

# The Washington Whig.

VOL. VI.

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PER ANNUM.

## THE WHIG

IS PUBLISHED

Every Monday, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum, which may be discharged by the payment of two dollars in advance.

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

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

### Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Thursday the thirtieth day of November next between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder in Bridgeton, the following described tracts of land situate in the townships of Deerfield, Fairfield, and Millville.

No. 1. A Tract of Bushland, containing 3155 acres more or less.

No. 2. A Tract of Woodland, in Downes township, containing 100 acres more or less, called the Hubb's Tract.

No. 3. Several Tracts situated at and near the Deafness Mills, including a part of the pond and two small tenements, containing together 500 acres more or less.

No. 4. The one third part of the Fork Mills and pond, together with the one third part of the several tracts near and adjoining. Being all the defendant's lands &c. purchased in company with Jeremiah Book and William Potter, Esq., together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Benjamin B. Cooper, and taken in execution at the suit of Gideon Sull, Jr. and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

### A House and Lot,

situate in the township of Downes; lot contains fourteen acres more or less; joins lands of John Whitaker and others, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Samuel Jenkins, and taken in execution at the suit of Daniel Parvin and others, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

### A Lot of Land,

situate in the township of Maurice River, containing one hundred acres more or less; joins lands of Samuel Combs; one hundred acres joins land of Abraham Reeve; ten acres of meadow and twelve acres of arable land, joins James Hankins; one equal undivided Fourth part of a saw mill and the lands attached. Seized as the property of Elisha Smith, and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

### A Lot of Land,

situate in the township of Millville, containing six acres more or less; joins lands of Jonathan Dallas. A house and lot in Millville, containing one acre more or less, situate near the Glass Works. Also, two ninths of one hundred and seventy acres, near Millville. Seized as the property of Nathaniel Foster, and taken in execution at the suit of Charles Kinsey & others, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

### A house and Lot,

situate in the township of Maurice River: the lot contains one acre more or less; joins the East Glass Works, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Matthew Hughlin Jones, and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin Fidler, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

Sept. 26, 1820. Oct. 23.

### Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a writ of Attachment, issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the County of Cumberland, at the suit of Henry Buck, against the defendant, Seized as the property of Daniel Seely, William Fithian, Sheriff, and to be sold at public vendue, at the usual place, situate in the township of Downes, containing one hundred dollars, for one hundred dollars in a plea of trespass on the case, returnable in the term of September last, and that the same has been duly served and returned by the Sheriff of said county. Dated October 17, 1820.

Eben. Seely, Clk.

DANIEL ELMER, Att'y.

Oct. 23—2m

### PRINTING

Printed and Published at this Office.

### Adjourned Sheriff's Sales.

#### Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Jarvis W. Brewster in Bridgeton,

#### A House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Downes, joins lands of Thomas Blizard and others, said to contain one acre more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Samuel Wizard, and taken in execution at the suit of William Whitecar, assignee, &c. and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

The sale of the above described property of Samuel Wizard is further adjourned until Tuesday the 19th day of December next, at the same place, and between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Nov. 21.

At the same time and place,

#### The following described Lands,

The first a farm, situate in the township of Millville, joins lands of David C. Wood, and others, said to contain fifty acres more or less, a farm, situate in the township of Deerfield, joins lands of Peter Slesman and others, said to contain one hundred acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Jonathan Coney, and taken in execution at the suit of Elias P. Seelev, Garrison Maul and Josiah Sayres, Executors &c. and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

August 21, 1820—4t

The sale of the above described property of Jonathan Coney is further adjourned until Tuesday the 12th of December next, at the same time and place.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Nov. 21.

#### Notice to Country Merchants,

Rogues bought at No. 191 south Front or 190 south Water street, at 4 dollars CASH, per hundred, 5 dollars in PAPER, and 6 dollars in BOOKS. All orders for paper and stationary punctually attended to.

George Helmbold, printer.

#### A. I. BOWEN,

#### Cabinet & Chair Maker.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business at

No. 135 Walnut, between Fourth & Fifth Streets.

PHILADELPHIA,

where he hopes to meet with a share of public patronage. ALL orders in his line executed with neatness and despatch Philadelphia Nov. 20, 1820—3t

### Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of two Writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Jarvis W. Brewster, in Bridgeton, the undivided half part of the following described lands: the first tract joins lands of Bowie and Shannon said to contain one hundred and ninety-six acres—2d joins lands of Josiah Sayres said to contain twenty one acres—3d joins lands of John Maul said to contain forty five acres—4th joins lands of Walter Robinson said to contain four and a half acres—5th A Tract joins George Adcock said to contain one hundred and thirty three acres—6th joins lands of Abijah Harris said to contain thirteen acres—7th A House and Lot in Bridgeton—8th A House and Lot in Port Elizabeth—9th Two Houses and Lots in Fairton; together with sufficient land to satisfy my demands and a better description at the sale. Seized as the property of John Newkirk, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas & Kelley & Patterson and Wiley and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

#### A Farm,

Situate in the township of Downes, joins lands of Mark Moore and others, said to contain two hundred and twenty five acres more or less;—A Lot of Marsh joins marsh of Ephraim Smith and others said to contain twenty acres;—A right to ninety acres of Woodland more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Edward Moore and taken in execution at the suit of Asa Couch assignee and Samuel Seely and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

October 17, 1820.

### THE MESSAGE.

OF THE

President of the United States,

To both Houses, at the opening of the Second Session of the Sixteenth Congress—transmitted by Mr. James Ogrooe, jun.

Fellow citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

In communicating to you a just view of public affairs, at the commencement of your present labours, I do it with great satisfaction; because, taking all circumstances into consideration which claim attention, I see much cause to rejoice in the felicity of our situation. In making this remark, I do not wish to be understood to imply that an unvaried prosperity is to be seen in every interest of this great community. In the progress of a nation, inhabiting a territory of such vast extent & great variety of climate, every portion which is engaged in foreign commerce, and liable to be affected, in some degree, by the changes which occur in the condition and regulations of foreign countries, it would be strange, if the produce of our soil and the industry and enterprise of our fellow citizens received at all times, and in every quarter, an uniform and equal encouragement. This would be more than we have a right to expect, under circumstances the most favorable. Pressures a certain interests, it is admitted, have been felt; but, allowing to these their greatest extent; they detract but little from the force of the remark already made. In forming a just estimate of our present situation, it is proper to look at the whole: in the outline, as well as in the detail. A free virtuous and enlightened people know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends; and even those, who suffer most, occasionally, in their transitory concerns, find great relief under their sufferings, from the blessings which they otherwise enjoy, and in the consoling and animating hope which they administer. From whence do these pressures come? Not from a government which is founded by administered for, and supported by, the people. We trace them to the peculiar character of the epoch in which we live, & of the extraordinary occurrences which have signalized it. The convulsions with which several of powers of Europe have been shaken, and the long and destructive wars in which all were engaged, with their sudden transition to a state of peace, presenting, in the first instance, unusual encouragement to our commerce, and withdrawing it in the second, even within its wonted limit, could not fail to be sensibly felt here. The station too, which we had to support through this long conflict, compelled, as we were, finally to become a party to it with a principal power, and to make great exertions, suffer heavy losses, and to contract considerable debts, disturbing the ordinary course of affairs, by augmenting, to a vast amount, the circulating medium, and thereby elevating, at one time, the price of every article above a just standard, and depressing it at another below it, had likewise its due effect.

