

THE WASHINGTON WHIG

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Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

From the True American.

SKETCH OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE House of Assembly.

Trenton, Oct. 22, 1816.

This being the constitutional day of meeting, Jacob Banta and Cornelius Merseilles, of Bergen; Charles Clark, Silas Condit, John Dow and Isaac H. Williamson, of Essex; James Parker, Allison Ely, jun. and Hezekiah Smith, of Middlesex; George Holcombe, Matthias Van Brakle, and Reuben Shreve, of Monmouth; Joseph Annin, Cornelius Vanhorn, and James Stryker, of Somerset; William Coxe, William Pearson, Samuel J. Read, and William Reeve, of Burlington; Edward Sharp, of Gloucester; Stacy Lloyd, John Mayhew, and Joseph Kille, of Salem; William Nixon, John Farlee, Abraham Stout, and Thomas Prall, of Hunterdon; David Thompson, jun. Ezekiel Kitchell and Samuel Halliday, of Morris; William Darrah, Abraham Bidleman, Robert C. Thompson, and Peter Decker, of Sussex; Daniel Parvin, James D. Westcott, and Nathan Leake, of Cumberland; appeared, were qualified, and took their seats.

Charles Clark, esq. was chosen speaker, and Daniel Coleman, esq. clerk, without opposition; and council informed thereof. William Gould, was re-appointed door-keeper.

Messrs. Parker, Westcott, and D. Thompson, were appointed to report rules for the House.

Messrs. Pearson, Dow, and Kitchell, to report unfinished business.

A message from council informed, that council had this day met, elected Jesse Upson, esq. their Vice-President, James Linn, esq. their Secretary, and proceeded to business.—Adjourned to ten o'clock tomorrow.

October 23.

Mr. Parker reported rules for the House—read, adopted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Pearson reported the following unfinished business.

1. A bill concerning Steam-boats.
2. To provide for educating poor children.
3. Relative to persons confined for debt.
4. Relative to fisheries in the Delaware.
5. Relative to slaves.
6. For the relief of Jabez Pierson.
7. Relative to Statutes.
8. Relative to Apprentices and Servants.
9. Relative to brass ordnance.
10. Relative to drunkards.
11. Relative to a turnpike from Trenton to Sussex.
12. Authorising a banking and navigation company at Elizabeth.
13. Relative to a Bank in Bridge-town, E. J.
14. Relative to Tipping-houses.
15. Relative to Trenton and Philadelphia steam-boat company.
16. For the relief of Daniel Smith.
17. Regulating the courts of law.
18. Relative to stage-drivers.
19. Relative to a revision of the laws of the State.
20. A petition of the chosen Freeholders of Burlington county.
21. A petition for a turnpike from Somerville to Stanhope.
22. A petition from Piscataway and Woodbridge, relative to Salt-Marsh.
23. A petition relative to the Bergen fisheries.
24. A petition from New-Brunswick, relative to Steam-boats.
25. A report relative to an amendment of the Constitution.

Read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. S. Condit presented a petition from the "Newark Female Charitable Society" for an act of incorporation.—committed to Messrs. S. Condit, Coxe, and Annin.

Mr. S. Condit presented a report from

the Commissioners appointed to transfer the shares of this State in the Society for useful Manufactures at Paterson, stating that they had transferred the same for seven tracts of land containing 301 acres and 53-100ths, valued at 11,000 dollars.—Referred to Messrs. Parker, Williamson, and Bidleman.

Mr. Dow presented a petition from Essex, relative to the erection of mill-dams in certain cases—committed to Messrs. Parker, Halliday, and Merseilles.

Mr. Dow presented a petition from John Mason, an alien, for a confirmation of his title to land—committed to Messrs. D. Thompson, Van Brakle and Stryker.

COMMITTEES—Messrs. Sharp, Smith and Stout, to bring in a Bill for the support of government—Messrs. Dow, Holcombe and Nixon, an incidental bill—Messrs. Halliday, Read, Banta, Westcott and Lloyd, to settle the accounts of the Treasurer, (Mess. Crane and Irick, on the part of Council.)—Messrs. S. Condit, D. Thompson, Shreve, Ely and Pearson, to settle the accounts of the State-Prison. (Mess. Frelinghuysen and Stevenson, on the part of Council.)

Mr. Westcott offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any infraction of the sovereignty and jurisdiction of this state, or of the rights of its inhabitants, have been committed, by the cession of a certain island in the river or bay of Delaware, called the Pea-patch, by the state of Delaware to the United States, and that they have leave to report by bill.—Read and committed to Messrs. Westcott, Coxe, Prall, Sharp, and Mayhew.

Mr. Linn delivered a message from the governor.—Read, and ordered to be printed.

On the question, shall there be an adjourned sitting? it was decided in the affirmative, 30 to 7.—Adjourned.

Three o'clock.—Mr. D. Thompson reported on the application of John Mason, that the existing laws on the subject comprised his case.—Agreed to.

Messrs. Pipe and Ristey, of Gloucester, and Willits, of Cape-May, appeared, were qualified, and took their seats.—Adjourned.

Meeting of the Legislature.

On Tuesday, the 22d October, the Legislature met in Trenton. In Council Jesse Upson, Esq. of Morris, was chosen Vice-President, and James Linn, Esq. Secretary. In the House, Charles Clark, Esq. of Essex, was chosen Speaker, and Daniel Coleman, Esq. Clerk.

