

# WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. II.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM SCHULTZ, AT BRIDGETOWN, WEST NEW-JERSEY.

No. 95.

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

TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, MAY 12, 1817.

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.

No subscriber is considered at liberty to withdraw his name, whilst in arrears.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

To the widows and heirs of the officers, seamen and marines of the late U. S. brig of war *Epervier*.

AN ACT for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen and marines who were lost in the United States' brig *Epervier*.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the widows, if any such there be, and in case there be no widow, the child or children, if there be no child, then the parents or parent, and if there be no parent, then the brothers and sisters of the officers, seamen and marines who were in the service of the United States, and lost in the brig *Epervier*, shall be entitled to, and receive, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum equal to six months pay of their respective deceased relatives aforesaid, in addition to the pay due to the said deceased on the 14th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, to which day the arrears of pay due the deceased be allowed and paid by the accounting officers of the Navy Department.

[Passed 3d of March, 1817.]

The amount of six months extra pay authorized by the above act of Congress, will be paid to the legal claimants, upon application to the Navy Department, Washington, when they shall severally transmit a certificate of marriage duly authenticated in behalf of a widow, a certificate of baptism and of the parish record in behalf of orphan children, a certificate of the relationship of brother or sister duly attested by a magistrate of the county, proving incontestibly the kindred and just claim under the said act.—As no intermediate agency is necessary in the case, claimants are requested to send their vouchers and papers direct to the Navy Department, and the money will be paid by checks upon the banks, in the neighborhood of their residence, without expense or deduction. Those who constitute attorneys will have to prove their identity, and affinity to the officer, seaman or marine, and no letters of administration will be required or admitted in favor of a claim. The payment being specifically applied to the relations aforesaid, none other need to apply, and the strictest scrutiny will be observed when the application is not direct from the person designated in the law.

By order of the Secretary of the Navy.  
BENJAMIN HOMANS.

Navy Department, 10th April, 1817.

N. B. The same proofs and vouchers will be sufficient for the arrears of pay due on the 14th July, 1815, which will be paid by the fourth auditor of the Treasury Department.

The Printers of the Laws of the United States are requested to publish the above three successive weeks.

### Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday, the 28th 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 Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Downs, adjoining land of John Souder and others, said to contain seven and a half acres, more or less; together with all other lands of the defendant in said county.—Seized as the property of Joseph Whitacar, and taken in execution at the suit of Abijah Davis, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

### A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining land of Harman Kruse and others, said to contain ten acres, more or less; together with all other lands of the defendant in said county.—Seized as the property of Daniel Chambers, and taken in execution at the suit of Joshua Brick & Thomas Lee, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

Bridgetown, April 21, 1817.—4t

### DEPARTMENT OF WAR:

Additional Accountant's Office.  
September 27, 1816.

I having been made the duty of this office by law, to adjust and settle all accounts in the War Department, which remained unsettled at the conclusion of the late war and are now unsettled—It is hereby made known to the officers of the late army, who have public accounts to settle, and to such non-commissioned officers and privates discharged, who have arrearages of pay due them, that, by forwarding their papers to this office by mail, their accounts will be settled, and the balances remitted, without incurring any expense by the appointment of an agent to transact their business for them. The heirs and representatives of deceased officers and soldiers of the late army are also informed that, by forwarding their papers to this office for any arrears of pay due the deceased, the accounts will be adjusted, and the balances be remitted free of expense.

The duties heretofore confided to the Additional Accountant having been assigned to this office, applications relative to the above notification will be addressed accordingly.

Treasury Department,  
Third Auditor's Office.  
PETER HÄGNER, Auditor.

April 28—3t

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of several writs of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday the twentieth day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Inn of Joseph Clark in the county of Cumberland, and the township of Downs, the following described Lots of Land and Marsh, situate in the township aforesaid: No. 1, a Lot of Timbered Land, containing seventeen acres more or less; joins Land of Ephraim Smith. No. 2, Lot of Timbered Land, sixty-seven acres, joins William Chard. No. 3 Lot of Bush Land, ten acres. No. 4 Lot of Marsh 55 acres, joins the fast Landing. No. 5 Lot of Marsh two hundred acres, joins Richard Whittick, and No. 6 three hundred acres of marsh. Seized as the property of Henry Sockwell, and taken in execution at the suit of several plaintiffs, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

April 21—1m

### Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of Several Writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the tenth day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgetown,

### A tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, said to contain forty acres, more or less; joins Lands of Benjamin Ackley, Jonas Shaw, and others with all the Lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Nehemiah Cogel, and taken in execution at the suit of several Plaintiffs, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

5, 1817.—4t

### Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the third day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgetown,

### A Tract of Land,

With the improvements thereon. Situate in the township of Fairfield, said to contain forty acres more or less; with all the Lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of John Johnson, of Fairfield, and taken in execution at the suit of Joseph Miller, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

May 5, 1817.—4t

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the third day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgetown.

### A tract of Land,

With the Improvements thereon. Situate in the township of Millville, said to contain two hundred acres, more or less, with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Israel Garrison, and taken in execution at the suit of several plaintiffs, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

### A tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, said to contain forty-five acres, more or less; joins Lands of John Ogden, and others; with all the Lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Andrew Layton, and taken in execution at the suit of David Clark, and John Trenchard, junr. And to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

May 5, 1817.—4t

### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for a subscription to the *Washington Whig* up to the 24th of January 1st, for advertisements, or on any other account, are desired to pay the same to Mr. William Schultz, at Bridgetown, previous to the 1st of June.

Peter Hay.

April 21, 1817—4t

EPHRAIM BUCK has commenced the Practice of Medicine in Bridgetown. Bridgetown, April 21, 1817—4t

### NOTICE.

WE, the Subscribers, do intend to make application to the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Cumberland, on Wednesday, the fourth day of June next, for the benefit of the Several Acts for the Relief of Persons imprisoned for debt.

Asa Douglas,  
Joseph Fithian,  
William H. Compton,  
Adrian Woodruff,  
his  
Eli Sharp,  
mark.  
Ogden Daniels,  
William E. Maul,  
James Loper, jr.  
George Tice,  
Edmund Drayton,

Bridgetown, May 5, 1817.—4t

## WOODLAND

### FOR SALE.

ON TUESDAY, the 27th day of May, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold by Public Sale, at the house of Mrs. Esther Hand; at the Court-house in Cape May.

