

THE WHIG

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\*\* Advertisements must be paid for at the time they are left at the office and Job printing on delivery.

Miscellaneous.

SELECTIONS.

(FROM THE COLUMBIAN TELESCOPE.) AN ABIAN POETRY.

The two following Arabian Poems contain the true spirit of Poetry—beautiful and feeling—soft and tender.

The Adieu.

The boatmen sit, 'tis time to part, No longer can we stay— 'Twas then Madama taught my heart How much a glance could say.

With trembling steps to me she came, Farewell!—she would have cried— But ere her lips the word could frame, In half-formed sounds it died.

She bending down with looks of love, Her arms she round me flung, And as the gale hangs on the grove, Upon my breast she hung.

My will, her arms embraced the maid— My heart with raptures beat; While she but wept the more, and said, "Would we had never met."

On a Lady Weeping.

When I behold thy blue eyes shine Through the bright drop, that pity drew, I saw beneath those tears of thine, A blue-eyed violet bathed in dew.

The violet ever scents the gale, Its hues adorn the fire-wreath; But sweetest through a dewy veil Its colours glow, its odours breathe.

And thus thy charms in brightness rise, When wit and pleasure sound thee play; When mirth sits smiling in thine eyes, Who admires their sparkling ray? Or when through life's flood they gleam, Who but must love their softened beam?

DUELS.

We have observed with much regret, the frequent instance of duels in our country, and even in our vicinity. It has been remarked with much truth, that duelling does not import a possession of magnanimity among those concerned. It is in various instances the result of cowardice, and never of a true sense of honor. We have the pleasure to relate an anecdote of the great and good WASHINGTON, which explains the definition of true honor, as applied to duelling, and which is most consonant to greatness of soul, real courage and honor.—Balt. Pat.

ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON.

In 1754, he was stationed at Alexandria with his regiment, the only one in the colony, and of which he was Colonel. Here happened at that time to be an election in Alexandria for members of the assembly, and the ballot ran high between Col. George Fairfax and Mr. William Elzey. Washington was on the side of Fairfax, and a Mr. William Payne headed the friends of Elzey. In the course of the contest Washington grew very warm, (for his passions, naturally, were terrible, though a wise regard to duty, i. e. honor and happiness, soon reduced them to proper command) and unluckily said something to Mr. Payne, who though but a cub in size, was a lion in heart, elevated his shalalah, and, at a blow, extended our hero on the ground.—News was soon car-

ried to the regiment that their Colonel was murdered by the mob! On the passions of the soldiers, who doated on their commander, such a report fell at once, like a flash of lightning on a magazine of gunpowder. In a moment, the whole regiment was under arms, and in rapid motion, towards the town, burning for vengeance.— During this time, Washington had been liberally plied with cold water, acids, and volatiles: and happily for Mr. Payne and his party, was so far recovered as to go out and meet his enraged soldiers, who crowded around him with faces of honest joy to see him alive again. After thanking them for such an evidence of attachment to him, he assured them, that he was not hurt in the least, and begged them, by their love of him and of their duty, to return peaceably to their barracks. As for himself, he went to his room, generously chastising his passion, which had thus struck out a spark that had like to have thrown the whole town into a flame.— And feeling himself the aggressor of Mr. Payne, he resolved to make him the honorable reparation of asking his pardon. As soon as he had made this heroic resolution, than recovering that delicious gaiety, which ever accompanies good purposes in a virtuous mind, he went to a ball that night, and behaved as pleasantly as though nothing had happened. Early next morning he wrote a polite note of invitation to Mr. Payne, to meet him at the tavern. Payne took it for a challenge, and repaired to the tavern in full expectation of smelling gun-powder. But what was his surprise on entering the chamber, to see, in lieu of a brace of pistols, a decanter of wine and a pair of glasses on the table. Washington rose to meet him, and offering his hand with a smile, began—"Mr. Payne, to err sometimes, is nature, to rectify error, i. always glory; I believe, I was wrong in the affair of yesterday; you have had, I think, some satisfaction, and if you desire that sufficient, here is my hand, let us be friends."

their tenderness is more easily wounded. Above all things, retain the politeness and attention of a lover, and avoid that careless manner, which wounds the vanity of human nature; a passion given us, as well as other passions for the wisest ends.

EFFECTS OF VENTRILOQUISM.

Anecdotes of Mr. Charles. This gentleman, "the only real ventriloquist of the present age," is now in New-York exhibiting his extraordinary powers. His deportment is said to be "that of a gentleman; engaging in his manners, and one who has seen much of the world." The Evening Post, among other laughable anecdotes, gives the two following:— As he was riding one day in the vicinity of York. (England,) he observed a countryman beating one of his horse's most cruelly. Mr. C. alighted and remonstrated with the man, but received a very insolent answer; he threw his voice into the centre of the load, and represented a person there in agonies. The farmer alarmed, unloaded his cart, and when near the bottom of it, was assailed with a vociferous cry of "John, John! why hast thou so cruelly beaten thy horse?" This was too much for him to bear—the affrighted farmer, leaped from his cart, and leaving his horses and corn, exclaimed to all he met, that "the devil was on the road."

At another time as Mr. Charles was on his way to his lodgings in Limerick (Ireland) late one evening, he saw two or three fellows dragging through the streets and ill treating an unfortunate female. Mr. C. set up a loud call for the watch, who seemed to answer him instantly from many quarters—the villains were so terrified as immediately to fly in all directions, by which Mr. Charles saved their ill-fated victim from further injury.

Lord—Origin of the Title.

Lord is a title of honor, given to those who are noble, either by birth or creation. In this sense it amounts to much the same as Peer of the realm or Lord of Parliament. The title is by courtesy also a title of honor bestowed on those who are honorable by their employments as Lord Advocate, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Chancellor, &c. The word is Saxon; but abbreviated from two syllables into one, for it was originally illaford, which by dropping the aspiration, became laford, and afterwards by contraction, lord, "the etymology of the word," (says J. Coates) is well worth observing; for it was composed of illaf, (a loaf of bread) and ford, [to give or afford;] so that illaford, now lord, implies, a giver of bread; because, in those ages, such great men kept extraordinary houses; and fed all the poor, for which reason they were called givers of bread, a thing now much out of date, great men being fond of retaining the title, but few regarding the practice for which it was first given.

Orme.—When this intelligent historian provided in the export warehouse of Madras, one Davidson, who acted under him, one day at breakfast being asked by Mr. Orme of what profession his father was? Davidson replied, that he was a saddler. And pray, said he, why did he not make you a saddler?—I was whimsical said Davidson, and rather chose to try my fortune as you have done, in the East India Company's service. But pray Sir, continued he, what profession was your father's?—My father answered the historian, ra-

ther sharply, 'was a gentleman.' And why, returned Davidson, with great simplicity, did he not breed you up a gentleman.'