On Wednesday, the Governor sent to both Houses the following

MESSAGE:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

In consequence of the prevalence of frost and drought, during the last spring and summer, and the early part of the present autumn, our crops of grass and grain fall greatly short of the usual supply. There is reason to hope, however, that with proper prudence, there will be found in this state, a sufficiency for our necessities.

The enhanced price of grain, although a partial evil, will have the salutary tendency, to prevent extravagance and waste; and it is to be hoped will restrain our distillers from converting into poison, the gifts intended by the bounty of Heaven to man, for his nourishment.

While we place an humble reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, it behoves us to adopt a rigid system of economy, by which a greater portion of the comforts of life, will be left within the reach of the poor and the needy.

It is to be deplored, that upon the restoration of peace, the imprudence of the merchants in the great commercial cities of the Union, has plunged our country into new distress, by a ruinous importation of European goods, greatly exceeding our means of payment; calculated to embarrass our domestic manufacturing establishments, and to introduce among our citizens, a degree of luxury and extravagance, illy suited to our condition or the genius of our government.

We are gradually recovering from most of the effects of this unfortunate state of things; but some of its pernicious consequences will be of permanent duration.

The want of specie as a medium of exchange, has retarded the prosperity of our country; and the evil necessarily resulting from this cause, has been greatly aggravated

in this state, by the depreciated value of the paper of several of our banking institutions. This has become a subject of loud and just complaint. That there should be a difference of eight or ten per cent in the rate of exchange, between the notes of neighboring banks which are equally solvent, is an evil of intolerable magnitude, and which requires Legislative interference.

Most of our citizens who have adventured their capital in domestic manufactures, have received from the Congress of the United States, a protection, which, although it does not give immediate relief to their embarrassments, affords a well-founded confidence in the final success of their establishments. This however is not the case with all: The manufacture of bar-iron, in which this state is deeply interested, has not received as adequate protection. The manufacturers of this article of prime necessity, are left to struggle with difficulties, which have already involved many of them in ruin; and all those of moderate capital, will be obliged to abandon their forges and furnaces, unless some change soon takes place in their favor. The consequence of this will be a great and lasting injury to our country; for establishments so expensive, as those for the manufacture of iron necessarily are, when once abandoned for want of encouragement, are slowly and cautiously resumed, even under the most favorable change of circumstances.

Since the last session of the Legislature; I have received from the Governor of Pennsylvania, a letter inclosing certain resolutions of the Senate and House of Representatives of that state, in which they solemnly protest against the passage and operation of the act of the Legislature of New Jersey passed on the 4th day of February, 1815, entitled "an act to enable Daniel W. Coxe, Samuel Wright, jun. and Peter T. Smith, and the survivors of them, his or their heirs or assigns, to erect a wing-dam in the river Delaware, to connect Yard's island with the main land at Bloomsbury;"—and of the supplement thereto, passed on the 10th of February, 1816. In which resolutions they also propose to submit the matters in controversy arising out of this case, to the determination of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. Which letter and resolutions, together with a copy of my letter acknowledging the receipt of the same, are herewith laid before you.

This state has undoubtedly the right to authorise the construction of such wing-dams in the Delaware and within its own territory, as in no wise impede the navigation of that river, unless restrained by some agreement entered into with the State of Pennsylvania—And no agreement with that state could, I presume, under our federal compact, warrant us in obstructing the navigation of that river; and any attempt to obstruct such navigation, would be deemed an infringement of the rights, not only of Pennsylvania, but of all the states of the Union.

It will be important to enquire, how far we are restrained in these particulars, by any convention or agreement with the state of Pennsylvania; and how far we are restrained by the general principles of the laws of nations, when adapted to the peculiar circumstances of our state sovereignties, modified and limited by the charter which binds us together as one confederated republic.

AS this state is deeply interested in promoting the free navigation of the Delaware, it was not to be presumed, that her Legislature would assent to any measure, which could in the slightest degree, impede such navigation—and it is very certain that the Legislature in passing the laws in question, acted, under a full conviction, that they were not, in any degree, infringing the rights of Pennsylvania, more especially as the citizens of that state have been in the constant practice of extending wing-dams in the same river, if not by legislative permission, certainly without legislative controul. Notwithstanding which I trust you will cheerfully enter into any reasonable arrangements, with the constituted authorities of that state, to give them satisfaction upon these points, involving as they believe, those rights and privileges, which it is their duty to watch and protect.

The Commissioners appointed by the act of Assembly, of the 13th of February last, for ascertaining the most eligible route for, and the probable expense of a canal to connect the tide-waters of the Delaware

with those of the Raritan, have made considerable progress in discharging the duties assigned them, but are not yet prepared to report. From what they have already done, no doubt remains that the result of their labours will be highly satisfactory to those, who feel and interest in seeing this great national object of internal navigation carried into effect.

Permit me, gentlemen, to call your attention to the importance of procuring an accurate map of the state. We have in our public offices a great portion of the materials necessary for this purpose—what is deficient may be procured at a small expense. The want of such a map is not only a serious inconvenience, but a reproach to us.

It is a subject of sincere congratulation, that a general spirit to promote the education of youth and to strengthen the cause of religion, and morality, pervades this, as well as the neighbouring states.—You will undoubtedly, be disposed to give such aid to this happy impulse of the public mind, as the occasion may require, and our means will permit.

