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### THE WASHINGTON WHIG

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### To the Governor and Members of the Le. gislature of the state of New-Jersey.

UNINFLUENCED by the slightest emotion of party feeling, and regardless of the parone of your humble constituents, unconnected with office of any description, a nalive of the state, and a descendant of one of the first settlers of the section in which he resides, whose bosom glows with an ardent attachment to his country, who is temacious of her interests, and jealous of her honour, presumes respectfully to address you. In you is concentrated the collected power of the people of this state; to you is delegated the preservation of her dignity as an independent sovereignty, connected only with the other members of the union by the federal compact, and to you is confided the protection of the rights, the liberty and the property of her citizens. The trust is one of the most sacred importance. It should be fearlessly discharged with fi-delity and honour. If, in the course of passing events, the state of New-Jersey should unfortunately, through conflicting interests, come in collision with another state. or with the government of the United States, it is a circumstance much to be regretted; but the experience of almost every state government in the union evinces, that such an event is neither uncommon. nor should be unexpected. When such an occurrence happens, the obligations imposed on the guardians of state rights is incalculably increased. Men of integrity and resolution never shrink from a duty on account of the delicacy or difficulty of its performance. An exertion of power over the impotent and unresisting, with an ab-Sect servility to superior or equal wealth, influence or strength, have ever indicated an imbecility of mind and vitiousness of disposition. The greater the magnitude of the object, the more numerous and apparently insuperable the obstacles which present themselves, the more arduous the duties which are imposed, the more brilliant is the lustre which the talents, the genius, and the probity of the patriotic statesman. shed on himself and his country.

The state of New-Jersey, from her geographical situation, is not only subject to the maritime depredations of an enemy during war, but in time of peace is peculiarly exposed to collisions of interests with neighbouring states. Bounded by the powerful state of New-York on the north, by the powerful state of Pennsylvania on the rived from high authority, and although nel of the bay to the capes of the Delawest, and as far south as the circular houndary of Delaware, and by the state of De-Taware from thence to the ocean; successively owned by the Swedes, the Dutch, and the British; and her produce and her trade all absorbed in the vortices of the great cities of Philadelphia and New-York, it is not astonishing that disputes respecting boundary and jurisdiction, as well as the relative rights of her citizens should of necessity arise. The state of Pennsylvania, with the same liberality of principles and policy which characterized the wise institutions of her founder, foreseeing and desirous of avoiding the difficulties which might ensue from such unnatural conflicts, an the year 1785 appointed commissioners who met commissioners from New-Jersey, and entered into a treaty defining the jurisdiction and boundaries of the respective states, on the river Delaware. This treaty, from a variety of circumstances, was very Tavourable to Pennsylvania. In the release of the dake of York to Wm. Penn, in Aug. 1682, the soil of the river Delaware had been pretended to be granted to Penn. The ship channel runs close to the city of Phiadelphia, and very near it an island capable of being fortified. The middle of the river was therefore assented to by this state as the line; but all claims of a comthon of piscary over the line expressly pro-

By this cautious and prudent measure, a

been interrupted in a single instance by been complained of by the governor of Pennsylvania to the governor of New Jersey, as being an infraction of the compact, by obstructing the navigation of the Dela-ware above the falls. But the moderation and mutual desire of rendering justice, which have ever predominated in the intercourse between the two governments, remove all doubt of a speedy and amicable termination of the dispute on liberal and equitable principles.

With the state of New-York the contest has been unceasing and unsettled. New-York has risen rapidly to wealth and power. She is rich in her resources, in the population of her territory, and in the activity, industry, and enterprise of her citizens. unavoidable. So far from affording protect would afford me unfeigned pleasure, tection to the country, it was feared, that could I with sincerity assert my belief, that her magnanimity and love of justice had kept pace with her progressive improvements. In private life instances freelevation prompts them to treat with arrogance and injustice their weaker and less wealthy neighbours. Whether the same causes may not have produced the same effects in the body politic of a neighbouring state, does not belong to a Jerseyman to defermine: he might probably be too much under the influence of state prejudices and feelings. Indeed the arbitrary conduct of some of the ancient governors of New-York might be urged in refutation of such an opinion: for as early as 1680, on a dispute about jurisdiction, gov. sir Edmund Andross sent a party of soldiers to Elizabethtown, seized gov. Philip Carteret of New-Jersey, in the middle of the night, in his hed, and, after much ill treatment and personal violence, conveyed him to New-York.

