

WASHINGTON WHIG.

Vol. II.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT BRIDGETOWN, WEST NEW-JERSEY.
Subscriptions, Communications, Advertisements, &c. will receive the most prompt attention.

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PER ANNUM.

THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY,

AT BRIDGETOWN, WEST NEW-JERSEY, PER ANNUM.

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

From the Boston Evening Gazette. The Ladies' Friend.

Although every stage of your life is full of danger, and exposed to difficulties peculiar to itself, there is one period of time the most perilous indeed—"If I was called upon," says a charming author, "to write the history of a woman's trials and sorrows, I would date it from the moment when nature has pronounced her marriageable; and she feels that innocent desire of associating with the other sex, which needs not a blush. If I had a girl of my own, at this critical age, I should be full of the keenest apprehensions for her safety; and like the great poet, when the tempter was bent on seducing our first parents from their innocence and happiness, I would invoke the assistance of some Guardian Angel, to conduct her through the slippery and dangerous path."

Marriage is doubtless, the most natural, innocent and useful state, if you can form it to any tolerable advantage. It bids fairest for that little portion of happiness which this life admits; and it is in some degree a duty, which you owe the world.—How defenceless is a single woman! She cannot move beyond the precincts of her own house, without apprehension. She cannot go with ease or safety into public. As she goes down the hill of life, her friends gradually drop away from her, like leaves in autumn, and leaves her a pining, solitary creature.

Yet "they that enter into a state of marriage," says an old English writer, "cast a die of the greatest contingency, and yet of the greatest in the world, next to the last throw for eternity. Life or death, felicity or a lasting sorrow, are in the power of marriage. Yet a woman ventures most, for she has no sanctuary to retire for a cruel husband. No! she must weep at home, and brood over her own sorrows. She may, indeed, complain to God; but in the causes of unkindness she has no other appeal. Now, therefore, summon to your aid, all that reading, observation, and advice of parents and friends, and your short-lived experience have power to bestow.—Pause, before you tie that Gordian knot which death alone can unloose; and before you decide on a measure of such incalculable importance, because that reason approves your conduct, and forget not to implore the direction of Heaven.

If a person comes to a serious declaration in your favour, affect no prudish airs of reserve. If you really feel an affection for him, and can indulge it with prudence, do not scruple to acknowledge it, or treat him with the greatest openness and candor. This will engage forever, the esteem of every liberal and honest man. If you cannot receive him as a lover, you will not fail to retain him as a friend. Suffer not your imagination to be dazzled by mere splendor. The glitter of wealth and equipage has induced many a poor girl to sacrifice her peace at the shrine of vanity; and her nightly pillow steeped in tears and regret; has soon told her that "better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith." A good man alone is capable of true attachment, fidelity and affection. Others may feel a fugitive passion; but on this alas! you can place no dependence. Look for a person of a domestic cast, of what consequence to you are even the good qualities of your husband, if he is rarely ever at home? It has often been asserted, that a reformed rake makes the best husband. It may be so, but I would not have you risk your peace on so dangerous an experiment. Although not absolutely necessary, yet it is highly desirable, that the man with whom you are to spend your days, should be a man of sentiment and taste. Those qualities will variegate every hour with fresh pleasure, every scene with animated remarks, and incident with the liveliest interest. For-

tune surely should be considered, proportioned to your habits, education, and station in life. But if you find the other requisites, be as moderate as possible in this. A morsel thus sweetened will be pleasant to the taste. In a cottage so enlivened, joy will spring. The Almighty will look from Heaven with approbation, and crown the happy pair with the choicest blessings!

And now, my young friends, I commit the care of Him, who is the tender parent of all creatures. The world is before you, full of difficulties and danger. Pleasure will spread her snares to deceive you—your passions will solicit for unbounded gratification, and even your own heart will prompt you to deceive yourself, but you are in the hands of the greatest of Beings; and whatever your lot may be, riches or poverty, health or sickness, the state of marriage or single life; fear not. Be virtuous, be cheerful, be contented. See that your part be right, strive to do your duty and leave the rest to Him.

From the N. Y. Courier.
SELECK OSBORNE.

This gentleman is well known, and greatly admired as a poet. When we enter into an examination of the literary merits of a man, we deem it unfair and ungenerous to take into consideration his political character. In the republic of letters, all men are entitled to equal rights and equal protection from the laws of criticism. The critical tribunal like the judicial, should simply enquire into the intrinsic merit of an author's claim, without any reference to his politics, morals or religion. Being governed by these principles, and considering Seleck Osborne exclusively in the character of a poet, we must say that America has not produced one superior to him. We have often wondered that Mr. Osborne has not favored the public with a publication of all his poems. The only reason why they are not superior to Lord Byron's or Walter Scott's, is that they were not written in England. The following little poem on Time may challenge a comparison with any one of the same magnitude which has been written by any living poet. Time is admirably personified, and the interest is heightened by every poet circumstance which could be employed in so short a space. We have always endeavoured to do justice to Mr. O's poetic merits by republishing his poems whenever we have met with them.

ON TIME.

Addressed to a Lady.—By S. Osborne.
Mov'd by a strange mysterious power,
That hastes along the rapid hour,
I touch the deep-ton'd strings;
Even now I saw his wither'd face,
Beneath yon tower's mouldering base,
Where mossy vestments cling.

Dark roll'd his cheerless eye around,
Severe his grisly visage frown'd,
No locks his head array'd;
He grasp'd a hero's antique bust;
The marble crumbled into dust,
And sunk amidst the shade!

Malignant triumph fill'd his eyes;
"See, hapless mortals, see," he cries,
"How vain your idle schemes.
Beneath my grasp, the fairest form
Dissolves and mingles with the worm;
Thus vanish mortal dreams.

"The work of God and man I spoil;
The noblest proof of human toil
I treat as childish toys—
I crush the noble and the brave;
Beauty I mar, and in the grave
I bury human joys."

"Hold! ruthless phantom—hold!" I cried;
If thou canst mock the dreams of pride,
And meager hopes devour—
Virtue, beyond thy reach shall bloom;
When other charms sink to the tomb,
She scorns thy envious power.

On frosty wings the demon fled,
Howling, as o'er the wall he sped,
"Another year is gone!"
The ruin'd spire—the crumbling tower,
Nodding o'er his awful power,
As TIME flew swiftly on.

Since beauty then to time must bow,
And age deform the fairest brow,
Let brighter charms be yours—
The female mind, embalm'd in truth,
Shall bloom in everlasting youth,
While time himself endures.