It is manifest that the pressures of which we complain have proceeded, in a great measure, from these causes. When then, we take into view the prosperous and happy condition of our country, in all the great circumstances which constitute the felicity of a nation—every individual in the full enjoyment of all his rights; the Union blest with plenty, and rapidly rising to greatness, under a national government, which operates with complete effect in every part, without being felt in any, except by the ample protection which it affords, & under the state government which perform their equal share, according to a wise distribution of power between them, in promoting the public happiness—it is impossible to behold so gratifying, so glorious a spectacle, without being penetrated with the most profound and grateful acknowledgments to the Supreme Author of all good for such manifold and inestimable blessings. Deeply impressed with these sentiments, I cannot regard the pressures to which I have adverted otherwise than in the light of mild and instructive admonitions; warning us of dangers to be shunned in future: teaching us lessons of economy, corresponding with the simplicity and purity of our institutions, and best adapted to their support

evinced the connection and the dependence which the various parts of our happy Union have on each other, thereby augmenting daily our social incorporation, & adding by its strong ties, new strength and vigor to the political; opening a wider range, and with new encouragement, to the industry and enterprise of our fellow-citizens, at home and abroad; and more especially by the multiplied proof—which it has accumulated of the great perfection of our most excellent system of government, the powerful instrument, in the hands of an all-merciful Creator, in securing to us these blessings.

Happy as our situation is, it does not exempt us from solicitude and care for the future. On the contrary, as the blessings which we enjoy are great, proportionably great should be our vigilance, zeal, and activity, to preserve them. Foreign wars may again expose us to new wrongs, which would impose on us new duties, for which we ought to be prepared. The state of Europe is unsettled, and how long peace may be preserved is altogether uncertain; in addition to which, we have interests of our own to adjust, which will require particular attention. A correct view of our relations with each power will enable you to form a just idea of existing difficulties, and of the measures of precaution best adapted to them.

Respecting our relations with Spain, nothing explicit can now be communicated. On the adjournment of Congress, in May last, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, at Madrid, was instructed to inform the government of Spain that, if His Catholic Majesty should then ratify the treaty, this government would accept the ratification, so far as to submit to the decision of the Senate the question whether such ratification should be received in exchange for that of the United States; heretofore given. By letters from the Minister of the United States to the Secretary of State, it appears, that a communication, in conformity with his instructions, had been made to the government of Spain, and that the Cortes had the subject under consideration. The result of the deliberations of that body which is daily expected, will be made known to Congress as soon as it is received. The friendly sentiment which was expressed on the part of the United States, in the message of the 9th of May last, is still entertained for Spain. Among the causes of regret, however, which are inseparable from the delay attending this transaction, it is proper to state, that satisfactory information has been received that measures have been recently adopted by designing persons, to convert certain parts of the province of East Florida into depots for the reception of foreign goods, from whence to smuggle them into the United States. By opening a port within the limits of Florida, immediately on our boundary, where there was no settlement, the object could not be misunderstood. An early accommodation of differences will, it is hoped, prevent all such fraudulent & pernicious practices, and place the relations of the two countries on a very amicable and permanent basis.

The commercial relations between the United States and the British colonies in the West Indies, and on this continent, have undergone no change; the British government still preferring to leave that commerce under the restriction heretofore imposed on it, on each side. It is satisfactory to recollect, that the restraints resorted to by the United States were defensive only, intended to prevent monopoly under British regulations, in favor of Great Britain; as it likewise is, to know that the experiment is advancing in a spirit of amity between the parties.

The question depending between the United States and Great Britain, respecting the construction of the first article of the treaty of Ghent, has been referred, by both governments, to the decision of the Emperor of Russia, who has accepted the umpirage.

An attempt has been made with the government of France, to regulate, by treaty, the commerce between the two countries, on the principle of reciprocity and equality. By the last communication from the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, to whom full power had been given, we learn that the negotiation had been commenced there, but, serious difficulties having occurred, the French government had resolved to transfer it to

the United States, for which purpose the Minister Plenipotentiary of France had been ordered to repair to this city, and whose arrival might soon be expected. It is hoped that this important interest may be arranged on just conditions, and in a manner equally satisfactory to both parties. It is submitted to Congress to decide, until such arrangement is made, how far it may be proper, on the principle of the act of the last session, which augmented the tonnage duty on French vessels, to adopt other measures for carrying more completely into effect the policy of that act.

The act referred to, which imposed new tonnage on French vessels, having been in force from and after the first day of July, it has happened that several vessels of that nation which had been despatched from France before its existence was known, have entered the ports of the United States, and been subject to its operations, without that previous notice which the general spirit of our laws gives to individuals in similar cases. The object of that law having been merely to counteract the inequality which existed to the disadvantage of the United States, in their commercial intercourse with France, it is submitted also to the consideration of Congress, whether, in the spirit of amity and conciliation which it is no less the inclination than the policy of the United States to preserve in their intercourse with other powers, it may not be proper to extend relief to the individuals interested in those cases, by exempting from the operation of the law all those vessels which have entered our ports without having had the means of previously knowing the existence of the additional duty.

The contest between Spain and the Colonies, according to the most authentic information, is maintained by the latter with improved success. The unfortunate divisions which were known to exist some time since at Buenos Ayres, it is understood, still prevail. In no part of South America has Spain made any impression on the Colonies, while in many parts, and particularly in Venezuela and New Grenada, the Colonies have gained strength and acquired reputation, both for the magnitude of the war, in which they have been successful, and for the order of the internal administration. The late change in the government of Spain, by the re-establishment of the constitution of 1812, is an event which promises to be favorable to the revolution. Under the authority of the Cortes, the Congress of Augustura was invited to open a negotiation for the settlement of differences between the parties, to which it was replied, that they would willingly open the negotiation, provided the acknowledgment of their independence was made its basis, but not otherwise. Of further proceedings between them we are uninformed. No facts are known to this government, to warrant the belief, that any of the powers of Europe will take part in the contest; whence it may be inferred, considering all circumstances, which must have weight in producing the result, that an adjustment will finally take place, on the basis proposed by the Colonies. To promote that result, by friendly counsels, with other powers, including Spain herself, has been the uniform policy of this government.