The preceding observations have sponmeously arisen as preliminary to presenling to your view a recent instance of an apparent violation of the sovereignty of he state and the rights of her inhabitant on the part of the state of Delaware, and o the United States, more flagrant in its injustice, and more injurious in its ulthe claim of New York which has been with so much energy resisted. I allude to the cession of the state of Delaware, by an act of her legislature, of the soil and jurisdiction of the island called the Pea Patch, being on the eastern side of the main ship channel of the hay of Delaware, and the military force of the United States having dispossessed the owner claiming under New Jersey, and taken it into possession for their own use. Not having access to the official records of the state of Delaware, to the documents filed in the adjutant general's office of the 4th military district, or those in the war department at Washington; not having even a personal knowledge of the owner, nor having ever heard his statement of the affair, it is possible that I to the state of Delaware, all the other isl may not be perfectly correct in detailing ands, with the water, subaqueous soil. the circumstances attending this transac- fisheries and products on the eastern as tion. My information, is, however, de- well as the western side of the main chancasually communicated. I am confident in ware, must still belong all its material parts must be essentially state. Are you prepared to admit such a pocorrect.

defence of the city of Philadelphia, whe- a presumption, and which must gradually ther on the suggestion, or by the advice of military men is not said, conceived that lands and the products of the water bethe ejection of a fortification on the Pea come more valuable, to wrest from your Patch would contribute to the security of the city. They wrote to the secretary of war on the subject pressing its execution. The secretary informed them that if a good title would be made for the land, and its jurisdiction ceded to the United States, the sum of 20,000 dollars should be immediately advanced for the purpose. The opinion of Cæsar A. Rodney of the state of Delaware, and of — Read of New Castle of the state of Delaware, both, if not at present, late public officers of the United States and of the state of Delaware, was then requested by the committee on the right of soil and jurisdiction, whose report that they were both vested in the state of Delaware was filed in the adjutant general's office at Philadelphia and forwarded to the war department. The legislature of the state of Delaware at Dover passed an act ceding it to the United States. When the military force of the general government came to take possession, they found i tenant holding under a lease from the owner in New Jersey, who refused to urrender its possession. One thousand holharmony has been preserved between the lars was offered to him to relinquish, and and including Staten island within her year a fleet was fitted out in England with

two states, which, it is believed, has never on his refusal to accept that sum, it was boundaries. By the revolution the province occupied without his consent, and the foradvice, without the concurrence, with-out the knowledge, and without any reference to the constituted authorities of the state of New Jersey.

evinces the impossibility of its defence by land batteries while the works were progressing. Its demolition after considerable sums had been experied and its works were sufficiently advance to make it an object of attack was viewed as certain and it would only operate as an invitation to the enemy's cruisers to visit the Delaware, and that the adjacent shores below would be laid waste by their predatory incurquently occur, of men whose too sudden sions. Some have been uncharitable enough to attribute the design of erecting a fort on the Pea Patch to motives very different from those assigned, and to believe that did not originate with the committee of dofence of Philadelphia, but that they were drawn into it by the specious pretext of its affording protection to their city; held out to them by the citizens of Delaware. A singular peculiarity has long rendered the Pea Patch famous. It has been for many years the nocturnal rendezvous of innumerable flocks of crows who in the morning spread themselves over the surround ing country, to the gieat annoyance and injury of the farmers, and in the evening return to their accustomed residence. Recourse has been ineffectually had to a great variety of expedients to extirpate these noxious neighbours. Of such magnitude has the evil been viewed, that the state of Delaware some time since assumed a spe cies of jurisdiction over the island or the crows by offering a reward of five hundred dollars to any person who would disposecss these daring adventurers from their accustomed roost. It will probably be cotimate consequences to our citizens, than feeted at the expense of the United States. The poor crows must now infest some other neighbourhood, they must now seek some other residence, where they will no be opposed by a garrison of soldiers, where they will not be assailed by the armed force

