

# WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. II.

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TWO DOLLARS

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PER ANNUM.

**THE WASHINGTON WHIG**  
PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY,  
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PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

From the National Advocate.

The glory which attended the American arms, throughout the whole of our late contest with Great Britain, will be handed down to posterity, and will remain as a monument of the virtue and valour of a young and high spirited nation, so long as a page of history shall be preserved from the ravages of time.—Our naval victories have all been conspicuously honorable; but it remained for America to rescue from the stigma, which a habit of barbarous plunder had thrown upon it, the system of privateering, and which was considered, by many, a species of highway robbery and legalised plunder—acts of barbarity and wanton cruelty having too often marked it. The genius and humanity of our countrymen stripped it of these disgraceful attendants, and while they employed private armed ships to annoy the commerce of our enemy, they never tarnished their valour by acts at which honorable men might blush; and they rendered this species of warfare of particular advantage to the nation—so much so, that at the time when the war approached its close, the government seeing the great effects to be produced by light vessels, in injuring the commerce of our foe, had ordered a number to be fitted out as national ships, and there is no doubt in the mind of any one but that they would have struck a terror to British commerce without a parallel.

Among the many acts of heroism performed by the private armed vessels of our citizens, that performed by Capt. Reid, in the harbour of Fayal, in defence of the private armed brig Gen. Armstrong, against the enormously superior force employed against him by two frigates, was of so brilliant a nature, that it called forth the attention of the legislature of this state, and claimed from that body a reward due to extraordinary merit. They therefore voted him, with other heroes, a sword, which was presented to him on the 25th ult. by his excellency gov. Tompkins, with the following appropriate address:—

Sir—Previously to the declaration of the late war, our prowess had not been sufficiently tested to establish a decided claim to pre-eminence on the ocean. No sooner did the sound to arms reverberate through the land, than our naval heroes, panting for an opportunity to evince the superiority of American tars, launched forth in pursuit of a foe, unrivalled in exploits on that element.—A succession of brilliant triumphs crowned them with imperishable fame, and exalted the naval character of our country to the most enviable height. Many who had not the opportunity to gather laurels in the navy, fired at the recital of the victories obtained by their brother-tars, equipped private vessels, and sailed in search of adventures and of fame.

The brig General Armstrong, which was confided to your command, is amongst the most renowned of our private armed vessels. While peaceably anchored in the neutral port of Fayal, she was attacked by a British squadron of overwhelming force, in violation of all the principles of public law. The enemy was repeatedly foiled in his attempts to capture the Armstrong, by the most desperate defence that the mind can conceive, and although the enemy ultimately compelled you to destroy your vessel and repair to the shore, the immense loss he sustained, and the deep wound which the gallant repulse inflicted on his character, will long be remembered by the British nation.—Unsubdued, and burning with indignation at the baseness of the attack on the one hand, and with the unprecedented timidity of the governor of Fayal in withholding the rights of hospitality and protection on the other, your heroic hand encamped upon the shore, and hurled defiance at all around them. Such heroic conduct confounds the mind with admiration, and the fame of it has resounded in

every country. The whole civilized world has awarded to it the meed of praise and of admiration.

Impressed with a lively sense of the honour conferred on the American character, by the conduct of the officers and crew of the Armstrong, the legislature of the state of New-York, have testified their approbation and thanks, by presenting a sword to you, the commander.—In performing the duty assigned me, and while I convey to you the assurance of my exalted opinion of your courage and conduct on that occasion, allow me to mingle my sympathies with yours, and with those of the American nation, at the untimely fate of the lamented heroes, *Worth* and *Williams*, who so nobly seconded your efforts to defend the Armstrong, and to sustain, untarnished, the naval reputation of America. The one fell greatly in the action; and it has pleased an allwise Providence to entomb the other with a *Blakely* and a *Shubrick*, in that ocean whose profoundest depths have been illuminated by the glory of their deeds.

### CAPT. REID'S REPLY.

Sir—Suffer me, through your excellency, to tender to the ever watchful guardians and patriotic representatives of this state, my unfeigned thanks for the marked approbation of my conduct whilst commanding the General Armstrong. I accept this sword, sir, with the liveliest sense of gratitude to your excellency, and the enlightened people over whom you so happily preside.

### Rising importance of the Western States.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent citizen of Massachusetts, now travelling over the Western section of our Republic, to his friend in Boston, dated Vincennes, Indiana Territory, October 20, 1816.

"The other day I crossed the Wabash for the purpose of inspecting some of the rich prairies which surround this ancient town, and was not a little gratified to find my path leading through a very numerous Indian encampment. The woods were alive with these native foresters. Their painting ornaments and peculiar dress rendered them most odious, terrific and savage. They are very friendly, but cannot long support themselves within hundreds of miles of here, owing to the astonishing emigration to this country. You, perhaps, can hardly believe that two companies of settlers, upwards of 150 each, have lately come to this quarter, and scattered on the banks of the Mississippi; but it is true. The Land-Office is open in this town, and the gentlemen, who transact the business, observe that there are on an average, fifty applicants daily for lands. The public sales took place here three weeks since, and such was the avidity for purchasing, that numbers of sections were sold at thirty dollars per acre. The town was so crowded with speculators, strangers and settlers, that it was difficult for them to find accommodations. This is without doubt the finest agricultural situation in our Western world. Every species of fruit grows in the greatest luxuriance. Every family raises its supply of cotton; cattle are not fed during the winter; and the gardens produce many vegetables as early as April.—Coal, lime and iron mines are very numerous. The first of these articles is received on the White river, fifteen miles from here, at a half a cent, and sometimes as high as a cent per bushel. The fact is, that every one who visits our western states is as much astonished as sir George Staunton was in his late embassy to the haughty Chinese.—Every thing is improved by cultivation, and even since the last two years."