From the American Centinel.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN CENTINEL,
Gentlemen,

The following memorial and petition are now circulating in the state of New Jersey for signature, and as it is confidently believed that the publication of it here would be gratifying to the friends of oppressed humanity, as well as strengthen the hands of all those that are engaged in the laudable work of meliorating the condition of the oppressed and degraded African, and generally promote the cause of the people of colour—you will greatly oblige a subscriber, by giving it an insertion in your paper.

To the Honourable the Legislature of New Jersey.

The memorial and petition of the subscribers, inhabitants of New Jersey, sheweth: That they have viewed with great interest and concern the present condition and future prospects of the free people of colour in this and our sister states. While the love of liberty, and the feelings of humanity have produced the emancipation of a great number of these people, and are gradually effecting the freedom of the rest; it is with much regret that your petitioners observe the degraded situation in which those who have been freed from slavery remain; and from a variety of considerations will probably remain while they continue among the whites.

To enable them to rise to that condition to which they are entitled by the laws of God and nature, it appears desirable, and even necessary, to separate them from their former masters, and place them in some favourable situation by themselves, perhaps in Africa, the land of their fathers. It is therefore respectfully required of the legislature to instruct, by resolution or otherwise, the senators and representatives from the state of New Jersey, to lay before the congress at their next meeting, as a subject of consideration, the expediency of forming a colony on the coast of Africa, or elsewhere, where such of the people of colour as are now free, or may be hereafter set free, may with their own consent be removed: And your petitioner will, as in duty bound, ever pray, &c.

SEA PHRASES.

Some readers, fond of amusement, will be glad to run over the following paragraph from a Barbadoes paper, respecting a new corps of Sea Fencibles established there, in which various sea phrases are successively applied:—

"My Lads—The first thing you have to do, is to answer to your names—when you hear the word "attention," you must bring both the starboard and larboard heels to hear together, keeping your jib stays taught bowed up, and square your shoulders by the lifts and braces, clapping both your fists against your hends, one and all at the same moment, till the words "stand at ease," when the hollow of the starboard foot must be smartly backed astern of the heel of the larboard one—you must also clap an overhand knot upon your fist athwart your bread bag; after coming to attention, at the words "shoulder arms," rouse Brown Bess by the middle, and bowse her up from the lower tier of the starboard side, to the larboard bow, keeping a good lookout that she dont make a lee lurch and capsise, otherwise you will be apt to knock out your messmate's top-lights; at the words "secure arms," the starboard arm which is now fast to the starboard bends, must go athwart your bread-bag, in order to seize Brown Bess by the breech, clapping your larboard fist to her midships—besure to have her muzzle a-head, so that her breech will come right under your larboard wing, so as to secure the fire-works from squalls, no tarpaulings being allowed; after shouldering, at the words "present arms," you slew Bess half round, and seize her with the starboard fist, then fetch her up betwixt your top-lights, so that your flying-jibboom will be two inches from her midships, besure to back the hollow of the starboard foot astern the heel of the larboard one, during this motion; after bringing Bess from the larboard bow, the next is "advance at ms," both of the two first motions of which are the same as "present," but at the third, you heave her along side of the starboard bends, seizing the guard with the starboard fist, so as to secure her alongside—so much for one lesson."

"COMMODORE OAKUM."

ANECDOTES.

A soldier at the westward, during the late war, not being on duty, was engaged by a landlord to dig a patch of potatoes, on condition that he should be furnished with a bottle of whiskey to begin with. The farmer, accordingly, took him to the field, showed him the patch, and left him with a full bottle of his favourite beverage. About an hour afterwards, the farmer went out to see how his son of Mars progressed. He found him holding on to an old stump, unable to stand without it, his bottle laying empty at his feet, and no potatoes dug. Being quite exasperated, the farmer giving him a shake, exclaimed—"Hollo! you scoundrel! is this the way you dig potatoes for me?" "Hah!" says the soldier, lapping his tongue, staggering half round and hiccupping, "If you want your potatoes dug, fetch them on—for—I'll be d—d if I am going to run round the lot after 'em."

"Madam," said a gentleman to a lady of fashion at Brighton, on seeing the portrait of a youth who had died of love for her suspended from her neck, "I am sorry to see my old friend hanging in chains at the place of his execution."

Valuable Woodland FOR SALE.

THE TIMBER of a tract of Woodland, situated in Cape May county, N. Jersey, near Fishing Creek, about one thousand acres, is well covered with Hickory, White Oak, Chestnut Oaks, Maple, &c.—is entirely free from Pine, and a quantity of fine ship timber.—The tract is about two miles and a half from the Bay Shore, if required it will be divided. Any person wishing to view the tract, may call on Jonathan Nottingham living near it, or for terms, to

J. Fisher Leaming,
No. 53 Pine Street, Philadelphia.
November 11th, 1816—4t.

TO BE SOLD

AT Public Vendue on the 26th of this instant, between the hours of 11 and 5 o'clock at the inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgetown, one hundred and twenty acres of SALT MARSH, in lots of ten, fifteen and twenty acres; as may best suit purchasers. Situate in the township of Greenwich, bounded on the west by Delaware river, on the east by Cohansey Creek; and on the north by Cabbins' Creek. The Conditions will be made known at the time of sale by

Samuel Watson,
Greenwich, Nov. 11, 1816—3t.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed to Fort Elizabeth, where he carries on the BLACKSMITHING in its various branches as heretofore.

James Hankins,
Nov. 11th, 1816—3m.

WOODLAND FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, about 21 acres of WOODLAND, situate in the township of Deerfield, within two and a half miles of Bridgetown, adjoining lands of Hosea Moore and Edward Lummis. The Timber (a part of which is good saw timber,) will be sold separately, or with the soil, as it may suit the purchaser. Sufficient time will be allowed to have the timber removed. The Timber will cut from thirty to forty cords per acre. For further particulars, apply to JOHN SHOEMAKER, living on the premises, or to

James White,
Millville, November 11th, 1816—3t.

Sale of Real Estate.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Gloucester, will be sold at Public Vendue at the inn of Charles R. Willis, in the village of Malaga, (or on the premises) on Saturday the 7th day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. FORTY ACRES of well timbered WOODLAND, near the village of Malaga at the head of Malaga branch, late the property of Jonathan Barber, deceased, in lots to suit purchasers: Conditions made known on the day of sale by

William Surran, Adm'r.
Mary Barber, Adm'x.

NOTICE—All persons indebted to the estate of Jonathan Barber, late of the county of Gloucester deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those having demands against said estate will please present them for settlement on or before the 7th day of December next, (or be forever barred of the same) to

William Surran, Adm'r.
Mary Barber, Adm'x.

Malaga, Nov. 11, 1816—3t.