In looking to the internal concerns of our country, you will, I am persuaded, derive much satisfaction from a view of the several objects to which, in the discharge of our official duties, your attention will be drawn. Among these, none holds a more important place than the public revenue, from the direct operation of the power, by which it is raised, on the people, and by its influence in giving effect to every other power of the government. The revenue depends on the resources of the country, and the facility by which the amount required is raised, is a strong proof of the extent of the resources, and of the efficiency of the government. A few prominent facts will place this great interest in a just light before you. On the 30th of September, 1815, the funded and floating debt of the United States was estimated at one hundred and nineteen millions six hundred and thirty five thousand five hundred and fifty-eight dollars. If to this sum be added the amount of five per cent. Stock subscribed to the Bank of the United States, the amount of Mississippi stock, and of the stock, which was issued subsequently to that date, the balances ascertained to be due to certain states, for military services, and to individuals, for supplies furnished, and services rendered, during the late war, the public debt may be estimated as amounting, at that date, and as afterwards liquidated, to one hundred and fifty-eight millions seven hundred and thirteen thousand forty-nine dollars. On the 30th of September, 1820 it amounted to ninety-one millions nine hundred and ninety-three thousand eight hundred and eighty-three dollars, having been reduced in that interval, by payments, sixty-six millions eight hundred &

seventy-nine thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars. During this term, the expenses of the government of the United States were likewise defrayed, in every branch of the civil, military, and naval establishments; the public edifices in this city have been rebuilt, with considerable additions; extensive fortifications have been commenced & are in a train of execution; permanent arsenals and magazines have been erected in various parts of the Union; our navy has been considerably augmented, and the ordnance, munitions of war, and stores of the army and navy, which were much exhausted during the war, have been replenished.

By the discharge of so large a proportion of the public debt, and the execution of such extensive and important operations, in so short a time, a just estimate may be formed of the great extent of our national resources. The demonstration is the more complete and gratifying, when it is recollected that the direct tax and excise were repealed soon after the termination of the late war, and that the revenue applied to these purposes has been derived almost wholly from other sources.

The receipts into the Treasury, from every source, to the 30th of Sept. last, have amounted to sixteen millions seven hundred and ninety-four thousand one hundred and seven dollars and sixty-six cents; whilst the public expenditures, to the same period, amounted to 16 millions eight hundred and seventy-one thousand five hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-two cents; leaving in the Treasury on that day, a sum estimated at one million nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For the probable receipts of the following year, I refer you to the statement which will be transmitted from the Treasury.

The sum of three millions of dollars, authorized to be raised by loan, by an act of the last session of Congress, has been obtained upon terms advantageous to the Government, indicating not only an increased confidence in the faith of the nation, but the existence of a large amount of capital seeking that mode of investment, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum.

It is proper to add, that there is now due to the Treasury for the sale of public lands, twenty-two millions nine hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars. In bringing this subject to view, I consider it my duty to submit to Congress, whether it may not be advisable to extend to the purchasers of these lands, in consideration of the unfavorable change which has occurred since the sales, a reasonable indulgence. It is known that the purchases were made when the price of every article had risen to its greatest height, and that the instalments are becoming due at a period of great depression. It is presumed that some plan may be devised, by the wisdom of Congress, compatible with the public interest, which would afford great relief to these purchasers.

Considerable progress has been made, during the present season, in examining the coast and its various bays, and other inlets; in the collection of materials, and in the construction of fortifications for the defence of the Union, at several of the positions at which it has been decided to erect such works. At Mobile Point and Dauphin Island, and at the Rigolets, leading to Lake Ponchartrain, materials to a considerable amount have been collected, and all the necessary preparations made for the commencement of the works. At Old Point Comfort, at the mouth of James River, and at the Ripraps, on the opposite shore, in the Chesapeake Bay, materials, to a vast amount have been collected; and at the Old Point some progress has been made in the construction of the fortification, which is on a very extensive scale. The work at Fort Washington, on this river, will be completed early in the next spring; and that on the Pea-patch in the Delaware, in the course of the next season. Fort Diamond at the narrows in the harbor of New-York, will be finished this year. The works at Boston, N. York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, and Niagara, have been in part repaired; and the coast of N. Carolina, extending south to Cape Fear, has been examined, as have likewise many other parts of the coast eastward of Boston. Great exertions have been made to push forward these works with the utmost despatch possible; but, when their extent is considered with the important purposes for which they are intended, the defence of the whole coast, and, in consequence, of the whole interior, and that they are to last for ages, it will be manifest that a well digested plan, founded on military principles, connecting the whole together, combining security with economy, could not be prepared without repeated examinations of the most exposed and difficult parts, and that it would also take considerable time to collect the materials at the several points where they would be required. From all the light that has been

shed on this subject, I am satisfied that every favorable anticipation which has been formed of this great undertaking will be verified, and that, when completed, it will afford very great, if not complete, protection to our Atlantic frontier, in the event of another war, a protection sufficient to counterbalance, in a single campaign, with an enemy powerful at sea, the expense of all these works, without taking into the estimate the saving of the lives of so many of our citizens, the protection of our towns and other property, or the tendency of such works to prevent war.

Our military positions have been maintained at Belle Point, on the Arkansas, at Council Bluff, on the Missouri, at St. Peter's on the Mississippi, and at Green Bay, on the Upper Lakes. Commodious barracks have already been elected at most of these posts, with such works as were necessary for their defence. Progress has also been made in opening communications between them, and in raising supplies at each for the support of the troops, by their own labor—particularly those most remote.

With the Indians peace has been preserved, and a progress made in carrying into effect the act of Congress, making an appropriation for their civilization, with the prospect of favorable results.—As connected equally with both these objects, our trade with those tribes through to merit the attention of Congress, in their original state, gave its sustenance, and war their occupation; and, if they find no employment from civilized power, they destroy each other, Left to themselves, their extirpation is inevitable. By a judicious regulation of our trade with them, we supply their wants, administer to their comforts, and gradually, as the game retires; draw them to us.—By maintaining posts far in the interior, we acquire a more thorough and direct control over them; without which it is confidently believed that a complete change in their manners can never be accomplished. By such posts, aided by a proper regulation of our trade with them, and a judicious civil administration over them, to be provided for by law, we shall, it is presumed, be enabled not only to protect our own settlements from their savage incursions, and preserve peace among the several tribes, but to accomplish also the great purpose of their civilization.

Considerable progress has also been made in the construction of ships of war, some of which have been launched in the course of the present year.

Our peace with the powers on the coast of Barbary has been preserved) but we owe it altogether to the presence of our squadron in the Mediterranean. It has been found equally necessary to employ some of our vessels, for the protection of our commerce, in the Indian sea, the Pacific; and along the Atlantic coast. The interests which we have depending in those quarters, which have been much improved of late, are of great extent, and of high importance to the nation. As well as to the parties concerned, and would undoubtedly suffer, if such protection was not extended to them. In execution of the law of the last session, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, some of our public ships have also been employed on the coast of Africa, where several captures have already been made of vessels engaged in that disgraceful traffic.

JAMES MONROE.  
Washington, Nov. 14, 1820

### Sketch of the Proceedings of the House of Assembly.

SATURDAY, November 11.  
The bill to provide for the voluntary dissolution of Bank incorporations was postponed to the next sitting of the Legislature.

The bill to incorporate the Phoenix Insurance company of Elizabeth Town was dismissed.  
The bill to incorporate a new township in Essex county, to be called Essex, was postponed to the next sitting of the Legislature.

The bill for limiting distresses was amended and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Ewing from the committee to whom was committed the memorial of Isaac G. Ogden, praying to be heard respecting a resolution passed, June 13, 1820, instructing the Attorney-General to take such measures for the recovery of ten thousand dollars due from the proceeds of the Millford and Owego road lottery reported that the interference of the Legislature at this time would be improper.—Agreed to.