MAHLON DICKERSON.

Trenton, 22d October, 1816.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, issued out of the Court of Chancery of the state of New-Jersey, will be exposed to sale at public vendue on Monday, the 30th day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Hotel in Bridgetown, in the county of Cumberland, a certain

Lot of Land,

Situate in the town of Millville, in the county of Cumberland, bounded as follows, viz: on the east side by High street sixteen rods, on the south by Jeremiah Stratton's lot ten rods to Cornelius Shaw's land, thence by said Shaw's lot north sixteen rods to the upper end of the town plot, thence by the line of the said town plot due east to the said High street; containing one acre of land, be the same more or less.—Seized as the property of John Paul, defendant, and taken in execution at the suit of Joshua Coombs, complainant, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

October 23d, 1816.—2m

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, issued out of the Court of Chancery of the state of New-Jersey, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on Monday the 30th day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Hotel in Bridgetown, in the county of Cumberland, a certain

Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, in the county of Cumberland, beginning at a stake, being the north-east corner of James Park's land, from thence east bounding on land late Burgin's one hundred and forty rods to a corner of Leaming's land in the old road, thence bounding thereon north five degrees and a half, east one hundred and seventy-eight rods to a pine stump, at the west end of Beaver Dam, on a branch called Bereman, thence west two hundred and fifty one rods and ten links, bounding on other lands of Burgin to a stake, thence south three degrees, east eighty-three rods to a stake, thence east eighty-five rods to a stake, thence south three degrees, east ninety-four rods, to the place of beginning; containing two hundred and fourteen acres, more or less.—Seized as the property of William Watson and James Loder, defendants, and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper, complainant, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

October 23d, 1816.—2m

I WANT TO PURCHASE A GOOD HORSE.

Samuel Seeley.

Oct. 21, 1816—tf

I WANT TO SELL A GOOD HORSE.

J. J. Foster

October 28, 1816—tf

Clock & Watchmaker.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their past favours, and informs them that he still continues the business of clock and watchmaking at his residence in Bridgetown, and solicits a continuance of their custom. He lays no claim to infallibility; but all those that favour him with their custom, may rest assured, that nothing in his power will be left undone to give satisfaction. All clocks and watches left in his care will be in no danger of being lost or mislaid.

William Morris.

N. B. He has on hand for sale, several articles in his line, such as clocks, watches, chains, keys, &c.

October 14th, 1816—3f

NOTICE.

Persons indebted to the editor of this paper, either for subscription to the *Washington Whig*; or for advertisements, are requested to make immediate payment.—The subscription, agreeably to the terms, was to have been paid in advance. Sixteen months have elapsed since the establishment went into operation, and many of our subscribers have as yet paid not a cent.—Mr. Schultz, in the absence of the editor, is authorised to receive whatever may be due. It is hoped that this notice may be sufficient.

Pennsylvania.—The following gentlemen are elected to represent this state in the Fifteenth Congress;—Adam Seybert, William Anderson, John Sergeant, Joseph Hopkinson, Isaac Darlington, Levi Pauling, James Wallace, John Whitesides, Jacob Spangler, Andrew Boden, Wm. Maclay, John Ross, Nathaniel D. Ingham, Joseph Heister, Alexander Ogle, William P. Maclay, Wm. Wilson, David Scott, David Marchand, Christian Tarr, Thomas Patterson, Henry Baldwin, and Robert Moore.

Those in Italic are federalists; the others are principally new members.

Congressional and Electoral Election.

From the Morristown Palladium.

To the Republican Electors of New-Jersey.

General Benjamin Ludlow, having (on account of ill health) declined standing as a candidate for the office of an Elector at the ensuing election, we, the subscribers, delegates from the county of Morris at the late convention at Trenton, do (by virtue of a resolution thereof) recommend Aaron Kitchell, esq. of Morris, as a suitable person to be supported in his stead.

JOHN D. CAMP,
SOLOMON DOUGHTY,
JOHN S. DARSEY.

Morristown, Oct. 12, 1816.

Republicans of New-Jersey!

On Tuesday and Wednesday the 5th and 6th of November inst. an election takes place in this state for six Representatives to Congress for two years from the 3d of March next, and for eight Electors of a President and Vice-President, to hold those offices for four years from the said third of March.

The following Candidates for these important trusts were selected, and recommended to your suffrages and support by a Convention of Delegates from the several counties of the state, expecting Aaron Kitchell, whose name was substituted for that of Benjamin Ludlow, as an Elector, by the Delegates from Morris County, agreeably to a Resolution of the Convention.

FOR CONGRESS.

CHARLES KINSEY, of Essex.
JOHN LINN, of Sussex.
HENRY SOUTHARD, of Somerset.
BENJAMIN BENNET, of Monmouth.
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, of Burlington.
EPHRAIM BATEMAN, of Cumberland.

FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

LEWIS MOORE, of Bergen.
AARON KITCHELL,
DAVID WELSH, of Morris.
AARON VANSYCKEL, of Hunterdon.
JOHN CROWELL, of Middlesex.
CHARLES OGDEN, of Gloucester.
DANIEL GARRISON, of Salem.
WILLIAM ROSELL, of Burlington.

Whether Federalists intend any opposition we know not; but as they have Candidates on nomination, the safest course for Republicans is, to go to the Polls, and vote.

Bridgetown, November 2d, 1816.