A Teacher Wanted

AT the Friendship School-house, near Heward's Mill, in the Township of Pittsgrove, Salem county. He will be required to teach the ordinary branches of an English Education, Enquire of HENRY CHARLES, President, or

Jacob Wick,
Clerk of the Board of Trustees.
Pittsgrove, Nov. 11, 1816—3t.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, NOVEMBER 13, 1816.

Melancholy.—On Monday last, a son of Abraham Stull, a lad about 14 years of age, on his way to this town with a load of wood, was suddenly thrown from the waggon, and both wheels passing over his head, he instantly expired.

MR. HAY,

In your paper of the 11th inst. I observe an error in your account of the proceedings of the Legislature, which, if not corrected, may perhaps lead to erroneous conclusions, especially by persons not inhabitants of the state.

It is stated that the House of Assembly on the 24th ult. referred to a committee "so much of the Governor's message as relates to the depreciation in value of the paper of the banks of this state." The resolution ought to read "that so much of the Governor's message as relates to the depreciation in value of the paper OF SOME of the banks of this state be referred, &c." You will find it so published in the minutes of the House of Assembly printed in the Trenton True American; and on reference to that part of the Governor's message, upon which the resolution was predicated, it will be seen that the censure was not indiscriminately extended to all the banks of the state.

The evil complained of is very partial and will probably soon be remedied. The paper of nearly all the banks of the eastern part of this state are at par with N. York, and the paper of all the banks in the western part of the state are now, and have been during the whole of the late war, at par with the paper of the Philadelphia banks.

W.

Nov. 14, 1816.

For the Washington Whig.

MR. PRINTER,

I have frequently read your paper, and have always found something worthy my attention. On perusing that of the twenty-first of October, I accidentally cast my eye upon a very singular piece, said to have been written "for the Washington Whig." Expecting to find something to gratify curiosity, I eagerly followed the writer through a train of prefatory remarks, the substance of which was, to inform the good people that he had been so very fortunate as to preserve from oblivion some very rare productions of poetry;—that actuated purely by disinterested motives, he had thought proper to gratify the public with their perusal, in order, (says he) that the learned authors may receive the honor due them for such exquisitely beautiful performances.

To distrust the candour of the gentleman would doubtless be to incur his displeasure: I shall not therefore pretend to say, whether he was influenced by such honorable motives, or not. The strange misrepresentation, and mutilated form in which he has exhibited them to the public, would not, I think, if known to the authors, ensure him their thanks; much less will they be likely to receive the encomiums of a discerning public, if left to form their judgments from such poetical incongruities as he has made out: and from the very minute description he has given of the manuscripts, I have no doubt such errors were unavoidable.

The authors being unknown to me, out of respect for their genius and talents, I endeavoured to correct the poetry from my memory, having seen the original in it is thus—

Every lady in the land
Has twenty nails, on every hand.
Five, and twenty on hands and feet,
This is true without deceit.

I think the learned gentleman will not be under the necessity of applying to the civility of his readers for a solution, or performing more than half a dozen aerial excursions, either to the sun or moon, to find ladies answering to the above description.

The last specimen if I recollect, is nearly as follows:

My pen: now will employ,
And in the best manner I can,
Show what a contemptible toy
Is the creature call'd "the ladies' man."

Though sad he must always seem gay,
Though restless appear at his ease;
Must talk when he's nothing to say,
And laugh when there's nothing to please.

Must never look shy nor afraid—
Approve of nonsensical clatter;
And smile at whatever is said,
Good, bad, or indifferent, no matter.

Should Fanny say Cræsus was poor,
It's his to say yes and agree;
Or Sally two threes are but four,
Correct ma'am, just four they must be.

Should Susan remark it is hot,
To her he consents and says yea;
Or Chloe observe it is not,
With her he agrees and says nay.

These truths are as clear as the Sun
When he shines in his zenith so bright;
But lest I offend some fair one,
I will lay by my pen for this night.

I leave the merits of the poetry (if it has any) for some abler person to discriminate. Having done what was in my power to make the present copies agree with the original, I will only observe, that the learned gentleman, to whom the authors are so much indebted for his faithfulness in transcribing their poetry, will undoubtedly obtain their forgiveness, and should it ever fall to his lot to perform the like office of kindness, I would advise him instead of employing his nails to remove the filth of the razor, to apply his hypercritical spy-glass, which might sharpen his powers of vision, and enable him to exhibit a less imperfect copy, besides save him the trouble of washing his fingers.

B.

GLEANINGS AND LUCUBRATIONS.

No. XXIII.

ON IMPROVEMENT.

"Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum.
It flows and will ever flow. Horace.

"Tædet harum quotidianarum formarum."
Terence.

I'm sick of this dull dose of daily trash.

There is a fastidiousness among many readers of periodical publications, especially such as are introduced into newspapers, which makes them nauseate every thing that is not high seasoned, or calculated to interest their party or passionate feelings. But the moralist cannot stoop to every low and vulgar prejudice. He writes to start the Hare of folly, and uncover the road to virtue, hence he is often under the necessity of giving advice; a free gift indeed, but least acceptable of all bounties, as, while it adds to our wisdom, it derogates from what we value a great deal more, our pride and self consequence. Although frequently salubrious, yet it is received as a nauseous draught, unless the writer is able to borrow something from art, to render it an elegant medicine; or infuse into the phial a little syrup of sugar, or a comfortable cordial to raise the vanity, it is ten to one that the patient will make wry faces, and throw it out of the window, or into the fire.

From considerations like these, periodical writers of ancient and modern date have studied to diversify their subjects so as, if possible, to please the palate of some readers. Allegories, diaries, eastern tales, little novels, humour, irony, argument and declamation, have been used to vary the form of conveying instruction. These arts formerly rendered the essayist extremely popular, but being often repeated they have grown almost out of fashion, and have lost much of their salubrity. But a plain and unaffected manner of uttering ideas can never be wholly out of fashion among thoughtful people; and for this obvious reason that it is the very manner which nature requires, and common sense adopt, in all convivial meetings. The cut of a coat, or the form of a boot may vary frequently, but apparel can never become unfashionable in a civilized country. In perfect works of nature, what appeared excellent to our fore-fathers, will continue to be admired by succeeding generations to the end of time. Moral lessons may reach a person in every situation in life, and under every circumstance. It is not necessary that there should always be a professor's chair, a pulpit, a school, or a formal lecturer; since in the interval of daily avocations, and in places of retirement, a person so disposed can find entertainment and improvement from the manual of a moralist.

If a writer is happy enough to present his readers with good sense, with sound and just reasoning well expressed, his remarks can never be entirely antiquated; because reason, the internal man, like the external, must always continue the same. Men may be disgusted with the tricks of cookery, and sick of made dishes fancifully seasoned and constantly served up; but substantial food will always be relished by guests whose palates are not vitiated by disease.