### THE TIMBER

OF A TRACT OF WOODLAND, containing about 800 acres; situated on the head of Fishing Creek, between the Bay and Seaside: roads in the Middle Township in the county of Cape May. The above Tract is heavily timbered, with all kinds of Oaks, Hickory, Poplar, Ash, Maple, Beech, &c. and is exceeded in quality by no tract of the same extent in the county, containing very large Ship Timber. Two Roads run, through it across the Cape, and the centre of the tract is about 2 miles and an half from a good landing on the Bay shore. It will be sold in Lots of not less than fifty acres each. Terms and conditions will be made known by the Subscriber, on the day of Sale.

Any Person wishing to view the above previously, may call on Jonathan Nottingham, living near it.

J. Fisher Leaming.

May 5, 1817.—4t

### ADJOURNED SALE.

THE Sale of Eden M. Seeley's HOUSE and LOT is adjourned until the third day of June next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock, at the Inn of Philip Souder.

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

Bridgetown, May 5, 1817—ts

### Sheriff's Sale.

### POSTPONEMENT.

THE sale of the following property of M'Laughlin Jones, is adjourned until Wednesday, the 14th of May, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgetown.

### A House and Lot of Land,

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

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

April 21—4t

### ATTACHMENT.

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

EBEN. SEELEY, Clk.

DANIEL ELMER, Atty.

March 17—2m

### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers for past favours, and informs them and the public in general, that he has taken into Co-partnership HENRY SHEPPARD, the HATTING business in future will be carried on in all its branches, under the firm of JOHNSTON and SHEPPARD, at the old stand in Bridgetown.

John Johnston.

Bridgetown, April 14—2m

## LAWS OF THE UNION:

[BY AUTHORITY.]

### AN ACT,

For the relief of Repton Short. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be passed to the credit of Peyton Short, who stands charged on the books of the Treasury for a balance as agent of the United States for purchasing spirits for the army, the sum of five hundred and seven dollars and eighty five cents.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3d 1817.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT

Directing the discharge of William Smith from imprisonment:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That William Smith, who is now confined in the jail of the city of Charleston, in the district of South Carolina, on a judgment obtained against him in favor of the United States, be discharged from his imprisonment: Provided, That any estate, real or personal, which the said William Smith may now have, or hereafter acquire, shall be liable to be taken to satisfy the judgment aforesaid, in the same manner as if he had not been imprisoned and discharged; and that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to affect the liability of any co-obligor that may have been bound with the said William Smith for the payment of any sum of money to the United States.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT,

For the relief of Anthony Buck. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Anthony Buck shall not be made responsible for the penalty of a bond, executed in the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, to the United States; b a certain James Stuart, alias James A. Stewart, master of the schooner Sally Barker Windsor; and the said Anthony Buck conditioned for the transportation of a cargo of flour in said schooner from the port of Fredericksburg, in Virginia, to the state of Massachusetts: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to release the said James Stuart from any penalty by him incurred to the United States.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT.

Respecting the compensation of the collectors therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the last day of March instant, there shall be allowed and paid, annually, in addition to the sum now allowed by law to the collector of the customs for Edgartown, in the state of Massachusetts, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars; and to the collector of the customs for Plymouth in the state of North Carolina, there shall be paid annually the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, in addition to the fees and other emoluments of office.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the last day of March inst. there shall be allowed to the collector of the customs for Middletown, in Connecticut, and to the collector of the customs in Newburyport, in the state of Massachusetts, three per centum on all moneys by them received on account of the duties upon importation and on tonnage.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT,

To provide for furnishing the house of the President of the United States:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be sold, such articles furnished by the United States for the President's household, as may be decayed, out of repair, or unfit for use; and that the proceeds of sales, and so much of a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, in addition thereto, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; as the President of the United States may judge necessary, be and hereby are appropriated for the accommodation of the household of the President, to be laid out and expended for such articles of furniture as he shall direct.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.—APPROVED.

AN ACT

For the relief of Peter Kindall.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting office of the War Department be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of Peter Kindall, on account of merchandise captured by the British forces in the late war, in consequence of having his waggon and team impressed into the public service by order of Major General Jacob Brown, and that he allow him, in the settlement thereof, the value of the said merchandise.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount thereof, when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said Peter Kindall, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of John De Castenado.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the additional accountant of the War Department be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to settle the claim of John De Castenado, on account of wood and hay taken for the use of the army, and to allow him the value thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount thereof, when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said Castenado, or his representative, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of James Villere.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the additional accountant of the War Department be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of James Villere, on account of fuel used by the American troops, and that he allow him, in the settlement thereof, the value of the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said accountant be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of the said James Villere, on account of damages sustained by filling up a canal running through his plantation, by order of General Jackson, and that he allow him, in the settlement thereof, a reasonable compensation for opening the said canal, and one year's rent for such part of his plantation as was planted with sugar cane, and overflowed and destroyed in consequence of filling of the said canal.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the amount thereof, when ascertained as aforesaid, shall be paid to the said James Villere, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

The Manufacturing Establishment at Cedarville

BEING in full operation, and in complete order, WOOL of all descriptions is manufactured at the lowest prices. No expense or pains will be spared to render satisfaction to the owners of MERINO WOOL, which will be made up into Broad Cloth, Cassimeres and Sattinets of superior quality, and the Colour warranted.

DOMESTIC CLOTHS Filled; Dressed and Dyed, agreeably to order.

Also,—WOOL carded into Rolls.

WOOL for Manufacture, or CLOTH for Dressing, will be received, during the summer, at the following places, and returned with all possible dispatch, viz.

At the inn of James Sherron, Salem.  
of Jarvis Brewster, Bridgeton.  
of John Kinsey, Port-Elizabeth.  
of Eli Eldridge, Dennis' Creek.  
of Esther Hand, Court-House, C. M.  
of Auley Love, Dividing Creeks.  
At the store of John Sheppard, Greenwich.

The Cloth to be paid for when taken away.

The Proprietors expect to have constantly on hand, a complete Assortment of Coarse and Fine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and SATINETTS, which they will sell Wholesale and Retail, or exchange for WOOL, or Country Produce.

Retailers will be supplied on the most liberal terms.

All kinds of Country Produce taken at the Factory in payment for work.

Ephraim Bateman.  
Lucius Q. C. Elmer.  
John E. Jeffers.

May 12th, 1817.

