

WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. I.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY PETER HAY, AT BRIDGETOWN, WEST NEW-JERSEY.

No. 23.

Subscriptions, Communications, Advertisements, &c. will receive the most prompt attention.

TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1816.

PER ANNUM.

THE WASHINGTON WHIG

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY,

AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

GLEANINGS AND LUCUBRATIONS.

No. XI.

THOUGHTS ON THE BEGINNING OF A NEW YEAR.

This day begins another year,
And brings, perhaps, misfortunes near;
Oh! may I keep a steady mind,
In every lot by heav'n assign'd.

The scene of the last year is now closed on us for ever. The tale of that period is fully told. But the curtain of a new scene, and of a new exhibition, is already raised. A new period of time is opened to our view; and we are permitted to enter upon it as actors on the stage of life. If we have closed the past year with such solemn reflections as the season was calculated to inspire; if we have reviewed our past life with that humiliation and contrition of spirit, which our infirmities, our imperfections, and our follies are calculated to excite; we are, in a good degree, qualified to enter upon the year with such dispositions of soul, and such resolutions, as will fit us to encounter the trials, overcome the difficulties, and perform the duties, which may lay before us during the ensuing year.

On this great division of time, we are particularly called upon to recognise that supreme Being, who holds in his hands the line of our existence; and measures out to each of us our allotted portion. And as our time, and all that we have, are entirely at his disposal, does not wisdom require, that we should for the future cast ourselves upon his care, and resign ourselves in all things to the guidance of his watchful providence?

Of the transactions of the past year, our faculty of memory furnishes us with some notices; but into the future we are wisely forbidden to enter with any certain presages. We are just entering on an untried and undiscovered country, where, as each succeeding month comes forward, new scenes may open; new objects may engage our attention; changes at home or abroad, in public or private affairs, may alter the whole of our views, and of our fortune. Perhaps some of us may be standing upon the verge of time and life, and upon the point of a new and untried state of existence. Out of any considerable number, one at least has been, in every past year, consigned to the dark house appointed as the receptacle of all living. Whether the writer, or any of his readers, may be the next called upon to enter those dreary regions, God only knows. With Him are the issues of life and of death.

Amidst the darkness, which conceals the future from our view, a ray of consolation is afforded by the reflection, that the present, the past, and the future, are ever open to the view of our adorable Creator and Preserver. Our lives, and our destiny for time and eternity, are in the hands of God as a supreme and irresistible governor. Little as we can observe in the affairs of men, but the fluctuations of human caprice, and the operation of human passions, we may rest assured, that higher powers than we can trace are concerned in the transactions of the world. And that all things must eventually work well for the virtuous.

Our confidence in God does not rest solely on his sovereignty over us, as the almighty disposer of all events; but also as our merciful Father and Guardian. The light of nature, but especially the gospel of Christ, reveals to Christians very comfortable grounds to believe, that the administration of human affairs is conducted with infinite wisdom and goodness. But notwithstanding all human affairs are under the guidance of a sovereign of irresistible power, we are permitted, as free agents, to act our part without constraint. No violence whatever is done to our choice or inclina-

tion. Consequently we must render an account to him of all our conduct. If we do well, we have the assurance of being accepted of him; but if we do ill, sin lieth at our door.

There is unquestionably a right and wrong in human actions, which a sound understanding, aided by the light of conscience, readily discovers; and the man of upright intentions will be careful to pursue the one and avoid the other, in all his intercourse with God and man. But we happily have a surer and safer testimony of what is right and wrong, to which, as a clear light shining through the obscurity of nature, we shall do well to attend. What God commands must be infinitely right and what he forbids eternally wrong. He hath condescended to send forth his voice, and that a mighty voice, in the holy scriptures. When we read his word, let us commune with our own hearts and be still, and know that he is God who speaks. Let all the earth keep silence before him. He is truth itself and great is his wisdom; he must therefore be believed. His justice is infinite, his power boundless, and with him is terrible majesty; and therefore he must be obeyed. God is a sun to all the world of spirits, and his word is the light of that sun to us. At the sound of his voice, our ears have nothing to do but to listen, nor our apprehension but to conceive his meaning; nor our reason, but to believe in the wisdom, truth and goodness of all he inculcates or commands. No wild passions nor inordinate affections, nor works of darkness, must presume to show themselves in this light.

If any of our conduct, in the various transactions in which we have been engaged the year past, has not squared with the rule of doing to others as we would have others do unto us; let us like the penitent Zaccheus, resolve to restore fourfold to any whom we may have wronged; and in what we have done amiss to do so no more. If the adversary of souls has obtained such victory over us as to cause us to fall into error and transgression, let us, Antæus like return to the combat with redoubled vigour; and with the strength of the captain of our salvation, overcome all his stratagems, and rise superior to every temptation during the year upon which we have just entered.

To God as the supreme ruler we must submit, and in all his dispensations ought to acquiesce: but as our merciful Father, Guardian and Protector, we owe him more than submission, the cordial and tender affections of our hearts. Can we reflect on his goodness towards us in the helpless days of childhood, in guiding our footsteps during the slippery paths of youth, and bringing us to the blessing of this year in safety, without strong emotions of gratitude and love? If so our hearts must be hard as the nether stone, and our affections cold as the frozen pool. The best affections of our hearts are but poor returns for the effusions of goodness with which he hath crowned our past days; and for that glorious hope of immortal bliss which he has promised to all those who by faith and perseverance in well doing seek for glory, honour, and immortality. In recounting the past years of our lives a checkered scene of some comforts and some troubles is brought to our recollection, and we have no reason to expect a different issue in the events of the ensuing year. Whether we shall find, at the close of it, if we are permitted to see that period, that our joys or our sorrows have predominated, is unknown to us, but all events are visible to God, and all are settled according to his decrees, which are full of wisdom and goodness. If we study to improve, to do our duty towards God and man, and through the merits of our redeemer to obtain the favour of heaven; we may safely leave the events of our future days at the disposal of our heavenly Father.—Thankful that our lives are in the hands of a sovereign, who is both wise and gracious, let us prepare ourselves to meet the approaching events of life with becoming resignation, and at the same time with manly constancy, and firm trust in God. Long as it shall please him to continue our abode in this state of trial, let us remain faithful to our duty; and when it shall please him to call us home, possessing our souls in patience, let us utter no other voice but this—"not my will but thine, O God, be done;—into thy hands I commit my spirit."