It is not my intention to engage in a diffuse discussion of the right of this state to the island in question, but merely to exhibit to your notice, this infringement on our state sovereignty, convinced that your foresight will discover the extent of the injury to which an admission of the princi ple must ultimately lead, your wisdom will point out the means of redress, and that your energy will apply them. If the soil and jurisdiction of the Pea Patch belonged exclusivery sition? Can you consent to an encroach-During the late war, the committee of ment which can alone be bottomed on such tend, as population increases, and alluvial constituents and fellow citizens important privileges, which they now conceive they possess, and which they rely on you to pro

> But, so far from a claim of that nature being well founded on the part of the state of Delaware, from a careful examination of such authentic documents and public records as I have had an opportunity of consulting, it is evident to my mind that

1st. The whole of the bay of Delaware with the islands, subaqueous soil, fisheries, and products belongs to the inhabitants and the state of New-Jersey, or

2d, That the main channel divides the rights of the citizens, and the jurisdiction of the states of New-Jersey and Delaware.

Were the first position incontrovertibly correct, and even admitted by the state of Delaware, I should very much doubt the policy or the justice of insisting upon jurisdiction to that extent; although we should be justified by the example of New York in claiming jurisdiction of the Hud-

ces were erected into thirteen separate and questions of boundary or jurisdiction. It is tification commenced. These proceedings, independent states, and acknowledged as true, that a late act of the legislature has it is believed, all took place, without the such by each other. Whatever may have been their boundaries prescribed in the old regal charters, and which in many instances, from a want of knowledge of the country, were very vague and indefinite, The eligibility or even practicability of e-sound policy and that mutual spirit of acrecting a fortification at this position, during commodation which imparts strength to war, was doubted by most men in the lowers the union of the states, obviously suggest part of this state. The depth of water renders is that the rights of their reshipping, and the width of the bay below specific inhabitants should be regulated by the acknowledged principles of the laws of nations, which in such cases would govern two distinct sovereignties; and a magnanimous and liberal construction of even the ancient grants could not militate against such a just and friendly arrangement. But, if the musty records of antiquity, which have survived the difficulties of preservation incident to a new country, are to be ransacked, if the intricacy and obscurity in which successive conquests by foreign nations, and repeated conflicts of governors and proprietors respecting lights, boundaries, and jurisdiction have involved the early history of these states are to be developed, to give colour to the claim of Delaware, I may certainly be indulged in the concise statement of a few historical facts tending to elucidate my positions. They will be unsupported by argument, They are necessarily crude and imperfect, from the very limited means of information my isolated situation, permits me to nos, sess, and are exhibited with a hope that it may induce some person of more lessure, of more capacity, and who has at his command more abundant sources of historical and legal knowledge, to pursue the subject.

In 1609, Henry Hudson, in the employ of the Dutch East India company, discosvered Delaware bay, and sailed up Hudson's river in New-York. In 1614, the Dutch made a settlement and built a fort on Manhattan's island or New-York. They soon after erected fortifications in different parts of the territory to which they laid. claim under the name of the New Netherlands, and, among other places, one near loucester in this state, on the Delaware. which they called South river. In 1627, a Swedish colony came to the Delaware, which they called New Swedeland stream, of purchased the lands of the Indians, on both sides of the hav and river to the falls. The Swedes and Dutch differed with each other, but united in expelling such English as had begun to settle on the east side of

the Delaware. In 1630, the Dutch built a fort at Lewistown, and in 1631, the Swedes erected forts on Christina creek and on Tinicum island, at Chester and at Elsinburgh.