But here lies the difficulty with which the miscellanist is often beset. As a diseased stomach will loath the most salubrious and well dressed food, so a vain imagination, and vitiated moral taste, will often turn with disdain from writings however well calculated to inform his understanding, and improve his manners. When a writer can, consistent with his obligations to truth and propriety, contribute for interest or the pleasure, or even gratification of the variety of his readers, may promise himself their careful attention, and perhaps their applauses. But when constrained by higher authority than the plaudits of his readers, he proceeds to check the progress of licentiousness, and to unkenneled the demon of profligacy; few it is to be feared will attend to his instructions and admonitions, and fewer still make any suitable improvement. Especially should he be obliged to declare truths discordant to the feelings of the vain-glorious and self-sufficient classes in society. And as we have ventured to assert that profligacy of conduct, and deterioration of manners, have advanced among us with such rapid strides, as to forebode consequences injurious to the general welfare; we feel, with great sensibility, the delicacy and importance of the subjects to be discussed, and that we should not set down aught in exaggeration. Happy should we be, if duty led us at this time along flowery paths strewn with pleasing tales, to justify us in prophesying smooth things; but we cannot, we dare not go out of the line of demarcation. The Rubicon of moral propriety is, in many instances, passed. And when any person beholds rapid strides making to lessen the influence of virtue and moral rectitude, he is bound, in his measure, to bear testimony against the proceedings, or incur the censure of being an accomplice in the crime.

There is something extremely unpleasant and severe in the idea of denying ourselves the luxuries we have enjoyed. Our pride is alarmed, and we revolt even at an economy that equally secures to us all the comforts which we could enjoy in extravagance. But as self-denial is a cardinal point with a good man, the true patriot will renounce superfluities when the general welfare requires from him the sacrifices. But as our young people from twenty to thirty years of age, have been too much nursed in the hot bed of indulgence and profligacy, it is to be feared that reducing them to the standard of their fathers and grandfathers in habits and manners, would be esteemed by them unreasonable, and contrary to nature. Let it however be remembered by the young of both sexes, that habits of order, industry, and sobriety, are necessary to the quiet, placid and substantial enjoyments of the good things of this world. Let the gay and voluptuous reflect, that although every thing around them at present may appear prosperous and happy, yet the reverse may, before they are aware, take place: let them anticipate the day of darkness, which is coming on all flesh; if not before, at last on that day, when God shall say to all abusers of his mercy—"Thou fool this night thy soul shall be required of thee."

The viscount Chateaubriand has been dismissed by Louis the 18th from the cabinet, in consequence of a late political work reflecting on the government. It will be recollected, that Napoleon, during his reign, had no warmer admirer than Chateaubriand. His travels and political reflections are proofs of the flattering opinion he entertained of the emperor. When the confederacy of legitimate monarchs established Louis on the throne of France, he wrote a pamphlet on the necessity of supporting the Bourbon dynasty, for which he was created a peer of France, member of the institute, minister to Sweden, and finally a privy councillor. Political apostacy eventually meets its reward. Wavering, inconsistent, and impolitic in his measures, because directed by no fixed principle, he has at length been disgraced by those Bourbons whom he had assisted to re-establish. The writings of Chateaubriand, on all subjects except politics, are worthy of the character they possess. His *Genie du Christianisme* is considered his best. If he confines himself to literary pursuits, and retires from the corrupt air of a court, for which he is by no means calculated, the world may derive benefit from his labours.

Am. Cen.

Singular Villainy.—One day last month, the following extraordinary act of atrocity was committed in the neighborhood of

Freehold, Greene Co. N. Y. state. A woman in a decent garb, travelling on foot with a child in her arms, stopped at a house on the road, (probably selected for the purpose) the mistress of which was busied in clearing off her dinner table from which the males of the family had just gone to their labor in the field, while her child lay sleeping in its cradle. The wanderer complained of great fatigue and begged permission to stop with her burden and rest awhile. The good woman kindly consented, bid her put her child in the cradle with her own, offered her some food and proceeded on her work.—The stranger kept the child in her arms until she said she was well, and ready to depart, when she took the child and carefully wrapped it in its blanket, thanked her hostess very civilly for her entertainment, and left the house. Half an hour after the infant remaining in the cradle waked, and the mother went to the nurse it, when upon opening the cradle she was struck with horror at the sight of a dead child instead of her own. The hours were alarmed, and the magistrates applied to and a search immediately commenced for the artful wretch who had perpetrated the nefarious act, but without success a fortnight after the event, when our informant was at the place.

CITY SNAKES.

A gentleman a few days since sporting upon the banks of the Schuylkill, below Philadelphia, espied a large serpent of the water species sunning itself on the bank, he loaded his piece and separated the body in two places; upon examination found no less than 40 young ones in it, each from 3 to 9 inches in length: they are now at Mr. Peale's Museum. The mother was five feet in length. So large a serpent has not been killed within the same distance of Philadelphia (3 miles) for several years past.—*Phil. pap.*

Singular Circumstance.—On Saturday morning last, at the foot of Vesey-street, was discovered an enormous rattlesnake upwards of four feet in length, and of a proportionable size, which was killed by a man's setting his heel upon his head. It is supposed he was brought to the city in a wood sloop. We have called this a "singular circumstance" lest some English traveller should publish in his volume of travels through the United States, that New York is yet in a state so wild and uncultivated, that snakes are found in the streets.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

From the Boston Patriot.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

It is no small subject of exultation to the Republicans of Massachusetts to be able to announce that at the elections just terminated, Timothy Pickering and Cyrus King have had leave to stay at home, and the Hon. JOHN HOLMES and Capt. SILS-BEE have been requested to take the seats at Washington recently occupied by these violent men.

Mr. Pickering, it is true, was not held up in opposition to Mr. Silsbee; he withdrew himself a few days before the election. He doubtless began to feel a conviction that Capt. Silsbee would prevail, and therefore resigned, to escape the odium of being turned out. He acknowledges in his letter of resignation, that he had become unpopular among some of his federal constituents, and assigns as the reason for withdrawing, that "a union of the federalists of his district might be effected by the removal of the only obstacle—HIMSELF!" But notwithstanding the removal of the only obstacle, and the union of the federalists in a new candidate, Mr. Silsbee, was elected. Had Mr. Pickering stood the trial, this federal union would have been prevented, and Mr. Silsbee's majority would undoubtedly have been vastly increased. Under these circumstances we considered it perfectly fair to infer, that Mr. Pickering stays at home because he was assured his constituents would not re-elect him.

In Essex North, a highly federal district, there was no choice. The federalists had four candidates.