"Now, if we wish a Poet to reclaim,
In God's name let us speak before he's dead.
Or else, 'tis ten to one, we miss our aim;
By staying 'till the Fates have cut his thread!
After this operation of their knife,
I ne'er knew reformation in my life."
PETER PINDAR.

MR. EDITOR,

I have observed, on looking over a file of Whigs, that besides political information, your paper contains a great number of original essays, and detached pieces, which would have graced the columns of any paper.

Your Poets Corner has, likewise, been enriched with several beautiful specimens of the art.

The department of Criticism, however, I have observed, is not filled; and have several times wished, that some able hand would take the critick's pen.

A piece has at last appeared, which has obliged me to say in the words of Franklin,

"that I,
"No Wit, nor Genius am, yet once I'll try."

The piece is signed "Leonardo;" and is never *weli written*, in blank vesse. "But nevertheless I have a few things against it." In the third line there is, I presume, a typographical mistake. We should read accidental, for "accidental." This is a good big word; and will make common people stare, with a witness. But I believe the author has chosen his words, like some of the United States do their justices; for the bigness of their bellies:

I would particularly call your attention to the three last lines of the first sentence. He has, in them, given a comical reason enough, why the sand, is not (like the waves) backwards and forwards by the wind. It is, that in the roots of the pine there is a resinous matter,

"That oozing out, cements the steril soil,
And close confines the dirty dust below."

Below what? The roots certainly! For if it oozes out of the roots, it must confine the dust below the place whence it issues. Now in the first place, as I "hate to grub" I do not know whether the fact is true, that &he" resinous matter" does cement the soil below the roots. In the second place, whether confining the "dust" below the roots of trees, will keep the sand on the surface of the earth, from being affected by the wind. And thirdly, I solemnly protest against the expression "dirty dust." It is a gross libel on the county of Cumberland; and I do declare, for the information of strangers, that the dust of Cumberland is as clean as any in the wide world.

Have you not often, on a fine sabbath, after it has been dry weather for some time, seen Market street, lined from the Court-House to the Church, with persons going to, or returning from, worship, when some ten or a dozen carriages would drive past them, full tilt, raising such a dust, you could scarcely see a rod before you? Have you not often seen ladies, wearing beautiful white dresses to church, and when they had returned, you could write your name, in the dust, on the crown of their bonnets? And do you think, that those, who ride to church, would choose to display their horsemanship, for the fun of bedusting the whole town, when there are two or three other ways of going, equally near and good? And do you think that the inhabitants of this town would patiently submit to be dusted, week after week, month after month, and year after year, if it was not clean dust?

No, and when you see persons on foot smiling, and bowing to those in the carriages, the only conclusion that can be drawn, is, that it is as clean dust as ever flew; and that they are much obliged to them, for kicking it up!

But be it dirty or clean, there is none but will acknowledge that the good people of this town do get most bountifully peppered with it!

As I think "brevity is the soul of wit" I shall detain you only, to remark that I should be happy to hear from "Leonardo" whenever he has leisure.

T. T.

ALGIERS.

The track pursued by the American squadron has been followed by lord Exmouth, but with a force of much greater magnitude; and this piratical state has at length been deprived of the means of annoying the commerce of civilized powers for some time. As much has been done by his lordship as was consistent with the interest and well known policy of the British government. Were the commerce of the Mediterranean perfectly free from the predation of the Barbary States, the British would lose for ever the commercial advantages they now possess in those waters—the islands they now hold would be a useless and heavy burden to them, and the activity of the Genoese, the Neapolitans, Sicilians, and Tuscans, would render the British flag a stranger in the Mediterranean. It is then to the spirit of commercial monopoly, which has injured rather than benefited Great Britain, that we are to at-

tribute the want of complete success, of effectual security hereafter, in the late attack on Algiers. The destruction of their fleet is evidently a great benefit; but no arrangement has been made as to their reinforcing their marine, or purchasing other vessels, for large ones they cannot build.—Humanity has been favoured in the abolition of slavery—but all Christians now in bondage should have been liberated before the British fleet had left Algiers, as the provisions in a treaty will never be carried into effect without the aid of a squadron. Lord Exmouth has pointedly excluded us, in his treaty, by specifying in several articles European powers—instead of Christian powers. We never should have availed ourselves of any protection which the British government would undertake, without authority, to guarantee to us in their arrangements with foreign powers, but humanity ought not to be shackled with forms or ceremonies; when the chains of slavery are to be broken, and the unfortunate Christian released from bondage, he should be considered as one of the great family of mankind, a brother in misfortune, and no enquiry should be instituted, as to the country that claims him, or the soil that gave him birth. If we are not mistaken, our commissioner released from the dungeons of Carthage several English and French subjects. His object was to secure the release of Americans. The letter of his instructions he fulfilled, and then carried into effect the spirit of his nation—humanity and toleration. It is then a subject of real gratification to us, that we, under Providence, possess ample means to redress our own wrongs whenever we feel them, and that without any vain parade of strength, of patriotism and devotion to our country. We fear no nation on earth—we can take care of ourselves—and occasionally assist a neighbour in distress. We are truly independent, and will not suffer from lord Exmouth's forgetting that we were a Christian nation, though not a European one.—After all, it will be said, and with truth, that among the many bombardments, conflagrations and proceedings of the British fleet, that of Algiers alone is to be commended and imitated, as affording a solitary proof that a vast power, like the British navy can occasionally be applied to beneficial purposes.—Am. Cen.