Marshal Ney is now to be tried by the chamber of peers, the council of war having declared their incompetence. The prevailing opinion is, that he will be condemned.

JAMES MADISON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS a Convention between the United States of America, and his Britannic Majesty, to regulate the Commerce between the territories of the United States and his Britannic Majesty, was signed in London on the 3d day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, by plenipotentiaries respectively appointed for that purpose, which Convention is in the words following, to wit:

A CONVENTION

To regulate the Commerce between the Territories of the United States and of his Britannic Majesty.

The United States of America and his Britannic Majesty being desirous by a Convention to regulate the Commerce and Navigation between their respective countries, Territories, and People, in such a manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory, have respectively named Plenipotentiaries and given them full powers to treat of and conclude such Convention, that is to say, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, hath appointed for their Plenipotentiaries John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and Albert Gallatin, Citizens of the United States; and His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, has named for his Plenipotentiaries the Right Hon. Frederick John Robinson, Vice-President of the committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, Joint Paymaster of His Majesty's forces, and a Member of the Imperial Parliament, Henry Goulburn, esq. a member of the Imperial Parliament, and under Secretary of State, and Williams Adams, esq. Doctor of civil Laws; and the said Plenipotentiaries having mutually produced and shown their said full powers, and exchanged copies of the same, have agreed on and concluded the following articles, videlicet:

ARTICLE THE FIRST.

There shall be between the Territories of the United States of America and all the territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe a reciprocal liberty of commerce. The inhabitants of the two countries respectively shall have liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all such places, ports, and rivers in the territories aforesaid to which other foreigners are permitted to come, to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any parts of the said territories respectively, also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and generally the merchants and traders of each nation respectively shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, but subject always to the laws and statutes of the countries respectively.

ARTICLE THE SECOND.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of his Britannic Majesty's Territories in Europe, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States than are or shall be payable on the like articles being the growth, produce or manufacture of any other foreign country, nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any articles to the United States or to his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, respectively than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country, nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles the growth produce or manufacture of the United States, or of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, to or from the said territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe, or to or from the said United States, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

No higher or other duties or charges shall be imposed in any of the ports of the United States on British vessels, than those payable in the same ports by vessels of the United States; nor in the ports of any of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe on the vessels of the United States than shall be payable in the ports on British vessels.

The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, whether such importation shall be in vessels of the United States or in British vessels, and the same duties shall be paid on the importation into the ports of any of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, whether such importation shall be in British vessels or in vessels of the United States.

The same duties shall be paid and the same bounties allowed on the exportation of any articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe to the United States, whether such exportation shall be in vessels of the United States, or in British vessels; and the same duties shall be paid and the same bounties allowed, on the exportation of any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States to his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, whether such exportation shall be in British vessels, or in vessels of the United States.

It is further agreed, that in all cases where drawbacks are or may be allowed, upon the re-exportation of any goods, the growth, produce or manufacture of either country, respectively, the amount of the said drawbacks shall be the same whether the said goods shall have been originally imported in a British or American vessel; but when such re-exportation shall take place from the United States in a British vessel, or from the territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe in an American vessel, to any other foreign nation, the two contracting parties reserve to themselves, respectively, the right of regulating or diminishing, in such case, the amount of the said drawbacks.

The intercourse between the United States and his Britannic Majesty's possessions in the West Indies, and on the continent of North America, shall not be affected by any of the provisions of this article, but each party shall remain in the complete possession of its rights, with respect to such an intercourse.

ARTICLE THE THIRD.

His Britannic Majesty agrees that the vessels of the United States of America shall be admitted, and hospitably received at the principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, videlicet, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Prince of Wales' Island, and that the citizens of the said United States, in all articles of which the importation and exportation, respectively, to and from the said territories, shall not be entirely prohibited: provided only, that it shall not be lawful for them in any time of war, between the British government and any state or power whatever, to export from the said territories, without the special permission of the British government, any military stores or naval stores, or rice. The citizens of the United States shall pay for their vessels, when admitted, no higher or other duty charge than shall be payable on the vessels of the most favoured European nations; and they pay no higher or other duties or charges on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the said vessels, than shall be payable on the same articles when imported or exported in the vessels of the most favoured European nations.

But it is expressly agreed, that the vessels of the United States shall not carry any articles from the said principal settlements to any port or place, except to some port or place in the United States of America, where the same shall be unladen.

It is also understood, that the permission granted by this article, is not to extend to allow the vessels of the United States to carry on the coasting trade of the said British territories, but the vessels of the United States having, in the first instance, proceeded to one of the said principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies; and then going with their original cargoes, or part thereof, from one of the said principal settlements to another, shall not be considered as carrying on the coasting trade. The vessels of the United States may also touch for refreshments, but not for commerce, in the course of their voyage to or from the British territories in India, or to or from the dominions of the Emperor of China, at the Cape of Good Hope, the Island of St. Helena, or such other places as may be in the possession of Great Britain, in the African or Indian seas, it being well understood that in all that regards this

title, the citizens of the United States shall be subject, in all respects, to the laws and regulations of the British government, from time to time established.

ARTICLE THE FOURTH.

It shall be free, for each of the two contracting parties, respectively to appoint Consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other party, but before any consul shall act as such he shall in the usual form be approved and admitted by the government to which he is sent, and it is hereby declared that in case of illegal or improper conduct towards the laws or government of the country to which is sent, such consul may either be punished according to law, if the law will reach the case, or be sent back, the offended government assigning to the other the reasons for the same.

It is hereby declared that either of the contracting parties may except from the residence of consuls such particular places as such party shall judge fit to be so excepted.

ARTICLE THE FIFTH.

This convention, when the same shall have been duly ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and by His Britannic Majesty, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory on the said United States and His Majesty for four years from the date of its signature, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from this time, or sooner if possible.