Mr. Taylor presented a bill to enable persons holding obligations to sue for interest due on the same—ordered a second reading.

A message from Council informed that Messrs. Newbold and Crane had been appointed a committee on their part to enquire what alteration may be necessary in the state prison wall—and that Council have agreed to the amendment made by the house to the further supplement to the act for carrying into effect the act for the punishment of crimes—Adjourned.

MONDAY, Nov. 13.  
Ten o'clock—the House met.

Mr. D. Miller proposed a resolution for a committee to enquire into the expediency of converting the stock of the free school fund into money, in order to establish a loan office to loan it out on real security to the inhabitants of the state—agreed to, and Messrs. D. Miller, Tatem and Shaver appointed.

The bill supplementary to the act for the preservation of sheep, passed the house 27 to 8, & the bill to extend the time for making distresses, was negatived 20 to 15.

Three o'clock—the House met.

A message from Council informed that they had passed the bill to punish frauds committed on incorporated banks with amendments—ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Leake presented a petition from inhabitants of Pittsgrove, Salem county, to be set off as a separate township—committed.

Mr. Taylor reported a bill for the support of government—ordered a second reading.

Mr. Pennington reported the business necessary to be acted upon the present session, viz:  
1. A bill relative to the supreme and circuit courts.

2. A bill to raise the sum of 15000 dollars for 1821.

3. A bill respecting militia fines in the county of Burlington.

4. A bill for the appointment of deputies to the Attorney-General.

5. A bill supplementary to the act respecting inns and taverns.

6. A bill to enable persons holding obligations to sue for the interest due thereon.

And further that the House rise on Thursday next.

Ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Elmer a resolution was passed requesting the Treasurer to furnish a statement of the capitals of the several banks in the state, with the amount of tax received from each.

A letter was received from the Quarter-Master-General to the arms belonging to the state, which have been loaned out to different companies in the several counties. He states that many of his letters to the officers upon this subject remain unanswered—some have resigned, others removed from the state—many of the arms scattered, lost or carried off by men, &c.

The bill to suspend the execution of the sentence of death in certain cases was gone through by section, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to enable persons to sue for interest on obligations, was taken up and dismissed.

A message from Council informed that they had disagreed to the bill to repeal the act to prevent the fraudulent marking of sheep, &c. & that they would be ready to go into joint-meeting on Wednesday morning next.

The support bill was taken up and after some progress made therein, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, November 14.  
Ten o'clock—the House met.

Mr. Capner reported on the petition of L. M. Prevost, jun. that he has leave to present a bill to answer the object of his petition, at the next session, and Mr. Leake made a similar report on the petition from Pittsgrove, Salem, for an act to incorporate a new township.

A message from Council informed that they had passed the bill relative to the election of members of congress and electors of president, with amendments, which were taken up and agreed to by the house.

Three o'clock—the House met.

Mr. S. B. Miller presented a petition from Essex for the repeal of the steam-boat act and Mr. J. Cook one from New-Brimswick against the repeal. Mr. Pennington presented a memorial from A. Ogden and a counter-memorial from other persons of the county of Essex—Referred to Messrs. S. B. Miller, Eimer and Shaver.

Mr. Hulme presented a petition from Gloucester and Burlington counties for the repeal of the act against fishing with gilling and drift-nets—committed.

THURSDAY, November 16.

Bills reported—By Mr. Ray a supplement to the act for the better relief and employment of the poor of the county of Salem—By Mr. J. Kline a bill respecting Surrogates.

Mr. Hulme reported on the petition of the owners of drift nets, &c. that they have leave to present a bill at the next sitting to answer the object of their petition.

Mr. D. Miller from committee, reported against employing the money of the school fund as a capital for a loan-office.

The bill for raising 15000 dollars, passed unanimously, the bill to provide for the appointment of district attorneys 27 to 14; and the bill respecting the exempt fines in the county of Burlington 31 to 4. [The yeas on this bill were Messrs. Beatty, Day, M'Dowell, Wilson.] Mr. Taylor presented a bill requiring the Governor to reside at the seat of government—ordered a second reading.

A message from Council informed that they had passed the bill to exempt aliens and mercenaries from military duty, with amendments—consideration thereof postponed.

Three o'clock—the House met.

Mr. Elmer from committee, to whom was referred the report of the Treasurer relative to several banks in the state, made report that the Bank of New Brunswick had failed making payment of the tax levied on their capital subscription, and paid in, to the amount of \$994 42, and that their capital had been reduced by losses and that some other banks had also failed in small amount.

That the Treasurer be directed to call upon the President and directors of the defaulting banks, for payment, and, in case they neglect or refused to make payment to proceed to recover the same according to law. Ordered to lie on the table.

The bill to repeal part of the act for the support of the jurisdiction of the state, was taken up and referred to a committee of the whole the evening.

7 o'clock (evening)—the House met.

Mr. Stout presented a memorial from Thomas Gibbons against the repeal of the act to support the jurisdiction of the state.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill to repeal in part the jurisdiction of the state, and having disagreed to the same, the committee rose and the house adjourned to 10 o'clock tomorrow.

FRIDAY, Nov. 17.  
Ten o'clock—the House met.

The Speaker laid before the House a report of the committee appointed to enquire into the conduct of the commissioners and managers of the N. J. Navigation Lottery—Laid on the table.  
Bills passed—To allow further time to the

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and Mills, ... Wilson, ... Crowell, ... Samuel L. South... iron Vansyckle... Joseph Budd, ... John Shinn, ... John L. Smith,

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the New Germantown Turnpike road...  
relative to election of members of Congress; and  
of President, and Vice President—To  
reduce the capital stock of the Bank of New-  
Brunswick—Supplement to the act respecting  
Taverns—Supplement to the act for the  
trial of small causes.  
The resolution laid on the table yesterday by  
Mr. Elmer directing the Treasurer to proceed in  
collecting the tax levied on certain banks pass-  
ed at the House.  
A bill from Council respecting prison bounds,  
read and ordered 2d reading. Adjourned.

# THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, NOVEMBER 27, 1820.

The Legislature of this state adjourned on Fri-  
day last after a session of only twenty-nine days,  
during which time several acts of considerable  
importance were passed. The law published in  
this day's paper, abolishing the writ of certiorari  
to justice's courts on judgements rendered on  
the verdicts of juries, will be found worthy of  
attention, and appears to be well calculated to  
promote the cause of justice and the interests of  
the people. The sum of fifteen thousand dollars,  
about half the amount usually called for, is di-  
rected to be raised for the support of govern-  
ment this year. The salaries of the Governor,  
Judges of the Supreme Court and other officers,  
have been diminished, and the pay of the mem-  
bers of the Legislative Council and General As-  
sembly reduced.

We understand that a bill passed Council by a  
large majority, but was lost in the House of As-  
sembly, extending the prison bounds from three  
to twelve acres, and providing that debtors in  
confinement who are unable to support  
themselves, should be furnished with the neces-  
saries of life at the expense of the county.

The following list of votes for members of Con-  
gress and Electors of President and Vice-Pres-  
ident, was copied from the official returns in  
the office of the Secretary of State.

Braham Bateman,	4635
John Linn,	3487
George Cassady,	4018
Samuel Swan,	3974
George Holcombe,	4317
James Matlack,	3432
Leas Couclict,	1511
Samuel L. Southard,	396
Rutherford,	472
Joseph M'Ilvaine,	403
James Parker,	419
Jan Frelinghuysen,	318

## ELECTORS.

John Mills,	3973
John Wilson,	4058
John Crowell,	4042
Samuel L. Southard,	4085
Haron Vansyckle,	4102
Joseph Budd,	4101
Isaac Shinn,	4052
John L. Smith,	3924

We have before us a letter from our cor-  
respondent at Washington, detailing the  
proceedings of Congress up to the 22d  
inst.—We regret that our limits will not  
admit of its insertion to-day. In order  
however that our readers may be made ac-  
quainted with the proceedings of this body  
as they progress, we will briefly notice  
some of the most important. Several re-  
solutions were offered on the subject of Re-  
franchisement, all of which have been se-  
cured on the ground that they were not suffi-  
ciently comprehensive, and room made for  
eight propositions submitted by Mr. Cobb,  
the substance of which is as follows; 1st,  
That it is expedient to reduce the annual  
expenses of government, to effect which ob-  
ject, it is further resolved, 2d That all such  
offices as are not necessary for the trans-  
action of the public business be abolished;  
3d That all civil officers whose salaries  
have been increased since 1809, be re-  
duced to what they were at that period; 4th,  
That it is expedient to reduce the army  
to about 6,000. 5th, That the appropri-  
ation for the erection of fortifications be so  
made as to require a less sum annually, &  
attend the time within which they are to be  
completed; 6th, That the appropriation of  
the million annually for the increase of the  
navy, be reduced one half, and the time  
extended; 7th, That it is expedient to re-  
duce from active service one half of the na-  
val force now employed. These several  
propositions were referred to a committee  
of the whole on the State of the Union.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated  
Washington, Nov. 18, 1820.

Since the choice of Speaker was decided in  
the House, every thing has gone on smoothly,  
the standing committees, and those raised on  
the different subjects contained in the Presi-  
dent's message, as well as several appointed on  
subject independent of either, have been named  
and announced. In general the committees con-  
sist very much of the same members as last ses-  
sion; the vacancies being filled.—The constitu-  
tion of Missouri has been presented to the House  
by Mr. Scott, and referred to Messrs. Lowndes,  
Seigant and Smith of Md. Independent of the  
general objection that it contains no prohibition  
of slavery, or principle favorable to the gradual  
extinction of it, there is another clause which is  
likely to meet with serious objections—it is this:  
"It shall be their duty (the Legislature) to  
prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming  
to, and settling in, this state, under any pretext  
whatsoever." This prohibition is considered as at-  
tending not only with the spirit, but the letter of the  
constitution of the United States.—In the opi-

tion of many it will prevent the admission of the  
state at this time.

Mr. Johnson of Ky. in the Senate, and Mr.  
Crowell in the House, have moved resolutions  
the object of which are the passage of a law au-  
thorizing the purchasers of public lands, who are  
unable to fulfil their original contracts, to re-  
tain what they can pay for, and relinquish the  
remainder to the U. States. Whether this princi-  
ple be sanctioned or not, the indulgence of the  
government will no doubt be further extended  
to that class of debtors.

In the Senate Mr. Burrill has laid before that  
body his instructions from the Legislature of  
Rhode-Island, requiring him to use his exertions  
to have the pay of members of Congress reduced  
to \$6 per day.—In the House Mr. Gross of N.  
York, has introduced the following resolution  
which for the present lies on the table.

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and  
Means be instructed to prepare and report to  
this House, as soon as may be, a list of all the  
expenditures, under their proper heads, author-  
ized by the existing laws of the United States,  
with an opinion respecting the reduction, whic-  
consistently with the public interest, may be  
made in each of them respectively.

From what I have seen and heard, I consider  
next to certain that such a reduction will be  
made."

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, Nov. 21.  
From St. Domingo.

We have been favored with a St. Thom-  
as paper of the 27th ult. containing the  
following extract of a letter from Cape  
Henry, which supplies the information  
hitherto wanted, of the cause and manner  
of Christophe's death, and the subsequent  
occurrences in his own dominions.

Cape Henry, 15th Oct. 1820.

"There has been some very important  
changes in that government since I last  
wrote you; about two months ago the king  
was suddenly attacked with a severe fit of  
apoplexy, and it was thought he never  
would completely recover. During his life  
time you have heard of his tyranny and  
cruelties, which of late has been more ex-  
cessive; on the 30th of Sept. he put in irons  
the colonel of the 8th regiment; his men,  
who were much attached to him, instantly  
revolted and took possession of the town  
of St. Marc's; the king immediately sent a  
force against it, but they were repulsed.  
As soon as news reached this, the garrison  
revolted also, and declared themselves  
free, and by the 4th inst. the whole coun-  
try was in arms to depose the king and do  
away with royalty altogether; on the 8th  
the king assembled his Body Guards, of-  
fered them money and also the pillage of  
the Cape, but they refused to take up  
their arms; finding himself totally desert-  
ed, he retired to his room and shot him-  
self through the heart. The Queen and his  
family had him immediately carried up to  
the Citadel, where he was buried under  
one of the bastions in statu quo, as he was  
so detested, that they could not find any  
person even to make a coffin for him; his  
body was hardly out of the palace of Sans  
Souci before the soldiers entered, and in  
two hours time they pillaged to the amount  
of one million of dollars in plate, jewels  
and money.

The prisons have all been thrown open,  
and to the number of nearly 4000 poor de-  
vils have been set at liberty—It is too  
shocking to relate to you the miserable ap-  
pearance of some of these poor wretches,  
many of whom have had their backs bro-  
ken by bastinading, and will be crippled  
for life. His crimes and cruelties will  
now be known, and will astonish the  
world—the Dey of Algiers has not been  
so bad. It is said that one of his last or-  
ders was to murder all the whites and  
mulattoes, as he attributed the commo-  
tions entirely to them. They are now about  
forming the new constitution, which is to  
be something like the liberty they enjoyed  
under Louisant Louverture; it is expect-  
ed general Romaine will be President, a  
very good man, and very popular.

The soldiers are all to have double pay,  
and are to be allowed to go and come when  
they please; there are about 40 millions of  
dollars in the Citadel, and a good deal of  
it is to be put in circulation, from every  
point we can receive it.—It must benefit  
commerce, and I am of opinion, that twice  
the imports and exports will be seen in  
less than one year; consider that there  
have been for the last 15 years not less  
than 12,000 people in garrisons and public  
works, who will now be allowed to work  
for themselves, and there is no country in  
the world, that holds out greater encour-  
agement to cultivation. The Queen,  
Prince and Princesses are in town; they  
did not save any more than was on their  
backs—there are also several of the chiefs  
here that stuck by the king; some of them  
have but a poor chance to live. I shall be  
able by next opportunity to inform you  
more about it; in the mean time, I con-  
sider myself and property perfectly safe."

Another ship of the line is immediately  
to be built on the spot from whence the  
"Delaware" was launched at Norfolk.  
Her chief live oak timbers were already  
on the spot, cut to mould and prepared.

Henry Seymour is elected a Senator of  
the United States, from Vermont, for six  
years from the 4th day of next, vice Isaac

Tichenor, whose term of service will then  
expire.

## LATEST FROM THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

New-York, Nov. 10.

We find in our file of papers by the A-  
donis, capt. Dowall, from Antwerp, Brus-  
sels papers of the third of October, three  
days later than our previous dates through  
the London papers. Under the head of  
Naples, Sept. 12th, it is announced, as in-  
telligence by telegraph, that "all Sicily  
has submitted to the Constitutional Gov-  
ernment." This date, it will be observed,  
is the same as that of the letter received  
at London, which mentioned the total de-  
feat of the Palermians, by the Royal  
troops under Col. Costa, when it was said  
entered Palermo on the 9th. With the ex-  
ception of this article, the papers contain  
no political news. Vienna dates are to the  
21st, but the extracts relate only to local  
affairs;

We may safely congratulate the coun-  
try upon the re-election of Mr. Monroe,  
by the unanimous vote of the state. This  
is a triumph which might gratify the am-  
bition of even the proudest heart—hith-  
erto it has been the lot of no man in this  
country, save the great and good Wash-  
ington, to receive such a one; it was denied  
to all the other predecessors of James  
Monroe. Surely this statesman must have  
displayed in the preceding four years of  
his administration, all the virtues of an  
ancient patriot, together with all the ex-  
perience in the art of government of mo-  
dern times, so to have united in his favor  
the various conflicting interests and once  
violent and bitterly opposed parties, of  
this extensive union. Come from what  
cause it may, we hail this unanimity in  
the choice of chief magistrata, as ominous  
of many happy days for our country; and  
as holding up to the admiration of foreign  
countries, a beautiful illustration of popular  
government in the practice.

## Petersb. Intel.

The N. W. Gazette, published at  
Wheeling, on the 31st ult says—"For  
some time past we have had an astonish-  
ing emigration of black and grey squir-  
rels, from the opposite side of the Ohio.  
The number which have swam the river is  
almost inconceivable. They are easily  
caught as they come out of the water, ow-  
ing to their exhaustion. It is supposed  
there have been as many as 1500 brought  
into town in one day. So far as we are  
informed they are all going towards the east.  
A similar emigration took place about  
fourteen years ago, as also at some former  
periods. Have any of our naturalists found  
out the cause?"

New-York.—The Legislature of New-  
York convened at Albany on Tuesday last,  
for the purpose of choosing Electors of  
President and Vice-President of the Uni-  
ted States. A note from our correspondent  
mentions only that Peter Sharpe, of the  
city of New-York (an anti-Clintonian, as  
our correspondent designates him,) was  
elected Speaker of the House of Assembly,  
by a majority of 17 votes over John C.  
Spencer, the former Speaker. This elec-  
tion, it is understood, tests the strength of  
parties in regard to state politics.

## GOOD WISHES FOREVER.

To my friends I wish Independence—to my  
enemies that they may be dependant on govern-  
ment.  
I wish the gout to intriguers—the jaundice to  
the envious—and lock-jaw to calumniators.  
I wish firmness to lie members of our cham-  
ber of deputies, and sincerity to our orators. To  
all warriors I wish the retirement of Cincinnatus  
—to all wives the devotedness of Alceste—to all  
wives the joy of Cornelia—and to certain hus-  
bands the patience of Socrates. To foreigners I  
wish a happy return to their country—to minis-  
ters a peep into futurity.  
To men in office I wish sound sleep.  
I wish Philosophy to Philosophers—Devotion  
to devotees, and judgment to Judges.  
I wish a twelve months' repose to Physicians—  
to the ambitious one month in office—one day  
in prison to the enemies of liberty.  
I wish happiness to Europe—constancy to my  
subscribers—AND PUNCTUAL PAYMENT'S  
TO MYSELF.

A SUPPLEMENT to the act, entitled, "an act  
constituting courts for the trial of small causes"  
passed the twentieth day of February,  
one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

BE IT ENACTED by the Council and  
General Assembly of this State, and it is  
hereby enacted by the authority of the same.  
That from atig judgment which may here-  
after be obtained before any justice of the  
peace, in any of the said courts for the  
trial of small causes, upon the verdict of a  
jury, or upon the report of referees, either  
party may appeal to the court of common  
pleas of the county, within the same time,  
in the same manner, and upon the same  
terms as in other cases where an appeal is  
granted.

2. And be it enacted, That when such  
judgment shall have been rendered upon  
the verdict of a jury, the court of common  
pleas to which such appeal shall be made,  
shall before they proceed to hear & deter-

mine the same, amend the process, pro-  
ceeding, verdict and judgment, in all  
things which by the act entitled "An act  
respecting amendments and jeofails" are  
amendable on writs of error, after verdict  
in other courts: And if it should be in-  
convenient actually to make such amend-  
ments, then every thing so amendable,  
shall be taken and considered as amend-  
ed, and proceeding shall be had thereupon,  
as if the same had been actually done.

3. And be it enacted, That when such  
judgment shall have been rendered upon  
the verdict of a jury, as aforesaid, the  
court of common pleas to which such ap-  
peal shall be made shall have power, after  
amending or taking the same as amended,  
as aforesaid, to enquire of the regularity,  
lawfulness and justice of such verdict and  
judgement, as well by the transcript of the  
justice's docket, which may have been sent  
up, as by all other lawful means which can  
make the matter manifest, and upon such  
enquiry, either to affirm the said verdict  
and judgment, or to set the same aside, and  
award a new trial for the same causes and  
upon the same principles as verdicts and  
judgments are set aside and new trials  
awarded in such court in other cases, that  
where such new trial shall be awarded; it  
shall and may be lawful for the court to  
permit any amendment to be made in the  
state of demand, plea or other proceedings  
before them upon such terms as they may  
deem proper, so that a trial may be had &  
a judgment rendered upon the merits  
and justice of the case; and such new trial  
shall be had before the same court of com-  
mon pleas by another jury, if either part  
shall demand a jury, and if not, then by  
the judges themselves without a jury; that  
when such jury shall be demanded, it shall  
be returned by the sheriff either immedi-  
ately or at such future time as the said  
court shall direct, and that by the order  
of the court and without writ; and that up-  
on such trial, whether the same shall be  
had by a jury, or by the judgment with-  
out a jury, the same evidence shall be admit-  
ted, as is admissible upon appeals in other  
cases and no other, unless such new trial  
shall have been awarded upon the discov-  
ery of new evidence since the trial before  
the justice, and in that case such evidence  
newly discovered shall be admitted, upon  
the trial of such appeal.

4. And be it enacted, That if such judg-  
ment, shall have been rendered upon the  
report of referees, the court of common  
pleas to which such appeal shall be made,  
shall have power in like manner, to en-  
quire of such report of referees and the  
judgment thereupon and either to affirm or  
set aside the same, for the same causes and  
upon the same principles as reports of ref-  
erees are set aside in such court in other  
cases and to award a trial before them-  
selves, if need be, in the same manner as  
is directed in the preceding section.