FOR SALE,

A Large Dragoon SABRE, with Steel Scabbard Enquire at this Office.  
May 12, 1817.—tf

LETTER,

BY ORDER OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON, Addressed by gen. count Montholon, to Sir Hudson Lowe, British governor of the Island of St. Helena.

General—I have received the treaty of the 3d of August, 1815, concluded between his Britannic majesty, the emperor of Austria, the emperor of Russia, and the king of Prussia, which accompanied your letter of the 23d of July.

The emperor Napoleon protest3 against the contents of that treaty;—he is not the prisoner of England. After having placed his abdication in the hands of the representatives of the nation, for the advantage of the Constitution adopted by the French people, and in favor of his son, he repaired voluntarily and freely to England, with the view of living there, as a private individual, under the protection of the British laws. The violation of every law cannot constitute a right. The person of the emperor Napoleon is actually in the power of England, but he neither has been, nor is, in the power of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, neither, in fact or of right, even according to the laws or customs of England; which never included, in the exchange of prisoners, Russians, Prussians, Austrians, Spaniards or Portuguese, though united to these powers by treaties of alliance, and making war conjointly with them.

The convention of the 2d of August, concluded fifteen days after the emperor was in England, cannot have of right any effect. It exhibits only a spectacle of the coalition of the four greatest powers of Europe for the oppression of a single man!—a coalition which the opinion of every nation and all the principles of sound morality equally disavow.

The emperors of Austria and Russia, and the king of Prussia, having neither in fact or in right any claim over the person of the emperor Napoleon, could decide nothing respecting him;

Had the emperor Napoleon been in the power of the emperor of Austria, that prince would have recollected the relation which religion and nature have formed between a father and a son—relations which are never violated with impunity.

He would have recollected that Napoleon had four times restored to him his throne; viz. at Leoben in 1797—at Lunéville in 1804—when his armies were under the walls of Vienna—at Petersburg in 1806, and at Vienna in 1809, when his armies had possession of the capital, and three fourths of the monarchy!—That prince would have recollected the protestations he made to Napoleon at the bivouac in Moravia in 1806; and at the interview in Dresden in 1812.

Had the person of the emperor Napoleon been in the power of the emperor Alexander, he would have recollected the ties of friendship contracted at Tilsit, at Erfurth, and during twelve years of daily correspondence.

He would have recollected the conduct of the emperor Napoleon the day after the battle of Austerlitz, when he could have made him, with the wreck of his army, prisoner, contented himself with taking his parole, anti allowed him to operate his retreat. He would have recollected the dangers to which the emperor Napoleon personally exposed himself, in order to extinguish the fire at Moscow, and to preserve that capital for him—assuredly that prince would never have violated the duties of friendship and gratitude towards a friend in misfortune.

Had the person of the emperor Napoleon been in the power of the king of Prussia, that sovereign could not have forgotten that it depended on the emperor, after the battle of Friedland, to place another prince on the throne of Berlin. He would not have forgotten, in the presence of a disarmed enemy, the protestations of attachment and the sentiments of gratitude which he testified to him in 1812, at the interviews in Dresden.

It accordingly appears from articles 2 and 5, of the treaty of the 2d of August, that these princes, being incapable of exercising any influence over the disposal of the emperor, who was not in their power, accede to what may be done thereon by his Britannic majesty, who takes upon himself the charge of fulfilling every obligation. These princes have reproached the emperor Napoleon with having preferred the protection of the English laws to theirs. The false ideas which the emperor Napoleon had formed of the liberality of the laws of England; and of the influence of the opinions of a great, generous, and free people over their government, decided him to prefer the protection of these laws to that of a father-in-law or an old friend.

The emperor Napoleon had it in his power to secure by a diplomatic treaty, whatever was personal to himself, by putting himself either at the head of the army of the Loire, or at the head of the army of the Gironde, commanded by general Clause; but wishing, henceforth, for nothing but retirement and the protection of the

laws of a free state, either English or American, all stipulation appeared to him unnecessary. He conceived that the English people were more bound by a conduct which was, on his part, frank, noble, and full of confidence, than they would have been by the most solemn treaties. He has been deceived, but this error will, for ever cause true Britons to blush, and will, in the present as well as the future generations, be a proof of the bad faith of the English administration.

Austrian and Prussian commissioners are arrived at St. Helena. If the object of their mission be the fulfilment of a part of the duties which the emperors of Austria and Russia have contracted by the treaty of the 2d of August, and to take care that the English agents in a small colony, in the midst of the ocean, do not fail in the respect due to a prince connected with their sovereign by the bonds of relationship, and so many other ties, proofs of the character which belong to these two monarchs, will be recognized in this proceeding; but you, sir, have declared that these commissioners have neither the right nor the power of giving any opinion on what may be passing on the Rock!

The English ministers have caused the emperor Napoleon to be transported to St. Helena, at the distance of 2000 leagues from Europe! This rock, situated within the tropics, and 500 leagues from any continent, is subject to the devouring heats of these latitudes. It is covered with clouds and fogs during three fourths of the year, and is at once the most arid and the most humid country in the world. Such a climate is most inimical to the health of the emperor, and hatred must have dictated the choice of this residence, as well as the instructions given, by the English ministers, to the officers commanding in the Island.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

MOORISH AMUSEMENT.

Extract from the Narrative of Capt. Riley, lute a captive among the Moors.