Done at London, this third day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

(L. S.) JOHN Q. ADAMS,
(L. S.) H. CLAY,
(L. S.) ALBERT GALLATIN,
(L. S.) FRED. J. ROBINSON,
(L. S.) HENRY GOULBURN,
(L. S.) WILLIAM ADAMS.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the foregoing Convention, have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified and confirmed the same, and every clause and article thereof, subject to the exception contained in a declaration made by the authority of His Britannic Majesty on the 24th day of November last, a copy of which Declaration is hereunto annexed.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Washington this twenty-second day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President:

JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of State.

DECLARATION.

The undersigned, his Britannic Majesty's charge d'affaires in the United States of America, is commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to explain and declare, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the convention concluded at London on the 8th of July of the present year, for regulating the commerce and navigation between the two countries, that in consequence of events which have happened in Europe subsequent to the signature of the convention aforesaid, it has been deemed expedient and determined in conjunction with the Allied Sovereigns, that St. Helena shall be the place allotted for the future residence of General Napoleon Bonaparte, under such regulations as may be necessary for the perfect security of his person; and it has been resolved, for that purpose, that all ships and vessels whatsoever, as well British ships and vessels as others, excepting only ships belonging to the East India Company, shall be excluded from all communication with or approach to that Island.

It has therefore become impossible to comply with so much of the third article of the Treaty as relates to the liberty of the touching for refreshment at the Island of St. Helena, and the ratifications of the said Treaty will be exchanged under the explicit declaration and understanding that the vessels of the United States cannot be allowed to touch at, or hold any communication whatever, with the said Island, so long as the said Island shall continue to be the place of residence of the said Napoleon Bonaparte.

(Signed)

ANTHONY ST. JNO. BAKER.

Washington, November 24, 1815.

Capt. Stephen Decatur of the navy, is appointed by the President of the United States, (with the consent of the senate) to be a commissioner of the navy board; vice capt. Isaac Hull resigned.

INTELLIGENCE.

—York, Dec. 23.

By the ship *Caledonia*, from Greenock, the editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* have received the *Glasgow Courier* of the 4th November, containing London dates to the 1st of that month, which state, that the meeting of the British parliament, prorogued by proclamation to the 1st of February, had, by a subsequent proclamation, been ordered to meet on the 17th of January. That the French house of peers, on the 29th of October, adopted the project of a law relative to the measures of safety for the government of France, by a vote of 123 to 29. That the mint in London had been destroyed by fire. The loss estimated by the destruction of this national establishment, is put down at from 60 to 80,000 pounds sterling.

Very Late from Europe.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship *Fame*, in 31 days from Hamburg, and the brig *Falcon*, Lewis, 39 days from Rotterdam. Capt. Lewis sailed the 22d of November, and previous to his leaving Rotterdam, saw London papers to the 16th of that month, but brought none with him. He informs us, that they contained the account of Murat's having been tried and shot: but no other news of moment.

Letters by the *Fame*, from Hamburg, agree with many other accounts received, in representing France as in a very unsettled state. The quietness apparent in many of the provinces, is represented as merely the result of the awe inspired by the presence of the large military force of the allies maintained in those provinces.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 11.—On the 5th of September, (o. s.) the great and venerable city of Casan was nearly reduced to ashes. A furious storm rendered all attempts to extinguish the flames fruitless. Above 1000 houses, and 21 churches, were a prey to the flames. The rich depot of merchandise is also destroyed, with all the goods it contained; almost all of the public buildings, with the fortress, &c. The unfortunate inhabitants have made tents in the plains near the city. This dreadful catastrophe was caused by the fire in 24 hours. The storm threw fire brands through several streets.

—Greenock, Nov. 3.

By a Hamburg mail the intelligence is received of a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance having been concluded between Austria and Prussia, for the double purpose, it may be presumed, of extinguishing those jealousies which formerly rendered them individually weak and vulnerable to a third party—and of affording mutual protection against the designs of France and Russia, now so likely to become cordially united. The Hamburg papers say that the 700 millions of francs of contribution which France has to pay to the allies will be liquidated by instalments of 140,000,000 annually, thus completing the whole payment in five years. A sum of 150 millions is likewise fixed as the charge of subsistence, for five years, of the 150,000 allied troops, which are to remain in France. The other claims of the confederates, arising out of the non-execution of the Treaty of Paris, are to be settled at the end of five years, interest at the rate of 3 per cent. being meanwhile paid on the amount.

—Hamburg, Oct. 27.

The disturbances in the interior of France continue; and we learn from Brussels that very unpleasant scenes are constantly taking place between the inhabitants of the adjoining departments and the allied troops. The latter, as may be expected, dreadfully retaliate. It appears, that reinforcements are continually arriving, notwithstanding the reported signature of the Treaty, to the British and Prussian armies in France. In the mean time, a general movement is observable in the armies of Prussia, excepting the corps of general Von Zeithen, indicative of their immediate departure from France. Even some private letters from Paris confidently state, that all the obstacles which retarded the conclusion of the convention are now removed.

The foreign ministers, who have so long remained in Paris, were to leave that capital, for their respective courts on or about the first of November; the convention was expected to be laid before the two French Chambers in the course of the week; and within the same period copies of it are expected in London.

It is added that a Commercial Treaty with this country is already upon the tapis, and that it is carrying on with great prospect of success.

A steam-boat is proposed at Liverpool, to tow vessels out of the docks, harbour, and river.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, JANUARY 1, 1816.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Such of our subscribers as have not yet complied with the terms of subscription, are requested to forward the amount to the editor at Bridgetown, or to either of the following gentlemen, who are authorized to receive the same, and to give receipts therefor.

Fairton.—Daniel L. Burf.
Cedarville.—Richard Mulford.
Downe.—Wm. Chard, Esq. Major Henderson.
Millville.—David G. Farris.

We are enabled, this week, to present our readers with the commercial treaty between the United States and Great Britain. It is concise, comprehensive, and reciprocal. To state what will be its precise operation—its advantages and disadvantages, would require more time, and a more strict investigation than we have been able to give it.

William Blount is elected a Representative to Congress, from Tennessee, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of John Sevier.

Our readers will recollect, that we briefly noticed, last week, a meeting which was held, on the 11th of December, in Monmouth county, for the purpose of advising with the republican members of the legislature of this state, as to the propriety of amending the constitution, and submitting these amendments to the people for their acceptance or rejection.—Since that time, we have perused with attention, their proceedings, as well as the contemporaneous plan of a constitution submitted by Robert Lee, esq. of Woodbridge.