Vincennes is situated on the river Wabash, 150 miles from its confluence with the Ohio, and near the centre of the Indiana Territory, on the site of old Fort Vincennes which was erected in the wilderness so late as 1787; to repel the incursions of the Wabash Indians.—*Boston Patriot.*

Extract of a letter from a very intelligent American gentleman in France, dated Paris, 15th October 1816.

"During my visit to Holland the weather was delightful. I was treated with great kindness and hospitality; and I left it with very favourable impressions, both of the country and people. The Dutch merchants speak with sorrow of the bad effects of our late war on the commerce; by forcing forward our manufactures. One gentleman, who is very largely in the Ameri-

can trade, told me, "Formerly I had an American ship addressed to me, arriving at least once a fortnight; and without waiting for my letters, I knew that I had to order three or four hundred pieces of glass, many boxes of coarse glass, and a regular assortment of some other articles, which they come as usual, but they go home empty, or to England for return cargo." On my return to Paris, I was still more convinced of the unpopularity of the Dutch government in Belgium; every one, tavern-keepers, valets de place, travellers in the diligence, address you of their own accord with complaints.

They have wonderful notions of our naval powers and prowess. In the Ghent paper of Sunday, Sept. 23d, there was an article under the New York head, stating that they were now building in the United States, and would be launched during the summer, 17 sail of the line; 42 frigates and 25 steam-batteries.

Mr. Pinckney's formidable appearance at Naples, had added not a little to the impression produced by former events.

I do not recollect, whether, in a letter I wrote you from Holland, I mentioned the enviable reputation which Louis Bonaparte has left behind him there. The Dutch complain of his extravagance, and his submission to his brother, whom they hate; but in other respect; his kindness, affability, generosity, and above all, the personal courage displayed in the great explosion at Leiden, and in other occurrences at the bursting of the Dykes, have completely won the hearts of the people. This kind feeling towards him, after seven years absence, and the fatal overthrow of his power, is a tribute to his virtues, which I doubt whether any prince in Europe can anticipate under similar circumstances."

Extract of a private letter from Paris, dated September 19.

"I have been endeavouring to ascertain the facts relative to the seizure of Chateaubriand's publication, and I recommend to your full belief of the statement I shall now make; there are some spirited chapters which manifest an air of independence, but it likewise contains principles alarming for their tendency even in this country. The whole publication is replete with principles hostile to the king's ordinance, and the present bias of the government. With such reasons for peculiar compliance with all the regulations of the law, you will not learn without astonishment that contrary to the express letter of the 11th article of the law of October, 1814, which directs that a certain number of copies must be deposited with the Secretary of the General Direction of the Library, not only he failed in this particular, but likewise clandestinely sent into the Department a quantity of copies, and even some were sold by Lenormant, in Paris, in direct contradiction to the act. The 15th article of the same law states as one of the cases justifying confiscation, the printer selling a work, without possessing the receipt proving that he had made the legal deposit. In consequence of these infractions, a commissary of police, accompanied by other agents, entered the bookseller's house yesterday, and began to put the seal on the copies.—Scarcely had he finished, when Mr. Chateaubriand arrived followed by all the workmen of the establishment. They opposed the commissaries of the government, and broke the seals, crying *vive le Roi, vive le Chartre!* Nor was it till the gen d'armerie was called in, that the orders of the minister were put in execution. One of the men was apprehended, but set at liberty in the evening. The number of copies seized at Lenormant's amounted to 2000. M. Chateaubriand entered a protest at a notary's, reproaching this breach of privilege on a peer and a minister; but a fundamental maxim of the charter, like that of the law of England, is that all persons are equal before the law. Lenormant has given official notice that he is going to republish the work; this time, no doubt, he will be more particular in fulfilling the requisite formalities."

### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to ISAAC 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.

JOHN SHEPPARD  
IGHABOD COMPTON, and } Assignees.  
WILLIAM F. MILLER,  
11 mo. 25th, 1816—2t.

### Notice is hereby given.

THAT we, the subscribers, commissioners appointed by William Chard, John M. Ingham, 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 bog 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-parceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common," passed the 14th day of November, 1789.

Wm. Lore,  
Nathan Henderson,  
Edmund Sheppard.

Dec. 2, 1816—St.

### Treasury Department.

November 25th, 1816.

NOTICE is hereby given, that funds 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 on or after 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

### 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,

his  
John Banks.

mark  
John Dunn.

Bridgetown, Dec. 2, 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 Leaming,

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.

GLEANINGS AND LUCUBRATIONS  
No. XXIV.