On Sunday, the 14th Jan. 1816, being anxious to get forward on my journey; I went into the Jews' town to make the necessary preparations. Soon after our entrance into the Millah, we saw a concourse of people, consisting of Moors and Jews, crowding about one of the single storied houses, which stood alone. Going near it, I enquired the cause of this assemblage, and was informed that a couple of that kind of Moors called Serpent eaters, were about to amuse the Moors and Jews with a sight of two of the most venomous serpents on earth; together with their manner of attacking the human species: and that each one who chose to see the exhibition through the windows (for it was to take place in that room) must pay half a dollar. Being desirous of having a look, I offered a dollar for a station at a window; but all the windows were already occupied, and the place paid for. My guard, observing my disappointment, asked me if I wished for a birth? which I answered by putting two dollars in his hand: whereupon he called out to the Jews at one of the windows: to clear a place for el Tibed del Sulton (the Sulton's doctor.) Those, however, who had paid their money, not liking to lose their places, were unwilling to move: upon which my guard brushed them away with his big cane, without ceremony; giving me a whole window to myself, saying: he would, keep guard. I looked into the room without interruption. It was about twenty feet long and fifteen feet broad, paved with tile, and plastered within. These had been secured by an additional grating, made of wire in such a manner as to render it impossible for the serpents to escape from the room. It had but one door, and that had a hole cut through it, six or eight inches square: this hole was also secured by a grating. In the room stood two men who appeared to be Arabs, with long bushy hair and beards; and I was told they were a particular race of men that could charm serpents. A wooden box, about four feet long and two feet wide, was placed near the door with a string fastened to a slide at one end of it: this string went through a hole in the door. The two serpent-eaters were dressed in haicks only, and those very small ones. After they had gone through with their religious ceremonies most devoutly, they appeared to take an eternal farewell of each other: this done, one of them retired from the room, and shut the door tight after him. The Arab within seemed to be in a dreadful distress—I could observe his heart throb and his bosom heave most violently; and he cried out very loudly, "Allah houkibar!" three times, which is, as I understand it "God have mercy on me!" The Arab was at the farthest end of the room: at that instant the cage was opened; and a serpent crept out slowly; he was about four feet long, and eight inches in circumference; his colors were the most beautiful in nature, being bright & variegated with a deep yellow purple, a cream color, black & brown spotted, &c. As soon as he saw the Arab in the room,

his eyes, though small and green, kindled as with fire; he erected himself in a second, his head two feet high and darting on the defenceless Arab, seized him between the fold of his haick, just above his right hip bone, hissing most horribly; the Arab gave a horrid shriek; when another serpent came out of the cage. This last, was black, very shining, and appeared to be seven or eight feet long, but not more than two inches in diameter: as soon as he had cleared the cage, he cast his red fiery eyes on his intended victim, thrust out his forked tongue, threw himself into a round coil, erected his head, which was in the centre of the coil, three feet from the floor, flattening out the skin over his head and eyes in the form and nearly of the size of a human heart; and, springing like lightning on the Arab, struck its fangs into his neck, near the jugular vein, while his tail and body flew round his neck and arms in two or three folds. The Arab set up a most hideous and piteous yelling, foamed and frothed at the mouth, grasping the folds of the serpent, which were round his arms, with his right hand, and seemed to be in the greatest agony—striving to tear the reptile from around his neck, while with his left he seized hold of it near its head, but could not break its hold: by this time, the other had twined itself around his legs, and kept biting all around the other part of his body, making apparently deep incisions; the blood issuing from every wound, both in his neck and body, streamed all over his haick and skin. My blood was chilled in my veins with horror at this sight, and it was with difficulty my legs would support my frame. Notwithstanding the Arab's greatest exertion to tear away the serpents with his hands, they twined themselves still tighter; stopped his breath, and he fell on the floor, where he continued for a moment, as if in the most inconceivable agony; rolling over and covering every part of his body with his own blood and froth, until he ceased to move, and appeared to have expired. In his last struggle, he had wounded the black serpent with his teeth, as it was striving, as it were, to force its head into his mouth, which wound seemed to increase its rage. At this instant, I heard the shrill sound of a whistle; and, looking towards the door saw the other Arab applying a call to his mouth: the serpents listened to the music; their fury seemed to forsake them by degrees; they disengaged themselves leisurely from the apparently lifeless carcase; and creeping towards the cage, they soon entered and were immediately fastened in. The door of the apartment was now opened, and he without ran to assist his companion: he had a phial of blackish liquor in one hand, and an iron chisel in the other: finding the teeth of his companion set, he thrust in the chisel, prised them open, and then poured a little of the liquor into his mouth;—and holding his lips together, applied his mouth to the dead man's nose, and filled his lungs with air: he next anointed his numerous wounds with a little of the same liquid;—and yet no sign of life appeared. I thought he was dead in earnest; his neck and veins were exceedingly swollen; when his comrade, taking up the lifeless trunk in his arms, brought it out into the open air, and continued the operation of blowing for several minutes, before a sign of life appeared: at length he gasped, and after a time recovered so far as to be able to speak.—The swellings on his neck, body, and legs, gradually subsided, as they continued washing the wounds with clear cold water and a sponge, and applying the black liquor occasionally: a clean haick was wrapped about him, but his strength seemed so far exhausted that he could not support himself standing; so his comrade laid him on the ground by a wall, where he sunk into a sleep. This exhibition lasted for about a quarter of an hour from the time the serpents were let loose, until they were called off; and it was more than an hour from that time, that he could speak. I thought that I could discover that the poisonous fangs had been pulled out of these formidable serpents' jaws, and mentioned that circumstance to the showman, who said that they had indeed been extracted; and when I wished to know how swellings on his neck, and other parts, could be assumed, he assured me, that though their deadly fangs were out, yet that the poisonous quality of their breath and spittle would cause the death of those they attack: that after a bite from either of these serpents, no man could exist longer than fifteen minutes, and that there was no remedy for any but those who were endowed by the Almighty with power to charm and to manage them, and that he and his associate were of that number.

The Moors and Arabs call the thick and beautiful serpent *El Effah*, and the long black and heart-headed one *El Dusehfab*. I afterwards saw engravings of these two serpents in Jackson's Morocco, which are very correct resemblances. They are said to be very numerous on and about the south foot of the Atlas mountains, and border of the desert, where they were caught when young, and where they often attack and destroy both men and beasts. The Effah



bite is said to be incurable, and its poison so subtle as to cause a man's death in fifteen minutes. When I saw the Effah, it brought to my mind the story of the fiery serpents that bit the children of Israel in the deserts of Arabia, near Mount Hor, as recorded in the 21st chapter of the book of Numbers; merely because the Effah resembled, in appearance, a brazen serpent. The two serpent-eaters said they came from Egypt about three years ago.

## WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, MAY 12, 1817.

*Virginia.*—The following we believe to be a correct list of the gentlemen recently elected to the Fifteenth Congress, from this state. Those in *Italic* are federalists; the others republicans.

P. P. Barbour, Wm. A. Burwell, Burwell Bassett, John Floyd, Peterson Goodwyn, G. F. Strother, Wm. Lee Ball, James Pindall, James Johnson, Wm. L. Lewis, Charles F. Mercer, William McCoy, Hugh Nelson, Thos. M. Nelson, Thomas Newton, James Pleasants, — Austin, R. S. Garnett, Alexander Smyth, Ballard Smith, Edward Colston, Henry St. G. Tucker.