The London Gazettes have been free in their speculations relative to the special mission of Mr. Pinkcey to Naples—they publish at one time a threat, said to have been given out, of a bombardment of that city—at another time, they speak of an island in the Mediterranean, which is to be ceded to us as an equivalent to our demand; and finally they declare, that we have no claim against the present king of Naples, but against Murat and Joseph. Now these are all speculations, and very poor ones. Our claim against the Neapolitan government has been unquestionably preferred in that respectful, yet decisive manner, characteristic of the nation and its representative. The British editors are not disposed to deal fairly or justly towards us; they are desirous to create an impression abroad, that after commencing and terminating successfully a war against their country, that we start from the field of battle where we had been encountering a powerful foe, and are ready to bully and hector every minor power against whom we have cause of complaint. This is not the case; we have given some proof to the world, and certainly in our late operations against Algiers, of our moderation and forbearance, and at the same time of our promptness and decision. We could not tranquilly permit a, powerful nation to injure us; it could not be expected that the injustice of a weaker one could be tolerated. With respect to our claim being preferred against Murat and not against Ferdinand, it is sheer nonsense. The nation is answerable for the acts of its government. We are not called in to recognise every change of rulers which a congress of legitimate sovereigns shall decide upon—Murat, however, was the accredited king of Naples—he was "every inch a king," acknowledged and paid by Great Britain, who had at his court a minister; he was also in alliance with Austria, who, in a treaty solemnly made, guaranteed his crown him.—If they subsequently find it their interest to quarrel with him and strip him of his robes, disavow his authority and his acts, are we to be the sufferers, when we had no hand either in his elevation or in his dethronement? Surely not. As to the island in the Mediterranean, said to be ceded to us, we are not prepared to say whether its possession would benefit the nation; it might, by making us a party in European quarrels, entangle us in difficulties, which at present are not foreseen. The amount due would be more welcome. Ib.

The recent events and the present situation of America, furnishes a spectacle that fills us with wonder and delight. Nothing that ever happened resembles it. We

look in vain into the accounts of every nation of whom history bears record, to find a parallel to its rapid growth in power; the happiness enjoyed as a nation and as individuals, the mildness, the harmony, the love of order and virtue among its citizens. Other nations have exceeded it in tumults and bloodshed; in the productions of fastidious luxury; in the splendor and pomp of courts, raised on the servility and misery of nations; some have been peopled by multitudes of miserable beings, whom the strong arm of despotism has driven from their homes to languish in sterile plains, or to perish in frozen waters. But we have exceeded our highest hopes, and have effected, by the simple act of enabling the people to be happier, what power and compulsion have utterly failed to accomplish.

The people have done much to deserve the share of prosperity and happiness, which we now enjoy. It is the government of our country that speaks its will, and in ours is identified with the people. Here we have fortunately had honest intentions and an inviolable regard of justice. We have gained an exalted national character; and that of being the only nation who has regarded the dictates of justice. Is there any nation that can lift up her voice against us as an invader of her rights? Is there an individual at home or abroad that can criminate our government as the wanton cause of oppression and injustice? We may, boldly say, there is none; and what nation is there that can say as much? Even at this moment those who trample on right themselves, reverence our regard for it, and in their hearts pay us that admiration which the image of justice cannot but extort from the most abandoned.

The great excellence of our government is, that it is eventually guided by the voice of the people. A few violent or daring men may propose schemes of ambition, of domination, of war, for their aggrandisement; but the people coolly observe, and silently reflect and however ignorant it may be the fashion of the ministers of England to esteem them, they have proved, in this country, that their discernment is far beyond that of those who think themselves capable of teaching them.

The people of America have not been without their tempters; but they have withstood the seducers, and now enjoy the result of their virtue, a prosperity unrivalled by any present nation, and of which no parallel in history is recorded.

Sav. Republican.

Important News.

New York, Oct. 29.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the fast sailing ships Comet, Center, in 35 days from Havre de Grace, and the Sachem, Davis, in 38 days from Bordeaux.

By these arrivals we learn verbally, that the prices of cotton and ashes were rather declining in France; and that the harvest had been more abundant in that country than was expected, though the vintage had proved very bad in consequence of the coldness of the season.

The Comet sailed from Havre on the 22d of September. Captain Center has politely furnished the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with Paris papers to the 20th, and London papers to the 16th of September, inclusive. The official details of lord Exmouth's expedition against Algiers had reached England; a number of interesting particulars are given in the latest London paper, which we have copied.

The French papers contain no news of moment.

The council of war, in its session of the 11th of September, condemned to death, for contumacy, general Bertrand Clausel.

Under the Vienna head of September 7, it is stated that the emperor of Austria is to marry the princess Charlotte Augusta, of Bavaria, 24 years of age, and it is reported that the archduchess Leopoldina, of Austria, is betrothed to prince Peter of Portugal and Brazil.

Among the passengers in the Comet, is general S. Bernard, formerly aid to the emperor Napoleon.

Prices of Stocks, London, Sept. 16—3 per cent. consols. 62 1-8.

London, Sept. 16.