ON HYPOCRISY.

"The hope of the Hypocrite shall perish."

Bildad.

We should now proceed to mention the causes, and state the circumstances, which have led to a voluptuousness and profligacy of manners, among the inhabitants of our happy Republic, beyond what was observed in former times. But it seems proper previously to delineate the character, and expose the evil consequences of some vices, which are evidently gaining ground.

Now of all the vices to which mankind are addicted in an enlightened state of society, hypocrisy is the most common, and yet it is the most vile and detestable. It is abhorrent to the doctrine, and directly opposite to the character of our blessed Redeemer; and yet it is frequently practised by many of his professed followers. It is no less contrary to good breeding, and true politeness; and yet it is the boasted acquirement of the courtier, the politician, and the man of the world. It has been observed to gather strength and vividness from progress in the arts and sciences, and from the light of Divine Revelation. "What pity is it," said a profound philosopher, "that those privileges which are afforded us for the purpose of improvement, and for a nearer conformity to our great Creator, should be used as weapons against his dignity and kingdom?"

Let us not be thought too censorious by saying that this vice, at the present period, is peculiarly distinguished. If we are raised above our ancestors by superior knowledge in the sciences, the arts of civilization, and the policy and rights of nations; we have also far out-stripped them in the base practice of hypocrisy, disguise and dissimulation.

The hypocrite is one who pretends to be what he is not; and the epithet is generally applied to such false pretenders to religion and morality, as put on those specious garbs in order to obtain reputation and advantage among mankind. But not only in morality and religion do hypocrites abound. They are found in all the walks of civilized life, in politics and in friendship. And let not the profligate think screen himself from censure on this subject. In the whole circle of human wickedness, there is not two vices that so easily assimilate into each other, or are found so often to unite in the same person, as hypocrisy and profligacy. Men of ingenuity and craft, it must be acknowledged, are too often successful in the practice of this vice. Falsehood and disguise are more congruous to the interested views of the bulk of mankind than truth, hence they are better pleased with the specious pretences of the artful deceiver, than the unadorned language and behaviour of honesty and sincerity. Besides, truth lies deep, and many are too indolent and slothful to dig deep enough to find it, or to estimate its value when discovered. But falsehood is level to every capacity, and finds an easy entrance into the broadest avenue of a careless mind. Pride as well as indolence leads the wretched, directly into the practice of hypocrisy. Sincerity is too open in its declarations, too plain and simple in its professions and conduct, to feed the vanity of the ostentatious. Under such temptations to the exercise of hypocrisy, no wonder that the ambitious, the avaricious, the votaries of wealth, fame, power and influence, should studiously devote themselves to the acquirement of an art so convenient and beneficial. Hence we often observe crafty men, and men of the world, Proteus like, transform themselves into every shape, loudly declaim against every vice to which they are not addicted, and pretend to every virtue which they suppose can procure for them the object of their pursuit, and the approbation of mankind.

The success of this vice depends upon adroit resemblance of friendship, virtue, honesty, piety, and a formal canting observance of the laws of morality, and the precepts of religion, without any sincere regard for the same, but in order to cover some evil purposes, or to obtain some advantages over their simple and unsuspecting neighbours. There are those who have not cunning enough to cover their evil intentions with the mask of hypocrisy: these quickly fall into contempt, and are ensnared by their own devices. It requires much time, and some talents of a fascinating kind to become an adept in disguise and dissimulation. The great secret seems to consist in disguising falsehood in such an artful manner as to make it bear a strong resemblance to truth, and to pass it upon the world as such. The political hypocrite, in order to carry his points in the state, is ev-

er loudly proclaiming his patriotism, and the sacrifices he is making for the public good. The hypocritical miser will ostentatiously bestow some money when popularity attends the action; and make a shew of liberality and magnificence when it will tend to his reputation. The hypocritical man makes large pretensions to disinterested esteem, and those tender sentiments of the generous and humane mind, which have the most powerful effect upon those to whom they are made, and lay them open to be subdued by his crafty disguise and treachery. With horrid lips, he imitates that suavity of manners which acts with a powerful charm to delude and betray mankind. The Pharisaical hypocrite with a grave and demure countenance pretends to extraordinary piety and goodness. In order to have the chief direction in religious matters, he is ready on all occasions to declare his devotedness to the cause of God and the Church. Assuming to himself the right not only to judge for himself, he with great officiousness judges of others, assigning to his advocates and followers a niche in the temple of fame; but if any within his sphere of action have discernment enough to discover, and honesty enough to disclose his hypocritical designs, no means will remain unassayed to contaminate his character, and destroy his influence among mankind. Such a person will labour incessantly to tarnish the conduct and motives of such as he supposes in his way, and to varnish his own conduct and behaviour with the garb of propriety, and his sentiments with christian orthodoxy. And as, to the careless and injudicious eye, the false jewel appears with more specious and glaring lustre than the true, it is too common for him to succeed. Individuals, and whole societies of men, are often besieged, and too often conquered by hypocrisy. Such are the advantages which artful and hypocritical characters obtain over their more upright and unsuspecting neighbours; but it would be well for all such to remember that the kingdom of God can never be subdued by such arts. The throne thereof is established in righteousness, and no design formed against it shall ever prosper.