*New-York Election.*—The following gentlemen have been elected to the Assembly, from the city of New-York, by an average majority of about 1900 votes, over what is termed the Clintonian Ticket:—Peter Sharp, Cornelius Heeny, Clarkson Crolius, Henry Meigs, Ogden Edwards, Cadwallader D. Golden, Robert R. Hunter, Michael U. Choeffer, John Morss, Isaac Pierson, Samuel Tooker.

For Charter officers, the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th wards have elected the republican candidates for Aldermen and assistants; and the republican alderman for the 4th ward is also elected. The federal candidates for aldermen and assistants in the 1st, 2d and 3d wards, and for assistant alderman for the 4th ward, are chosen.

The federalists made no opposition to the candidates for governor and lieutenant governor, and very little in the state generally, to Assemblymen.

## GLEANINGS AND LUCUBRATIONS.

No. XXXIV.

### On Education.

"Superstition and enthusiasm are the Scylla and Charybdis of sound and rational piety. In order to avoid the former, care must be taken to watch over early associations which connect those ideas of good and evil with circumstances which are trivial or indifferent; and to preserve from the latter, imagination must be put under the regulation of judgment."

Mrs. Hamilton.

The writings of Mrs. Hamilton on Education are, perhaps, the most valuable of any yet published. But to persons not conversant with the philosophy of mind, much of her reasoning will appear obscure on a first reading. In order to become useful for parents generally, they should, as Quintillian advises, be read by day and studied by night.

An attention to the association of ideas is of great consequence in education, as the infant mind forms them with great facility and rapidity. It is probable that ideas are more easily associated together in the minds of females, than the other sex. Hence the liveliness of their fancy, and the facility with which they execute those kinds of writings, which are distinguished for ease of thought and expression. And it is very certain, that the association of ideas is different in different individuals; which lays the foundation for all those varieties, which we observe among men, both in respect of genius and character. Infants and females, who associate ideas most rapidly, contract and lose habits, and accommodate their minds to new situations, with most facility. In consequence of these circumstances, we apprehend much of that variety of character which appears in the world, especially as respects the exercise of the benevolent or malevolent affections, depends upon impressions in early life, through the medium of instruction and example. Admitting, however, that the most fixed habits of youth may be overcome by the influence of bad connections and evil communications.

It is the business of education, not to counteract the established laws of our constitution, but to direct them to their proper purposes. That the influence of early associations on the mind might be employed, in the most effectual manner, to aid our moral principles, is evident, as we daily see it reconcile men to evil practices

which their reason forces them to condemn; and it is equally obvious that, by means of it, the happiness of human life might be increased, and its pangs diminished, if the agreeable ideas and feelings, which are so apt to connect with events and with situations which depend upon the caprice of fortune, were firmly associated in their apprehensions with the duties of their stations, with the pursuits of science, and with those beauties of nature which are open to all.

Let it then never be forgotten, by parents and tutors, that even in the earliest period of infancy, children are acquiring those habits which are to determine their future character, and to influence their future happiness. Hence it becomes of the last importance, so to regulate their associations, that their desires and partialities may be directed only towards what is useful and good; their aversions and dislikes towards what is bad or pernicious. Children, as already observed, are the creatures of imitation, and adopt implicitly the manners and the sentiments of those under whose protection and influence Providence has placed them. This imposes on every parent a sacred obligation to weigh well the motives which actuate his own conduct, and anxiously to examine the temper and disposition of his own mind. A child necessarily connects the idea of good to that object towards which he sees the desires of his parents, or his elders, invariably point; and with the objects of their aversion, he as necessarily associates the idea of evil. By the silent, but omnipotent, instruction of example, therefore, even before they have learned to articulate our language, we may be forming them to virtuous conduct, and inspiring them with benevolent affections. It is a fatal mistake to suppose that children are at any time too young to be contaminated by the contagion of evil example. Long before they can question us with regard to our motives, they are accurate observers of our actions, which, whether good or bad, they are ever prone to imitate. We should therefore act before them with a degree of reverence; and exhibit in their presence, the qualities we wish them to acquire. — Even their intellectual improvement may be promoted in no small degree by the aid of this useful principle. Through their proneness to imitation, excited and cherished by their anxiety to please those who have gained their affection, much useful information may be conveyed to them, without the formality of direct instruction, and without repressing that sprightly gaiety which distinguishes this innocent and unclouded period of life. From this principle likewise, parental authority derives much support. The habit of implicit submission is of the utmost importance to the improvement of a child; and it is but fair that they should be convinced, that we require of them nothing which we ourselves are unwilling to perform; and thereby impress them, with the conviction that we impose no restraint but from affection to themselves, and to promote their present and future happiness. We shall conclude this subject by observing, that the great objects of attention in the early period of education should be, to subdue the malevolent, and to foster the benevolent affections; to counteract all unreasonable aversions and antipathies; to correct extravagant partialities; and to regulate all the active principles of their nature, so as to prepare them for engaging, with vigor and success, in the studies and occupations of the succeeding stages of life.

We have said that the letters and spelling should be taught children by their parents: And it is obviously proper, as their first lessons should be imposed upon them in the most alluring manner. They should not be confined to their task till it becomes tiresome, nor to their book till it becomes disgusting. When they have advanced a little in the spelling book, they are fit to enter a seminary school, and may be put upon a more regular and steady application during stated periods of time. The quickness of apprehension, and tenacity of memory, which children display at a very early period; enable them to acquire, without much difficulty, the art of reading. — After they have learned to read, with some fluency and propriety, it will be proper to initiate them in the first principles of Grammar. And having acquired sufficient knowledge of the parts of speech, by parsing, they may be led on to the syntax of the language, and taught the principles on which the construction of sentences depends.