In Bristol district, the hon. MARCUS MORTON, an undeviating republican, is elected by a very handsome majority.

In Worcester county both parties complain of the extreme negligence of the voters. It is probable Mr. ADAMS, federal, is chosen in Worcester South.

A letter from Berkshire, to a gentleman in this town, received last evening, says— "The republican candidate in this district is unquestionably elected."

There is already a net republican gain of FOUR representatives, viz.—NATHANIEL SILS-BEE, in place of Timothy Pickering—JOHN HOLMES, in place of Cyrus King—MARCUS MORTON, (Bristol district) in the room of Laban Wheaton—and HENRY SHAW, (Berkshire) instead of J. W. Hubbert.

Pickering, King, Wheaton and Hubbert, have been four of the most violent federalists in Congress.

We have seen that Spain has almost republished the Berlin and Milan decrees—though England cannot reply with an order in council. It is legitimate, perhaps, for Ferdinand, to do that in fact, which the paper blockade of Napoleon only menaced; and surely, if the British government recognise the principle, the English people, who laboured might and main to reinstate the barbarous and bloody sway of the inquisition should not complain. Whatever feelings of disgust we may entertain for Ferdinand and his politics, surely it is the height of folly to blame him for adopting a policy cherished by ourselves, namely, that of protecting his own people against foreign rivalry.

We see a similar policy adopted by Russia, and, doubtless, for similar reasons. The following article we have extracted from a recent London paper. The first part is, naturally, gloomy—but the cause of the depression is sufficiently explained by the subsequent lines, which at the same time contain a pithy but accurate view of Russia's commercial policy:

"That decay of commerce and of all commercial enterprise, which we have had occasion to lament in late numbers, continues without abatement, is proved by the paucity of transactions at the custom house, by the multitude of empty houses in all the trading streets of the metropolis, by the still greater number of 'Stocks selling off under prime costs,' and by the inability of thousands and tens of thousands of clerks, shopmen, artisans, labourers and youths, to find any productive employment."

"The current quarter of the revenue, compared with the similar quarter of last year, has fallen off above two millions and a quarter, at a time too, when the fixed revenue was not equal in amount to the interest of the funded and unfunded debt. Yet parliament is not sitting, and all classes of traders and persons of property are still expected, by law and custom, to meet to the full amount, their time engagements, rack rents, &c. &c."

"Wares of which the importation is prohibited in Russia by the new tariff, for the period of twelve years. All works in gold, silver and bronze; cotton stuffs woven with gold and silver, and dyed; also chintz; body linen (except for travellers); rectified liquors and brandies; articles of jewellery and hardware, except such as are permitted."

"Mustard; wroughtwood; small shot; bullets and wrought iron; looking glasses, plate glass, and all wares in glass; all the gold instruments, which serve for needle work; gold, silver, and gilt fustage; journal books and post paper; indigo of Jamaica, and indigo in bales; quilts, in which gold and silver are wrought, besides those of silk, without any exception; all kinds of beer, except porter; all cast off clothes all sorts of galloon; all kinds of linen stuff except cambric; gun powder; bed hanging; buttons; tobacco pipes; all that belongs to female attire; vinegar, except white wine vinegar; fruits preserved in sugar; tea; chocolate; silk stuffs, except those permitted; all needle works, of whatever stuff; haires; hats; equipages, except those of travellers; gin and rum, until the first of January, 1819."

While Russia is thus shutting out England from her best markets, we have, in the *Evening Post*, stated the conduct of the king of the Netherlands. We have seen that his majesty winks at the burning of British goods, and favours the policy of closing his custom house against them; and within a short year from the period in which his throne was secured by the battle of Waterloo.

The London papers are, of course, very wrath against his majesty for his ingratitude. We think this ingratitude very natural; but first let us hear one of the journals speak for the rest:

"One of the last French papers," says this independent and well conducted print, "contains an article from Beaucire, in the south of France, boasting of the brisk sales of French merchandise at the fair of that town. The amount of the purchases equals that of the best years, and no national rivalry seems to have interrupted the profits of the French merchants, for Spaniards, Italians and Americans, were their best purchasers. The trade of Lyons is also mentioned as being extremely brisk.—France has not to encounter the same spirit of jealousy in foreign markets that appears so prevalent in this country, because her statesmen have not ostentatiously boasted subsidizing the world by her extensive commerce. The Spaniards, while they close their harbours against English merchandise, seek that of France in her own markets—and the people of the Netherlands make common cause with their neighbours, while they exultingly burn the manufactures of England. Such is national gratitude! We gave existence to Holland when annihilated by France, and we liberated Spain; we expected their friend-

ship, and have encountered their hatred; and every country is preferred to the credulous, extravagant and ostentatious England!—We cannot hope to compete with France or the continental nations, while the prices of our manufactures are enhanced by the immense weight of taxation; and we hope that a consciousness of an impossibility of forcing foreign markets, will even thus late, induce ministers to limit their expenditure to the real strength of the country."

This is really wormwood! What! not the very nation, as the *Globe* has it, "that we gave existence to!" This very nation burn our manufactures, and send our merchants packing! By Jupiter, it is too much for the nerves of JOHN BULL, of that kind and generous JOHN, who has plunged himself head and ears in debt, from the sole and obvious feeling of pity to poor Holland! As to SELF, JOHN never dreamed that he was conferring an obligation on himself, by liberating, as he chooses to call it, the heavy-lipped Dutchmen from the sway of NAPOLEON.—Oh! no—it was for the love he bore to the PRINCE OF ORANGE, and liberty, and human nature! How unkind! how ungrateful is it in this Dutchman to hint, that the true-born Englishman could have any other motive than love of Holland, in endeavouring to obtain its independence!

Very well, John! if you had no other motive than your partiality for Dutchmen, why, in the name of common sense, are you angry with the Dutch for trying to render themselves as comfortable and as independent as possible? You will not allow Dutch linen to compete in your markets with the Irish—why, then, should you be angry with the Dutch for adopting a similar policy? What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander (we mean Aristotle's gander)—*animals bipes imphime**—thinks himself the most important creature in the world, must he be served with sauce of a more costly nature than his neighbours? We apprehend, however, that he is beginning to find out his mistake. The Dutchman really thinks he has as good a right to the good things of this world as the Englishman—he thinks if the British senate protects the manufactures of Britain, the Dutch or Flemish senate has an equal right to protect those of Flanders and Old Holland.