The question is an important one. It involves the happiness, and perhaps the freedom of the people of New Jersey. It behoves them, therefore, to scrutinize it strictly.

That the constitution of this state is defective—that it contains provisions of an anti-republican tendency—and that it is susceptible of improvement, without difficulty or danger, can hardly be doubted;—but whether the present is the most propitious moment for the undertaking—whether the plan proposed, which is, to vest in the legislature the power of submitting such amendments as they may think proper, to the people; for their acceptance or rejection, is the best that could be adopted for the attainment of the object, are questions that naturally present themselves. To the time, we have not heard, nor do we perceive any serious objection. To the plan itself we do. It excludes the very idea of amendment, gives the legislature a power which by the electors had not been anticipated, and puts it in the power of the legislature, in direct opposition to the wishes of the people, to continue the old charter, by offering amendments, which they know would be rejected by the people. Besides, the period allotted for the accomplishment of these purposes, is much too short;—the proposition will scarcely be known throughout the state, previous to the meeting of the legislature.

The constitution proposed by Mr. Lee, is defective in itself, contains some innovations, the utility of which is not apparent and, if adopted, would tend to perpetuate some of the most objectionable parts of the old charter.—For example: The governor, in the plan proposed, has not the least check on the legislature, even in case of the most impolitic and unconstitutional acts;—he has neither a negative on their proceedings, nor the power of proroguing them. The mode of electing councillors is objectionable.

It contains also one of the most objectionable, and, in our opinion, contradictory articles of the old charter. In art. 29 of the proposed, and 18 of the old constitution, perfect liberty of conscience is granted to all persons within the state; while by art. 50 of the proposed, and 19 of the old charter, the enjoyment of civil rights—the capability of being elected to any office of profit or trust, or of being a member of ei-

ther branch of the legislature, is predicated on the fact of their being protestants. Is this republican? is it just or equal?—We think not.—Several other incongruities and defects might easily be pointed out.

To us it appears, that if the people of this commonwealth are of opinion, that the existing constitution ought to be amended, the most eligible mode would be to call a convention, the members of which, being elected for that especial purpose, would come together prepared, and bear with them the ideas and the wishes of the people of the different sections of the state.

To the Editor of the *W. Whig*.

SIR,

Among the many important objects presented for the consideration of our state legislature, at the ensuing session, none can be considered more interesting than the reformation of our constitution and the better organization of our judiciary. It seems to be universally admitted, that the constitution of New Jersey, which has for its basis no better authority than the act of an ordinary legislature, and which was framed at a time when independence was but a remote probability, ought to undergo a more solemn consideration and be made more conformable to the present situation of the state. In many respects, it is certainly deficient. Indeed it can be considered only as a temporary expedient adopted at a time when the failure of the mother country to exercise its legitimate authority, required from the people of this colony an exercise of their inherent rights of self-government, to prevent a state of anarchy and disorder. The present is a time peculiarly favourable to a wise and temperate consideration of a more perfect form of government; and it rests with our legislature to devise the means by which it shall be effected. Experience, the best teacher of wisdom, has shown, that a convention with full powers to frame a constitution by which themselves and their constituents shall be governed, offers the best chance of producing a charter worthy a free and enlightened people. Or if more solemnity in the adoption of so important a measure should be thought expedient, the convention may only be invested with authority to digest a plan, to be afterwards offered for the acceptance of the people themselves. This would be better, I think, than the project spoken of by the patriotic citizens to the eastward. The framing a constitution by the legislature in the first instance would be too great an assumption, and create a precedent, which might be highly dangerous.

The new-modelling of our judiciary, a measure not much less important, can be easily accomplished by the legislative power, in its present form. The constant administration of impartial justice immediately affects the life, the security, and the happiness of the most obscure individual in the community. Engaged in the humble pursuits of laborious industry, the hand of despotic power might never reach him; but if his daily transactions be subject to the interference of corrupt or ignorant tribunals, the enjoyment of a nominal independence will not console him for the loss of real security. I by no means imagine, sir, that our ordinary courts, in their present imperfect state, are characterized by corruption, or are particularly ignorant of their duty. On the contrary, I believe, America possesses a judiciary superior both in knowledge and integrity to any the world can boast of; and that the daily dispensation of justice in New Jersey affords a constant proof of the blessings of a free government. But if it be admitted, that there are manifest imperfections in the present arrangement of our courts, it would argue a cold insensibility to the benefits we already experience, not to desire, that what is already good should be still further improved.

The imperfection to which I most particularly allude, and to which I wish to call the attention of our delegation, through the medium of your paper, is in the present arrangement of our county courts. A bill, I understand, has been submitted to the assembly, requiring an of the judges of

supreme court to sit as president in the courts of common pleas. This measure, I most heartily wish, may receive the sanction of the legislature. It will at once put an end to that want of concert and want of legal information, which at present in a great measure destroy the confidence of the people in these important tribunals. The appointment of a fourth justice ought, I think, also to be authorized. The duties, which will devolve on three judges, will be too great; and if that were not the case, every court charged with the consideration of important subjects, ought to be composed of four. There are other defects of minor importance, which require correction from the legislature; but I will take up your time no longer than to observe, that among them is the law prohibiting appeals from justice courts to the common pleas in cases tried by a jury, leaving the aggrieved party to the expensive writ of *certiorari*.

A Lover of Justice.

Dec. 29, 1815.

A resolution has passed the Pennsylvania house of representatives, directing the committee on Banks to report to the house whether it was expedient or inexpedient for the banks within that commonwealth to resume the payment of specie.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1815.

On Friday last, the bill "to authorize the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States," was taken up in committee of the whole, and a considerable time spent thereon, when it was reported to the house by Mr. Nelson, with sundry amendments, and ordered to lie on the table, where it yet remains.

The 1st section of the bill proposes to pay the value of horses belonging to volunteers, or militia men, whether cavalry, mounted riflemen, or infantry, that were lost in either of the three following ways, viz:

1. Killed in battle.
2. Wounded in battle, whereof they have died; or
3. Perished on account of the government failing to provide suitable forage.