Now the period commences when the memory of the child should begin to be stored with passages from the poets and other valuable writers, calculated to captivate his fancy, enlarge his comprehension, and improve his morals. Now also is a fit season to gently and alluringly instruct him in the more simple principles of religion and morality. We couple religion and morality together because they are hand-maids to each other. We fully agree with the eminent Dr. Blair, that only by the union of religion with a punctual dis-

charge of all the relative duties of life, can a character be established which is truly graceful and respectable. The want of reverent and devout affections towards God, argues depravity of heart, and gives just reason to suspect an irregular and defective performance of the duties of life. On the other hand, religion separated from the obligations of morality, is vain and hypocritical. From the plainest and simplest principles of reason it will appear, that religious worship, disjoined from justice and virtue, can upon no account whatever find acceptance with the Supreme Being. He, therefore, who attempts to separate that which God has so closely united, must be ignorant of the properties of both, or have his understanding fatally clouded by fanaticism. In communicating to children the duties of religion, and the obligations of morality, much caution and judgment are necessary. In this case, as in many others, example and precept should go hand in hand in recommending the practice. Parents should be careful to impress their children, as well by their own deportment in life, as by their instructions, with the absolute necessity of virtue and religion to happiness; and that they alone form the consistent, the amiable, and the respectable character of a man and Christian.

When we advert to the influence of early associations, we perceive at once the propriety of connecting religion in the youthful mind with the most pleasing ideas, and the most grateful recollections. Let religion, then, be ever associated in their untainted minds, only with what is lovely, cheerful and inviting. Let them be taught to regard the Supreme Being as their best friend; ever speaking to them in his word, and by the dispensations of his Providence, in the accents of gentleness, in order to captivate them with the smiles of benignity. Let them, as soon as possible, be taught to regard him as their God, and the God of their immediate parents; and to regard the duties which he enjoins, not as irksome restraints, but as directions which have no end in view but their own advantage, and with which it should be their delight, as it is their duty and their privilege to comply. Let a parent once convince a child of his unbounded kindness, and of his solicitude, even while he forbids or threatens, to promote his dearest interest, and to multiply his enjoyments, and there is no species of self-denial which he will not account happiness, compared with the evil incurred by his displeasure. And on the same principles of respect, affection, and gratitude, ought and may religious obedience be founded.

We acknowledge that we have often seen children of pious parents, when they came to be masters of their own conduct, exulting in their emancipation from the restraints of religion, triumphing in the sophistry of scepticism, and plunging with eagerness into the depths of vice and profanity. But such were not taught the pure and mild religion of the meek and lowly Jesus; but a religion obscured by prejudice and fanaticism. A religion in which the malignity of human passions mingled with Divine goodness, and the voice of mercy was lost in the voice of accusation and vengeance. Their obedience was forced on the most degrading principle in their nature, the principle of fear, and not of love and benignity. M.

*Melancholy Event.*—Yesterday evening a tragical event—occurred within a few pards of our office. A black boy, belonging to Mr. Hendree (cabinet-maker,) had possessed himself of his master's pistol, which he took out of the holster, Mr. Hendree being a member of the Troop of Horse. The boy says he examined the pistol, and not supposing it charged, he proceeded to frolic and play with it. He snapped it once or twice at the head of another boy—he then proceeded to the kitchen with a view of scaring the poor old cook woman, and snapped the presented pistol at her head. The pistol went off, and the poor creature was shot immediately through the head. She fell and instantly expired.—Furnishing another warning, to the million which had been previously given, of the inadvertant use of fire arms.

Rich. Ing.

### INTERESTING EXTRACT!

OF a letter from a gentleman in St. Petersburg, to his friend in Boston, dated Jan. 12, 1817. "After a pleasant; but rather a tedious journey from Italy, I arrived at this, celebrated Northern capital, the wonderful work of only one hundred years. The various fetes and religious ceremonies, render a residence here more lively and interesting at this season of the year than at any other. "The arrival of the Ambassador from the United States of America, added to its interest. His reception, was very gracious and flattering. Apparently his character had preceded him, and prepossessed the world in his favor. The Emperor an Imperial family receive him most graciously; by the British Ambassador and consul general he was greeted with the hand of

friendship, and the other members of the corps diplomatic hastened to evince sentiments of high consideration, very gratifying to the subjects of the U. States in this city; and very clearly does it prove the wisdom, and necessity even, of sending an ambassador to this empire, who is of political consequence at homo: no other can be acceptable to the most powerful monarch on earth, a sovereign who has an army of one million of soldiers, cavalry, infantry artillery, in the highest state of equipment, and most perfectly disciplined, commanded by brave, skilful and experienced officers.

"When Mr. P. was in England, he visited the first nobility and gentry in the kingdom, who testified their respect for his diplomatic talents and professional abilities, he being a barrister. Such a person is always wanted here, when America and Russia are every day becoming, by political and commercial relations, more necessary to each other; when it is the duty and interest of each and both to keep a watchful eye over an ambitious and powerful nation, whose politics unite the overbearing military despotism of the Romans, to the perfidy and commercial monopoly with which they accused the Carthaginians."

[FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Buenos Ayres, to his friend in this city, BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 28.

"In my last letter, I informed you of the progress of Gen. San Martin, who had advanced into Chili, having passed the Cordilleras without opposition, at the head of an army of 5000 men. I have now to state, that we have received the account of an action having been fought between the royalists and the troops of this province, which ended in the total defeat and destruction of the former. The express arrived in town, accompanied by an officer, who brought the colors of the king's troops taken. There were 1000 killed, and 500 taken prisoners, with a general. The Buenos Ayreans have entered the capital, Santiago."

March 1st, 1817.

"Chili is gone; it is in the hand of the Patriots, who have carried every thing before them. The last accounts state them to be in Coquimbo, and the royalists flying in every direction. San Martin writes with all confidence, and they apprehend no further resistance, the people all being disposed for revolution. The cry now is for a war with the Portuguese, and it is firmly believed by many, that it will be declared immediately."

March 5th, 1817.

"We have further accounts. Gen. Marcon: the royal Governor of Chili, with his suite, have been taken at Valparaiso, on the point of embarking with two millions of dollars! The patriots have possession of every port on the coast of Chili!

That there will be a war with the Portuguese, I have no doubt. This government, in retaliation of some acts of the Portuguese, at Montevideo, have imprisoned all the Portuguese merchants and others at this place."

### THE WAY TO BE HAPPY.

The way to be happy is to look down on those who suffer, and not up to those who shine in the world. The comparison, then, would be so much in our favor, that we should cease to complain. So far should we be from repining at the unequal distribution of fortune, that we should sit down contented with our own lot, and be happy with the blessings we enjoy. Our pride would be humbled, and our peevishness turned into pity; our murmurings would be hushed at the sight of others. A little reason and common sense would point out to us the absurdity of our pursuits, and prove how dangerous it is to follow the deceitful track.—How happy, then, might people live, and what a figure might they make in the eye of the world, were they to manage the liberality of fortune with common sense, and learn to despise the superfluities of it; from a want of this springs all the unhappiness of this life, and from a careful observance of it, proceeds every satisfaction we can wish to obtain.