But Spain—oh! the cruel Spaniards—the ungrateful dogs! John will never have done complaining—that we see. Even the beloved Ferdinand; for whom we expended such rivers of blood and wagon-loads of money—even the Spaniards prefer French goods to our own. But surely England will not say at this time, that it was for a paltry commercial treaty we expended those tens of thousands of lives and of guineas. No—it was to deliver Spain from the yoke of France, and to put upon the Spanish throne a legitimate monarch.—Have not succeeded—succeeded even beyond our most sanguine hopes? The French have been compelled to quit Spain, and even their renowned monarch is banished to a desolate island. Why, then, should England complain, that hunger, revolution and ruin, shake their hissing hair, and brandish their whips of scorpion at her devoted head?

* A two legged animal without feathers.

From the Boston Patriot.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The brig Falcon, Capt. Lewis, arrived at this port on Thursday last, in 32 days from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 1st October.

On the subject of the late attack upon Algiers, bloated John Bull swaggers in his usual ridiculous and gasconading style. "The coolness of Lord Exmouth (says Bell's London Messenger, 22d Sept.) in sailing into the immediate front of the Algerine batteries, the deliberate valor with which he took his station within musket shot of such a line of fire, are entitled to the highest admiration. *None but Englishmen* (and perhaps Dutchmen under an English commander) would have ventured it; and to none but Englishmen (and here-in without any exception whatever) would such a daring operation have produced so fortunate an issue! Nothing but the self-possession, and the sober disciplined courage of English seamen, and English officers, could have procured such a brilliant success, or perhaps in such a station, have even succeeded in getting off the fleet!"

So much of John Bull's modesty! We hope, after this, we shall hear no more about American self-sufficiency.

The Algerines, however, appear to be as proud of the battle as the British, and probably with reason, as the very paper which contains the above bombastical flourish, Bell's Messenger acknowledge that "the proportion of the British killed and wounded in this action EXCEEDS the proportion in any of their former victories."

An article from Gibraltar says, "the

British fleet have returned to this port from Algiers, most tarriably mauled."

The Leander (observes a London paper) with Rear Admiral Milne's flag, has arrived at Torbay, bearing Lord Exmouth's original despatches. She returned home under jury masts, and one of her sides gives dreadful proof of her injuries in battle, being nearly stove in. The Glasgow is also said to have arrived in Torbay.

In only three days after the action, 50 men died on board the Impregnable of their wounds. The other ships had suffered proportionably in a similar way.

A Genoa article states that the power and popularity of the Dey remain unimpaired. Instead of his own head being taken off, as a customary among the Algerines after a defeat, he had with his own hand taken off the heads of several of his subjects whom he accused of treason. Even this rigorous procedure does not appear to have shaken his power, but we are told "he still remains the idol of the people." It is evident from this, that the Algerines think the laurel is with them. The British official accounts we have received and published, but the Algerines, unacquainted with the usages of civilized nations, do not give to the world any documents of this sort. We hear but one side of the story.

ALGERINE TREATY.

Rear Admiral Milne arrived this day at the Admiralty-Office, with the ratified Treaties of Peace between Algiers and his Majesty, the King of the Netherlands; together with the following.

DECLARATION

Of his most serene highness Omar, Bashaw, Dey, and Governor, of the warlike city and kingdom of Algiers, made and concluded with the Right Hon. Edward Baron Lord Exmouth, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Britannic Majesty's Fleet, and Commander in Chief of his said Majesty's ships and vessels employed in the Mediterranean.

In consideration of the deep interest manifested by his royal highness the Prince Regent of England for the termination of Christian slavery, his highness the Dey of Algiers, in token of his sincere desire to maintain inviolable his friendly relations with Great Britain, and to manifest his amicable disposition and high respect towards the powers of Europe, declares, that in the event of future wars with any European power, not any of the prisoners shall be consigned to slavery, but treated with all humanity, as prisoners of war, until regularly exchanged, according to European practice in like cases, and that at the termination of hostilities they shall be restored to their respective countries without ransom; and the practice of condemning Christian prisoners of war to slavery is hereby formally and forever renounced.

Done in duplicate, in the warlike city of Algiers, in the presence of Almighty God, the 28th day of August, in the year of Jesus Christ 1816, and in the year of the Hegira 1231, and the 6th day of the moon Shawal. (The Dey's Seal.)

(Signed) EXMOUTH, (L. S.)
Admiral and Commander in Chief.
(Signed) H. M'DOUELL, (L. S.)
By command of the Admiral.
(Signed) JOS. GRIMES, Sec'y.

The *Impregnable* had 268 shot in her 60 below her lower deck ports: of which many were 68 pounders. She expended 16 1-2 tons powder, 120 tons of shot, fifty-four 32-pound rockets, and thirty 8-inch shells.

From the (N. Y.) Mercantile Advertiser.

The *News by the Harlequin*.—The letters received by this vessel contain information of the failure of the harvest in England to such an extent as to leave a deficiency of one third of the usual quantity of grain, and that the remainder will not be sufficient for the general consumption. It was, in consequence, calculated that an order of council would be issued on the 15th of November (on which day the previous regulation will expire) for opening the ports of the United Kingdom to the free admission of grain, flour, and bread stuffs generally.

We have been favored with the following extracts from a letter to a respectable Mercantile House in this city, dated Liverpool, Oct. 14.

"A very great and important change having taken place in our corn market, which leaves no doubt of the opening of the ports on the 15th of next month, we consider it of such importance, not only as it respects grain and flour, but as to its influence on the exchange, the shippers interest, and the general intercourse between the two countries, that we have chartered a fast-sailing vessel for the express purpose of giving our friends the ear-

liest and fullest information on that interesting subject.

"American wheat would now sell for 16s per 70 lbs. and flour at 65s. per bbl. In completing our usual survey of the crops we find the produce so decidedly defective, that on accurate comparison of the result, we consider the present as scarcely two thirds of last years crop, without taking into view the great inferiority of the quality and the produce in flour, from the grain being lean and in very bad condition. During the progress of our survey, and since, we find that scarcely one third of the wheat is yet secured, not more than one tenth of the barley, but few of the oats, and none of the beans. The barley being all abroad in the great corn districts, is considered a ruined crop. Potatoes will also be very deficient, and from the lateness of the season and the still exposed state of so great a portion of the crops, there is no calculating, what further injury may yet be done; but the injury already sustained is so great, that we shall probably want any quantity of wheat and flour which is likely to be shipped.

The season is now too far advanced to admit of our receiving any supplies of consequence from the Baltic, and in Holland the prices are high. In many parts of Italy and in the Mediterranean the crops are so defective that they are likely to stand in need of large supplies.

From the extremely damp and unsound state of the new grain, good dry sound foreign wheat will be particularly valuable, and much wanted for several months to come. Rice has also advanced to 36s. per cwt, in bond, and this article is rising rapidly in all the Continental Markets.