Gen. Desha moved an amendment, so as to include horses that were lost, in consequence of their having been separated from their owners by order of their superior officers; as was the case with those mounted men under gen. Harrison and governor Shelby, at the time they crossed the lake in pursuit of Proctor's army. 3600 horses are said to have been turned out on the peninsula between Sandusky bay and Portage river, and notwithstanding a guard of 150 men was left with them, several were lost during the absence of their owners, by being trampled down by the crowd, pressed into the mire, &c.—It was contended by the mover, Mr. Clay (speaker), Mr. Thomas, and others, that it was a case having as strong claims on the justice and generosity of the government, as any other embraced by the bill. Mr. Yancey, chairman of the committee of claims, and others, opposed it, on the ground, that each man was paid for the use and ordinary risk of his horse 40 cents per day, under an act of congress of 1795; that it was therefore questionable, whether horses lost in this way ought to be paid for by the government, or, if it should be thought advisable and proper to pay for them, it was suggested, whether it would not be better to wait for individual cases, well authenticated to be first made out, and a special bill passed for their relief.—Gen. Desha's amendment was negatived; and another, substantially the same, but varying in phrasology, was afterwards introduced by Mr. Clay; on this, indeed, the principal part of the debate arose. It was also negatived.

The 2d section provides payment for any horses, mules, oxen, wagons, carts, or sleighs in the military employment of the United States, either by contract or impressment, that were captured or destroyed by the enemy, without being the consequence of negligence on the part of the owners; and also for horses, mules, or oxen that perished for the want of sufficient forage provided by the United States. Mr. Mayrant moved to amend the section by adding after the word *sleighs*, "or any other property." This was, after some debate, negatived.—Mr. Forsythe moved to strike out the word *contract*, under the idea that extravagant prices were generally given on contract, to cover the risk of the service;—also negatived.

The 3d section authorizes payment to volunteers and militia men, that have furnished their own arms and accoutrements,

and sustained loss as aforesaid, without negligence on their part; provided that no volunteer or militia man shall receive pay where he was entitled to compensation for the use and risk of his arms and accoutrements.

Section 4 provides for the payment of all houses destroyed, as aforesaid, while the same were occupied by the military authority of the United States. Provided it shall appear, that such occupation was the cause of its destruction.

Section 5 requires the best evidence the nature of the case will admit of, to be produced by the suffering party, of the loss or destruction, as well as the value thereof; and to be taken in such a manner as the president of the United States shall prescribe and direct.

Several petitions have heretofore been presented from sundry settlers on the public lands, who have occupied and improved the same without authority from the government; more especially those lands in the neighbourhood of the Creek Indians, represented to be unusually excellent. They pray to be privileged with pre-emption rights, at 2 dollars per acre. Mr. Robertson, from the committee on public lands, has reported against the prayer of the petitioners. This class of settlers is termed *squatters*. You no doubt have seen the president's proclamation on the subject. It seems to meet with very general approbation.—The Tennessee gentlemen interested themselves warmly in favour of the petitioners; insisting that every facility ought to be held out to the early settlers on those lands, inasmuch as they were calculated to form a barrier between the Indians and the older settlements.

The committee of the whole house have been discharged from the further consideration of the petitions from Philadelphia, praying the institution of a separate committee on the subject of manufactures alone, and they have been referred to a select committee, raised for the purpose of revising the standing rules of the house, who have not yet reported.

A resolution has been offered by Mr. Robertson, directing an inquiry into the expediency of authorising the appointment of clerks to the standing committees of the house. Agreed to.

A message was received to-day from the president, announcing the formal ratification of the convention between the United States and Great Britain, and calling upon congress to make suitable provision for carrying it into effect. This treaty you have also no doubt seen; yourself and others will judge for yourselves of its merit.

Mr. Taylor, of N. Y. from the committee of elections, this day made a report, to which were subjoined the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That John Adams is not entitled to a seat in this house.
2. Resolved, That Erastus Root is entitled to a seat in this house.

Both of these resolutions were unanimously agreed to, without debate. The case was a plain one. Gen. Root received a majority of some hundred votes in his district, composed of the counties of Delaware and Greene; over his antagonist, Mr. Adams; but one of the returning clerks gave a portion of the votes to *Erastus Root*, instead of *Erastus Root*, which being deducted gave Mr. Adams a majority, and consequently his commission. How much trouble and expense do a little error and inattention, on the part of careless or incompetent officers often create! This is the second instance of the like nature, from that state, which has come before congress during the present session.

Gen. Porterfield also contests the election of Mr. McCoy of Virginia; on what ground I know not, as the committee have not reported, and the papers were not read in the house at the time of their presentation.

Col. Johnson of Kentucky, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill this day, authorizing the establishment of three additional military Academies; one in the district of Columbia, one at Mount Pleasant in South Carolina and one at some place in Kentucky, which I do not recollect. This bill designates the number and pay of the professors to each Academy, limits the number of cadets to 800, and requires that their distribution shall be as equal as may be—requires three years as the least, and five as the longest, term of their scholarship, and that they must always be more than 14 and less than 21 years of age. This bill is made the order of the day for Thursday of this week.

Dr. L. Condict some days ago presented a petition from an association of cotton manufacturers of New Jersey, praying Congress to prohibit the importation of cotton goods from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and also coarse fabric from Europe.—Mr. Southard presented the petition of Jacob R. Hardenburg & co. manufacturers of gun powder, praying an absolute or by means of duties a virtual prohibition of that article from abroad. These

petitions have both been referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

The Rev. Mr. Glendie, chaplain elect on the part of the Senate, delivered a discourse on Sunday in the Capitol, to a numerous and very brilliant audience. He appears to be a man of general science, chaste and dignified in his language, and sublime in his conceptions. His voice is, however, rather effeminate, and his delivery by no means prepossessing.

Little business was done here yesterday, neither house of congress convened, and most of the public offices and stores were shut. There was a great deal of shooting about the city, both in the evening previous, and the whole of yesterday.—Christmas appears to be observed here much in the way it was in New Jersey 25 or 30 years ago.

Major General Jackson, who has been here for sometime, in a bad state of health, has so far recovered as to commence his journey to the southward. I am informed, that his general health and appearance have for some time been such as to excite fearful apprehensions in the minds of his friends.

Brigadier general Ripley has lately arrived here from the northward. Messrs. Ward and Bennett of New Jersey have not yet taken their seat.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1815.

Most of this day has been spent by the house of representatives on the consideration of the bill "to authorize the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States." Several propositions to amend the bill were submitted, most of which failed. Considerable of debate was excited on some of these propositions. The principal amendment that obtained, consisted in allowing pay for horses, which were lost in consequence of having been separated from their owners by the order of their superior officers; out of this pay, however, is to be deducted the 40 cents a day, which they have previously received or claimed from the government for the use and risk of said horses. It was also agreed to add "boats" to the list of articles of conveyance proposed to be paid for.

Mr. Mayrant revived his motion, which was lost in committee, to insert also the words "and any other property," and which was again negatived by a large majority. Messrs. Desha, Johnson, of K. Yancey, Smith, (of Virginia) Mayrant, and Atherton, were the principal speakers. The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading tomorrow, when there is little doubt but that it will pass.

Mr. Pleasants, from the naval committee, offered a resolution requesting the president of the U. S. to present to capt. James Biddle of the sloop of war Hornet, a gold medal, with suitable devices, and to each of commissioned officers of said sloop, a silver medal with suitable devices; as a testimony of the high-sense which congress entertain of the gallantry and good conduct of said officers in engaging and capturing the British sloop of war Penguin.

Mr. Pleasants also reported a bill authorizing the payment to the officers and crew of said sloop of war Hornet—thousand dollars, as a remuneration for the value of the Penguin. The whole subject was made the order for Friday next.

Washington Dec. 27, 1815.

No business was done in the Senate yesterday, except the reference of two or three petitions. The Senate Chamber is undergoing an alteration and enlargement, which has made it necessary for the Senate to adjourn to Friday next, which they yesterday did.

The treaty with the dey of Algiers has, it is generally understood, been ratified by the senate, and will probably be published in a day or two.

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the proposed constitution, with a request to publish it. It came too late for publication.

SMUGGLING.

It is stated that the collector of New York has seized French goods to the amount of 100,000 dollars, which were attempted to be smuggled.

Several vessels have also been seized on Lake Ontario for smuggling.

DUTCH MAIL.

Brussels, November 11.

Orders were received here on the 8th last, to prepare every thing necessary in this city and neighbourhood for a Prussian army of 70,000 men and 20,000 horses, composing the 5th and 6th corps of the Prussian army, which were to march thro' here on their return from France. All the necessary measures were taken when news arrived, that noon from the French frontiers, orders had been received for the Prussian army to halt and go into cantonments until further orders. The Prussian troops have consequently spread themselves along the French frontiers, even to the neighbourhood of Lille, which causes no small uneasiness in that city. It is remarked that since that time the duty of the French fortresses, Conde, Valenciennes, and Bonchain is again performed with the greatest strictness. The gates are opened very late in the morning, and shut again very early. The outworks are well occupied. This gives rise to various conjectures.

Several Prussian regiments have already passed through Namur, to go by way of Liege to Aix-la-Chapelle. And we learn, this movement is stopped for the present. Detachments of troops of all kinds continue to arrive at Ostend, going to join Lord Wellington's army.

SPECIMEN OF TURKISH WIT.

A MAN of rank, remarkably unpleasing in his countenance and figure, was married (according to custom, without having first seen her unveiled) to a lady, whose pretensions to personal attraction did not exceed his own. On the morning after their marriage, she demanded of him, to whom of her friends she might show her face with freedom. "Show it," said he, "to all the world; but hide it from me." "Patience!" rejoined the lady. "I have none," returned the bridegroom. "Ah," said she, "I think you must have had a good share; for you have carried that abominable great nose about with you all your life-time."

A letter from Buenos Ayres as late as Aug. 20 mentions that a misunderstanding existed between the government of that province, and that of Rio de la Plata of which Monte Video is the capital, in consequence of which there was no communication between the inhabitants of the two sides of the river. The cannon and munition of war found at Monte Video, on its reduction, by the patriots, had been removed to Buenos Ayres.

The legislature of this state will commence their adjourned session on next week.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Bridgetown Post-Office On the 1st of January, 1816.

Lewis Ayars,	Martha McCruden
George Burgin, esq.	Maria Manning
Rachel Bedel,	James Nelson
Westley Budd,	Maryan Neulin,
David Bateman,	Rev. Holmes Parvin,
Catharine Burtin,	Benjamin Platts,
Jonathan Brown,	Francis Pilgrim,
Doct. Levy Bond,	Robert Pew,
George Chard,	Stephen Reeves,
Villit Collins,	Dickerson Riley,
C. Cook,	Elizabeth Souldard,
Widow Corl,	John Swinney,
John Dorton,	Joseph D. Shotwell,
Mr. Dorton,	Abraham Sayars,
Alexander Freeman,	John Shumard,
Phebe Gifford, 2	Dan Simpkins,
Peter Hay,	William Sink,
Henry Hillyard,	Ruth Stratton,
Diablen Holsted,	Mary Sheets,
Henry Hitchcock,	Thomas Scott,
Hugh Hartshorn,	Mary Tidam
Daniel Johnson,	Benjamin Taylor,
Martin Jay,	William Sharp,
James Lummis,	Jacob H. Walker,
Marcia R. Lawrence,	John S. Wood,
Richard Mostein,	Moses Veal,
William Murphy, 2	Michael Woolston,
Joel Moor,	

STEPHEN LUPTON, P. M.

N. B. The subscriber has removed his shop and post office from the corner, to a new shop near his dwelling, in the street leading from the water to the Academy.

STEPHEN LUPTON.

Dec. 30, 1815—3t

NOTICE.

WILL be sold by Public Vendue, on Thursday, the 11th day of January next, at the late dwelling-house of Isaac Sheppard, dec. such things as beds, bedding, bedsteads, drawers, tables, chests, cupboard, dishes, with other household and kitchen furniture. One ox wagon, ploughs, hoes, harrows, axes, and other farming utensils. Working oxen, cows, young cattle, horses, geers, sheep, and swine; a considerable quantity of salt-hay; corn and oats by the bushel, grain on the ground. Vendue to begin at nine o'clock, when attendance will be given, and conditions made known.

ABIGAIL SHEPPARD, } Adm.
HENRY SHEPPARD, }

Dec. 29, 1815.

For the Washington Whig.

MR. EDITOR,

HAVING a little leisure at present, I thought it could not be better employed than in directing my thoughts to a subject which the close of the present, and the approach of the coming year, so naturally excite. The following lines were written hastily; and though this cannot add to their merit, still, as it is the general excuse for all defects in writing, I hope I shall be permitted to avail myself of a plea, which has been so often advanced, and never with more justice than on the present occasion. Should you think proper, you are at liberty to insert them in your valuable paper.

With awful voice Time loud proclaims,
(Attend, ye sons of mirth,
Nor riot on a day which gives
A new-born year to earth.)

Behold! ye giddy, thoughtless crew,
The swift advance of time!
Nor waste those days in merriment,
You fondly call your prime.

What though, like this auspicious morn,
Your sun may now shine bright,
It may ne'er reach declining west,
Nor e'en meridian height.

Disease may come—sickness may seize,
And you be lifeless soon;
In spite of all your cares and hopes,
Your sun may set at noon!

May this memento (all must hold,
A known, acknowledg'd truth)
Be stamped, with eternal force
Upon the minds of youth!

And may the morning of our lives
Be spent in Wisdom's way!
Then may we look with pleasure back,
Nor dread the close of day.

Our future happiness secur'd,
(The end for which we're born)
The eve of life shall usher in
A bright eternal morn.

Millville, Dec. 31, 1815.

From the Boston Yankee.

THE THOUGHT.

WHERE'er I rove, where'er I rest,
Howe'er by ills beset around,
There dwells a thought within my breast,
That seems a balm for ev'ry wound.

'Twas once a young, a timid thought,
That hardly dar'd itself to show;
And now reluctantly 'tis brought
To let the world its weakness know.

This is the thought my bosom owns,
And this the hope that centres there—
That smiles may yet succeed to frowns,
And I be blest with some kind Fair.

What tho' my Delia scorn'd my pray'r,
And on my head the thunder hurld;
All are not cruel, that are fair,
And that's a thought that's worth a world.

HOPE.

O! with thy ever-smiling face,
Come, heav'nly nymph of birth divine;
In future scenes, gay joys to trace,
And cheer the soul of grief, is thine.

When sorrows press the sinking heart,
Forsaken—lost—without relief,
What soothing sweets thy smiles impart!
The drop that sweetens bitter grief.

Still leading onward, thou dost say,
"Soon shall we reach the promis'd joy,
A few more steps pursue your way,
And bliss is yours, without alloy."

Gentle Hope! thou dear deceiver;
Partaker of our ev'ry care;
From misery our mild reliever,
Kind savor from lost wild despair.

So when the golden age was fled,
The charmer Peace from earth was driv'n,
And Joy was lost—then, in its stead,
Hope—flattering Hope to man was giv'n.

From an old Magazine.

EPIGRAM.

Sir, you are prudent, good, and wise,
I own; I thank you from my heart,
And much approve what you advise;
But let me think—before I start!

For folks well able to discern,
Who know what 'tis to take a wife,
Say 'tis a case of such concern,
A man should think on't all his life.

ADVICE TO THE FAIR SEX.

The committee of health, says the Gazette de Saute of Paris, having inquired into the cause, why tooth-ach, jaw-ach and head-ach were so much more common and violent in the female than in the male sex, has discovered, that this excessive disproportion arises from women wearing gilt-copper or bad gold ear-rings; that the perspiration produces verdigris, which entering the lymphatic parts of the blood, occasions violent pains which resist the common remedies.

In consequence of this discovery, the health-officers ordered their patients afflicted with the above complaints, to relinquish their bad ear-rings, substituting others of good gold, and they had the satisfaction to see them recover without the aid of other remedies.

NOTICE.

TAKE notice, that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Gloucester, have appointed the 29th of January next ensuing, at the inn of Randall Sparks, in Woodbury, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

JOHN COLLINS,
STUART BEATTY.

Gloucester County Prison,
Dec. 22d, 1815.—4t

NOTICE.

THIS may certify, that Powel Garrison and Curtis Trenchard hold a certain paper against me for near 250 dollars; but as I have held one against Curtis Trenchard, more than ten times as long, for more than half that sum, which I consider as an offset, but which has been refused, I wish no person to receive said note, who is not willing to allow said offset.

EPHRAIM WESTCOTT.
Dec. 25, 1815.—3t

BRIGADE BOARD.

AN adjourned meeting of the Brigade Board of the Cumberland brigade of New-Jersey militia will be held at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgetown, on Tuesday, the 2d of January next, at ten o'clock, A. M.

Paymasters and others having accounts to settle with the board will be punctual in attendance. Such commissioned officers of the several regiments as have been returned delinquent for non attendance at parades, and at the meetings called by their respective colonels for exercise, will be fined, agreeably to the provisions of the law, unless a reasonable excuse shall be offered at the meeting of the board.—By order,

LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER, Judge Advocate.
Dec. 19, 1815.—2t

By William Rossell, Esquire, second Justice of the Supreme Court of the state of New-Jersey.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on application to me by Benjamin B. Cooper, Jeremiah Buck and William Potter of the counties of Gloucester and Cumberland, who claim an equal undivided half part of those several tracts of land, situate at and near Fork Bridge mills in Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland counties, adjoining lands of John Sheldon, Benjamin B. Cooper and others, known by the name of the Sheppard, Richman and Cowman tracts, containing about 2600 acres, be the same more or less; I have nominated Jedidiah Davis, John Baxter and John Steelman, Esquires, Commissioners to divide the said tracts of land into two equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to me at the house of Joseph Hatkinson in Mount-Holly, on Wednesday the seventeenth day of January 1816, the said Jedidiah Davis, John Baxter and John Steelman Esquires, will then be appointed Commissioners to make partition of the said tracts of land, pursuant to an act entitled "an act for the more easy partition of lands held by co-parceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common," passed the 11th day of November, 1789.

Given under my hand, the 11th day of November, A. D. 1815.

WILLIAM ROSSSELL.

ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attachment issued out of the inferior court of Common Pleas, in the county of Cumberland, state of New Jersey, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Samuel Youngs, an absconding debtor, at the suit of Major Henderson, in a plea of debt, for one hundred and fifty dollars, returnable to September term, 1815—which writ hath been duly served and returned by the sheriff of said county.