### CREDITORS.

THIS is for NOTICE, That the subscribers, who are now in actual confinement for debt and damages, in the common jail of the county of Gloucester, intend to make application by petition to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Woodbury, in the county aforesaid, at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 17th day of June next, for the benefit of the several laws passed for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt or damages, as the same are now in force in the state of New Jersey.

Josiah F. Clement,  
Joseph W. Bennett,  
John Wheaton,  
Hugh Calhoon,  
Richard Heritage,  
Nicholas Pidgeon,  
John A. Schaffer,  
Samuel W. Whitecar,  
William Pettis,  
Samuel Wheaton,  
William Brookfield.

Woodbury Prison, May 5th, 1817.—4t

# POETRY.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

The following beautiful and heart-touching lines, were written on the death of a young man of the name of Williams, formerly clerk of Rockingham county, Virginia, who died lately;—they are taken from the Winchester Gazette. It is said by the author, in a short introduction, that they describe real scenery, that the facts are not the offspring of fancy, but the whole is almost literally true.

The moon was bright, the night was dew,  
M'Williams' corse lay buried near,  
Where shivering stood, an aged seer,  
Pondering life's sad vicissitude.

This hallow'd ground was lifted high—  
Hush'd was the town that lay hard by;  
No passing breeze was heard to sigh;  
Still was the busy multitude.

'Twas midnight;—but one day had fled  
Since he who was, but now is dead,  
Slept sweetly in his lowly bed,  
Alone from men's ingratitude.

The clock that tells Time's careless tread,  
The sigh that says our hope is fled,  
The joyless laugh from dreamers' bed,  
Marked well this hour of solitude.

Silence, intent to make this hour  
Shew forth her awe imposing power,  
Held in her breath—bade nature cower;  
As though it were in servitude.

Ah! what is that, which strikes the eye?  
Is it a flitting ghost goes by?  
It seems to laugh:—yet heaves a sigh;  
How fearful the incertitude!

Hear how it mutters—list,—the cry!  
It stops,—and now it aims to fly,—  
Weeps out aloud—approaching nigh,  
Staggering with decrepitude.

"I kiss'd him in his coffin twice,  
It seemed as though my lips press'd ice."  
This she repeated more than thrice,—  
Then sunk—o'ercome with lassitude;

"I wrapp'd him in his swaddling clothes,  
And kiss'd him then—he's gone—God knows  
How he'll endure the wintry snows  
In this black northern latitude."

'Twas Nancy! one whose wits had fled;  
By stealth she left her tumble bed,  
To seek, she said, among the dead,  
The comfort of her widowhood.

Poor wretch forlorn! ah! who can tell  
The griefs that now thy bosom swell;  
—Storms He can lull, who storms impels,—  
Or ease thy heart's inquietude.

Avant the thought, that spurns the rod!  
The heart is right that owns a God  
Unerring rules,—be this men's laud,  
Be this their high beatitude.

[FROM THE INDEPENDANT BALANCE.]

## RAISING THE WHISKEY.

In 1812, when our government sent seamen from the Atlantic to the lakes, (subsequently the scenes of American superior naval prowess,) the first detachment of Jolly tars were landed at Albany, and conveyed from thence to the Niagara frontier in waggons. Many of those men, endowed with more bravery than worldly prudence, were destitute of cash, so that a resort to ingenuity became indispensable, whenever they wanted to raise an additional glass of grog. The novelty of their appearance, combined with their peculiar oddities and nautical phrases, rendered it no difficult matter, during the first few days of their inland voyage, to levy contributions of whiskey on the inn-keepers: they would quaff the juice of the rye—bid the landlord to keep a good look-out astern for the commissary, tell him how much liquor they had drank, and he would pay for all.

After a lapse of five or six days this traverse would not work—a report of it had travelled in advance, and the landlords had adopted a rule of *touch penny before you touch pot*. One day a sailor, of more than ordinary whim sauntered into a tavern, resolved to try a new expedient—he observed the landlord rigidly requiring the deposits of the money before he would deliver the liquor: not appalled by this precautionary measure, although he was perfectly "stiverless," Jack carelessly walked up to the bar, when the following dialogue ensued:

Jack: Landlord, have you got any crackers?

Landlord. Yes, sir.

Jack. Well, let's have sixpence worth. The landlord's caution was lulled into security by the sailor's not asking for liquor, and he delivered the crackers without first requiring the money.

Jack. (looking at and turning the crackers in his hand.) Now that I have got 'em,

I don't think I can eat 'em. Landlord, won't you give me something else for these crackers?

Landlord. Yes, sir, what do you wish instead?

Jack. How much whiskey will you give me for 'em?

Landlord. A gill.

Jack. It's a bargain—here, take the crackers.

The landlord gave Jack the whiskey, which he drank and walked towards the door.

Landlord. Stop sir you hav'nt paid me for the whiskey.

Jack. Didn't I give you the crackers for it?

Landlord. Very well—but you didn't pay me for the crackers.

Jack. Why, hav'nt you got your crackers back again, you land-lubber, and what more do you want?

## 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 Wsod, 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, Nos. 1. and 4. will be sold entire or in smaller tracts.

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

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

A clear and indisputable title will be given.

Joseph McIlvaine.

Burlington, Feb. 22 1816—M. 4. #

## FURMAN LEAMING,

AT NO. 27, MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA,

HAS, FOR SALE,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE, 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 Iron Spoons, Penknives, Knives and Forks, Flint, 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.

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

## A HOUSE AND LOT,

Situate in the township of Hopewell, and in the vicinity of Bridgetown. The Lot contains three quarters of an acre, more or less; joins lands of Philip Souder and Jane Elmore. Seized as the property of Jacob Sickler, and taken in execution at the suit of Jonathan Fithian, assignee, &c. and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff,  
Bridgetown; April 14, 1817.

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue on Tuesday, the twentieth day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at Lore's tavern, at Dividing Creeks, in the County of Cumberland, the following LOTS of LAND, situate in the township of Downs.—Three LOTS at Dividing Creeks, containing half an acre each, with the improvements; one other LOT, containing about ten acres; one other LOT, containing seventeen acres, with the buildings and improvements; and one other LOT, containing about twenty acres WOODLAND. Seized as the property of Asa Douglas, and taken in execution at the suit of John McCalla, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff,  
April 21—4

## BLANKS

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig

## War Department.

SECTION OF BOUNTY LANDS.