We have at length the satisfaction of congratulating the country that our navy has obtained a complete victory over one of the Piratical Powers of the the Mediterranean, and have destroyed, in a good degree, their means of future piracy: It might, indeed, have been wished, that this destruction had been more complete, and that not only the vessels, but the town itself, had been destroyed. We had indulged this hope, and we must confess, that though we concur in the general feeling of the country, that the navy has added another victory to its former glory, we do not think that enough has been done. We surely have had sufficient experience of what kind of people these Barbary powers are, not to expect any further faith from them, than what is natural to robbers—just so much and so long as we have them

in our power. The moment our fleets departed—the moment that they can determine that it will cost us more money to punish them than to suffer their piracies, in that moment they will resume them.

The security of treaties with other powers is founded in the common law of nations—that public law of Europe, which acknowledges the political person of a State separate and independent of the sovereign who temporarily governs and represents it, and which upon this principle renders all treaties as durable as the government. The Barbary powers have no law of this kind, nor any notions founded upon it. They are strictly and truly barbarians. If they dislike a treaty they murder the Dey who made it, and thus terminate all treaties by considering them only as his personal acts and obligations. Their next act is to proceed to the houses of the European consuls, and unless they be fortunate enough to effect their escape in due time, to murder, or at least to imprison them. This is followed by the massacre of all slaves, &c.

The particulars of this victory will be found in the Extraordinary Gazette. The following bulletin was on Friday issued from the admiralty.

BULLETIN.

Admiralty Office, Friday Morning.

Government on Friday night received dispatches from sir Charles Stuart, at Paris, with the grateful intelligence that the French minister, the duke of Richelieu, had received a dispatch from the French consul, at Marseilles, stating that lord Exmouth attacked Algiers on the 25th last, and succeeded in every point.

The Algerine fleet was completely destroyed with a loss of 4,090 men in killed and wounded; and on the 26th the Dey consented to an armistice, upon lord Exmouth's own terms.

To this account we have to add the following particulars, which are understood to be equally authentic, though not inserted in the official communication. Lord Exmouth arrived before Algiers on the 25th of August; he immediately sent a summons to the Dey, in which, as instructed by our government, he demanded the cautionary surrender of the fleet—the delivery into the admiral's hands of all those who could be pointed out as having assisted in the recent massacre—the renewal of the former treaty, and the deliverance without ransom, of all Europeans whatever. The Dey replied with insolence. The fleet was instantly brought to action; the ships were laid abreast of the town and Algerine fleet, and a most furious bombardment of shot and shells commenced. The Algerines defended themselves with the blind fury of Barbarians under the influence of their religious principle of predestination. One of their frigates, taking fire, communicated it to others of their fleet, the conflagration became general, and the whole fleet of five frigates, four corvettes nearly as large as frigates, and thirty galleys and gun boats, were consumed.

The Dey, in terror at this catastrophe, and at the loss, (of about a million sterling in value) immediately sent off the Swedish consul with an earnest solicitation for an immediate armistice, adding his consent to all the terms required. His lordship granted the armistice; but refused to conclude any definitive agreement, till the receipt of further orders from his government.

LORD EXMOUTH'S VICTORY.

We have, to-day, the high gratification of announcing, by an extraordinary Gazette, published last night, the arrival of the dispatches of lord Exmouth, which communicate the successful result of his lordship's operations before Algiers.

Captain Brisbane, with the dispatches, arrived on Saturday night, at the admiralty, at a quarter before nine o'clock, but neither lord Melville nor Mr. Croker being in town, the captain changed horses at the admiralty, and proceeded to the seat of Mr. Croker, at Fulham, with the dispatches.

It appears that lord Exmouth, after encountering some opposition from the adverse elements, placed himself before Algiers, by day-break on the 27th of last month; and that the irresistible gallantry of his fleet soon brought the ruffian enemy to terms.

In the attainment of the important objects of his expedition, we have to lament the loss of many gallant officers and men; but this we must consider a "partial evil for universal good."

The British consul was happily restored in safety—and it is not an uninteresting circumstance, that his wife and daughter were brought away in the disguise of midshipmen. A child of the consul unconsciously betrayed its intended escape in a basket; by its cries. It was, however, sent off next morning by the Dey, who, it appears, was disposed to make a virtue of necessity.

The loss of the enemy is between 6 and 7000 men; besides the destruction of his implements of piracy, his vessels.

Memorandum of the destruction in the *Môle of Algiers*, in the attack of the 27th Aug. 1816.

Four large frigates of 44 guns; 5 large corvettes, from 24 to 30; all the gun and mortar boats, except 7; 30 destroyed; several merchant brigs and schooners; a great number of small vessels of various descriptions; all the pontoons, lighter's, &c.; store houses and arsenal, with all the timber and various marine articles, destroyed in part; a great many gun carriages, mortar beds, casks, aid ships' stores, of all descriptions.

EXMOUTH.

His Britannic majesty's ship Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay, Aug. 38.

SIR—For your atrocities at Bona on defenceless christians, and your unbecoming disregard to the demands I made yesterday in the name of the Prince Regent of England, the fleet under my orders has given you a signal chastisement, by the total destruction of your navy, storehouses, and arsenal, with half your batteries.

AS England does war for the destruction of cities, I am unwilling to visit your personal cruelties upon the inoffensive inhabitants of the country, and I therefore offer you the same terms of peace which I conveyed to you yesterday in my sovereign's name; without the acceptance of these terms, you can have no peace with England.

If you receive this offer as you ought, you will fire three guns; and I shall consider your not making this signal as a refusal, and shall renew my operation at my own convenience.

I offer you the above terms, provided neither the British consul, nor the officers and men so wickedly seized by you from the boats of a British ship of war, live with any cruel treatment, or any of the Christian slaves in your power; and repeat my demand, that the consul, and officers and men, may be sent off to me conformably to ancient treaties, &c.

I have, &c.

EXMOUTH.

To his highness the Dey of Algiers.

Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay, Aug. 30
GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

The commander in chief is happy to inform the fleet of the final termination of their strenuous exertions, by the signature of peace, confirmed under a salute of 21 guns, on the following conditions, dictated by his royal highness the Prince Regent of England:—

I. The abolition, for ever, of Christian slavery.

II. The delivery, to my flag, of all slaves in the dominions of the Dey, to whatever nation they may belong, at noon to-morrow.

III. To deliver also, to my flag, all money received by him for the redemption of slaves since the commencement of this year, at noon to-morrow.

IV. Reparation has been made to the British consul for all losses he may have sustained in consequence of his confinement.

V. The dey has made a public apology, in presence of his ministers and officers, and begged pardon of the consul: in terms dictated by the captain of the Queen Charlotte.

The commander in chief takes this opportunity of again returning his public thanks to the admirals, captains, officers, seamen, marines, royal marine artillery, royal sappers and miners, and the royal rocket corps, for the noble support he has received from them throughout the whole of this arduous service; and he is pleased to direct, that on Sunday next a public thanksgiving be offered up to Almighty God for the signal interposition of his Divine Providence, during the conflict which took place on the 27th; between his majesty's fleet and the ferocious enemies of mankind.

It is requested that this memorandum may be read to the ship's companies.

To the admirals, captains, officers, seamen, marines, royal sappers and miners, royal marine artillery, and the royal rocket corps.

Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay, Sept. 1, 1816.

SIR—I have the honour to acquaint you, for your lordship's information, that I have sent capt. Brisbane with my duplicate dispatches, as I am afraid that admiral Milne in the *Leander*, who has charge of the originals, may experience a long voyage, the wind having set in to the westward a few hours after he sailed.

Capt. Brisbane, to whom I feel greatly indebted for his exertions, and the able assistance I have received from him throughout the whole of this service, will be able to inform their lordships upon all points that I omitted.

Admiral sir Charles Penrose arrived too late to take his share in the attack upon Algiers, which I lament, as much on

his account as my own; his services would have been desirable in every respect.

I have had the satisfaction to state, that all the slaves in the city of Algiers, and immediately in this vicinity, are embarked; as also 357,000 dollars for Naples, and 25,500 for Sardinia. The treaties will be signed to-morrow, and I hope to be able to sail in a day or two.

The *Minden* has sailed for Gibraltar to be refitted, and will proceed from thence to her ultimate destination.

The *Albion* will be refitted at Gibraltar for the reception of sir Charles Penrose's flag. The *Glasgow* I shall be obliged to bring home with me. I have the honour &c.

EXMOUTH.

To John Wilson Croker, esq. &c. admiralty.

Paris, Sept. 13.

By an order from the prefect of the department of the Meuse the distillation of brandy from grain is forbidden.

On the 8th inst. the Duke of Wellington left this city for Caenray, to pass in review a part of the army of occupation.

Talleyrand is said to have joined the Ultras, who are violently opposed to the new organization of the government, as approved by the king. The Austrian government is augmenting the strength of all the frontiers of Illyria, which are to be put in a state of defence. The Russian squadron in the Black Sea is to pass into the Medierranean.

The Paris papers of Saturday last, which we have received along with those of Friday, contain the official confirmation of a most unexpected crisis of intelligence. The chamber of deputies is dissolved. The ultras are scattered and reduced into contemptible nothing, at the moment they were singing the song of victory, and about to place their own ministry in the seat of administration. The *Moniteur* of Saturday, contains an ordinance of the king, dated 5th inst. and signed by M. Lane, minister of the interior, dissolving the chamber of deputies, and convoking the electoral colleges for the purposes of re-election. This unexpected triumph of the constitutionalists, at the instant almost when they seemed to have no other alternative than resigning their places, or abandoning their principles, is as gratifying as it is surprising. The king has acted wisely in this particular. He can lose nothing by acting in conformity with the constitution! and the assurances which France expects to see preserved inviolate; and it is doubtless the evident security and increased strength to the government resulting from an adherence to the principles of liberality and justice, and the wishes of the majority of the nation, which have induced the head of the Bourbons to adopt this sudden determination.

The president of the Anti-Barbarian Institution, had yesterday a private audience with his majesty; who, before he passed into his cabinet, publicly complimented the president upon the accomplishment of the great object of their wishes and labors, by the brilliant success of the combined expedition against Algiers—the news of which had been received by his majesty in a despatch from the French consul, residing in that regency. The immediate result of this great success, so ably conducted by lord Exmouth, has been, besides the destruction of the piratical cruisers, the liberation of all the Europeans in slavery and the abolition of the capture of them in future.

The details of the operation of this signal act of vengeance against the nest (foyer) of the piratical system, we shall not delay officially to publish.—*Moniteur*.

Naples, Aug. 18.

The American squadron remains in our road. It is said, they are desirous to enlist the colonists who are here. By a regulation of the squadron, the indiscriminate visit of all persons thereunto is prohibited.

A man, on his way to market with a high load of dead hogs, observing a little girl curtesy to him as he passed her in the street, exclaimed, "what! do you curtesy to dead hogs?" No, sir, (replied she) to the live one."

A musician being grossly flattered by a person whose motives were not altogether disinterested, impatiently answered, "my dear fellow, were I to listen to you, I find you would make a *Handle* of me."

Notice is hereby given,

THAT we have applied to the judges of the court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Cumberland, and that they have appointed the 11th of December next, at the Court-House in Bridgetown, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

John Phenix,
Robert Huxford,
Jacob Orr.

Bridgetown, November 4th, 1816.—4t

MARRIED, at Bridgetown, on the 31st of October, by the Rev. H. Smalley, Mr. James Harcer, to Miss Clarrissa Bacon.

On the 30th of October, by the Rev. Holmes Parvin, Mr. John Welsh, to Mrs. Philadelphia J. Vannaman.

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public vendue, on Wednesday, the 13th day of November next, at the inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgetown, if not disposed of privately, A Brick DWELLING-HOUSE and LOT of LAND, situate at the corner of Main and Front street, in Bridgetown, Cumberland county, New-Jersey, late the property of Dr. Samuel Moore Shute, deceased. The house is forty-six feet front, by thirty-three deep; two stories high; has two rooms, entry, and a large room eighteen by thirty-three feet, formerly occupied as a store, on the first floor, with a large kitchen adjoining; five rooms on the second floor, and two rooms finished in the garret. The lot has sixty-five feet front, on Main street, and two hundred and thirty-four feet, on Front street. A good barn, waggon-house, smoke-house, &c. thereon. The whole premises are in prime order, having lately undergone a thorough repair. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser.

Also,

At the same time and place, A LOT of WOODLAND, lying in the township of Deerfield, about eight miles from Bridgetown, adjoining lands of John Wood, Smith Bowen and others, said to contain twelve acres, and three fourths of an acre. The above property will be sold clear of all incumbrance. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. Conditions made known on the day of sale.

Also,

At the same time will be sold on the premises, a variety of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, viz. mahogany secretary, bedsteads, chairs, tables, 2 looking-glasses, 2 dressing-glasses, shovel and tongs, earthen-ware, pails, pots, kettles, bottles, barrels, &c. a number of books, maps, charts, &c. 2 long ladders, posts of different sizes, paints, window glass, saddle and bridle, &c. it being the residue of the property remaining unsold at private sale, belonging to the estate of Dr. Samuel Moore Shute, deceased. Conditions on the day of sale.

HANNAH M. SHUTE, Executrix.
WILLIAM ELMER, Executor.

November 4th, 1816.—2t

ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attachment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Cumberland, in the State of New Jersey, at the suit of John Elkinton and Joseph Butcher, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William Williams, an absconding debtor, in a plea of trespass on the case, for one hundred dollars, returnable to the term of September last, that the same was returned, duly served, as per inventory annexed, by the Sheriff of said County.

EBEN. SEELEY, Clk.

DANIEL ELMER, Att'y.
November 4th, 1816.—2m.

'House of Assembly.

RESOLVED, That Mess. William Coxe, James Parker, John Dow, David Thompson, jun. Robert C. Thomson, James D. Westcott, George Holcombe and Nicholas Willets, be appointed to advertise in the several newspapers in this State, for Proposals by persons disposed to undertake the formation of a Map of each and every County of this State; which Map shall be on a Scale of two and a half miles to an inch, and shall exhibit the Boundary Lines of the County, and of each Township, either from authentic surveys already made, or which shall hereafter be made; the Courses of the Shores on the Ocean, and the several Bays, Rivers, and principal Streams, which bound or intersect the said County; the position of the Mountains, the Lakes, and Mineral and Salt Springs; the Cities, Towns, Villages, and remarkable Buildings; the Public and Turnpike Roads; the Distance, in miles, between the principal Towns and remarkable Places; Toll and other principal Bridges; Routes of Canals which may have been actually surveyed, and any other Matter necessary to a correct view of the Country—Which Proposals shall be made in writing, addressed to any one or more of the said Committee, who shall, at the next sitting of the Legislature, report the nature and extent of the information obtained by them on the subject of a Map of this State, and the Proposals which they may receive from individuals desirous of undertaking the whole, or any part thereof, in order that this House may take such measures as will ensure the completion of the said Map.

The undersigned, being the Committee appointed by the foregoing Resolution of the House of Assembly, give Public Notice, that they will be ready to receive, at their respective places of residence, Proposals in writing, for carrying into effect the object of the said Resolution, specifying the expense of making the necessary surveys, and the formation of a correct Map, together with the time in which the work will be completed.

WILLIAM COXE, of the county of Burlington.
JAMES PARKER, Middlesex.
JOHN DOW, Essex.
DAVID THOMPSON, jun. Morris.
ROBERT C. THOMPSON, Sussex.
JAMES D. WESTCOTT, Cumberland.
GEORGE HOLCOMBE, Monmouth.
NICHOLAS WILLETS, Caye-May.
Trenton, October 30, 1816. Nov 4—tf

FOR SALE.

A TWO Story BRICK HOUSE, Kitchen, and a Barn, about eight acres of excellent land, three of which are in good orchard, lying on the public road leading into Eisenborough half a mile from the town of Salem. The above property is offered on reasonable terms. Payment made easy, and an indisputable title given.—Enquire of the subscriber,

Joseph Sheppard.

Salem, Nov. 4th, 1816.—3t.