In consequence of the intelligence by the *Harlequin*, from Liverpool, flour rose yesterday in this market from two to three dollars a barrel; a number of expresses were dispatched to the southward, and a pilot boat sailed for Charleston, yesterday morning.

Late from the Mediterranean.

By the arrival of the fast sailing schooner Morgiana, Allen, in 39 days from Palermo, we learn that Mr. Pinckney, the American minister, had concluded his negotiations at Naples, and taken his departure from that place; and that the American squadron had also sailed from that port.

Paris, September 21.

ROYAL ORDINANCE.

"Louis, &c.—Viscount Chateaubriand, having in a printed work raised doubts respecting our personal Will, manifested by our Ordinance of the 5th of the present month of September. We have ordered and do order what follows:—

"Viscount Chateaubriand shall from this day forth cease to be reckoned among the number of our Ministers of State.

"Done in our Castle of the Thuilleries, &c. Sept. 20.

(Signed) LOUIS,
(Countersigned) LE DUC DE RICHELIEU."

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. Ethan Osborn Mr. John Dore, son of Philip Dore, of Indian Fields, to Mrs. Abigail Davis, of Deerfield.

DIED.

On the 5th inst. Mr. David James, jun. A few days before his decease, he went to Philadelphia on business, was there taken sick and returned no more to his house, until carried there a corpse. Mr. James was a young man of promising talents.

The Subscriber offers for sale or to exchange for Bush Land, the
House and Lot

IN Fairfield, lately occupied by Charles Westcott, jun. deceased.

The lot contains between 3 and 4 acres of land, on which is a fine peach orchard. The house is situate at the southern extremity of the village of Fairton, on an eminence commanding a view of Bridgeton, and an extensive and handsome prospect of the adjacent country.

James D. Westcott,

November 18th, 1816.—3c

Wood-Cutters & Carters.

WANTED—A number of WOOD-CUTTERS and CARTERS to cut and cart a quantity of Wood in the neighbourhood of Leesburgh, Cumberland county, for which generous wages will be given. Enquire of JOHN ALBERTSON, living at Leesburgh, or to

Lewis Mulford,
Fort-Elizabeth.

November 13th, 1816.—4c

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE following property, situate in Millville Township, Cumberland county, New Jersey, is offered for sale on reasonable terms:

No. 1. A Tract of Land, containing 900 acres, situate on the west side of Maurice River, and bounded thereby on the east two miles and a half, and on the west by the Bridgetown and Beaver Dam roads. It lies opposite the iron works of Smith and Wood, and possesses the advantage of a water power equal to any in West Jersey. About fifty acres of it are cleared and improved—the residue is woodland.

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

No. 3. The equal undivided moiety of 15 acres of town lots, situated between No. 2, and the Glass Works, fronting on the river.

No. 4. A Tract of 5000 acres of Wood land, extending from half a mile to five miles from the town of Millville.

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

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

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

A clear and indisputable title will be given.

Joseph McIlvaine.

Burlington, Feb. 22d, 1816—M. A. f

Salem, Bridgetown & Cape Island STAGE.

A stage will leave Salem on the arrival of the steam boat Baltimore, every Monday and Thursday for Cape May; and return the following days.

Persons arriving in the steam boat, can be furnished with extra carriages for any of the neighbouring villages.

August 5th, 1816—f

EMPLOYMENT

WILL be given to eight or ten teams to cart 1000 cords of wood, for which generous wages will be allowed.—Apply to the subscriber at Port Elizabeth.

Thomas Lee.

August 26, 1816—f.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Orphan's Court of the County of Cumberland, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Tuesday, the 3d of December next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A House and Tract of Land,

Situate in the Township of Fairfield, adjoining lands of Butler Newcomb and others, containing forty-three acres, more or less, to be sold in lots, together with ten acres of Salt Marsh, adjoining marsh of Henry Shaw and others, late the property of William Joslin, deceased. Terms at sale.

ZACCHEUS JOSLIN, Guardian.

September 26th, 1816—30 2m

To whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers Commissioners appointed to divide all that Plantation or TRACT OF LAND and premises, situate in the township of Pittsgrove in the county of Salem, adjoining lands of Joseph Sutton, William Filar, Jesse Coombs, Adam Kandle, Joel Langley, Benjamin Morris, Esq. and others, said to contain forty nine acres, be the same more or less, into thirteen equal parts or shares, whereof Thomas Coats Sutton late of the township of Pittsgrove aforesaid deceased, died seized thereof between Joseph Sutton, and others heirs at law, to the said Thomas C. Sutton, deceased, and that they have divided the same accordingly, and that they will meet at the house of Joshua Paul, innkeeper, commonly called the Pole Tavern, in the township of Pittsgrove aforesaid on Monday the 4th of November next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to make an allotment of the said shares between the said claimants, agreeable to the act of the legislature, entitled an act, for the more easy partition of lands, held by coparceners, joint tenants and tenants in common, passed the 11th of November Anno Domini 1789.—Dated this 1st October.

Eleazar Mayhew, John Pimm, Philip Fries.

October 7th, 1816—2.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a writ of attachment issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Gloucester, at the suit of Joseph Kille against the rights and credits, monies and effects, good and chattels, lands and tenements, of Andrew Angelo, an absconding debtor, in a plea of trespass on the case for fifty dollars, returnable to the Term of June last, hath been duly returned, served by the Sheriff of said county. Now therefore, unless the said Andrew Angelo shall appear, give special bail and accept a declaration at the suit of the plaintiff, and all other applying creditors, on or before the Term of December next, judgment will be entered against him, and the property attached disposed of according to law.—Dated the 26th day of September, 1816.

HENDRY, Clerk.

October 28th, 1816—9w.

WANTED.

Number of TEAMS to cart Wood. Liberal wages will be given, and grain for feed delivered to them at first cost. Apply to

G. Scull, jr. & Co.

at Millville Glass works, N. J.

October 28, 1816.—10t.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT we, Ebenezer Seeley, Timothy Elmer, and Ebenezer Davis, commissioners appointed by James Clark, William Garrison and Amos Westcott, Judges of the court of Common Pleas of the county of Cumberland, to make division of all that TRACT OF LAND in Deerfield township, lying on Foster's Branch, late the property of Jonathan Foster, deceased—will attend at the Hotel in Bridgetown, on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, for the purpose of making an allotment by ballot of the said premises to the respective owners, pursuant to an act, entitled "An act for the more easy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common," passed the 11th day of November, 1789.—Dated October 25th, 1816.

Ebenezer Seeley, Timothy Elmer, Ebenezer Davis.