And notwithstanding the many selfish advantages which the hypocrite promises himself from the practice of hypocrisy, it will be found on reflection, extremely injurious to society in three essential particulars, on which human happiness depends. It is a most daring and insolent contempt of God, who cannot be deceived, and who will not be mocked. It weakens the bond of mutual trust and confidence, on which both public and private happiness do immediately depend. And lastly, it deprives virtue of that esteem, to which she is justly entitled. When entirely and universally stripped of this putrescent and odious garb, virtue would every where meet with the tribute of esteem and veneration, even from the most vicious and abandoned of mankind.

M.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editor.

Washington, (Tuesday) Dec. 3, 1816.

"Yesterday being the constitutional period for the meeting of Congress, a quorum appeared in both houses, when they severally proceeded to business; nothing of consequence has yet been done except that of an ordinary introductory nature. The early part of every session is comparatively uninteresting, on account of the subjects principally designed for consideration being in the hands of committees, who require time to decide and report, on this account an order has been taken on motion of Mr. Taylor of N. Y. fixing until otherwise ordered, the daily meeting of the house at 12, instead of 11 o'clock.

"The President's annual message was this day received, read, and referred to a Committee of the whole on the subject of the union. The message is long and interesting, as however your readers will very soon have an opportunity of perusing it, any further notice of at this time is not necessary: 5000 copies have been ordered to be printed.

In Senate, Gen. Varnum has moved the repeal of the Compensation law; in the house, Col. Johnson has given notice that he shall do the same. The general opinion here is that it will speedily be annulled."

Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1816.

"The House to-day referred the different subjects in the President's Message to as many different committees to consider and report thereon.

"Col. Johnson, after introductory observations of more than an hour in length, moved the appointment of a committee to

enquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying the Compensation Law. In the course of his remarks he endeavoured to justify the principles of the bill, expressed his belief that the people would do so, if they rightly understood it, but as they had expressed their sentiments against the measure in too explicit terms to be misunderstood, he bowed in submission to their mandate, and thought it his duty to endeavour to effect its repeal, or at any rate to strip it of its obnoxious features."

MESSAGE

Of the President of the United States, transmitted to Congress on 31st of December, 1816:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

In reviewing the present state of our country, our attention cannot be withheld from the effect produced by peculiar seasons, which have very generally impaired the annual gifts of the earth, and threaten scarcity in particular districts. Such, however, is the variety of soils, of climates, and of products, within our extensive limits, that the aggregate resources for subsistence are more than sufficient for the aggregate wants. And as far as an economy of consumption, more than usual, may be necessary, our thankfulness is due to Providence, for what is far more than a compensation, in the remarkable health which has distinguished the present year.

Amidst the advantages which have succeeded the peace of Europe, and that of the United States with Great Britain, in a general invigoration of industry among us, and in the extension of our commerce, the value of which is more and more disclosing itself to commercial nations, it is to be regretted that a depression is experienced by particular branches of our manufactures, and by a portion of our navigation. As the first proceeds, in an essential degree, from an excess of imported merchandize, which carries a check in its own tendency, the cause, in its present extent, cannot be of long duration. The evil will not, however, be viewed by congress, without a recollection, that manufacturing establishments, if suffered to sink too low, or languish too long, may not revive, after the causes shall have ceased; and that, in the vicissitudes of human affairs, may recur, in which a dependence on foreign sources, for indispensable supplies may be among the most serious embarrassments.

The depressed state of our navigation, is to be ascribed, in a material degree, to its exclusion from the colonial ports of the nation most extensively connected with us in commerce, and from the indirect operation

Previous to the late convention at London, between the United States and Great Britain, the relative state of the navigation laws of the two countries, growing out of the treaty of 1794, had given to the British navigation a material advantage over the American, in the intercourse between the American ports and British ports in Europe. The convention of London equalized the laws of the two countries, relating to those ports; leaving the intercourse between our ports and the ports of the British colonies, subject, as before, to the respective regulations of the parties. The British government, enforcing, now, regulations which prohibit a trade between its colonies and the United States, in American vessels, whilst they permit a trade in British vessels, the American navigation loses accordingly; and the loss is augmented by the advantages which is given to the British competition over the American, in the navigation between our ports and British ports in Europe, by the circuitous voyages, enjoyed by the other.

The reasonableness of the rule of reciprocity, applied to one branch of the commercial intercourse, has been pressed on our part, as equally applicable to both branches; but it is ascertained, that the British cabinet declines all negotiation on the subject; with a disavowal, however, of any disposition to view, in an unfriendly light, whatever countervailing regulations the United States may oppose to the regulations of which they complain. The wisdom of the legislature will decide on the course, which, under these circumstances, is prescribed by a joint regard to the amicable relations between the two nations and to the just interests of the United States.

I have the satisfaction to state, generally, that we remain in amity with foreign powers.

An occurrence has, indeed, taken place in the Gulph of Mexico, which if sanctioned by the Spanish government, may make an exception as to that power. According to the report of the naval commander on that station, one of our public armed vessels was attacked by an overpowering force, under a Spanish commander, and the American flag with the officers and crew, insulted in a manner calling for prompt reparation. This has been demanded. In the mean time, a frigate and smaller vessel of war

have been ordered, into the Gulph, for the protection of our commerce. It would be improper to omit, that the representative of his Catholic Majesty in the United States, lost no time in giving the strongest assurances, that no hostile order could have emanated from his government, and that it will be as ready to do, as to expect, whatever the nature of the case, and the friendly relations of the two countries, shall be found to require.

The posture of our affairs with Algiers, at the present moment, is not known. The Dey, drawing pretexts from circumstances, for which the United States were not answerable, addressed a letter to this government, declaring the treaty last concluded with him, to have been annulled by our violation of it; and presenting, as the alternative, war, or a renewal of the former treaty, which stipulated, among other things, an annual tribute. The answer, with an explicit declaration that the United States preferred war to tribute, required his recognition and observance of the treaty last made, which abolishes tribute, and the slavery of our captured citizens. The result of the answer has not been received. Should he renew his warfare on our commerce, we rely on the protection it will find in our naval force actually in the Mediterranean.

With the other Barbary states our affairs have undergone no change.

The Indian tribes within our limits appear also disposed to remain at peace. From several of them purchases of land have been made, particularly favourable to the wishes and security of our frontier settlements, as well as to the general interests of the nation. In some instances, the titles, though not supported by due proof, and clashing those of one tribe with the claims of another, have been extinguished by double purchases; the benevolent policy of the United States preferring the augmented expense, to the hazard of doing injustice, or to the enforcement of justice against a feeble and untutored people, by means involving or threatening an effusion of blood. I am happy to add, that the tranquility which has been restored among the tribes themselves, as well as between them and our population, will favour the resumption of the work of civilization, which had made an encouraging progress among some of the tribes; and that the facility is increasing, for extending that divided and individual ownership, which exists now in moveable property only, to the soil itself, and of thus establishing, in the culture and improvement of it, the true foundation for a transit from the habits of the savage, to the arts and comforts of a social life.

As a subject of the highest importance to the national welfare, I must again, earnestly recommend to the consideration of Congress, a reorganization of the militia, on a plan which will form it into classes, according to the periods of life more or less adapted to military services. An efficient militia is authorized and contemplated by the constitution, and required by the spirit and safety of free government. The present organization of our militia is universally regarded as less efficient than it ought to be made; and no organization can be better calculated to give its due force, than a classification which will assign the foremost place in the defence of the country, to that portion of its citizens, whose activity and animation best enable them to rally to its standard. Besides the consideration that a time of peace is the time when a change can be made with most convenience and equity, it will now be aided by the experience of a recent war, in which the militia bore so interesting a part.

Congress will call to mind, that no adequate provision has yet been made, for the uniformity of weights and measures, also contemplated by the constitution. The great utility of a standard, fixed in its nature, and founded on the easy rule of decimal proportions, is sufficiently obvious. It led the government, at an early stage, to preparatory steps for introducing it; and a completion of the work will be a just title to the public gratitude.

The importance which I have attached to the establishment of a university within this district, on a scale, and for objects worthy of the American nation, induces me to renew my recommendation of it to the favourable consideration of congress. And I particularly invite again, their attention to the expediency of exercising their existing powers, and, where necessary, of resorting to the prescribed mode of enlarging them, in order to effectuate a comprehensive system of roads and canals, such as will have the effect of drawing more closely together every part of our country, by promoting intercourse and improvements, and by increasing the share of every part in the common stock of national prosperity.

Occurrences having taken place which shew that the statutory provisions for the dispensation of criminal justice, are deficient in relation both to places and to persons, under the exclusive cognizance of the national authority, an amendment of the law, embracing such cases, will merit the

earliest attention of the legislature. It will be a reasonable occasion, also, for inquiring how far legislative interposition may be further requisite in providing penalties for offences designated in the constitution or in the statutes, and to which either no penalties are annexed, or none with sufficient certainty. And I submit to the wisdom of Congress, whether a more enlarged revision of the criminal code be not expedient, for the purpose of mitigating, in certain cases, penalties which were adopted into it, antecedent to experiments and examples which justify and recommend a more lenient policy.

The United States having been the first to abolish, within the extent of their authority, the transportation of the natives of Africa into slavery, by prohibiting the introduction of slaves, and by punishing their citizens participating in the traffic, cannot but be gratified at the progress made by concurrent efforts of other nations, towards a general suppression of so great an evil. They must feel, at the same time, the greater solicitude to give the fullest efficacy to their own regulations. With that view the interposition of congress appears to be required by the violations and evasions which it is suggested, are chargeable on unworthy citizens, who mingle in the slave trade under foreign flags, and with foreign ports; and by collusive importations of slaves into the United States, through adjoining ports and territories. Present the subject to congress with a full assurance of their disposition to apply all the remedy which can be afforded by an amendment of the law.

Their regulations which were intended to guard against abuses of a kindred character, in the trade between the several states, ought also to be rendered more effectual for their humane object.

To these recommendations I add, for the consideration of congress, the expediency of a remodification of the judiciary establishment, and of an additional department in the executive branch of the government.

