

THE WASHINGTON WHIG

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY,

AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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

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Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

SHIPWRECK OF THE MEDUSE FRENCH FRIGATE.

From the *Journal des Debats*.

In our paper of the 13th we gave an account of the fatal shipwreck of this vessel, almost within sight of Cape Blanco, on the African coast, which took place on the 20 July. This frigate was carrying out the French Governor of Senegal, and, besides its complement of seamen, had a number of officers and soldiers on board. The following are some details respecting this lamentable as well as inexplicable affair, written by one of the actors and sufferers in this scene of unparalleled horror. It will be proper to mention, that the recital commences at the moment when the Meduse, having been wrecked, it became necessary to divide the crew among the boats of the frigate, and a raft which was hastily constructed of its masts and yards.

[The writer, we suppose, leaves it to the Captain and other marine officers, if alive, to explain how the shipwreck took place.]

"On the 5th of July, 1816, the embarkation of the crew and of the soldiers in the boats and raft took place without order and in the greatest confusion;—there ought to have been 60 real-seamen on the raft, and scarcely ten were put upon it. One hundred and forty-seven persons were confided to this frail machine. The precipitation with which it was built prevented it from being fitted up with railings;—cause, probably, those who caused it to be constructed had no intention of committing themselves to it. The raft was about 60 feet long; if solidly put together, it would have been able to bear 200 men; but we had soon cruel proofs of its weakness. It was without sails or masts; there was placed upon it a number of quart measures of flour, five barrels of wine, and two casks of water; but not a single biscuit.

Scarcely had fifty men set foot on the raft, when it sunk at least two feet. To facilitate embarkation of other soldiers on the raft, we were compelled to throw into the sea all the quarts of flour; the wine and water were alone preserved, and the embarkation was continued until we found ourselves 147 in number. The raft had sunk at least three feet, and so closely were we bundled together that it was impossible to move a single step. Fore and aft we had the water up to our middle. At the moment we left the frigate, about 20 lbs. of biscuits were thrown to us, which fell into the sea, whence it was recovered with difficulty, and reduced almost to a paste; we prized it, however, in this state.

"It had been settled that all the boats of the frigate were to tow us; and the officers who commanded them had sworn that they would never leave us. I am far from accusing these gentlemen of a breach of honor; a fatal chain of circumstances doubtless compelled them to renounce the generous plan which they had formed to save us or to die with us. These circumstances merit an investigation.

"The boat in which was the Governor threw to us the first towing rope. Shouts of *Vive le Roi* were a thousand times repeated by the people on the raft; and a small white flag was hoisted on the extremity of a musket barrel. The commandant appointed to the raft was a Midshipman of the first class, of the name of Condin.

"If all the efforts of the boats had constantly acted upon us, favored as we were by the sea breeze, we should have reached land in less than three days; for the frigate was not wrecked more than 12 or 15 leagues from the shore; such were the calculations of the officers, which turned out to be correct, because on the very day of departure, the boats got sight of land before sun-set. The first Lieutenant of the frigate, seeing that his efforts became useless, after having towed us alone for a few moments, cut the cable attached to the raft,

and left us to our fate. Several persons declared to me, that in this operation they heard the barbarous cry of "Let us abandon them." I had this fact from several persons.

"Indeed, we were not convinced that we were entirely abandoned until the boats were almost out of sight. Our consternation was then extreme; all the horrors of famine and thirst were then depicted to our imagination; and we had also to struggle with a treacherous element, which already covered one half of our bodies. All the soldiers and sailors gave themselves up to despair, and it was with great difficulty that we succeeded in calming them.

"We embarked without having taken any nourishment; hunger began to make itself imperiously felt; a little biscuit, steeped in a little wine, formed our first repast, and it was the best we made during our abode on the raft. Some order was established for the distribution of our wretched pittance: by the first day, which wasted an intolerable tranquillity, the biscuit was exhausted. In the night, our hearts and our prayers, by a sentiment natural to the unfortunate, turned towards Heaven; we invoked it with fervor, and derived from our prayers the advantage of hoping for deliverance.

"We still cherished the idea, that the division of boats would hasten to return to our assistance; night however came without fulfilling our hopes—the wind freshened, there was a considerable swell of the sea; what a frightful night!

"During this night a great number of our passengers, who had not a sea-animal's foot tumbled over one another. In five or ten hours of the most cruel sufferings, day arrived. What a spectacle presented itself to our view! Ten or twelve unfortunate creatures having their lower extremities entangled in the interstices left between the planks of the raft, and been unable to disengage themselves, and had lost their lives. Several others had been carried off the raft by the violence of the sea; so that by morning we were twenty fewer in number.

"We deplored the loss of our unfortunate companions, but we did not at the moment anticipate the scene that was to take place next night. The hope of seeing the boats again in the course of the day supported our courage; but when it was disappointed, depression followed, and from that moment a seditious spirit manifested itself by cries of fury.

"Night came on; the sky was covered with thick clouds; the sea was still more terrible than on the preceding night; and the men being unable to hold fast to the raft, crowded towards the centre, the most solid part. Almost all those perished who were unable to reach the centre. The crowding of the people was such, that some were stifled by the weight of their comrades, who were falling upon them every moment.

"The soldiers and sailors giving themselves up for lost, fell a drinking, until they lost their reason. In this state they carried their delirium so far as to display the intention of murdering their chiefs and destroying the raft by cutting the ropes which united its different parts. One of them advanced, armed with a hatchet, to execute this design; he had already begun to cut the ligaments, which was the signal of revolt. The officers came forward to restrain these madmen; the one who was armed with a hatchet, with which he dared to threaten them, was killed with the stroke of a sabre.

"Many of the officers and some passengers joined us for the preservation of the raft. The revolted drew their sabres, and those who had none armed themselves with knives. We put ourselves in a posture of defence, and the combat commenced. One of the rebels raised his weapon against an officer; he fell that moment pierced with wounds. This firmness appeared for a moment to intimidate the mutineers; but they closed in with one other, and retired aft to execute their plan. One of them feigning to repose himself, had begun to cut the ropes with a knife, when, being informed of it by some domestic, we darted upon him; a soldier, wishing to defend him, threatened an officer with his knife, and aiming a blow at him, struck only his coat. The officer, turning about floored his adversary, and threw him into the sea, as well as his comrade.

"The battle soon became general; the mast broke, and falling upon capt. Dupont, who remained, senseless, nearly broke his

thigh. He was seized by the soldiers, and threw him into the sea. We perceived that and were in time to save him: we placed him on a barrel, whence he was torn by the mutineers, who wished to dig his eyes out with a knife. Roused by such ferocity, we charged them with fury, dashed through the lines which the soldiers had formed sabre in hand; and many of them paid with their lives for their madness. The passengers seconded us. After a second charge, the fury of the rebels was subdued, and gave place to the most marked cowardice. The greater part threw themselves on their knees and asked pardon, which was granted.

"We thought order restored, and returned to our post in the centre of the raft. It was nearly midnight; we kept our arms. After an hour of apparent tranquillity, the soldiers rose anew; they were quite mad, but as they still enjoyed their physical strength, and were besides armed, it became necessary again to act on the defensive.

"They attacked us; we charged them in turn, and soon the raft was strewed with their carcasses. Those of our adversaries who had no arms, endeavored to tear us with their teeth; many of us were cruelly bitten; I was so myself in the legs and on the shoulder. There were not more than twelve or fifteen of us to resist all those wretches, but our union formed our strength.

"Day at last broke on this scene of horror. A great number of these madmen had thrown themselves into the sea. In the morning, we found that sixty-five men had perished in the night, a fourth of whom drowned themselves in despair. We had lost only two of our party, and a single officer.

"A new misfortune was disclosed to us at day break. The rebels, during the tumult, had thrown into the sea two barrels of wine, and the only two casks of water which was upon the raft. There remained only one cask of wine: we were still sixty-seven men in all; it became necessary to put ourselves on half rations. This was a new subject of murmur at the moment of distribution. Matters came to such a pitch, that it was necessary to resort to an extreme measure to support our wretched existence. I shudder with horror while I retrace that which we put in practice; I feel my pen drop from my hand; a mortal coldness freezes all my limbs, and my hair stands on end.—Great God! dare we still raise towards you our hands, dyed with the blood of our fellow-men? Your clemency is infinite, and your paternal goodness has already granted our repentance the pardon of a crime which was never voluntary, but that of the most awful necessity!

"Those whom death had spared in the disastrous night which I have just described threw themselves ravenously on the dead bodies, with which the raft was covered, cut them up in slices, which some went that instant, and devoured. A great number of us at first refused to touch the horrible food; but at last, yielding to a want still more pressing than that of humanity, we saw in this frightful repast only deplorable means of prolonging existence; and I proposed, I acknowledge it, to dry these bleeding limbs, to make them a little more supportable to the taste. Some, however, had still courage enough to abstain from it, and to them a larger quantity of wine was granted.

"The following day passed without relief. Night came, and we took some moments of repose interrupted by the most cruel dreams. In fine, the fourth sun since our departure from the ship, rose to shine upon our woe, and to show us ten or twelve of our companions, stretched lifeless on the raft; we committed their bodies to the deep, reserving only one, destined to feed us.

"In the evening, about 4 o'clock, a happy event brought us some consolation. A shoal of flying fish got under our raft; and as there was an infinity of open spaces between the planks, the fish got entangled there in numbers. We pounced upon them and made a considerable capture, taking about 300. Our first movement was to thank God for his unlooked for benefit. By means of some dried gun-powder, a flint and steel, some tinder and rags, with the fragments of a cask, we procured some fire, on which we broiled the fish, and ate them with avidity, but we still joined to this some of that sacrilegious flesh which roasting rendered endurable, and which the officers and myself touched for the first time. The night was fine, and would have been esteemed by us fortunate, had it not been

gnalized by a new massacre. Some Spaniards, Italians, and negroes, who had remained neutral in the first revolt, or who had come over to our side, formed a plot to throw us all into the sea. It was necessary to resume our arms; the difficulty was to ascertain the guilty; they were pointed out to us by some faithful seamen. The first signal of combat was given by a Spaniard, who, placed behind the mast, embraced it closely, made the sign of the cross, and invoked the name of God, brandishing at the same time a long cutlass. The seamen seized and threw him into the sea; the mutineers ran to avenge their comrade; they were repulsed and order was restored.

"Day broke upon us for the sixth time; at the hour of repast I counted our people, we were only 30; we had lost five of our faithful seamen. The survivors were in the most deplorable state; the salt water had taken off the epidermis of our lower extremities; we were covered either with contusion or wounds, which irritated by the salt water, forced from us horrible cries; so that only about 20 of us were able to keep on our legs, and walk about. Nearly all our wine and stores of fish were exhausted; we had wine left for only four days, and only twelve fish remaining. In four days, we said, we shall have consumed the whole, and death will be inevitable. Seven days have now passed since we were abandoned. We calculated that, if the boats were not swamped on the coast, they would require at least three or four days to reach St. Louis; it would then require some time to dispatch vessels, which again would require some time to find us. We resolved to hold out as long as possible. In the course of the day two soldiers crept behind the only cask of wine left; they pierced it, and were drinking with a pipe. We had all sworn that the man who should resort to such means should be punished with death. This law was executed on the moment, and the two culprits thrown into the sea. Thus there remained only 28 of us. Out of this number 15 alone appeared able to exist for some days longer; all the others, covered with large wounds had wholly lost their reason. However, they had a share in our rations, and might before their death, consume forty bottles of wine; those 40 bottles of wine were to us of inestimable value.

"We held a council; to put the sick on half rations was to delay their death by a few moments; to leave them without provisions was to put them to a slow death.—After a long deliberation we resolved to throw them into the sea. This mode, however, repugnant to our feelings, would procure to the survivors provisions for six days at the rate of three quarters of wine a day. The resolution taken, who was to execute it? The habit of seeing death ready to pounce upon us, despair, the certainty of our infallible destruction without this fatal expedient every thing, in a word, had hardened our hearts, so as to become insensible to every other feeling but that of self preservation.

"Three seamen and a soldier took upon themselves the cruel execution. We averted our eyes, and shed tears of blood over the fate of these unhappy creatures. This sacrifice saved the fifteen who remained for when the brig Argus fell in with us, we had only one repast of wine left, and this was on the fifth day after this cruel event which I have just described. The victims had not more than 43 hours to live; and by keeping them on the raft, our subsistence would have been gone two days before our deliverance. After this catastrophe we threw all the arms into the sea; they inspired us with horror that we would not conquer.—We had scarcely wherewith to spend five days on the raft; they were the most painful of all. Our minds were soured, even in the arms of sleep, our imagination depicted the mangled limbs of our unfortunate comrades, and we invoked death with loud cries. A burning thirst, redoubled by the rays of a fiery sun, consumed us; it was such that our parched lips sucked with avidity the urine, which we endeavored to cool in small tin vessels. We sought also to allay it by drinking sea water; but this diminished thirst only for a moment, to render it more acute the next instant. Three days passed in anguish inexpressible; we despised life to such a degree that several of us was not afraid to bathe even in sight of the sharks which surrounded our raft. We were convinced there remained in our cask only about 12 or 13 bottles of wine; we began to experience an invincible disgust at the fish which had fed us hitherto.

"On the 17th, in the morning, Captain Dupont, casting his eye towards the hor-

zon perceived a ship, and announced it to us by a cry of joy; we perceived it to be a brig, but it was at a great distance; we could only distinguish the top of its masts; the sight of this vessel spread amongst us a joy which it would be difficult to describe.—Fears, however, soon mixed with our hopes; we began to perceive that our raft, having very little elevation above the water, it was impossible to distinguish it at such a distance: We did all we could to make ourselves observed; we piled up our casks, at the top of which we fixed handkerchiefs of different colours. Unfortunately, in spite of all these signals, the brig disappeared.—From the delirium of joy, we passed to that of dejection and grief. For my part, I envied the fate of those whom I had seen perish at my side. I then proposed to trace an abstract of our adventures; to write all our names at the foot of it, and to fix it on the upper part of the mast, in the hope that it might reach government and our families.

“Two hours after, the master gunner of the frigate uttered a loud cry; joy was depicted in his visage; his arms were stretched towards the sea; he scarcely breathed, and all he could say, was, “We are saved! yonder is the brig coming towards us!” It was, in fact, not more than the third of a league off, having all sails spread, and manœuvring to pass quite close to us. Tears of joy flowed from our eyes. Every one laid hold of handkerchiefs or different pieces of linen, in order to make signals to the brig, which was rapidly approaching. Our joy was at its height when we perceived at its mizen a large white flag—we exclaimed—“It is to Frenchmen then that we are to owe our deliverance!” The Argus had now come within two musket shots of us.—The crew upon deck waving their hands and hats, announced to us the pleasure they felt in bringing relief to their unfortunate countrymen. In a short time we all found ourselves on board the Argus. Figure to yourselves fifteen miserable creatures, almost naked, with bodies and faces scarified with the sun’s beams, ten of whom could scarcely move, the epidermis being rubbed from all their limbs; our eyes hollow and fierce; our long beards gave us still a more hideous aspect. The most generous care and attention were lavished on us on-board the brig; our sores were dressed, and even next day several of the sick got up, and were able to walk a few paces.

“In closing this recital of the unheard of sufferings which he endured for twelve days, I may be allowed to mention the names of those who shared them with myself. They were Messrs. Dupont, L’Heureux, Lozac, Clairet, officers of the troops; Correal, engineer for Cape Verd; Griffon de Bellay, secretary of the Governor; Condin, midshipman of the first class; Savigny, second surgeon of the frigate, and sergeant-major; Foutal, master gunner; Lavilette, passenger for Cape Verd; Coste, seaman; Thomas, pilot; Francois, inspector of infirmary; and Jean Charles, soldier.”