October 28—3t

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a writ of attachment issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Salem, at the suit of John Pimm against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Isaac Heward, an absconding debtor, in a plea of trespass on the case, for one hundred and ten dollars, returnable to the Term of September, hath been duly returned, served by the Sheriff of said county. Now therefore, unless the said Isaac Heward shall appear, give special bail, and accept a declaration at the suit of the plaintiff, and all other applying creditors, on or before the Term of March next, judgment will be entered against him, and the property attached disposed of according to law.—Dated 26th September 1816.

SMITH, Clerk.

October 28th, 1816—9w.

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1816.

UPON application of James B. Parvin, sole executor of David Fithian, deceased, to justify a time within which the creditors of said deceased, shall bring in their debts, claims and demands, or be forever barred from an action against said Executor.

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

By the Court.

T. ELMER, Clk.

October 14th, 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 Thursday, the 5th 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, lying and being in the county of Cumberland, in the state of New Jersey, beginning at Tuckahoe River, at a corner of lands laid off to the heirs of Clement Hall, thence by said land, south seventy three degrees west, two hundred and twenty chains to a corner in Scott's line, and also a corner to said Hall, thence along said Scott's line south eleven degrees east one hundred chains to a corner in said line, also connect to land belonging to the heirs of John Blackwood, Esq. deceased, thence by their land, north eighty seven degrees east, one hundred and thirty five chains to a corner, thence north three degrees west about forty eight chains to a corner, thence north eighty seven degrees east, eighty eight chains and twenty links to Tuckahoe river aforesaid; thence along the said river the several courses thereof to the place of beginning, containing two thousand two hundred and forty acres of land be the same more or less, (excepting so much thereof of the said Mill Tract of fifty acres, as may lay within the aforesaid bounds, and also excepting and reserving out of the said described tract of land, three hundred acres, which Joseph Jones, sold and conveyed to John Hill and Ichabod Compton;) Seized as the property of Jacob Abbott defendant, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas F. Learning complainant, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

September 30th, 1816—2m

Notice to Creditors.

THE subscribers having applied to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Cape May, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of the state of New Jersey, hereby notify their several Creditors, that the said Court have appointed the 14th day of December next, at the Court House of the said County, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to hear us and our several Creditors, what can be said for and against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

Thomas Wilkins, Lewis Godfrey.

Cape-May Jail, Oct. 24th, 1816—4t

NEW STORE.

STEELLING & MINTS

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have opened a STORE in Bridgetown, between the Hotel and Boon's Tavern, where they keep an Assortment of GROCERIES and DRY GOODS: Also Shoes and Boots. Likewise a supply of MEDICINES; all of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

October 28, 1816—f.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT in pursuance of an order of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Salem, the undersigned, auditors appointed by the said Court, in the case of William Harvey against Archibald J. Cozens, an absconding debtor, will sell at public vendue on the thirtieth day of November next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock of that day, at the house of James Sherron in Salem, a HOUSE and LOT OF LAND, situate in the township of Mannington, adjoining lands of Nathan Wright, Peter Wright and others.—Dated this 22d day of October 1816.

Thomas Jones, Jedediah Allen, Josiah Hall.

October 28th, 1816—3t.

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 Strattin'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 Coonibs, complainant, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

October 23d, 1816—2m

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1816.

JOHN DONALLY, administrator of Abraham Prickett, deceased, David O. Garrison, administrator of Josiah Parvin, deceased, and William Davis, administrator of John Lake, deceased, 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 accounts it appears that the personal estates of said decedents are insufficient to pay said debts. Therefore, on application of the said John Donally, David O. Garrison, and William Davis, setting forth that the said Abraham Prickett, Josiah Parvin, and John Lake, died severally seized of lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estates, in the county of Cumberland aforesaid; and praying the aid of the court in the premises.

Also at the term aforesaid, Elizabeth Maul, guardian of Anna Maul, Robert Maul, John G. Maul and Stacia Maul, and Sarah Garrison, guardian of Deborah S. Garrison, setting forth that their said wards have no personal estates, and praying the court to order and decree the sale of the real estates of said minors for their support and maintenance.

It is ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements; hereditaments and real estates of said decedents, and said minors, do appear before the judges of this court on the first day of November Term next, and show cause if any they have, why the whole of the real estates of said decedents should not be sold for the payment of debts which remain unpaid, and why the whole of the real estates of said minors should not be sold for their support and maintenance.

T. ELMER, Clk.

October 14th, 1816—2m

House of Assembly.

RESOLVED, That Mess. William Cox, 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. Middlesex. JAMES PARKER, Essex. JOHN DOW, Morris. DAVID THOMPSON, jun. Sussex. ROBERT C. THOMSON, Cumberland. JAMES D. WESTCOTT, Monmouth. GEORGE HOLCOMBE, Caye-May. NICHOLAS WILLETS, Trenton, October 30, 1816. Nov 4—f

Printing Business.

WANTED,

THREE or FOUR Boys, between 12 & 15 years of age as apprentices to the Printing business. Apply at the office of the American Centinel, No. 24, Walnut street, Philadelphia, or at the office of the Washington Whig. Bridgetown, October 23th, 1816—f.

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 Flinton 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.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a writ of attachment issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Salem, at the suit of Joseph Clement against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of George Goff, an absconding debtor, in a plea of trespass on the case for three hundred and forty dollars, returnable to the Term of June last, hath been duly returned, served by the Sheriff of the said county. Now therefore, unless the said George Goff, shall appear, and give special bail at the suit of the plaintiff, and all other applying creditors, on or before the Term of December next, judgment will be entered against him, and the property attached disposed of according to law.—Dated the 26th September 1816.

SMITH, Clerk.

October 28th, 1816—9w

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 Learning'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 Berremian, 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

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, Jacob Huffman, Robert Orr.

Bridgetown, November 4th, 1816.—4t

FOR SALE.

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, Kitchen, and Barn, about eight acres of excellent land, three of which are in good orchard, lying on the public road, leading into Elsenhorst 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.

Cape May Orphans' Court.

TERM OF OCTOBER, 1816.

Present—Elijah Townsend, Robert Edmunds, Robert Parsons and others, Esquires, Judges,

ORDERED, on application of Joseph Hand and Jeremiah Hand, administrators of the estate of Jeremiah Hand, deceased, that the Creditors of the said decedent bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same, on or before the fourth Tuesday in October, A. D. 1817, or the said Creditors shall be forever barred of an action therefor against said administrators; the said Joseph Hand and Jeremiah Hand, giving notice of this order by setting copies up hereof in five of the most public places in the County of Cape May for the space of two months, and also advertising the same in one of the newspapers printed in this state for the like space.

By the Court, JEHU TOWNSEND, Clerk.

October 21, 1816—2m.

BLANKS

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig.