely connected; and he hoped that the course which the government of each country was pursuing was such as would consolidate the subsisting peace, promote harmony between the nations, and prevent on either side the recurrence of any acts of animosity."

From the New York Gazette.

FOURTH JULY NEXT.

It is understood the keel of a 74 gun ship has been laid at Mr. Eckford's yard,

which is intended as an emblem of respect and reverence to that great National Day, and as a tribute to the honor of the Navy.—This ship is to measure forty feet keel, and to be completely equipped and manned. She is to be built by volunteer shipwrights, and the timber and materials are generously given by Messrs. Eckford and Browns, the gentlemen who so excellently and effectually planned and built for the Navy during the late war.—This novel and elegant spectacle will be exhibited to the city, and much gratification may be expected in seeing a ship of the line, under the American flag, passing through the streets of New York, on that day which every true American hails as the anniversary of his Independence.

The Potatoe a substitute for Soap.

Take as many potatoes as may be necessary at one time, wash them clean and boil them, drain the water from them and wash them, after which mix them with fresh boiling water, to the consistence of gruel, in which immerse the dirty clothes, and let them remain covered with the mixture twenty-four hours, then rub the clothes out of it, and rinse them thoroughly in cold water, and dry them when they will be completely cleansed.

Potatoes, used as above directed, entirely remove grease and every kind of dirt from white or coloured linen or cotton cloths; and in preparing thread linen or yarn, for the weaver, they supersede the necessity of using soap, or potatoes, or of boiling the yarn, of which every person may be satisfied who will take the trouble of trying the experiment. The gruel can be given to hogs after being used.

Increase of the American Navy.

It delights us to see how buoyantly the Navy-Bill swims along. Millions of dollars is to be annually appropriated to this service, for eight years—twelve 44's, nine 74's, and 3 or 4 steam-frigates are to be built, as soon as good, seasoned materials can be obtained. There is much marrow in this measure.

It is one of the benefits of the war, that it has opened our eyes to measures of defence. A spirit of preparation is on foot. The first consequences are seen, where our first victories began—on the waves.

Britain has not yet seen the last of the late war. "It was better for her [as has been emphatically said] that she should have lost Upper Canada, than that this Navy Bill should pass."—*Enquirer.*

New York, April 19.

Adjournment of the Legislature. The Legislature of this state adjourned at half past two o'clock, yesterday morning; and the members from this city arrived here in the steam-boat this morning.

We extremely regret to state that the Canal Bill was rejected by the Senate; and nothing done on the subject, except the appointment of five commissioners, with directions to re-explore the country and mark out again the line of the canal.

Two new banks have passed both houses and the council of revision—the one for the county of Niagara and the other for the county of Jefferson.

The bill to prevent the issuing of notes less than a dollar was lost in the senate.

The Governor's salary is raised to 7500 dollars and house rent; and the salaries of the Chancellor and the Judges of the Supreme court to 84500.

A Contingent Fund of 83000 is also put into the hands of the Governor.

SAMUEL HAWKINS, of New York, has been appointed the agent on the part of the United States, as authorized by the treaty of Ghent, for managing the business under the 6th and 7th articles of said treaty.

JAMES T. AUSTIN, of Massachusetts has been appointed agent to perform the same duties under the 4th article of said treaty.

Nat. Int.

BON MOT.—A certain dramatic M. P. inquired of his son, what side of politics he should espouse, an his inauguration at St. Stephen's chapel. The son replied, that he intended to vote for 'those that offered best' and that in consequence he should wear on his forehead a label, "To Let."—To which the facetious critic, rejoined, "I suppose, Tom, you mean to add, unfurnished."

Mr. S. a taylor, having eloped with Mrs. P. the wife of a barber, a person wondered what attractions she possessed to draw the taylor so powerfully towards her. "Surely," says a wag present, it is very easy to account for the approximation of the NEEDLE to the PELE."

MARRIED, on Saturday, the 20th inst. by the Rev. Nathaniel Reeve, Mr. James Corrothers to Mrs. Ann Vanmeter, daughter of Mr. Matthew Newkirk, both of Pittsgrove, Salem county, after a courtship of eighteen days.

Long may this happy union prove
A bond of harmony and love;
May all their cares in life be blest
With lasting peace and happiness.

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT for the relief of John T. Wirt, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the War department be and they are hereby authorized and directed to settle the claim of John T. Wirt, assistant deputy quartermaster general and to allow him in the settlement thereof such credits as may be equitable and just.

April 2, 1816—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT authorising and requiring the Secretary of State to issue letters patent to Andrew Hunter.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby authorized and required to issue letters patent to Andrew Hunter, for his invention of a new method of manufacturing the charcoal of wood, and purifying the pyroligneous acid, obtained by the distillation of wood, upon his complying with the requisites of progress of used "An act to repeal the act heretofore made for that purpose;" and an act, entitled "An act to extend the privilege of obtaining patents for useful discoveries and inventions to certain persons therein mentioned, and to enlarge and define the penalties for violating the rights of patentees," except so far as the said acts, or any part or parts of them require a residence of two years within the United States, in like manner in all respects as if the said Andrew Hunter had resided two years within the United States.

April 2 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Thursday, the twenty-third day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Bridgetown, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder,

A Lot of Meadow Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining land of Nathaniel Buzby and others, said to contain four acres and a half, more or less, together with all other land of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of John Eggman, and taken in execution at the suit of Ephraim Leake, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, lying on the main road leading from Millville to Malago, and joining lands of Jonathan Coney and others, said to contain one hundred and five acres, more or less; together with all other lands of said defendant in the county of Cumberland.

Seized as the property of Richard Stratton, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Smith, James B. Caldwell, red plaintiff, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, adjoining land called the Sheppard tract and a part of the Hinds tract, lying on Hutson branch, said to contain one hundred acres, more or less; together with all other land of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Flag Bacon, and taken in execution at the suit of George Cake, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining lands of Ebenezer Westcott 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 John Westcott, jun. and taken in Execution at the suit of David Bacon, assignee, &c. and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

A House and tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, joining land of Samuel Still, Randal Marshal and others; said to contain ninety acres, more or less; together with all other land of said defendant, in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Benjamin Treen, and taken in Execution at the suit of Daniel Bailey and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

April 29, 1816—1m.

On Thursday, the sixth day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Bridgetown, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder the right of

A certain House and Lot of Land,

situate in the township of Downe, adjoining land of Jester Drystem and others; and also a lot of woodland, adjoining land of John Lore and others, said to contain twenty acres, more or less; together with all other land of said defendants, in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Allison Henderson, and others, and taken in Execution at the suit of Robert Alderman, Reuben Powel real plaintiff, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY Sheriff.

April 5th, 1816—1m.