“SAVIGNY, Surgeon.”

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

It is with pleasure we have to record another triumph of Christianity over ignorance and superstition. By accounts just received from Mr. Read, in South Africa, the Missionaries have met with a joyful reception in Caffria, for whose arrival the minds of the Caffes had been prepared by a person of that nation, who had been converted to the Christian Faith some time ago. They are said to be nearly 100,000 in number.

Baptist Missionaries in India.—Extract of a letter from the Rev. J. Lowe, Baptist Missionary at Dugah, near Patna, Bengal, to the Rev. Mr. Saffery, Baptist Minister, of Salisbury:

“We have another inquirer who has professedly renounced heathenism, named Batta Dass. He gave me his household gods, which are very small and made of brass. I have delivered them to a friend returning to England, who has promised to take them with Mr. Puls for you.—They are five in number, and you may put them all in your waistcoat pocket.

“The Baptist Missionaries on the continent of India, and in the Islands, occupy 26 stations, where they have christian churches, consisting of 6 or 700 persons converted from heathenism, and where schools are supported, in which 1000 to 1200 children are gratuitously taught. In the great work of these missionaries is in giving to the millions of India the Scriptures in their own tongues, for which purpose they are translating them into 28 languages, and including other translations, printing them in 35. The seat of the mission is at Serampore, about 15 miles from Calcutta. Here the missionaries translate assisted by learned men from all nations around them. Here they keep ten printing-presses continually at work. The expenditure of the mission in its various departments is rather more than 14,000l. annually; of which the sum of

7000l. is received from the Missionaries, who add to the tribute of their labors all that they receive from them.”

Toleration is established in the kingdom of Hayti. A plan of national instruction has been adopted, and the British and Foreign School Society has been called upon for teachers; in consequence of which one has been appointed, and is about to set sail. [Lon. Pap.]

On the 5th of October, that illustrious patriot, governor Shelby, whose virtues would reflect honor on any “Grecian or Roman name,” ceased to be the governor of Kentucky—on that day he dined with a number of his fellow citizens, and in the evening was escorted by a troop of horse several miles on the route towards his residence in Lincoln. At the moment of departure, an affecting compliment was paid him—A national salute was fired by the independent company of artillery, with that memorable piece of cannon taken at Saratoga, surrendered at Detroit, recaptured on the Thames, and presented by the United States to governor Shelby. Richmond Enquirer.

LOVE AND REASON.

By Captain Seleck Osborn.

As I left fair Prudentia one evening quite late,
From LOVE what a lecture I got!
‘That icicle still do you woo for a mate?
‘Alas! how I pity your lot!
‘She’s fair, you say—granted; and prudent—
agreed;
‘She’s both in extreme, I must own;
‘But heartless, inanimate, frigid—indeed,
‘Pd as soon court a statue of stone!

Convinc’d—to Ardentia I offered my suit;
And then REASON took me to task—
‘That girl may adore you beyond all dispute,
‘But is love all you seek may I ask?
‘If that eye beams affection (as loudly you say)
‘It also can kindle with rage!
‘And that head, which a sculptor might, won-
d’ring survey,
‘Is, by no means, the head of a sage!”

My forward advisers, said I, in a pet,
‘You’re mighty fastidious, forsooth! [set,
Pray each of you show me what game I shall
‘And faith I’ll make love to them both!
Here, LOVE, take the pencil, and mark for my
flame
‘Some one in your circle of beauty;
And REASON, write elsewhere your favorite
name,
‘And then I’ll endeavor to suit ye.

‘What’s this?—Sure the world is approaching its
end,
‘For REASON and LOVE both agree!
‘The fair Mediana they both recommend,
‘As a treasure allotted to me.
This said—to the fair one I made my best bows,
I found her both PRUDENT and KIND;
With dignified grace she accepted my vows,
The grace of the heart and the mind.

Affection threw over each feature and charm,
While intellect brightened the whole;
Her voice the most stoical bosom might warm,
For it breath’d all the music of Soul!
What lasting enjoyment can bestow,
Where Reflection and Judgement approve!
Oh, blest be the moment that brought me to
know
The union of REASON and LOVE!

A Teacher Wanted

AT the Friendship School-house, near Hew-ard’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.

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. It is well covered with Hickory, White, Black, and Chestnut Oaks, Maple, Poplar, Ash, Beach, &c.—is entirely free from Pine, and contains a quantity of fine ship timber.—The centre of the tract is about two miles and a half from a landing on 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 Learning,

No. 53 Pine Street, Philadelphia.

November 11th, 1816—4t.

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.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, DECEMBER

The Congress of the United States will meet at Washington early next week. Although the session does not promise to be very interesting, yet some business of considerable importance will no doubt come before that body. The late elections have clearly shown, that the people are sovereign; that they are perfectly acquainted with their own interests, and with the official conduct of their representatives, and will serve to convince the representatives, that they cannot trifle with the interests, or the wishes of their constituents with impunity. Perhaps a greater number of changes have been made in the representation at the late elections, than at any one period since the adoption of the constitution. We are glad to see it; for, although many plausible, if not forcible arguments might be urged in favour of an increased compensation to the members, no apology can be offered for the manner in which it was hurried through the houses, its retrospective operation, and the construction put upon it, in consequence of the looseness and uncertainty of its phraseology. It is more than probable that an attempt will be made to effect its repeal; but the success of such an attempt will be very doubtful; it will probably meet with a powerful opposition in the senate, the members of which, from their long term of service, and from not being chosen immediately by the people, feel themselves more independent of their constituents than the representatives. To the members who voted in favour of the compensation bill, and who have, nevertheless, been re-elected, it will prove a useful lesson.

Much of our happiness consists in anticipation.—The return of peace to the war-desolated countries of the old world, and to our land, has by no means been accompanied with all the blessings and all the happiness anticipated by those who most ardently desired it.—Amid the alarms of war, and the clangor of arms, PEACE presented to our anxious minds a picture of all that was lovely and desirable in life; and WAR all that was horrible and distressing. But what has been the fact?—Peace came upon us most unexpectedly. Our plans formed, and our arrangements made on the supposition of the continuance of war, were completely frustrated.—The youthful hero, just rising into fame, found, in a moment, his fond hopes extinguished, his anticipated glory gone. The merchant is not more fortunate. Every one is eager to participate in the advantage of unrestrained commerce; and the markets become glutted with goods that do not sell for cost. From this cause, and from the increased number of labourers who have exchanged the fatigues and the dangers of war for the arts of peace, business of all kinds becomes dull. Though this is true, of the United States as well as of Europe, the picture is not so striking here as it is there.—To complete the whole, the face of heaven frowns on our once fruitful fields; the harvest fails; the husbandman sickens at the sight; and the voice of lamentation and woe is heard throughout all our borders.

The legislature of Pennsylvania, and the electors of president and vice-president will meet at Harrisburg to-morrow.

The celebrated German, author Goethe has received it is said, for only a revision of his works, the sum of 30,000 silver dollars, from Cotta the Bookseller for his new edition.

The King of Portugal has presented the Duke of Wellington with a service of plate, the bullion for which cost nearly a million of dollars; and executed by Portuguese artists.

Blessings of Vaccination.—In London, in the week ending, Sept. 12, there was not a single death by the small-pox. A circumstance which has not happened before for 200 years.

The following charge was delivered by the hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, at the opening of the court in this place on the 26th of November. The sentiments it contains, and the language in which they are clothed, do honour to the head and the heart of their author. The charge is published at the request of the Grand Jury, and is well worthy an attentive perusal.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

THAT “all men are equal,” is a proposition to which we are apt to express our assent, while our conduct is not always correspondent to the truth which we utter.—In language, we proclaim its correctness, while, in practice, we too often disregard the duties resulting from it. It is, however, a fundamental truth in every free system of government. It is the basis on which all just laws rest, and should direct the conduct of those who administer and execute them.

Its importance demands, that we should endeavour correctly to understand, and to act upon it—and the more especially, as its import has been often ignorantly misapprehended, or wilfully perverted.

When it is said that “all men are equal,” we do not understand, that all possess the same endowments of the mind, or affections of the heart:—Nature has planted distinctions there, which no systems can overturn, which no policy of government can eradicate. Genius and talent will triumph over imbecility of intellect, and amiable qualities be elevated above perversity and selfishness.—Nor is it meant, that all are, or ought to be, equal in property, or the skill and means of acquiring it; or that the laws should enforce an equality in this respect. Such laws would indicate the existence of despotism, and place the sluggard, the knave and the spendthrift on the same footing with the honest, the industrious and the frugal. It does not require an equal participation in the honors and distinctions which society confers. They ought to be the reward of merit, and of ability to render service to the public. Much less does this principle reduce to the same level, virtue and vice; honor and ignominy. All our feelings, nay this principle itself, when correctly understood, upholds the wide distinction between them.

But that equality which is established by nature, and recognized by every system of free government, is an equality of rights, which in the eye of the law, places all upon the same ground; freeing no one from the operation of its sanctions—subjecting no one peculiarly to its control and penalties—giving to every member of society, to the weak as well as the strong—to the poor and humble, as well as the rich and proud, the same enjoyment of life, liberty and happiness; the same freedom in the pursuit of property—the same perfect security in the possession of that which their industry shall have acquired. It implies an equality of wants, yet leaves the means of supplying those wants, as various and diversified as human necessity and human ingenuity. It implies an equality of obligation to discharge our duties to each other and to our country, yet allows an unlimited difference as to means and modes of satisfying and discharging those obligations. It makes every one amenable to the laws, requiring of all a complete and perfect subordination to legal authority. It admits no favour—it shows no partialities—it recognises no privileged lordling, who shielding himself by his wealth or his ill-acquired power, trespasses upon his neighbour, and sets the law at defiance, with safety to his person, and impunity for his crime. It degrades none but the tyrant, the ruffian, the voluptuary, and the sluggard, but it dignifies and exalts every other man.