USEFUL TOY.

Mr. Russel Bull, of this town, has invented a Toy for children, which, for usefulness and amusement combined, surpasses any thing of the kind I have ever seen. It answers the purpose of a roller or wheel, and a top. It has within the Roman and Italic alphabets, the abs, double letters, and nine digits, so arranged and exposed to view alternately, through a perforation on its top, that children will be enabled to read them all, before they can distinctly articulate to their sounds. Every family should possess one, and no school for young children should be without them.

They can be obtained at various prices from 25 cents and up.

MAXIMS.

Fear is the greatest and most troublesome of all evils; for other evils are on y evils as long as they last, and the trouble thereof is of no longer duration than their causes; but men fear what is, and what is not, and what perhaps will never be, and even sometimes what cannot be. He who fears to suffer, suffers already what he fears.

From an English Publication.

MANURES.

In a letter of Mr. Dinsdale to the editor of the Annals of Philosophy, we find a complaint of the ill management of manure by the majority of farmers, which is once very just and very old standing. They collect their manure of all descriptions in a corner of the yard, where they suffer it to remain uncovered, and the liquid and most valuable part to be drained away, and emit exhalations, which however they may benefit the soil, are extremely insalubrious to themselves and their cattle. They even suffer dung to be carted on the land in a raw unfermented state, there to be in small beans, until entirely exhausted of its goodness by the sun and wind. Instead of this unprofitable practice, they are advised, as they have so long and often been before, to pay more attention to the fermentative process of their dung hills, to stir them more frequently, and to keep them covered that they may not suffer exhaustion by the air. Sods or Sward are recommended as the best covering. Dung treated in this superior manner, Mr. D. warrants will prove more powerfully contributory to vegetation, than all the boasted powers of marine of soda (common salt). The Chinese farmers (undoubted economists in some respects, and arrant bunglers in others) keep their dung in vats or trenches well lined, in a constantly liquid state, to obtain which, if they have not sufficient urine, they substitute water. They steep the whole of their seed corn in liquid manure, in order to promote its fecundity, sometimes adding to the steep nitrate of potass.

From the New York Gazette.

Streets.—It was stated in the Columbian a few days since that the amount received for street manure during the year 1819, exceeded 30,000 dollars; and yet many of the streets are so filthy that our boot-cleaners exact an increase of price!

A meeting of 12 or 1500 persons of color, was holden at New York on Tuesday last, at which it was resolved among other things, that it be recommended to the colonization society to send to the place designed for the seat of the colony in Africa, three persons of color, one from each of the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, who may examine and report upon the inducements it holds out to persons disposed to emigrate.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE partnership of BOWIE & SHANNON, is dissolved by mutual consent. Those who have any demands against us, are desired to bring in their accounts for settlement, and those who are indebted to us either on bonds, notes or book account, to make immediate payment to either of us.

Alexander Bowie, John Shannon. Bridgeton, July 5, 1819—u

BLANKS

FOR SALE At the Office of the Whig.

Sheriff's Sale.

In Chancery of N. Jersey.

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 Tuesday the 25th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Jarvis W. Brewster in Bridgeton, two certain

Tracts or Pieces of Land.

situate in the township of Deer field, bounded as follows. Beginning at a hickory for a corner to other lands of said Samuel Nichols, & also corner to land of the heirs of Joel Bateman, dec. thence along Samuel Nichols' other land, north 54 degrees east twenty-eight chains to a stone for a corner, thence along the heirs of Isaac Vanmeter's land, south thirty-three degrees east forty-five chains and twenty-three links to a black oak for a corner, to Jonathan Nichols' land, thence along the same south 54 degrees west twenty-one chains and twenty-nine links to a stone for a corner, thence north thirty-one degrees west seven chains and forty-four links to a small black oak for a corner, thence north four degrees and a half east six chains and seventy-five links to a stone for a corner, thence north thirty degrees and a half west, seven chains and seventy-five links to a stone, thence south fifty-four degrees and a half west eleven chains and sixty links to a stone for a corner, thence north thirty-two degrees west thirteen chains and sixty-six links, thence south sixty degrees and a half west north thirty-two degrees west, nine chains and twenty-five links to a stone, thence north fifty-two degrees east thirteen chains and ninety links, to the corner first named, containing

185 Acres of Land

and premises be the same more or less—the second tract, bounded as follows: Beginning at a hickory marked for a corner, being the north-west corner of Thomas Nichols' plantation, and runs from thence north fifty-five degrees east, eighty-three perches along the line of other land of Samuel Nichols to a hickory for a corner, from thence north five degrees west, sixteen perches to a stone, from thence south fifty five degrees west, eighty-seven perches to a stone for a corner, from thence south thirty degrees east sixteen perches to the place of beginning, containing

Eight Acres of Land,

more or less,—at all that tract of Land and premises situate in Deerfield aforesaid, bounded as follows: Beginning at a black oak for a corner to Adam Hammon's land, thence along the heirs of Jonathan Nichols' dec. and Frederick Fox's land, south fifty-four degrees west twenty-one chains and twenty-nine links to a stone, thence north thirty-one degrees west seven chains and forty-four links to a small black oak for a corner, thence north four degrees and thirty minutes east six chains and seventy-five links to a corner, thence north thirty degrees and a half west, seven chains and seventy-five links to a corner, thence south fifty-four degrees and a half west eleven chains and sixty links to a stone for a corner, thence north thirty-two degrees west thirteen chains and sixty-six links, to a corner, thence south sixty degrees and a half west twelve chains and ninety links to a stone, for a corner, thence north thirty-two degrees west nine chains and twenty-five links to a stone, thence north fifty-two degrees east thirteen chains and ninety links, to a hickory for a corner, thence north thirty-five degrees west four chains to a corner, thence north fifty-five degrees east twenty-one chains and seventy-five links to a stone, thence south five degrees east four chains to a hickory for a corner, thence north fifty four degrees east seven chains and twenty-five links to a stone for a corner, thence south thirty-three degrees east thirty-five chains, and twenty-three links to the beginning, containing

One hundred and thirty-three Acres,

more or less; and also all the land or marsh the said Samuel Nichols owned on the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, on D.xon's Island, in the township of Fairfield, which he purchased of Joel Smith and Sarah his wife by deed dated the fourteenth day of August A. D. 1819, and of Henry Brooks and Amy his wife by deed dated the second day of September A. D. 1815, and of Ephraim Carl by deed dated the twenty-third day of August A. D. 1816, reference to the several deeds with more fully appear: Together with all and singular the ways, woods, waters, hereditaments, rights, members, liberties, hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining and the reversions and remainders, rents issues and profits thereof, or so much thereof as may be necessary to be sold to pay and satisfy unto the said John Hammon the said complainant, the principal and interest in question in the said decree.

Seized as the property of Samuel Nichols, Zachariah Nichols, Ephraim Carl, William Wood-off and Jacob Miller, defendants, and taken in execution of the suit of John Hammon complainant, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Nov. 15, 1819.—2m.

Dividing Creek

MAIL STAGE.

THE public will notice, that the subscriber has commenced running the MAIL STAGE from Dividing Creeks by Newport, Centerville & Fenton, to Bridgeton, twice a week. Start from the inn of the subscriber every Tuesday and Saturday morning, precisely at 8 o'clock, and arrive at the Hotel in Bridgeton, about 11, and return back by the same route to Dividing Creeks, in the afternoon of the same day.

Baggage will be carefully carried, and business entrusted to the driver, punctually attended to.

The subscriber has reduced the fare to the low rate of FIFTY-CENTS the whole route (18 miles) and to way passengers in proportion. N. B. Persons wishing a conveyance to Bridgeton, on the week of Court, can be accommodated, as the stage can run every day in that week.

Ellis Hand.

Dividing Creek, May 24th, 1819—C



President's Message.

From the National Intelligencer, Extra, Dec. 7

This day at 12 o'clock, the president of the United States transmitted to both houses of Congress, by Mr. J. J. Monroe, the following

MESSAGE.

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

The public buildings being advanced to a stage to afford accommodation for Congress, I offer you my sincere congratulations on the re-commencement of your duties in the Capitol.

In bringing to view the incidents most deserving attention, which have occurred since your last session, I regret to have to state that several of our principal cities have suffered by sickness; that an unusual drought has prevailed in the middle and western states; and that a derangement has been felt in some of our moored institutions, which has proportionably affected their credit. I am happy, however, to be in my power to assure you that the health of our cities is now completely restored; that the produce of the year, though less abundant than usual, will not only be amply sufficient for home consumption, but afford a large surplus for the supply of the wants of other nations; and that the derangement in the circulating paper medium, by being left to those remedies which its obvious causes suggested, and the good sense and virtue of our fellow citizens supplied, has diminished.

Having informed Congress, on the 27th of February last, that a treaty of amity, settlement, and limits, had been concluded in this city, between the United States and Spain, and ratified by the competent authorities of the former, I would have been gratified to find that it would have been ratified by his Catholic Majesty, with equal promptitude, and a like earnest desire to terminate, on the conditions of that treaty, the differences which had so long existed between the two countries. Every view which the subject admitted of, was thought to have justified this conclusion. Great losses had been sustained by citizens of the United States, from Spanish cruises, more than twenty years before, which had not been redressed. These losses had been acknowledged and provided for by a treaty, as far back as the year 1802, which, although concluded at Madrid, was not then ratified by the government of Spain, nor since, until the last year, when it was superseded by the late treaty, a more satisfactory provision to both parties, as was presumed, having been made for them. Other differences had arisen in this long interval, affecting their highest interests, which were likewise provided for by this last treaty. The treaty itself was formed on great consideration, and a thorough knowledge of all circumstances, the subject matter of every article having been for years under discussion, and repeated references having been made by the Minister of Spain to his government, on the points respecting which the greatest difference of opinion prevailed. It was formed by a Minister duly authorized for the purpose, who had represented his government in the United States, and been employed in this long protracted negotiation several years, and who, it is not denied, kept strictly within the letter of his instructions. The faith of Spain was therefore pledged, under circumstances of peculiar force and solemnity, for its ratification. On the part of the United States this treaty was evidently concluded to in a spirit of conciliation and concession. The indemnity for injuries and losses so long before sustained, and now again acknowledged and provided for, was to be paid by them, without becoming a charge on the treasury of Spain. For territory ceded by Spain, other territory of great value, to which our claim was believed to be well founded, was ceded by the United States, and in a quarter more interesting to her. This cession was next to less received as the means of indemnifying our citizens in a considerable sum, the presumed amount of their losses. Other considerations of great weight, urged the cession of this territory by Spain. It was surrounded by the territory of the United States on every side except on that of the ocean. Spain had lost her authority over it, and falling into the hands of adventurers connected with the savages, it was made the means of unceasing annoyance and injury to our Union, in many of its most essential interests. By this cession then, Spain ceded a territory, in reality, of no value to her, and obtained concessions of the highest importance, by the settlement of long standing differences with the United States, affecting their respective claims and honors, and likewise relieved herself from the obligation of a treaty relating to it, which she had failed to fulfil, and also from the responsibility incident to the most flagrant and pernicious abuses of her rights where she could not support her authority.

It being known that the treaty was formed under these circumstances, not a doubt was entertained that his Catholic Majesty would have ratified it without delay. I regret to have to state that this reasonable expectation has been disappointed. That the treaty was not ratified within the time stipulated, and has not since been ratified. As it is important that the nature and character of this unexpected occurrence should be distinctly understood, I think it my duty to communicate to you all the facts and circumstances in my possession relating to it.

Anxious to prevent all future disagreement with Spain by giving the most prompt effect to the treaty, which had been thus concluded, and particularly by the establishment of a government in Florida which should preserve order in the territory, the Minister of the United States who had been

recently appointed to his Catholic Majesty, and to whom the ratification, by his government, had been committed, to be explained for that of Spain, was instructed to transmit the latter to the Department of State as soon as obtained, by a public ship, subjected to his order for the purpose. Unexpected delay occurring in the ratification by Spain, he requested to be informed of the cause. It was stated in reply, that the great importance of the subject, and a desire to obtain explanations on certain points which were not specified, had produced the delay, and that an Envoy would be despatched to the United States to obtain such explanations of this government. The Minister of the United States offered to give full explanation on any point, on which it might be desired; which proposal was declined. Having communicated this result to the Department of State in August last, he was instructed, notwithstanding the disappointment and surprise which it produced, to inform the government of Spain that, if the treaty should be ratified, and transmitted here at any time before the meeting of Congress, it would be received, and have the same effect as if it had been ratified in due time. This order was executed; the authorized communication was made to the government of Spain, and by its answer, which has just been received, we are officially made acquainted, for the first time, with the causes which have prevented the ratification of the treaty by his Catholic Majesty. It is alleged by the Minister of Spain, that this government had attempted to alter one of the principal articles of the treaty, by a declaration, which the Minister of the United States had been ordered to present, when he should deliver the ratification by his government in exchange for that of Spain; and of which he has given an explanation of the sense in which that article was understood. It is further alleged, that this government had recently tolerated, or protected, an expedition from the United States, against the province of Texas. These two imputed acts, are stated as the reasons which have induced his Catholic Majesty to withhold his ratification from the treaty, to obtain explanations respecting which it is repeated that an Envoy would be forthwith despatched to the United States. How far these allegations will justify the conduct of the government of Spain, will appear on a view of the following facts, and the evidence which supports them.

It will be seen, by the documents transmitted herewith, that the declaration mentioned relates to a clause in the eighth article concerning certain grants of land, recently made by his Catholic Majesty, in Florida, which it was understood had conveyed all the lands, which till then had been ungranted. It was the intention of the parties to annul these latter grants, and that clause was drawn for that express purpose, and for some other. The date of these grants was unknown, but it was understood to be posterior to that inserted in the article; indeed it must be obvious to all, that, if that provision in the treaty had not the effect of annulling these grants, it would be altogether nugatory. Immediately after the treaty was concluded and ratified by this government, an intimation was received that these grants were of anterior date to that fixed on by the treaty, and that they would not, of course, be affected by it. The mere possibility of such a case so inconsistent with the intention of the parties, and the meaning of the article, induced this government to demand an explanation on the subject, which was immediately granted, and which corresponds with this statement. With respect to the other act alleged, that this government had tolerated or protected an expedition against Texas, it is utterly without foundation. Every discountenance has invariably been given to every such attempt within the limits of the United States, as is fully evinced by the acts of the government; and the proceedings of the courts. There being cause, however, to apprehend, in the course of the last summer, that some adventurers entertained views of the kind suggested, the attention of the constituted authorities in that quarter was immediately drawn to them, and it is known that the project, whatever it might be, has utterly failed.

These facts will, it is presumed, satisfy every impartial mind, that the government of Spain had no justifiable cause for declining to ratify the treaty. A treaty concluded in conformity with instructions is obligatory, in good faith, in all its stipulations, according to the true intent and meaning of the parties. Each party is bound to ratify it. If either could set it aside, without the consent of the other, there would be no longer any rules applicable to such transactions, between nations. By this proceeding, the government of Spain has rendered to the United States a new and very serious injury. It has been stated that a minister would be sent, to ask certain explanations of this government. But, if such were desired, why were they not asked within the time limited for the ratification? Is it contemplated to open a new negotiation respecting any of the articles or conditions of the treaty? If that were done, to what consequences might it not lead? At what time, and in what manner, would a new negotiation terminate? By this proceeding, Spain has formed a relation between the two countries which will justify any measures on the part of the United States, which a strong sense of injury, and a proper regard for the rights and interests of the nation, may dictate. In the course to be pursued, these objects should be constantly held in view, and save their due weight. Our national honor must be maintained, and a new and distinguished proof afforded, of that regard for justice and moderation which has invariably governed the councils of this free people. It must be obvious to all, that, if the United

States had been desirous of making conquests, or had been even willing to aggrandize themselves in that way, they could have had no inducement to form this treaty. They would have much cause for gratulation at the course which has been pursued by Spain. An ample field for ambition is open before them. But such a career is not consistent with the principles of their government nor the interests of the nation.

From a full view of all circumstances, it is submitted to the consideration of Congress whether it will not be proper for the United States to carry the conditions of the treaty into effect, in the same manner as if it had been ratified by Spain, claiming on their part all its advantages, and yielding to Spain those secured to her. By pursuing this course, we shall rest on the sacred ground of right, sanctioned in the most solemn manner by Spain herself; by a treaty which she was bound to ratify, for refusing to do which she must incur the censure of other nations, even those most friendly to her; while, by confining ourselves within that limit, we cannot fail to obtain their well merited approbation. We must have peace on a frontier where we have been so long disturbed; our citizens must be indemnified for losses so long since sustained, and for which indemnity has been so unjustly withheld from them. Accomplishing these great objects, we obtain all that is desirable.

But his Catholic Majesty has twice declared his determination to send a minister to the United States, to ask explanations on certain points, and to give them, respecting his delay to ratify the treaty. Shall we act by taking the ceded territory, and proceeding to execute the other conditions of the treaty, before this minister arrives, and is heard? This is a case which forms a strong appeal to the candour, the magnanimity, and the courtesy between nations. By a short delay we shall lose nothing but resting on the ground of immutable truth and justice, we cannot be diverted from our purpose. It ought to be presumed, that the explanation, which may be given to the minister of Spain, will be satisfactory and produce the desired result. In any event, the delay for the purpose mentioned, being a further manifestation of the sincere desire to terminate, in the most friendly manner, all differences with Spain, cannot fail to be duly appreciated by his Catholic Majesty, as well as by other powers. It is submitted, therefore, whether it will not be proper to make the law proposed for carrying the conditions of the treaty into effect, should it be adopted, contingent, to suspend its operation upon the responsibility of the executive, in such manner as to afford an opportunity for such friendly explanations as may be desired during the present session of Congress.

I communicate to Congress a copy of the treaty and of the instructions to the minister of the United States at Madrid, respecting it; of his correspondence with the minister of Spain, and of such other documents as may be necessary to give a full view of the subject. In the course which the Spanish government have, on this occasion, thought proper to pursue it is satisfactory to know, that they have not been countenanced by any other European power. On the contrary, the opinion and wishes, both of France and Great Britain, have not been withheld either from the United States or from Spain, and have been unequivocal in favor of the ratification. There is also reason to believe that the sentiments of the Imperial Government of Russia, have been the same and that they have been also made known to the Cabinet at Madrid.

In the civil war existing between Spain and the Spanish provinces in this hemisphere, the greatest care has been taken to enforce the laws intended to preserve an impartial neutrality. Our ports have continued to be equally open to both parties, and on the same conditions, and our citizens have been equally restrained from interfering in favor of either, to the prejudice of the other. The progress of the war, however, has operated manifestly in favor of the Colonies. Buenos Ayres still maintains, unshaken, the independence which it declared in 1816, and has enjoyed since 1810. Like success has also lately attended Chili and the provinces north of the La Plata, bordering on it; and likewise Venezuela.

This contest has, from its commencement, been very interesting to other powers, and to none more so than the United States. A virtuous people may and will confine themselves within the limits of a strict neutrality; but it is not in their power to behold a conflict so vitally important to their neighbours, without the sensibility and sympathy which naturally belong to such a case. It has been the steady purpose of this Government, to prevent that feeling leading to excess; and it is very gratifying to have it in my power to state, that so strong has been the sense throughout the whole community, of what was due to the character and obligation of the nation that few examples of a contrary kind have occurred.

The distance of the colonies from the parent country, and the great extent of their population and resources gave them advantages which, it was anticipated, at a very early period, it would be difficult for Spain to surmount. The steadiness, consistency, and success, with which they have pursued their object, as evinced more particularly by the undisturbed sovereignty which Buenos Ayres has so long enjoyed, evidently give them a strong claim to the favorable consideration of other nations. These sentiments on the part of the United States, have not been withheld from other powers, with whom it is desirable to act in concert. Should it become manifest to the world, that the efforts made to subdue those provinces will be fruitless, it may be presumed that the

Spanish government itself will give up the contest. In producing such a determination it cannot be doubted that the opinion of friendly powers, who have taken no part in the controversy, will have their merited influence.

It is of the highest importance to our national character, and indispensable to the morality of our citizens, that all violations of our neutrality should be prevented. No door should be left open for the evasion of our laws; no opportunity afforded to any who may be disposed to take advantage of it, to compromise the interest or honor of the nation. It is submitted, therefore, to the consideration of Congress, whether it may not be advisable to revise the laws, with a view to this desirable result.

It is submitted, also, whether it may not be advisable to designate by law, the several ports or places along the coast, at which, only, foreign ships of war and privateers may be admitted. The difficulty of sustaining the regulations of our commerce, and of other important interests, from abuse, without such designation, furnishes a strong motive for this measure.

At the time of the negotiation for the renewal of the Commercial Convention between the United States and Great Britain, a hope had been entertained that an article might have been agreed upon, mutually satisfactory to both countries, regulating, upon principles of justice and reciprocity, the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British possessions, as well in the West Indies as upon the continent of North America. The plenipotentiaries of the two governments, not having been able to come to an agreement on this important interest, those of the United States reserved for the consideration of this Government, the proposals which had been presented to them as the ultimate offer on the part of the British plenipotentiaries, and which were authorized to accept. On their transmission here, they were examined with due deliberation, the result of which was, a new effort to meet the views of the British government. The minister of the United States was instructed to make a further proposal, which has not been accepted. It was, however, declined in an amicable manner. I recommend to the consideration of Congress whether further prohibitory provisions, in the laws relating to this intercourse, may not be expedient. It is seen with interest, that although it has not been practicable, as yet, to agree in any arrangement of this important branch of their commerce, such is the disposition of the parties that each will view any regulations, which the other may make respecting it, in the most friendly light.

By the fifth article of the convention concluded on the 20th of October, 1818, it was stipulated that the differences which had arisen between the two governments, with regard to the true intent and meaning of the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, in relation to the carrying away, by British officers, of slaves from the United States, after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of peace, should be referred to the decision of some friendly sovereign or state, to be named for that purpose. The minister of the United States has been instructed to name to the British government a foreign sovereign, the common friend to both parties, for the decision of this question. The answer of that government to the proposal, when received, will indicate the further measures to be pursued on the part of the United States.

Although the pecuniary embarrassments which affected various parts of the Union during the latter part of the preceding year, have, during the present, been considerably augmented and still continue to exist, the receipts into the treasury, to the 30th of September last, have amounted to \$19,000,000. After defraying the current expences of the government, including the interest and reimbursement of the public debt, payable to that period, amounting to \$18,200,000, there remained in the treasury on that day more than \$2,500,000, which, with the sums receivable during the remainder of the year, will exceed the current demands upon the treasury for the same period.

The causes which have tended to diminish the public receipts, could not fail to have a corresponding effect upon the revenue, which has accrued upon imports and tonnage, during the three quarters of the present year. It is, however, ascertained that the duties which have been secured during that period exceed \$18,000,000, and those of the whole year will probably amount to \$23,000,000.

For the probable receipts of the next year, I refer you to the statements which will be transmitted from the Treasury, which will enable you to judge whether further provision be necessary. The great reduction in the price of the principal articles of domestic growth, which has occurred during the present year, and the consequent fall in the price of labor apparently so favorable to the success of domestic manufactures, have not shielded them against other causes adverse to their prosperity. The pecuniary embarrassments which have so deeply affected the commercial interests of the nation, have been no less adverse to our manufacturing establishments, in several sections of the Union.

The great reduction of the currency, which the banks have been constrained to make, in order to continue specie payments, and the vitiated character of it, where such reductions have not been attempted, instead of placing within the reach of these establishments the pecuniary aid necessary to avail themselves of the advantages resulting from the reduction of the prices of the raw materials and of labor, have compelled the banks to withdraw from them a portion of the capital heretofore advanced to them. That aid which has been refused by the banks, has not been obtained from other sources, owing

to the loss of individual confidence, from the failures which have recently occurred in some of our principal commercial cities.

An additional cause of the depression of these establishments, may probably be found in the pecuniary embarrassments which have generally affected those countries, with which our commerce has been principally prosecuted.

The manufactures, for the want of a ready or profitable market at home, have been shipped by the manufacturers to the United States, and in many instances, sold at a price below their current value at the place of manufacture. Although this practice may, from its nature, be considered temporary or contingent, it is not one that account less injurious in its effects. Uniformity in the demand and price of an article, is highly desirable to the domestic manufacturer.

It is deemed of great importance to give encouragement to our domestic manufacturers. In what manner the evils adverted to may be remedied, and how far it may be practicable, in other respects, to afford to them further encouragement, paying due regard to all the other great interests of the nation, is submitted to the wisdom of Congress.

The survey of the coast for the establishment of fortifications is now nearly completed, and considerable progress has been made in the collection of materials for the construction of fortifications in the Gulf of Mexico and in the Chesapeake Bay. The works on the eastern bank of the Potomac, below Alexandria, and on the Peapack in the Delaware are much advanced, and it is expected that the fortifications at the Narrows, in the harbor of New-York, will be completed the present year. To derive all the advantages contemplated from these fortifications, it was necessary that they should be judiciously posted and constructed with a view to permanence. The progress hitherto has, therefore, been slow; but as the difficulties, in parts heretofore the least explored and known, are surmounted, it will, in future, be more rapid. As soon as the survey of the coast is completed, which, it is expected, will be done early in the next spring, the engineers employed, in it will proceed to examine, for like purposes, the northern and north western frontiers.

The troops intended to occupy a station at the mouth of the St. Peters, on the Mississippi, have established themselves there; and those which were ordered to the mouth of the Yellow Stone, on the Missouri, have ascended that river to the Council Bluffs, where they will remain until next spring, when they will proceed to the place of their destination. I have the satisfaction to state, that this measure has been executed in amity with the Indian tribes, and that it promises to produce, in regard to them, all the advantages which were contemplated by it.

Much progress has likewise been made in the construction of ships of war, and in the collection of timber and other materials for ship building. It is not doubted that our navy will be augmented to the number, and placed in all respects, on the footing provided for by law.

The board, consisting of engineers and naval officers, have not yet made their final report of sites for two naval depots, as instructed according to the resolutions of March 18th and April 20th, 1818, but they have examined the coast therein designated, and their report is expected in the next month.

For the protection of our commerce in the Mediterranean, along the southern Atlantic coast, in the Pacific and Indian oceans, it has been found necessary to maintain a strong naval force which it seems proper for the present to continue. There is much reason to believe, that if any portion of the squadron heretofore stationed in the Mediterranean should be withdrawn, our intercourse with the powers bordering on that sea would be much interrupted, and not altogether destroyed. Such, too, has been the growth of a spirit of piracy, in the other quarters mentioned, by adventurers from every country, in abuse of the friendly flags which they have assumed, that not to protect our commerce there, would be to abandon it as a prey to their rapacity. Due attention has likewise been paid to the suppression of the slave trade, in compliance with a law of the last session. Orders have been given to the commanders of all our public ships to seize all vessels, navigated under their flag, engaged in that trade, and to bring them in, to be proceeded against in the manner prescribed by that law. It is hoped that these vigorous measures, supported by like acts by other nations, will soon terminate a commerce so disgraceful to the civilized world.

In the execution of the duty imposed by these acts and of a high trust connected with it, is with deep regret I have to state the loss which has been sustained by the death of Commodore Perry. His gallant try in a brilliant exploit, in the late war, added to the renown of his country. His death is deplored as a national misfortune.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Dec. 7, 1819.

From a late London Paper.

Bonaparte's Inedited Correspondence.

The first volume of this highly important collection has just been published under the title of "Correspondance Inedite, officielle et confidentielle, de Napoleon Bonaparte, avec les Rois, Princes, Ministres, Français et étrangers, en Italie, en Allemagne et en Egypte; avec le motto Scripta manent." The authenticity of these letters is evident, many of those who wrote or received them are still living. The whole correspondence was deposited in Bonaparte's private cabinet, and has been faithfully copied from the originals; by whom, it is not said; but, as the publisher observes, the genuineness of them needs no proof. According to his account, he has retrenched not only every thing already known, but also what was not sufficiently interesting. In this, however, he has not been strict enough, for a number of little trifling reports of generals might be well omitted. On the other hand, the instructions of the Directory, and Bonaparte's reports to it, are highly interesting.

This first volume relates to Italy, from the 28th March, 1795, to the 23d of August, the same year. The second volume is to contain a part of the correspondence in Egypt. We extract some interesting passages.

On the 23d of March, 1796, Bonaparte wrote to the Directory: "The government of Genoa has more genius and energy than people believe: either to surprize and take Genoa, (but that law of nations), or to live in friendship with it, and not endeavor to extort money from it; for money is the only thing that the Genovese value." "Bonaparte still talks here of the law of nations."

May 9th. He wrote to Carnot. "What we have taken from the enemy is not to be estimated. The more men you send me, the more easily I shall maintain them. [That is, the more easily I shall be able to plunder.] I send you twenty paintings



From the New York Advertiser. A Synopsis of Miscellaneous Items from European Papers.

the first masters, by Corregio, and Michael Angelo. I am particularly obliged to you for the attention you showed my wife. I recommend her to you, she is a religious patriot, & I love her to distraction. I have no good general of cavalry. Pray send me some, who have fire, and who are firmly resolved never to make learned retreats. Des savantes retraites.

May 7. The Directory wrote to Buonaparte. If some makes advances, the first thing that we must demand is, that the people shall immediately order public prayers for the prosperity of the French Republic. Some of the finest monuments, the statues, paintings, libraries, bronzes, silvers, madonnas, may even the bells, must indemnify us for the expenses, which you visit to Rome will occasion.

Bonaparte's letters of the 14th of May, to Carnot and the Directory, when it was proposed to join General Kellermann with him in the command, are highly characteristic. "Kellermann," (so he writes to Carnot) "will command the army as well as I; for nobody is more convinced than myself that victory is to be ascribed entirely to the courage and resolution of the army; but to join me and Kellermann in Italy, would ruin every thing. I cannot possibly like to serve with a man who considers himself as the first General in Europe; and besides, I believe that it is better to have one had General than two good ones. War, like government is an affair of accurate feeling, (fact) whether I make war here or elsewhere, is the same thing; to serve my country, to acquire for my name a niche in our history, to give the government proofs of my devotedness, that is all my ambition. But I have great heart, not to lose in a week the fruits of two months fatigue and danger, and not to see myself checked. I have begun with my own glory and wish to continue so."

FOREIGN MINISTERS. Lord Cathcart at St. Petersburg, and vice admiral of Scotland 120,000. Hon. C. Bagot Washington 28,860. Lord W. Bentinck Two Sicilies 33,120. Lord Burghersh Tuscany 19,100. Stratford Canning Switzerland 19,000. William A Court Naples 37,960. A. J. Foster Denmark 23,550. Frederick Lambe Bavaria 23,550. R. Liston Constantinople 38,180. Gore Ouseley Persia 26,660. Geo. H. Rose Berlin 31,880. Lord Stewart Vienna 69,700. Sir C. Stewart Paris 25,610. Brook Taylor Wirtemberg 18,981. Sir H. Wellesley Madrid 47,100. E. Thornton Brazil 23,550. Vis. Strangford do 11,550. W. Hill Sardinia 23,550.

TRIBE WHIG. BRIDGETON, DECEMBER 13, 1819. CONGRESSIONAL. Extracts of letters to the Editor, dated Washington, Dec 7, 1819. "This being the day designated by the constitution for the meeting of Congress—quorum appearing, both houses were organized and proceeded to business. In the Senate Mr. Barbour of Virginia was elected Vice-President pro tem, and Mr. Curtis, Secretary. In the House, Mr. Clay was re-elected Speaker by a vote of 147 out of 155, the number of ballots being: Mr. Dougherty was unanimously re-appointed clerk, and the other officers of the house were severally also re-appointed without opposition.

From the New York Advertiser. A Synopsis of Miscellaneous Items from European Papers.

The new wife of the King of Spain, on her journey to Madrid, at Vittoria, was greeted with the sight of a bull fight, which was given in honour of her arrival. She is said to have derived no amusement from the barbarous exhibition and that she returned after the first bull had killed five horses. It appears, she returned to this disgusting scene when the exhibition was about to close in the evening, and the next morning attended a solemn Te Deum. It is not stated whether the Te Deum was to return thanks for the number of the beasts slain in this inhuman and barbarous sport. Six thousand men of the Expeditionary army had broken the cordon and penetrated towards Caceras and Estramadura. A revolution has occurred in the Ottoman Porte. His Highness announced a grand

levee to be held; the Ministers repaired to it; and before you could say, "Jack Robinson," the Mufti, or Lord Chief Justice of Turkey was turned out of office. A short time afterwards three other Ministers were deposed, the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, Minister of the Interior, and Grand Marshal. The Grand Admiral was accused of various crimes sentenced, strangled and thrown into the sea.—A foot race for 100 guineas was lately run in Yorksire. The distance was one mile, and performed in 4 minutes and 32 seconds.—A gentleman in England by the name of Baillie is about to take a colony to the Cape of Good Hope, consisting of 267 persons, men, women and children. They command a capital of 25,000 pounds.—In Turin a green work horse here living an old woman, named Ireland, who has completed her 106th year. She can read, write and thread a needle without the aid of spectacles, and walk 7 miles without the aid of a stick. John Fielding, employed at Tinsbury coal works, got himself by some means entangled in the rope, as it was descending, which twisted round his waist with such violence, that it completely severed his body in two.—One of the opposition London paper states that the British revenue for the current year is 54,000,000 millions, and the expenditure of government 80,000,000 millions.—Mr. Bridge, an English gentleman fond of field sports, on leaving home for Church was followed by his lad who had charge of his dogs, who informed his master that the food of the dogs was exhausted, and that the animals would starve, and requested to know what was to be done. Mr. B. who was vexed in being addressed at such an unseasonable time; in angry tone, exclaimed "Hang the dogs!" The lad made no reply, but returned to the house, and carried the order into execution.—On Mr. B's return from Church, he beheld his brace of grey hounds and a leash of the best Spaniels in Dorsetshire, hanging dead in his stables.—Among the reports of a change of ministers in England, Lord Colchester is named as the successor of Lord Sidmouth. Sierra Leone has been remarkably unhealthy the past season, almost every person in the colony having been sick, natives as well as Europeans. One of the gold snuffboxes manufactured in England, decorated with a miniature of the prince regent in enamel, studded with brilliants of the first water, and presented, by order of the British government to the Sovereigns and princes assembled at Vienna, is to be the hands of a jeweller, at Brussels, for sale. A house in London had offered 650 pounds for it. A London editor is anxious to know which branch of the holy alliance could treat the present of the prince regent with so much indignity?

Extract of a letter from Madrid of the 15th Oct. forwarded to the editor of the Norfolk Herald. "The Spaniards are not to be driven out of their own way of doing things, as long as our government content themselves with words, in whatever language they may be couched, we shall never make any thing of them. "The same discord prevails in the councils of Spain, amongst the present ministers, as before the Duke San Fernando's appointment, and some think already that the duke will not retain his situation many days longer. "Nothing is talked of here but the entrance of the new Queen, and the royal marriage which is to be celebrated the 21st. The affairs of America can never be compared with the possession of a ribbon or a star, and we shall probably hear no more about the matter till we are again routed either by despatches or something more effective from Washington."

English Red Book. The following catalogue of public officers and pensioners, together with their salaries and pensions, displays in a very strong light one of the causes of the late riots in England. It is a practical commentary upon the patriotic views of those worthy gentlemen who prefer "the English government, monarchy and all," to our own happy system. It is extracted from the extraordinary Red Book, recently published in London, third edition, 1819.—N. H. Pat.

ROYAL FAMILY. Prince of Wales \$355,200. Duke of York, commander in chief of the army, 180,390. Duke of Kent, 138,528. Cumberland, 84,260. Sussex, 79,920. Cambridge, 106,560. Clarence, 112,240. Princess of Wales, 155,400. Sophia of Gloucester, 59,960. Elizabeth, 39,960. Augusta Sophia, 59,960. Mary, 59,960. Sophia, 51,080. Duchess of York, 17,760. Prince Leopold de Saxe-Coburg 222,220.

MINISTRY. Earl of Liverpool, 1st lord of the treasury 58,166. Lord Eldon lord chancellor 79,920. Earl of Westmoreland, lord privy seal 13,520. Harrowby, pres. of the council 17,760. Vis. Sidmouth, home sec'y of state 33,300. Castlereagh, foreign do. 33,300. Earl Bathurst, colonial do. 56,870. Rt. hon. N. Vansittart, chanc. exchequer 33,300. Vis. Melville, first lord of the admiralty 22,200. Earl of Mulgrave, master gen. of ordnance 14,030. Rt. hon. George Canning, pres. of the board of control 28,620. C. Bathurst, chanc. of Lancaster 19,200. W. W. Pole, master of the mint 57,720.

FOREIGN MINISTERS. Lord Cathcart at St. Petersburg, and vice admiral of Scotland 120,000. Hon. C. Bagot Washington 28,860. Lord W. Bentinck Two Sicilies 33,120. Lord Burghersh Tuscany 19,100. Stratford Canning Switzerland 19,000. William A Court Naples 37,960. A. J. Foster Denmark 23,550. Frederick Lambe Bavaria 23,550. R. Liston Constantinople 38,180. Gore Ouseley Persia 26,660. Geo. H. Rose Berlin 31,880. Lord Stewart Vienna 69,700. Sir C. Stewart Paris 25,610. Brook Taylor Wirtemberg 18,981. Sir H. Wellesley Madrid 47,100. E. Thornton Brazil 23,550. Vis. Strangford do 11,550. W. Hill Sardinia 23,550.

MISCELLANEOUS OFFICERS. Earl Falbot, lord lieut. of Ireland 133,200. Duke of Wellington, field marshal, &c. 133,200. Mar. of Hastings, gov. gen. of India 115,100. Duke of Manchester, gov. of Jamaica 62,160. Sir Hudson Lowe, gov. St. Helena 53,280. Lord C. N. Somerset, gov. Cape G. H. 53,280. John Baldwin, receiver of the 7 public offices 73,770. Geo. Garnier apoth. gen. of army 53,940. Earl Harcourt, master of the king's robes and other offices 35,960. Lord Grenville, auditor of the exchequer 17,760. Vis. Lake, lord of the bed chamber and pensions 60,569. Baron Amherst do do 17,660. Rt hon C. M. Sutton, speaker of the house of commons 26,669. John Hatsell, clerk of do 35,520. Henry Goulbourn, under sec. of state 22,660. Earl of Chichester, joint P. M. general 22,220. Rt hon C. Aubuthnot, joint sec. of the treasury and pension 22,220. Lt Auckland, sev. offices and pensions 18,646. Edward Cooke do do 17,760. Sylvester Douglass, lord Glenherrie do do 18,640. Rt hon W. Dundas, keeper of the signet in Scotland 17,760. Rt hon C. P. Long paymaster of the forces, &c. 15,559. Patrick Colquhoun, receiver of Thames police 30,560. P. F. Finne, dep. sec. at Demarara 15,000.