ALL persons entitled to Military Bounty Lands for services rendered the United States during the late war, would do well to recollect the notice given from this branch of the War Department, so long since as the 23d of August, 1815, and which has been, repeated in the public newspapers many times since that date, viz.

"A Land Warrant will not be issued to an executor nor to an administrator. The government of the United States has not authorised any person to act as an agent for the purpose of transacting any part of the business relative to the obtaining Military Land Warrants:—which will, as usual, be issued gratis at the War Department: nor does it recognise any pretended Land Office for such purposes, nor any other agency of that nature, in any State of the American Union.

"August 22, 1815."

In addition to the above, it may be proper to remind applicants of the classes above referred to, that their letters and documents need not be addressed to any individual at the seat of government, by name, but simply to "THE SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington City D. C."—Their communications should contain the address to which the reply ought to be transmitted.

April 21—3t

By the President of the U. States.

WHEREAS, by the first section of an Act of Congress, passed on the 21st day of March, 1805, 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 be offered for sale:

WHEREFORE, I JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, in conformity with the said act, and other acts of Congress, providing for the sale and disposal of the Lands of the United States south of 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 the 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 Tombigbee and the other into the Chickesawhay rivers) which have been surveyed and returned to the Register of the Land-Office at St. Stephens, and which have not been disposed of, or excepted from sale by 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—vJn1

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. Stephens, for payment.

## Notice is Hereby Given,

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

John Tuft, } Assignees.  
Stacy Lloyd, }

March 10—2m

## Cumberland Orphans' Court.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1817.

UPON application of Dan Simkins, Administrator of John Elwell, dec. Ann Merritt and William Anderson, Administrators of William Merritt, dec. Thomas Kimsey, Administrator of Joab Chard, dec. to limit a time within which the creditors of said decedents shall bring in their debts, claims and demands, or be forever barred from an action against said Administrators.

It is ordered by the Court that the said 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 of this State for the like space of time—and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his demands within the time so limited, after such public notice given, shall be forever barred his action therefor against said Administrators.

By the Court,  
T. ELMER, Ck.

April 14—2m

## Cumberland Orphans' Court.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1817.

DANIEL ELMER, Esq. Guardian of Jacob Thompson, having set forth to this Court, that said ward has no personal estate, and that the rents, issues, and profits of the real estate are insufficient for her support and maintenance, and praying a decree for the sale of the whole of the real estate of said minor.

It is ordered, that all persons interested in the real estate of said minor, do appear before the Judges of this Court on the first day of June Term next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the whole of the real estate of said minor should not be sold for her support and maintenance.

By the Court,  
T. ELMER, Ck.

April 28—2m

## Cumberland Orphans' Court.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1817.

ROBERT LAKE, Administrator of Reuben Pepper, dec. Ephraim Bonham, Administrator of Isaac Davis, 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 and credits, so far as they can be discovered, by which account it appears that the personal estates of said decedents are insufficient to pay said debts.—Therefore, on application of said Administrators, setting forth that said decedents 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.

It is ordered that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estates of said decedents, do appear before the Judges of this Court on the first day of June Term next, and shew 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.

By the Court,  
T. ELMER, Ck.

April 14—2m

## NOTICE.

The Accounts of

Hannah Watson,	adm'rs of Sam <sup>l</sup> Watson dec
Enos Ewing,	do. Isaac Sheppard, do.
Abigail Sheppard,	do. Noah Woodruff, do.
Henry Sheppard,	do. Josiah Parvin, do.
Nancy Woodruff,	do. Mahlon Davis, do.
Samuel Mulford,	do. Abr <sup>m</sup> Prickett, do.
David O. Garrison,	do. Whitfield Williams, do.
Jedediah Davis,	do. Joseph Golden, do.
Samuel Davis, jr.	do. Joanna Golden, do.
John Donally,	do. Labra Peck, do.
Rhoda Davis,	do. Thomas Borden, do.
John Davis,	do. Joanna Golden, do.
Rhoda Williams,	do. Joanna Golden, do.
Warren Thompson,	do. Joanna Golden, do.
Joseph Peck,	adm'rs of Labra Peck, do.
Samuel Miller,	do. Thomas Borden, do.
Nicholas Willitts,	do. Joanna Golden, do.
John Mackey,	do. Joanna Golden, do.
Joseph Golden,	do. Joanna Golden, do.

Will be severally reported to the Orphans' Court to be held at Bridgetown, on Monday, the 2d day of June next, at which time and place any person or persons interested in the settlement of said estates or either of them, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why said accounts should not be severally allowed and confirmed.

April 14—tJe2

## Cordwainers Look Here!

TO RENT,

A Convenient and established stand for the SHOE-MAKING business, now occupied by the Subscriber, at Cedarville. The Dwelling-House is situated almost directly opposite Richard Mulford's Inn. It is two stories high, provided with a good cellar, back kitchen, and garden;—the Shop is but a few yards distant, and is convenient, with a cellar under, it also. Likewise may be had of the subscriber on reasonable terms, a Stove, Desk, Seats, Boot Trees, Lasts, and Tools of every description, necessary for carrying on the above business. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber.

John Henderson.

Cedarville, April 28th, 1817—tf

## TO BE SOLD,

A Handsome situated PLANTATION, on the Stage road from Cape Island to Philadelphia, and twelve miles from Cape Island, and one and a half miles from Cape May court house, containing 150 acres; about 70 acres of it WOODLAND, that will make 1000 cords of wood in about four miles of the landing, A NEW DWELLING HOUSE, 40 feet by 17; A NEW BARN, 30 by 20, and a good Orchard, and a never failing stream of water for cattle, and it is very handy for clamming and oystering, fishing and gunning. Any person wishing to purchase, if they will apply soon, they shall have it on good terms. Apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH LUDLAM.

Cape May, April 28, 1817.

## ATTACHMENT,

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attachment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Cumberland, State of New Jersey, at the suit of Daniel L. Burt and Ephraim Westcott, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chatties, lands and tenements of John Ireland, 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.

E BEN. SEELEY, Ck.

DANIEL ELMER, Atty.  
March 17—2m