Such a principle claims the deliberate assent of unprejudiced minds to its correctness; and the affection and support of honest hearts. Where it is recognised by the government, and incorporated into the laws, the best security for happiness is found. The prosperity of all becomes the interest of each one, and must be promoted as far as a general and united effort can promote it. Yet even there, the servile

debtors of tyranny, the proud, the turbulent, and the guilty, will disclaim and abhor the principle, because it stands in the way of their selfishness, their pride, and their depravity; and they would exult in its corruption and overthrow. Not so the good citizen. As he loves his government, he loves the equality on which it rests: as he would defend the one, so will he defend the other. In every character he may sustain—in every situation he may fill—in every duty he may perform, he will yield to both, his countenance and support.

But, gentlemen, it is not for the purpose of general comment alone, that I have detained your attention, in presenting this principle before you—I have a more definite object in view. It is wise, in our country, frequently to recur to those great first principles which pervade our form of government, and by which, the conduct of good citizens should be directed. But it is especially proper to recur to those principles, on occasions, when, in the exercise of our rights as freemen, we are called to administer the law, and to mete out to our fellow citizens that measure of reward or punishment, which is their due. On such occasions, that principle of which I have admonished you, is among the most essential for a safe discharge of duty.

You, Gentlemen, are about to render an important service—to inquire whether the laws have been criminally violated, and to arraign, before the bar of public justice, those whom you believe guilty of their violation. On such inquiry and arraignment, you ought never to forget, that it is a sacred principle which you can disregard but with aggravated guilt; that all your fellow citizens are equal,—have equal rights, and are entitled at your hands to the very same measure of justice and of law—That no circumstance of wealth, of influence, of office, of friendship or of connexion, can give to one a greater license in action, a greater privilege in crime, a greater exemption from punishment than others enjoy.—That ever you, who are, in this instance, the selected vindicators of the law;—that they, who, by their office, are obliged to condemn and sentence the guilty;—nay, that the very men who framed the law, are no farther exempted from its power, than their neighbours,—that they are not its masters but its subjects: That as they enforce it upon others, so others must in turn enforce it upon them: And you will make an exception in favour of none against whom there is sufficient testimony of guilt.

Let me not be understood as saying, that in your investigations and presentments you will not pay regard to established purity of character, but will in every case require the same portion of testimony, and as readily credit an accusation against one, who was never known to swerve from duty and from virtue, as one, whose character has been defiled by multiplied transgressions, and is putrescent with iniquity. Were this demanded of you, you could not answer the demand. You know the value of virtuous character. It is a precious possession, purchased by years of conflict against crime, and resistance of temptation; and you will not lightly hold it up to suspicion, or thoughtlessly deface its lustre. But making a proper estimate of the nature of the crime and the character of the accused; without being influenced by prejudice and partiality; you will, in every case, be governed by such evidence as shall convince you of guilt.

Fortunately for you, gentlemen, the task of acting upon this principle of equality, is not here surrounded by the difficulties which encompass it, in other countries. Fortunately for you, we have no kings, or men in power, who "can do no wrong," and whom you are obliged to pass unnoticed, whatever may be the extent of their depravity. Fortunately for you, we have here no titled nobles, whose exclusive privileges guard them from accusation, and shield them from punishment. Fortunately for you, we have here no superior order of beings, elevated above their fellow citizens, to whose crimes you must look with lenity and forbearance. There is here no distinction, but merit—no elevation, but virtue—no cause of exemption,

but innocence. When therefore an accusation is presented, you will not inquire, is the accused rich? Is he distinguished by offices or honors? Is he surrounded by friends? Is he covered with influence? Is he connected with this or that man? Is he of this or of that party? But is he guilty? Has he subjected himself to the penalties of a violated law?—And though this may not, in all cases, be an easy task—but may sometimes require a manly and honorable exertion of resolution on your part, yet, as it is the requirement of duty—as it is called for by the sacred principles on which the government of your choice is founded—as you are bound to it by the solemn sanctions of the oath you have taken; you will faithfully act in this way.—You will present all whom you find to be guilty, and if those, who are equally criminal, are not then subjected to equal penalties, the guilt will not rest with you.

Congress and Electoral Election.

The following is a statement of the votes given at the late election in this state for Representatives to Congress, and Electors of President and Vice-President. There were a number of scattering votes; but no regular opposition to the Ticket agreed on by the Republican Convention.

For Representatives to Congress.

Charles Kinsey,	5589
John Linn,	5691
Henry Southard,	5544
Benjamin Bennet,	5472
Joseph Bloomfield,	5498
Ephraim Bateman,	5434
For Electors of President and Vice-President.	
Lewis Moore,	5468
Aaron Kitchell,	5337
David Welsh,	5432
Aaron Vansyckel,	5388
John Crowell,	5438
Charles Ogden,	5411
Daniel Garrison,	5466
William Russell,	5310

From the Baltimore American.

We have been obligingly favored by captain Dukehart, with a *Haytian Ayra Gazette*, dated the 27th of last October. This sheet has a flourishing armorial shield at its head, representing an imperial crown, supported by two crowned lions, with the motto, "God, my cause and my sword"—showing how apt the monarchs of every country, whatever may be their cause or claim, are to bring in that sacred name, carefully adding the sword to support their cause, be it ever so iniquitous—After this, we will not be surprised if his Haytian majesty shall, in imitation of other legitimates, be seen proclaiming another *holy league*, in order to maintain the obedience of lawful subjects to their lawful masters.

Nearly the whole of this Royal Gazette is taken up with a piece, entitled "The Apparition of the white flag on the coast of Hayti."—Showing, that the king of France had lately sent out two vessels of war, the commanders of which were instructed to make proposals to the people of St. Domingo to return under the government of France. The commanders, however, probably knowing the fierce and despotic temper of his sable majesty, did not venture to enter the port of Cape Henry, but stood off and on for several days, until they met a vessel from New York, which they boarded, and prevailed on the captain and supercargo to carry in two letters to the Cape, doubtless explaining the nature of the proposals of the French government. The *Duke of Marmalade* having come down to the fort to receive the letters; "nothing (says the Royal Gazette) can express the astonishment and indignation of his grace, when he perceived the insolent superscription of these papers, which, instead of being most respectfully addressed to "his majesty the king of Hayti," were only directed to "Monsieur the general Christophe, at Cape Francis"—This horrible indignity to his sable majesty was resented by his grace in returning the letters unopened to the Americans, who, we may imagine, had been forced into this perilous mission, and who made all the speed they could from the indignation of the black multitude, happy in being able to bring themselves off with their lives.

This is a brief, but fair abstract of a long story, told in the true style of Haytian hyperbole, and from which it appears, that the black King of Hayti is as jealous of his Royal titles, as any white Legitimate in any part of the world.

From all we have been able to learn, there is a wide difference of character betwixt the King of Hayti and the President Petion.—The one is represented to be as despotic and cruel as the Bey of Algiers; the other, as governing his people with some respect to law, lenity, and justice.—Be this as it may, a great part of the

partition story is levelled at the conduct of Petion, who is accused in every acrimonious term, as being secretly leagued with the French government, in order to bring the whole of St. Domingo under the subjection of Louis the 18th.

We are not able to pronounce on the truth of these accusations, but it seems clear to us, that these rival Chiefs cannot long be at peace, that they must come to blows, each of them aiming at the sole dominion of the country.—Which of them will obtain the mastery, and whether, in their personal wars and contentions, the King of France may contrive to regain the dominion of this once great and flourishing colony, more valuable than all the other West India islands besides, is yet a matter of very uncertain conjecture.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival this morning of the ship Foster, capt. Moran, in 32 days from Havre we have Paris dates to the 21st Oct. A Paris paper of Oct. 19th, announced, that the council of war, of the 1st Military District, convened for the trial of lieutenant count Grouchy, have decided, that they are incompetent to try him on the charge exhibited.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Maria Louisa.—Maria Louisa remained near six weeks at Florence, where her health improved surprisingly. She received with affability the inhabitants of distinction, and a few French gentlemen. It was remarked she often spoke of her husband, and ever with the most affectionate attachment. She became very popular, appearing daily in her carriage, unattended in every part of the town.

Late from Russia.

The United States brig Prometheus, captain Wadsworth, has arrived at Boston, in 36 days from St. Petersburg, and 20 from Elsinour. This is the vessel which carried out Mr. Coles' despatches from the American government, to the court of Russia. She arrived at St. Petersburg on the 27th of September, and remained there till the 20th of October, during which time the emperor was absent on a journey.

We understand she has brought despatches from the American Charge d'Affairs in Russia, and from Mr. Coles—but on account of the absence of the Emperor it is presumed they are not answers to the communications of our government, for which probably Mr. C. remained at St. Petersburg.

The Prometheus brings no political intelligence of importance.

Mr. Pinkney had not arrived.

NOTICE.

ISAAC LOWRY having assigned his property to the subscribers for the benefit of his creditors, the personal part of it will be sold on the third day of the twelfth month (December) next at his dwelling in Dorchester. Vendue to begin at 10 o'clock. Conditions made known at the time of sale, by

JOHN SHEPPARD,
ICHABOD GOMPTON, and } Assignees.
WILLIAM F. MILLER,
11 no. 25th, 1816—21

ALL those who stand indebted to the said Lowry are requested to call on the assignees and settle their accounts, and those who have demands against him to hand in the same for adjustment.

TO RENT,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, Store House and Wharf, at Millville, in the County of Cumberland, belonging to Dr. A. T. Moore, now occupied by Daniel Brandiff. Possession given 25th December next. Apply to

Daniel Elmer.

Bridgeton, Nov. 25th, 1816—1f

Cedar For Sale.

THE subscriber would engage a quantity of RAILS, BOARDS and SHINGLES.—Also, have on hand a quantity of the above, and would barter for Flour, Pork, Corn, Oats, &c.

James Diverty.

Dennis's Creek, Nov. 25th, 1816—4t.

REMOVAL.

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

James Hankins.

Nov. 11th, 1816—1m

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 10th day of January 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.

Joseph Webster,
Alfred Williams,
Samuel Taylor,

John Banks.

Bridgetown, Dec. 2, 1816—3t

Treasury Department.

November 25th, 1816.

NOTICE is hereby given, that monies have been assigned for the payment of such Treasury Notes, and the interest thereon, as are now due at the Loan Office in the city of New York, in the state of New York, and which were not embraced by the notification from this Department of the 22d of August, 1816.

And the said Treasury Notes will accordingly be paid upon the application of the holders thereof respectively, at the said Loan Office in the city of New York, at any time, prior to the first day of January, 1817, after which day interest will cease to be payable upon the said Treasury Notes.