The first is called for by the accruing business which necessarily swell the duties of the federal courts; and by the great and widening space, within which justice is to be dispensed by them. The time seems to have arrived, which claims for members of the supreme court a relief from itinerant fatigues, incompatible, as well with the age which a portion of them will always have attained, as with the researches and preparations which are due to their stations, and to the judicial reputation of their country. And considerations equally cogent require a more convenient organization of the subordinate tribunals, which may be accomplished without an objectionable increase of the number or expense of the judges.

The extent and variety of executive business, also accumulating with the progress of our country and its growing population, call for an additional department, to be charged with duties now overburdening other departments, and with such as have not been annexed to any department.

The course of experience recommends, as another improvement in the executive establishment, that the provision for the station of attorney general, whose residence at the seat of government, official connections with it, and management of the public business before the judiciary, preclude an extensive participation in professional emoluments, be made more adequate to his services and his relinquishments; and that, with a view to his reasonable accommodation, and to a proper depository of his official opinions and proceedings, there be included in the provision the usual appurtenances to a public office.

In directing the legislative attention to the state of the finances, it is a subject of great gratification to find, that, even within the short period which has elapsed since the return of peace, the revenue has far exceeded all the current demands upon the treasury, and that, under any probable diminution of its future annual product, which the vicissitudes of commerce may occasion, it will afford an ample fund for the effectual and early extinguishment of the public debt. It has been estimated, that during the year 1816, the actual receipts of revenue at the treasury, including the balance at the commencement of the year, and excluding the proceeds of loans and treasury notes, will amount to about the sum of forty-seven millions of dollars; that during the same year, the actual payments at the treasury including the payment of the arrearages of the war department, as well as the payment of a considerable excess, beyond the annual appropriations, will amount to about the sum of thirty-eight millions of dollars; and that, consequently, at the close of the year, there will be a surplus in the treasury of about the sum of nine millions of dollars.

The operations of the treasury continue to be obstructed by difficulties, arising from the condition of the national currency; but they have, nevertheless, been effectual, to the beneficial extent, in the reduction of the public debt and the establishment of the

public credit. The floating debt of treasury notes and temporary loans, will soon be entirely discharged. The aggregate of the funded debt, composed of debts incurred during the wars of 1776 and of 1812, has been estimated, with reference to the first of January next, at a sum not exceeding one hundred and ten millions of dollars. The ordinary annual expenses of the government, for the maintenance of all its institutions, civil, military, and naval, have been estimated at a sum less than twenty millions of dollars. And the permanent revenue, to be derived from all the existing sources, has been estimated at a sum of about twenty-five millions of dollars.

Upon this general view of the subject, it is obvious, that there is only wanting, to the fiscal prosperity of the government, the restoration of an uniform medium of exchange. The resources and the faith of the nation, displayed in the system which Congress has established, ensure respect and confidence at home and abroad. The local accumulations of the revenue have already enabled the treasury to meet the public engagements in the local currency of most of the states: and it is expected that the same cause will produce the same effect throughout the Union. But, for the interests of the community at large, as well as for the purposes of the treasury, it is essential that the nation should possess a currency of equal value, credit and use, wherever it may circulate. The constitution has entrusted Congress, exclusively, with the power of creating and regulating a currency of that description; and the measures which were taken during the last session, in execution of the power give every promise of success. The Bank of the United States has been organized under auspices the most favourable, and cannot fail to be an important auxiliary to those measures.

For a more enlarged view of the public finances, with a view of the measures pursued by the treasury department, previous to the resignation of the late secretary, I transmit an extract from the last report of that office. Congress will perceive in it ample proofs of the solid foundation, which the financial prosperity of the nation rests; and will do justice to the distinguished ability, and successful exertions with which the duties of the department were executed during a period remarkable for its difficulties and its peculiar perplexities.

During the period of my retiring from the public service being at little distance, I shall find no occasion more proper than the present, for expressing to my fellow-citizens my deep sense of the continued confidence and kind support I have received from them. My grateful recollection of these distinguished marks of their favourable regard can never cease; and with the consciousness, that I have not served my country with greater ability, I have served it with a sincere devotion, will accompany me as a source of unfeigned gratification.

Happily, I shall carry with me from the public theatre, other sources, which those who love their country most, will best appreciate. I shall behold it blessed with tranquility and prosperity at home; and with peace and respect abroad. I can indulge the proud reflection, that the American people have reached in safety and success their fourth year as an independent nation; that, in nearly an entire generation, they have had experience of their present constitution, the offspring of their undisturbed deliberations and of their free choice; that they have found it to bear the trials of adverse as well as prosperous circumstances, to contain, in its combination of the federate and elective principles, a reconciliation of public strength with individual liberty, of national rights, with a security against wars of injustice, of ambition, or of vain glory, in the fundamental provision which subjects all questions of war to the will of the nation itself, which is to pay its costs and feel its calamities. Nor is it less a peculiar felicity of this constitution, so dear to us all, that it is found to be capable, without losing its vital energies, of expanding itself over a spacious territory, with the increase and expansion of the community for whose benefit it was established.

And may I not be allowed to add to this gratifying spectacle, that I shall read in the character of the American people, in their devotion to true liberty, and to the constitution which is its palladium, sure presages, that the destined career of my country will exhibit a government pursuing the public good as its sole object, and regulating its means by the great principles consecrated in its charter, and by those moral principles to which they are so well allied: A government which watches over the purity of elections, the freedom of speech, and of the press, the trial by jury, and the equal interdict against the encroachments and compact between religion and state, which maintains inviolably the maxims of public faith, the security of persons and property, and encourages, in every authorized mode, that general diffusion of know-

ledge which guarantees to public liberty its permanency, and to those who possess the blessing the true enjoyment of it: A government which avoids intrusions on the general repose of other nations; and repels them from its own; which does justice to all nations with a readiness equal to the firmness with which it requires justice from them; and which, whilst it refines its domestic code from every ingredient incongenial with the precepts of an enlightened age, and the sentiments of a virtuous people, seeks, by appeals to reason, and by its liberal examples, to infuse, into the law which governs the civilized world, a spirit which may diminish the frequency, or circumscribe the calamities of war, and meliorate the social and beneficent relations of peace; a government, in a word, whose conduct, within and without, may bespeak the most noble of all ambitions, that of promoting peace on earth, and good will to man.

These contemplations, sweetening the remnant of my days, will animate my prayers for the happiness of my beloved country, and a perpetuity of the institutions under which it is enjoyed.

JAMES MADISON.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

#### Latest & Important from South America.

By the Fair American, arrived this morning from St. Thomas, we have received the following important news. Late accounts from the Spanish Maine, received at St. Thomas, represent the operations of the Patriot forces as successful in every respect; they had captured the city of Caracas and Lagaira, and carried their arms as far to leeward as Porto Cavello, of which they are in possession, from Oronoke town.

Washington City, Nov. 30.

There arrived in this city yesterday morning, led by Gen. McIntosh and by Maj. DANIEL HUGHES, United States' Factor, eight Chiefs and Warriors, deputed by the head men of the Muscogee or Creek Nation, on a visit to the President of the United States. Of the object of their visit we are uninformed; but they are, we learn, invested with full powers to treat on all points relating to their nation. This deputation is composed of the principal officers who enrolled early in the Creek war, and who, under McIntosh, co-operated with Maj. Gen. Jackson, during the whole war, and latterly with their leader, marched against the Negro Fort on Apalachicola, which they united with Col. Clinch in the destruction of.

#### STORM AT LAKE ERIE.

Among the vessels driven ashore in the late hurricane, (Pays the Niagara Journal,) we are sorry to state, was the U. States' schooner Porcupine, commanded by lieutenant Champlain, of the navy. She returned from the Falls of St. Mary, (Lake Superior) on Thursday afternoon, with colonel Hawkins and major Roberdeau on board. On arriving here it was nearly calm, which afforded her an opportunity to choose the best anchorage; but notwithstanding all her cables, and the active vigilance of her excellent officers and crew, she was forced on shore.

Fram, the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Dec. 3.

The following is communicated to us by capt. Porter, of the U. S. brig Boxer, arrived this morning.

His B. M. brig Briseis, capt. Demoit, from Port Royal, Jam. bound to Nassau N. P. with troops, was wrecked on the night of the 5th Nov. last, on Point Pedro. The captain, officers and crew and passengers, were all saved—vessel lost.

The following is an extract of a letter from capt. Geo. Demoit, to captain Porter: "Capt. George Demoit, of H. B. M. late sloop of war Briseis, presents his most grateful acknowledgments to Captain Porter, of the U. S. sloop of war Boxer, for his very ready and prompt offer of assistance; but having succeeded in getting all his people from the wreck, he determined to remain by the stores, &c. that were saved from the wreck, until vessels arrive from the Havana, which will enable him to remove those articles to that place.—Captain D. requests that Captain Porter will be pleased to convey his officers to Havana to expedite our relief." Point Pedro, Nov. 8th, 1816.

Extract of a letter, dated Port of Spain, Trinidad, Oct. 30, 1816.

We who reside under the sultry line, so distant from Europe and the United States cannot be in possession of much news.—However, the situation of this island is very favourable to the reception of news from Terra Firma. Many of the inhabitants and emigrant Spaniards carry on a regular and uninterrupted communication with the main; consequently the sources of our information are most correct and authentic. The last private intelligence from that quarter, was most favourable to the cause of independence and freedom.

St. Jago de Cuba is in complete and peaceful possession of Guira and its adjacent dependencies. Sir Gregor McGregor an enterprising Scotch independent general, has met with a general success in his attempts against the royal enemy. He has under his command, a very large army, generally officered by Englishmen.

Many naval and military officers at this station, excited by a spirit of enterprise and disgusted with the English service from some local causes are daily going over to join the invincible McGregor.

This island is under the command of a British governor; in the exercise of the Spanish laws—a system of laws most despotic and dilatory; however, rendered easy and supportable by the mild dispositions and virtuous character of those who have the honour of executing them. Many English vessels from American ports, have been seized, and several condemned in the court of vice admiralty for the transgression of the act of parliament, that prohibits all vessels from having more than one third of foreign seamen on board.

**Worthy of Remark**—The ship Beverly, belonging to the honorable I. Thorndike, which arrived at Boston the 7th instant, from Canton, left that port on the 22d of July, 1815; stopped 3 months and a half in Valparaiso; visited all the Sandwich Islands, and the Maron Islands, in the Pacific Ocean; loaded in Canton; came the Eastern passage through Dampier's Straits; stopped 8 days at the Cape of Good Hope; has averaged whilst absent 5 knots and 1-8; and has landed 755 tons of goods, consisting of 12,500 packages, not one of the least damaged.

And what is most remarkable, during her voyage round the world, she has not lost a spar of the smallest size, nor had the most trifling accident happen; and the very sails which were bent before her sailing have been constantly worn during the voyage.

Lynchburg, (Va.) Nov. 15.

**A New Thermometer**.—We have seen lately a Thermometer, which was invented and made by an artist in Copenhagen of very extraordinary workmanship—and upon a principle which although well known has never before been employed for this purpose. This Thermometer is in form similar to a watch, and is entirely composed of different metals without any fluid. These metals are so combined as by every contraction and expansion to move an index in like manner as the hour or minute hand of a time piece—which index points to division of a circle corresponding to Reaumur's scale. This index we were informed, shewed the alterations of heat and cold more sensibly than even the best quicksilver Thermometers.

#### The Brigade Board

OF the Cumberland Brigade of Militia, will meet at the Hotel in Bridgetown, on Monday, the 16th day of December just, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, agreeably to law. Battalion Paymasters and others having accounts to settle, will be punctual in attendance. By order,

LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER,  
Judge Advocate.

Dec. 9, 1816.

#### FOR SALE,

A Good COW. Enquire at the Printing Office.  
December 9, 1816.

#### Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Thursday the ninth day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Bridgetown in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder,

#### A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining land of Henry Reeve and others, said to contain one hundred acres more or less, together with all other land, and rights to land of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of James Edwards, and taken in execution at the suit of John Elkinton, and Joseph Butcher, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

#### Two Lots of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, the first lot adjoining land of John Hess and others, said to contain fifty acres, the second lot adjoining land of Henry Feaster jun. and others, said to contain fifty acres more or less, together with all other land of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Henry Feaster, and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

#### A Lot of Meadow Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining land of Thomas Lee and others, said to contain ten acres more or less, together with all other land of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of William Barnes, and taken in execution at the suit of John Wishart, and John Youngs, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

December 9th, 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 Wood land,** extending from half a mile to five miles from the town of Millville.

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

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

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

A clear and indisputable title will be given.

**Joseph M'Ilvaine.**  
Burlington, Feb. 22d, 1816—M. 4. if

**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.

**To whom it may concern.**

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

**Eleazar Mayhew,  
John Pimm,  
Philip Fries.**

October 7th, 1816—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, 1816.

**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.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

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

**Lot of Land,**

Situate in the town of Millville, in the county of Cumberland, bounded as follows, viz. on the east side by High street sixteen rods, on the south by Jeremiah Strattin's lot ten rods to Cornelius Shaw's land, thence by said Shaw's lot north sixteen rods to the upper end of the town plot, thence by the line of the said town plot due east to the said High street, containing one acre of land, be the same more or less.—Seized as the property of John Paul, defendant, and taken in execution at the suit of Joshua 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 John Pimm against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Isaac Heward, an absconding debtor, in a plea of trespass on the case, for one hundred and ten dollars, returnable to the Term of September, hath been duly returned, served by the Sheriff of said county. Now therefore, unless the said Isaac Heward shall appear, give special bail, and accept a declaration at the suit of the plaintiff, and all other applying creditors, on or before the Term of March next, judgment will be entered against him, and the property attached disposed of according to law.—Dated 26th September 1816.

**SMITH, Clerk.**

October 28th, 1816—9w.

**Cumberland Orphans' Court.**

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1816.

UPON application of James B. Parvin, sole executor of David Fithian, deceased, to litigate 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 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 IRON GOODS: Also Shoes and Boots. Likewise supply of MEDICINES; all of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

October 28, 1816—1f.

**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 Mant, guardian of Anna Maul, Robert Maul, John G. Maul and Statura 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

**Cape May Orphans' Court.**

TERM OF OCTOBER, 1816.

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

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

By the Court,

**JEHU TOWNSEND, Clerk.**  
October 21, 1816—2m.

**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

**House of Assembly.**

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

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

**WILLIAM COXE,**

of the county of Burlington.  
**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.  
Trenton, October 30, 1816. Nov 4—tf

**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

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

**House and Lot**

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

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

**James D. Westcott.**

November 18th, 1816.—3t

**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.

**Notice is hereby given,**

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

**John Phenix,  
Jacob Huffman,  
Robert Orr.**

Bridgetown, November 4th, 1816.—4t

**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 Leaning's land in the old road, thence bounding hereon 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

**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

**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.**

Alloways 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

**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

**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 1500 barrels sufficient to contain 2500 bushels of grain and celling 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 purposing to decline business on the 25th March next, and being desirous 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. McCREDY, Merchants, North Water Street No. 9.

**Watson & Curll.**

Millville, December 2d, 1816—3t

**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

**BLANKS**

**FOR SALE**

At the Office of the Whig