EBENEZER SEELEY, Clerk.

DANIEL ELMER, Atty.
Nov. 13, 1815.—2m

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been appointed deputy collector of the revenue for the counties of Cumberland and Cape May. Retailers, manufacturers, and others concerned, in said counties, will for the future make application to him at his office in Bridgetown. Stamps of all descriptions will be furnished on application.

LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER.
October 6th, 1815.

GLASS BLOWERS.

WANTED two or three Hollow Glass blowers, to whom good wages will be given by the subscriber, at Kensington—Philadelphia.

JAMES LEE.

Dec. 11.—4t

FOR SALE,

THAT convenient landing on the east side of Cohansy Creek, above the bridge and near the Free landing, together with two dwelling houses, and a building lot adjoining; there is about an acre and a half of ground.—It will be sold together or separate, to suit purchasers.—Apply to William Steelling, Philadelphia; or to the subscriber in Bridgetown.

LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER.

Dec. 11 1815.—(7t)

TO HIRE,

Horses and Carriage.

ROBERT ALDERMAN,
Laurel Hill.

Dec. 15th, 1815.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the accounts of

Norton O. Lawrence, admr. of Ephraim Back, dec. Henry Brooks, do. David Pierson, do. Daniel Heaton, do. John Lore, do. Levi Hollingshead, do. Samuel Hollingshead. Henry Rocap, do. Salome Rocap. Ruth and John Reeve, do. Samuel Reeve.

Will be reported to the Orphans Court, to be held at Bridgetown, in and for the county of Cumberland, on Monday the 19th day of February next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at which time and place, all persons interested in said Estates, or either of them, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said accounts should not be severally allowed and confirmed.

TIMOTHY ELMER, Surrog.

Dec. 13th, 1815.—2m

Cumberland Orphan's Court,

November Term, 1815.

UPON application of Ann Brown, administratrix of Charles Brown, dec. to limit a time within which the creditors of said deceased shall bring in their debts, claims, and demands against the estate of the said deceased, or be forever barred from an action against said administratrix:

It is ordered, that the said administratrix 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 administratrix.

By the Court,

TIMOTHY ELMER, Clerk.

Nov. 30th, (Dec. 18) 1815.—2m

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Orphan's Court WILL BE SOLD at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the 20th day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, on the premises,

A House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Downe, late the property of Peter Campbell, deceased, now occupied by Jonathan Shaw. The house is two stories high, with a one story kitchen. The lot contains about one acre.—Terms at sale.

ETHAN LOBE, Guardian.

Dec. 15th, 1815.—2m.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, auditors appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Cumberland, in the case of Eder M. Seeley, an absconding debtor, will attend at the inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgetown, on Saturday, the 30th December inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of auditing and adjusting the demands of the plaintiff, and other applying creditors.

DAVID LUPTON.
JOHN BUCK.
DAN SIMKINS.

Dec. 18.—2t

PETER HAY

INFORMS the public, that in addition to his newspaper establishment, he has opened an office for the execution of Printing of every description, such as Pamphlets, Handbills, Cards, Advertisements, and Blanks, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

All Letters and Communications to the Editor must be post paid.

JUSTICES' BLANKS

FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Whig.

GREEN TREE INN.

THE subscriber having applied for, and obtained a license, has opened a public house, at his residence, in Bridgetown, corner of Bridge and Front streets, west side of the Creek,

Sign of the Green Tree.

As he has procured the best of wines, and other liquors, and intends to keep his larder constantly well supplied with the choicest of what the place affords, besides having a well of the best water in the town, he hopes to meet the general approbation of all those who may favour him with their company.

WILLIAM MERRITT

December 18th, 1815.—4t

WANTED,

A PERSON, qualified to teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, &c. at Maurice Town, Cumberland County, New-Jersey.—For terms, apply to

ICHABOD COMPTON.
December 18th, 1815.—3t

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, on the 23d of November last, an apprentice to the Shoemaking business, named Lewis REAVIS. He is just turned of 19 years of age; about 5 feet high, dark hair, and thick set; has a large scar on his right knee, occasioned by the discharge of a musket. He took with him a new blue broadcloth coat, striped waistcoat, and corduroy pantaloons; besides a variety of other clothing, some superfine cloth which he got out of J. and W. Rose's store, and other articles, not belonging to him, which he took with him. It is supposed he has gone to the western country.—Whoever will take up said runaway, and secure him in any jail in the western part of New-Jersey, or in Philadelphia, shall receive TEN dollars, and reasonable charges.

STEPHEN LUPTON

Bridgetown, W. N. J. Dec. 13.

This advertisement has been deferred hitherto, on account of the illness of his brother and guardian, since deceased.

Notice to Retailers, &c.

THE subscriber will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving applications, and granting licenses to distillers, shopkeepers, and tavern-keepers.

At Joseph Turner's, Port Elizabeth, on Wednesday, December 20th.

At Eli Eldridge's, Dennis's Creek, on Thursday, December 21st.

At George Hand's, C. M. Court-House, on Friday, December 22d.

At Nathaniel Poster's, Millville, on Saturday, in the afternoon, December 23d.

At Richard Mulford's, Cedarville, on Tuesday, December 25th.

At his office in Bridgetown, on Wednesday, the 27th, and Thursday, the 28th of December.

All concerned will be expected to comply with the law previous to the 1st of January, 1816, after which time the penalties attached to a violation will be forfeited.

LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER, Dep. Col. of Rec. for the counties of Cumberland and Cape May, 6th District of New-Jersey.
Dec. 13, 1815.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Monday, the twenty-second 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 Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Hopewell, joining land of Joseph Woodruff and others, said to contain sixteen acres, more or less. Also a house and lot of land, situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining land of John Whitman and others, said to contain thirty acres, more or less. Together with all other lands of said defendant in said county. Seized as the property of James Jones, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Murphy and William H. Biddle, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining land of Thomas Rook and others, said to contain two acres, more or less. Together with all other land of the defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of William Quicksell, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Murphy and William H. Biddle, executor of William Biddle, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining land of John Westcott, Ebenezer Westcott, and others, said to contain two acres, more or less. Together with all other land of the defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of David P. Shaw, and taken in execution at the suit of John Ogden, sen. and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

November 4th, 1815.—(D. 15) 2m