The Commissioners in the several States are requested to make this notice generally known by all the means in their power; and the Printers authorised to publish the laws of the United States, will be pleased to insert it once a week in their respective papers, until the first day of January next.

Wm. H. Crawford.

December 2d, 1816

Notice is hereby given,

THAT we, the subscribers, commissioners appointed by William Clark, John McIntosh, and Asa Douglass, judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Cumberland; N. J. to make division of all that tract of marsh and beach in Downe township aforesaid, bounded on the west by Delaware Bay, commonly known by the name of Fortiscue island tract, will attend at the inn of Joseph Clark, Newport, on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of December next, at one 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 land held by co-partners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common," passed the 11th day of November, 1789.

Ethan Lore,
Nathan Henderson,
Edmund Sheppard.

Dec. 2, 1816—3t

TO LET.

IN the village of Millville, Cumberland county, West New Jersey, at the head of the navigation of Maurice River, from whence vessels drawing 7 feet water constantly trade in Wood and Lumber.

One large and completely fitted up Store House, 24 feet front by 54 feet deep—with granaries sufficient to contain 2500 bushels of grain and cellering underneath.

Two neat Dwelling Houses suitable for Merchants, both new, two tenant Houses, a smoke-house attached to the Store—with a good new stable that will contain 3 horses and 2 cows.

The subscribers proposing to decline business on account of their families to remove to the western country offer to lease for a term of 3 years from the above date,—the above valuable stand, and property, together or separate as may best suit persons wishing to rent. For terms which will be reasonable, please to apply to the subscribers in Millville, or to D. & B. M'CREDY, Merchants, North Water Street No. 9.

Watson & Curll.

Millville, December 2d, 1816—3t

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 Monday, the 2d day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

A Lot of Land

Situate in the township of Downe, in the county of Cumberland, adjoining lands of David Mason and others, said to contain seven acres, more or less; late the property of John Lake. Terms at sale will be given, and conditions made known by

WILLIAM DAVIS, Administrator.

Dec. 2, 1816—2m

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 17th November, an apprentice, named Samuel Mayhew. He is between 19 and 20 years of age, four feet five or six inches high, dark complexion, spare visage. Whoever takes up the said runaway, and returns him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

Samuel Keen.

All ways Town, Dec. 2d, 1816—3t

Real Estate for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove to Trenton, offers for sale his REAL ESTATE in Cumberland, Salem, and Gloucester. Terms will be made easy to purchasers.

Isaac W. Crane.

Dec. 2, 1816—4t

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of several Writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Monday the thirtieth day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Bridgetown, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel.

A House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining land of William Duffield and others, said to contain forty two acres more or less, together with all other land of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of John Houseman, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Murphy and William H. Biddle, Executors of William Biddle, deceased, and James D. Westcott, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

December 2d, 1816—1m

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

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

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

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

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

No. 4. A Tract of 3000 acres of Woodland, extending from half a mile to five miles from the town of Millville.

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

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

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

A clear and indisputable title will be given.
Joseph M. Ivaine.

Burlington, Feb. 22d, 1816—M. & J.

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—tf.

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 31st 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 of TRACT OF LAND and premises situate in the township of Pittsgrove in the county of Salem, adjoining lands of Joseph Sutton, William Filley, 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—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 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, 1815.

HENDRY, Clerk.

October 28th, 1816—9w.

WANTED.

A 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.

BLANKS

FOR SALE

at the Office of the Whig.

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 west one hundred chains to a corner in said line, also corner 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. Leaming 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—tf.

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1816.

UPON application of James B. Parvin, sole executor of David Pithian, deceased, to lit 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

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.

Sheriff's Sale.

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

Lot of Land,

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

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

October 23d, 1816—2m

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

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 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.

House of Assembly.

RESOLVED, That Mess. William Coxe, James Parker, John Dow, David Thompson, jun. Robert C. Thomson, James D. Westcott, George Holcombe and Nicholas Willets, be appointed to advertise in the several newspapers in this State,

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

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

WILLIAM COXE,

of the county of Burlington.

JAMES PARKER, Middlesex.

JOHN DOW, Essex.

DAVID THOMPSON, jun. Morris.

ROBERT C. THOMSON, Sussex.

JAMES D. WESTCOTT, Cumberland.

GEORGE HOLCOMBE, Monmouth.

NICHOLAS WILLETS, Cape-May.

Trantou, October 30, 1816. Nov 4—tf

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 Statira 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

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 W. Wills, 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'r.

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'r.

Malaga, Nov. 11, 1816—3t

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 Hoffman,

Robert Orr,

Bridgetown, November 4th, 1816—4t

Sheriff's Sale.

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

Tract of Land,

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

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

October 23d, 1816—2m

ATTACHMENT.

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

EBEN SEELEY, Clk.

DANIEL ELMER, Att'y.

November 4th, 1816—2m.

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 Fairfield, on an eminence commanding a view of Bridgeton, and an extensive and handsome prospect of the adjacent country.

James D. Westcott

November 18th, 1816—3t

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,

Port-Elizabeth

November 13th, 1816—4t

TO BE SOLD

AT Public Vendue on the 26th of this instant, between the hours of 1 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 Cohansy Creek, and on the north by Cabbin Creek. The Conditions will be made known at the time of sale by

Samuel Watson,

Greenwich, Nov. 11, 1816—3t