5. And be it enacted, That the time with-  
in which the trial shall be had in causes  
instituted in the said courts shall not be  
limited to fifteen days as heretofore, but  
shall be extended to thirty days from the  
return of the original process; and that  
when such trial shall once be commenced,  
there shall be no judgment of nonsuit what-  
soever, but the trial shall be carried on to  
a close and judgment final, upon the mer-  
its being rendered thereupon.

6. And be it enacted, That no judgment  
hereafter to be rendered in atig of the said  
courts, for the trial of small causes, from  
which an appeal is given to the court of  
common pleas by this act or the act to  
which this is a supplement, shall be re-  
moved into the supreme court by certiorari,  
or otherwise, for the correcting of any sup-  
posed error therein; but the party think-  
ing himself aggrieved, shall have relief up-  
on the appeal only; and that both as to  
matter of law and matter of fact.

7. And be it enacted, That all acts and  
parts of acts, inconsistent with the provi-  
sions of this act, be and the same are here-  
by repealed.

☞ The above supplement passed the legis-  
lature of New-Jersey on the 17th instant.

DIED—At his residence in Fairfield, on the  
22d inst. Captain JAMES BURCH, a patriot of  
the Revolution.

## Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY  
FROM the subscriber, residing in the town  
of Hopewell, on Tuesday, the 24th day  
of October last, an indentured apprentice, by the  
name of CHARLES HARRIS, aged about twenty  
years. All persons are forbid harboring said  
boy under penalty of the law.  
ISAAC H. HAMPTON.

Bridgeton, Nov. 27.

## ADJOURNED SALE.

The sale of the property of James Elli-  
ott, jr. is further adjourned until Tuesday,  
the 19th day of December next, between  
the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the after-  
noon of said day, at the Hotel of Jarvis  
Brewster in Bridgeton.  
WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.  
Nov. 29, 1820.

**By the President of the United States.**

WHEREAS, by various acts of Congress, the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands which have been surveyed to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales, for the disposal (according to law) of public lands shall be held as follows, viz:

At Franklin, in Missouri, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 51 to 55, in range 26, west of the 5th principal meridian line.

At the same place, on the first Monday in March next, for the sale of Townships 51 to 56, in range 30, west of the 5th principal meridian line.

At St. Louis, in said state, on the first Monday in December next, for the sale of Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 1 and 2, east of the 5th principal meridian line.

At the same place, on the first Monday in March next, for the sale of Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 3 and 4 east.

At the same place on the first Monday in May next, for the sale of Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 5 and 6 east, and of 43 and 44, in range 7 east

At Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau, in the said state, on the first Monday in February next, for the sale of Townships 34, in ranges 1 to 14, east of the 3d principal meridian line

At Edwardsville, in the state of Illinois on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 8 to 13, in range 9, west of the 3d principal meridian line.

At Vandalia, in the said state, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 5 to 10, in range 1, east of the 3d principal meridian line.

At Palestine, in said state, on the second Monday in February next, for the sale of Townships 6 to 10, in ranges 9, 10 and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line.

At Detroit in Michigan Territory, on the first Monday in November next, for the sale of Townships 8, 9 and 10 S. in ranges 4 and 5 east.

Except such lands as have been or may be reserved by law for the support of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be sold in regular numerical order, beginning with the lowest number of section, township and range.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington this 19th day of September, 1820.

JAMES MONROE, By the President.

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States will publish the above once a week till the 1st of May, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

Oct. 5.—Oct. 16.—11st My.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of ENOS WARE, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those that have demands are requested to present them to EDMUND DAVIS, Adm'r.

Greenwich, Nov. 20, 1820—3t

ADJOURNED SHERIFF'S SALE. THE sale of the property of David Mason is adjourned until Thursday the 30th instant, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

DAN SL. KINS, late Sheriff. Nov. 20, 1820—ts

NOTICE. JAMES JOHNSTON, of Roadstown, in the County of Cumberland, having made an Assignment to the subscribers of all his estate Real and personal for the benefit of his creditors, all persons having demands will please make their claims under oath or affirmation according to law.

Jacob Shull, Lucius Q. C. Elmer. Bridgeton, September 5th, 1820—Q24t

**Female Education.**

**Useful, Scientific, Ornamental.**

THE Subscriber, residing in the city of Philadelphia, will receive into his family as boarders, a select number of young Ladies, whose education he will superintend with the strictest assiduity. Term, for boarding and tuition, including the usual branches of an English education, \$150 per annum.

Music, per quarter, \$10 Drawing, do \$10

Pupils to find their own bed and bedding. Unexceptionable references will be given.—Apply at the corner of Twelfth and George Streets. M. M. CARLL. Philadelphia, Aug. 21, 1820.

**Sheriff's Sales.**

BY Virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday the twenty-fourth day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Jarvis Brewster, in Bridgeton, the following described lands, situate in the township of Maurice River,

A Small Farm, situate in the township of Maurice River, joins lands of Jeremiah Ogle and others. Said to contain eighteen acres more or less; A Tract of Woodland, joins lands of Daniel Carrall, and others, said to contain twenty-five acres more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Samuel Williams, and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Hammet, and to be sold by

WM. E. FITHIAN, Sheriff. Sept. 17, 1820.

The sale of the above described property of Samuel Williams, is further adjourned until the nineteenth day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Hotel of Jarvis Rrewster in Bridgeton.

WM. R. FITNIAN, Sheriff. Oct. 24, 1820

**By the President of the United States.**

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress passed on the 17th of March, 1820, entitled, An act to authorize the President of the United States to appoint a Receiver of the Public Monies and Register of the Land Office for the district of Lawrence county in the Arkansas territory, it is enacted, that any person, having a claim to a right of pre-emption within the said district, shall make known his claim and location, according to the provision of the laws now in force, to the Register, at least six weeks before the time to be designated by the President of the United States for issuing patents to the soldiers of the late army, entitled to bounty land in said district:

Therefore, I James' Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby designate the fourth Monday of November next, as the time at which patents as aforesaid shall commence to issue. Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the eighteenth April, 1820.

JAMES MONROE, By the President.

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week, till the first of November next, and send their accounts the General Land Office for payment.

May 1st.

**In Chancery & New-Jersey.**

Of the term of October, in the year of our one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Between NORTON O. LAWRENCE, Complainant, And LORENZO LAWRENCE & DANIEL C. PIERSON, Defendants.

ON opening the matter to the Court, it appearing that process of subpoena to appear hath issued against the said Lorenzo Lawrence and Daniel C. Pierson, the defendants in the said cause, and that Lorenzo Lawrence one of the said defendants hath not caused his appearance to be entered as according to the rules of this court, the same ought to have been entered in case such process had been duly served, and it also appearing by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor that the said Lorenzo Lawrence is out of this state; the Chancellor cloth order and direct, on motion of Daniel Elmer, solicitor and of council with the complainant that the said defendant Lorenzo Lawrence, do appear, plead answer or demur, to the complainants bill of complaint, on or before the third Tuesday of January next, and in case he shall fail so to do, the complainants said bill shall be taken as confessed against the said defendant Lorenzo Lawrence; and thereupon such decree shall be made as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published, within twenty days from this date, in the "Washington Whig," a newspaper printed and published in this state, for the space of six weeks successively, once in each week.