LAW OFFICERS. Sir C. Abbot chief just. King's bench 17,760. Sir R. Dallas, do. common pleas 16,530. Sir R. Richards, lord chief baron of the exchequer 15,550. S. T. Plumer, master of the rolls 17,760. W. Scott, Judge of the admiralty 29,700. J. Nicholl, officus of the court of archer 22,220. Rt hon W. Adam, baron of the exchequer, and other offices 17,760. Sir S. Shepherd, attorney general 26,660. Lord Alden, reg. of the admiralty 53,330. R. S. Kenyon, filazer of King's bench 22,100. Lord Thurlow, several offices in chancery 34,230. Robert Dundas, chief baron of the Scotch exchequer 18,640. John Vivian, T. W. Carr, solicitors of the excise 70,640. Rt hon C. Lord Hope, president of the court of sessions 18,890. Lord H. and R. Seymour, prothonary of the Irish king's bench 62,200. F. Knox and V. Knox, do. of the Irish common pleas 44,440. W. Ramsay, dep. reg. in chancery in Jamaica 20,860. Walter Scott, clerk of sessions, PENSIONERS. Duke of Richmond, joint owner of 3 boroughs, and sends 3 members to parliament 56,050. Marquis of Bute, owner of one borough and sends one member 31,080. Earl Nelson 34,180. Duke of Grafton, joint owner of 2 boroughs & sends 2 members 43,290. Duke of Athol 28,020. Earl of Chatham 17,760. Duke of Marlborough, owner of 1, and joint do of 3 boroughs, sends five members 22,225. C. Abbot, Lord Colchester 24,420. Rt. Hon. John Foster 22,200. Princess of Wirtemberg 23,970. Lord Redesdale 17,760. Lord Erskine 17,760. Rt. hon. G. Ponsonby 17,760. CLERGY. Charles M. Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury 124,440. Edward V. Vernon do York 53,330. Shute Barrington, Bishop of Durham 84,440. Benlow North Winchester 53,330. William Hewley London 37,770. Henry Bathurst Norwich 26,660. Bowyer E. Sparke Ely 24,440. F. H. W. Cornwallis Worcester 21,770. George Tomlin Lincoln 10,090. John Fisher Salisbury 18,540. Besides these, there are 16 other Bishops, all appointed by the ministry, whose emoluments on the average, amount to more than \$12,500 each. 52 officers whose salary exceeds 10,000 ea. 179 do 5,000. 538 do 1,000. 7 whose pensions exceed 10,000. 55 do 5,000. 287 do 1,600. Of pensions and grants, there are in the official accounts considerably above \$2,664,000 and upwards of eleven hundred names receiving public money, among whom are many who have rendered, and can render, no services to the state.—Some of the offices are filled by women, and some by children.

who stand forth, able and willing to defend their country. It is my most ardent desire to extend to them the necessary encouragement. At the same time I am unwilling to harass them with easy services and fines those of our fellow citizens who do not possess a military disposition.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT we have applied to the Judges of the inferior court of common pleas, in and for the county of Cumberland; and they have appointed Tuesday the eighteenth day of January next, at the court-house in Bridgeton, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day to hear what can be alleged for or against our liberation from prison as insolvent debtors.

Samuel Watson, Thomas Reynolds, Jonathan Cozier, Cumberland Prison, Dec 13, 1819. CUMBERLAND PRISON COURT. NOVEMBER TERM, 1819. JAMES Q. CLEVELAND, Esq. Administrator of JAMES HAMPTON, deceased, and ABEL BACON, Administrator of JOHN GIBBON, deceased, having severally exhibited to this court duly attested a just and true account of the personal estate of said decedents, and also an account of the debts and credits, by which it appears that the personal estates is insufficient to pay said debts, and the said administrators setting forth to this court, that said decedents died severally seized of real estate situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the court in the premises.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estates of said decedents do appear before the judges of this court on the first day of February Term next, and show cause, if any they have, why the whole of the real estate of said decedents should not be sold to satisfy the debts and expenses which remain unpaid. By the Court, T. Elmer, Clk. December 13th, 1819—6a.

CUMBERLAND PRISON COURT. NOVEMBER TERM, 1819. ANN PLATTIS and CHARLES PLATTIS, Administrators of Moses Platts, deceased, James Clark, Esq. administrator of John Hampton, deceased, and Elias P. Seeley, Esq. and Garrison Maul, Executors of Abraham Sayre, Esq. deceased, having severally made application to this court to limit a time within which the creditors of said decedents shall bring in their claims and demands. It is therefore ordered by the court, that the said Administrators and Executors give public notice to the creditors of said decedents, to bring in their claims within six months from the 29th day of November 1819, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places of this county for the space of two months, and by publishing the same in one of the newspapers of this state for the like space of time, and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his demand within the time so limited, (such public notice being given) shall be forever barred his action therefor against said Administrators or Executors. By the Court, T. Elmer, Clk. December 13th, 1819—6a.

For property in the City of Philadelphia or Camden, The House of the subscriber, in the city of Trenton. The House is brick, three stories high, has 13 rooms besides a large store room, and cellar under the whole. Many of the rooms command a delightful prospect of the Delaware and Pennsylvania shore. It is situate in the most central part of the city, adjoining the city hotel in Warren street, a few doors below Thomas C. Sterling's store, and directly opposite the store lately occupied by David Johnson and Co. and two doors above General Beatty's. The house is built of the best materials has the hydrant water in the cellar, and on the rear of the building is a stable sufficiently large to keep 2 horses and a cow. It is conveniently to market, which is good and cheap, and to all the churches, viz. Episcopal, Presbyte, Friends Meeting, Methodist, Baptist and Catholic, in all of which there is excellent preaching. Great attention is paid in Trenton to Sunday Schools, and to instruction generally. The Rev. Mr. Tyler's seminary is surpassed by none in America in forwarding the minds and manners of young men and preparing them for college. The property offered for sale is calculated to accommodate a private family, or a person wishing to do business, or both will be sold or exchanged, on such terms as will make it advantageous to any person wishing to purchase, and immediate possession will be given. For particulars enquire of the subscriber. ISAAC W. CRANE. Trenton, December 13, 1819—6a.

Notice is hereby given, THAT the owners and possessors of Marsh lying within Holmes' Bay, intend to petition the Legislative Council of New Jersey at their adjourned sitting at Trenton, to repeal that part of an act of the Legislature passed in the year 1786, as respects the said Holmes' Bay, for the purpose of putting the same under the general law.

Notice is hereby given, THAT the owners and possessors of Marsh lying within Holmes' Bay, intend to petition the Legislative Council of New Jersey at their adjourned sitting at Trenton, to repeal that part of an act of the Legislature passed in the year 1786, as respects the said Holmes' Bay, for the purpose of putting the same under the general law. DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. November 8, 1819—4.

The sale of the above is adjourned until Tuesday, the 4th of January next, at the same place. Dec. 13, 1819.

Notice is hereby given, THAT the owners and possessors of Marsh lying within Holmes' Bay, intend to petition the Legislative Council of New Jersey at their adjourned sitting at Trenton, to repeal that part of an act of the Legislature passed in the year 1786, as respects the said Holmes' Bay, for the purpose of putting the same under the general law. ISAAC H. DAVIS, Clk. December 6, 1819.—6a.