ISAACH WILLIAMSON, C. A true copy WM. HYER, Clk.

BLANKS For sale at this office.

**Take Notice.**

THAT we have applied to the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of Cape-May, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of New Jersey, and they have appointed the 4th day of December next, at ten o'clock A. M. at the Court House in the Middle Township, to hear what can be alleged for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

Enoch Young, Henry Brown, John Corson, Jacob Crease, George Munyan, Isaiah Stites, William G. Clement, Curtis Voss, Jacob Smith.

Cape-May Prison, Oct. 20th, 1820—4t

**By the President of the United States.**

WHEREAS by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1817, entitled "An act to authorise the appointment of a Surveyor for the lands in the northern part of the Mississippi Territory, and the sale of certain lands therein described," the President of the United States is authorized to cause certain lands to be sold:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales shall be held at Huntsville, in Alabama, for the disposal (according to law) of the following lands, viz:

On the 2d Monday in October next, for the sale of townships 10 and 13, in range 2, E; townships 9, 10, 11, and 14, in range 3, E; townships 9, 10, and 14, in range 4, E; townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 5, E; townships 12, 13, and 14, in range 6, E; and township 12, in range 7, E. Also, the lands in the tract commonly called Colbert's reserve.

On the 1st Monday in December next, for the sale of townships 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 8, W; townships 12, 13, and 14, in range 9, W; townships 13 and 14, in range 10, W; townships 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 8, W; townships 13 and 14, in range 10, W; and township 14, in range 11, W. Also, the lands adjoining the town of Marathon, which have not been offered for sale, except such lands as have been reserved by law for the support of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be sold in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township, and range.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 22d day of June, 1820.

JAMES MONROE, JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office. July 10, 1820.—11D

**NOTICE.**

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland will be sold at Public Vendue on the eighth day of December at the Inn of Charles Davis, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day,

A small Plantation, Situated in the township of Stoe-Creek; joins lands of Jacob West and others—supposed to contain 40 Acres.—Late the property of John Peck, dec. conditions at the time of sale.

MARSHA PECK, Executrix. November 6, 1820.

**Cumberland Orphan's Court.**

Evan Ewan, Administrator of Evan Ewan deceased, Isaiah Dunlap, Administrator of Fithian Stratton, junior 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, by which it appears the personal estates of said decedents are insufficient to pay said debts, and the said applicants having severally set forth to this Court that said decedents died severally seized of real Estate, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the said of the Court in the premises.

Also, at the Term aforesaid John Compton guardian of Anna Bright, William Bright, Levi Bright and Catharine Bright, having set forth that said wards have no personal estate and praying a decree of this Court to sell a part of their real Estates, for their further support and maintenance.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, and real Estates of said decedents, and said minors, do appear before the Judges of the Orphan's Court at Bridgeton on the first Monday of November Term next, at two o'clock P. M. and shew cause if any they have why so much of the real Estates of said decedents situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, should not be sold, as will be sufficient to satisfy the debts and expences aforesaid, and why so much of the real Estates of said minors should not be sold as will be sufficient to satisfy and pay the balance due their guardian &c. By the Court, T. ELMER, Clk. Bridgeton October 9, 1820.—6w.

**NOTICE.**

WHEREAS my wife Rachel, has left my house and board without any just cause, she is therefore to caution any person from trusting or harboring her, on my account as I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

Joel Bishop. Cape-May, Nov. 13, 1820.

**Six Cents Reward.**

RAN away from the subscriber about the middle of last May, an indentured apprentice to the Farming Business, named ADAM BRINNISHOULTS, aged about 20 years. Had on when he went away light drab pantaloons, coarse shoes, white coat and blue roundabout. Whoever takes the said boy and returns him to me shall receive the above reward but no charges.

Joseph Woodruff. Bridgeton, Nov. 6.

**In Chancery, New-Jersey.**

Between David Sheppard and Abigail his wife, Complainants, and Thomas Woodruff, Jeremiah Perry, Daniel L. Burt, Josiah Sayre, Garrison Maul, Elias P. Seeley, Joseph W. Throckmorton and John Thomas, and others defendants.

On Bill of foreclosure. October 18, 1820.

It appearing to the Court that process of subpoena to appear, &c. hath issued against the above defendants, but that Joseph W. Throckmorton and John R. Thomas, two of the said defendants, have not caused their appearance to be entered, according to the Rules of this Court the same ought to have been entered in case such process had been duly served, and it also appearing by affidavit to the satisfaction of the court that the said Joseph W. Throckmorton and John R. Thomas are out of this state, and reside in the city of Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania.

On opening the matter this day to the court motion in behalf of Lucius Q. C. Elmer, solicitor of the complainants, the Chancellor doth order and direct the said Joseph W. Throckmorton and John R. Thomas, to appear, plead, answer or demur, to the complainant's bill of complaint in this cause, on or before the third Tuesday of January next and in case they shall fail so to do, the complainant's said bill shall be taken in fesso against him or them so failing and they upon such decree shall be made as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published within twenty days from the date hereof in a public newspaper printed and published in the City of Philadelphia in the state of Pennsylvania for the space of four weeks successively once at least in each week, or that a copy of this order be served on the said Joseph W. Throckmorton and John R. Thomas within the said twenty days and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the Washington Whig, a public newspaper printed and published at Bridgeton in this state, within the said twenty days for the space of six weeks successively once at least in each week.

ISAACH WILLIAMSON, C. A true copy WM. HYER, Clk. October 20, 1820—6w.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

BY Virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Thursday, the thirtieth day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, the following described lands, situate in the township of Downes, the first.

A tract of Land and Meadow, joins lands of Daniel Blizard and others, said to contain 60 acres more or less. A Tract of Land, joins lands of Reuben Garrison and others, said to contain Fifty Acres more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Daniel R. Moore, and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Seeley, William B. van, jr. assignee, and others, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. At the same time and place, The following described lands, situate in the township of Maurice river: The first a lot, said to contain eight acres more or less and joins the Tuckahoe road; five small building lots in Port Elizabeth, a lot said to contain sixteen acres, situate in the township of Downes, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of James Lee, and taken in execution at the suit of Joseph & Collin Cooper, said to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. Sept 28, 1820.

**NOTICE.**

BY Virtue of a decree of the Orphan's Court of the county of Cumberland will be sold on the premises, in the township of Stoe-Creek, on the 29th day of December next between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. all the Real Estate of Michael M'Connell dec. A LOT containing about ten acres on which is a dwelling house with a number of Young bearing Apple Trees, and a good STONE QUARRY.

No 2. Containing about 4 acres of New Ground, the whole in fence. Conditions at sale.

HANNAH M'CONNEL, Executrix. October 27th, 1820.

**A Quadrant**

FOR SALE.—Enquire at the Office of the WHIG. March 13—4t

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The sale of ty of Jonathan until Tuesday at the same tim WM Nov. 21.  
Notice to RAGS boug or 190 south CASH, per hun and 6 dollars i paper and stati  
A. Cabinet ( RESPECTFUL the public, less at No. 135 Walnut  
PH there he hopes arrange: ALL orders n and despatch. Philadelphia, N