In 1632, a grant was made by king Charles of England to Calvert lord Baltimore of a large tract of land, (now Maryland.) The south boundary ran easterly unto the main ocean, thence unto that part of Delaware bay on the north, which lies under the fortieth degree of north latitude; thence in a right line, &c. This grant to lord Baltimore was supposed by him to include all the state of Delaware and part of Pennsylvania, with the city of phia. It was the subject, for many years, of the most violent disputes between him and William Penn, which were not adjusted till Penn's death, nor finally settled till 1762. The grants to Baltimore and Penn, and the points of controversy to which they gave rise, will be found to have considerable bearing on the claim of Delaware. Notwithstanding this grant, the Dutch and

In 1655, the Dutch fitted out a fleet. came to the Delaware, and compelled the Swedes to deliver up their forts. The officers and principal Swedish inhabitants were taken prisoners to Europe, and the people generally submitted to the government of the Dutch. The country was governed by officers sent from New-York.

Swedes still held possession and governed

the country.

In 1663, Charles the 2d, fearful probably of the consequences of permitting a powerful Dutch settlement between the British colonies of New-England, and Mary land and Virginia, granted a patent to his brother James, duke of York, for sundry lands in America, and among others all the lands from the west side of Connecticut river to the east side of Delaware bay, together with all the islands, rivers, waters, fishings, &c. thereto appertaining. This grant does not include the state of Delaware, probably hecause it was conceived to son to high water mark on the Jersey shore, be within Baltimore's patent. The next

and the upper part of the country soon re; must soon be king, even if he actually posduced to subjection. Sir Robert Carr sailed sessed, agreeably to the usage of the times, to the Delaware. The fort at New Amstel no legal right from having never received (Newcastle) surrendered by capitulation, any grant or conveyance from the crown, of which the following is the titles "Arti- would strengthen him in his contest with cles of agreement betweeen the honourable lord Baltimore, especially if the settlement Sir Robert Carr on behalf of his majesty of could be deferred till the accession of the Great Britain, and the burgomasters on behalf of themselves and all the Dutch and disposition of James duke of York (king of Swedes inhabitants on Delaware bay and Delaware river." By this capitulation the Dutch and Swedes acknowledged themselves British subjects, and took the oaths of allegiance, stipulating for liberty of conscience and the security of their property. The same year the duke of York conveyed to lord Berkeley and sir George Carteret the land now the state of New-Jersey, and described as being to the westward of Long. his friends in Pennsylvania dated 10th of island and Manhattan's island, bounded out 4th month, 1691, in which he says, " I the east part by the main sea and part would also you should know, I have a par-Hadson river, and hath upon the west he-laware bay and river, and extendeth southward to the main ocean as far as Cape May at the mouth of Delaware hay. Thus New-Jersey became divided from New-York, while the state of Delaware, conquered from the Dutch, was governed by officers sent from New-York.

In 1672 a new war broke out between Great Britain and Holland, and the next year the Dutch sent a fleet to America, and retook their former possessions. Deputies were sent from the Delaware to New-York with the submission of the inhabitants.

Feb. 9th, 1674 the treaty of Westminster was signed, by which all the country called tite New Netherlands was again restored to the king of Great Bostain.

On the 29th of June in the same year doubts having arisen respecting the validity of the duke of York's patent of 1663, on account of the country having since been conquered by the Dutch, and restored by treaty to his majesty, king Charles issued another patent for the same lands to his brother James. Robert Proud, in his history of Pennsylvania, in vindicating William Penn's title to the three lower counties, or state of Delaware, says, that the duke of Nork's second patent, dated in 1674, extended west ward of Delaware river. Morse. in his postericul account of the state of Delaware, asserts, that the patent to the duke of York from king Charles, dated June 29th, 1674, included that state. If there are not two patents bearing the same date, one of which I have never seen, and which is not very probable, the assertions of these historians are incorrect, and if such an impression has generally existed, it must have given rise to much misconception and many erroneous deductions. In the patent to James duke of York of June 29th 1674. as printed in Spicer and Leaming's edition of the grants. concessions and constitutions of New Jersey, the boundaries of the lands conveyed are precisely the same as in that of 1663, and does not include the state of Delaware.

In 1680 the duke of York made a second grant of the western division of New Jersey to William Penn and others, in whom the right had vested from lord Berkeley, and who had made a division of the province with Carterer. This grant conreys to them all the land allotted to them in the quintipartite deed of partition, extending along the sea coast and Delaware bay and Delaware river to north partition point, &c. also all the islands, bays, rivers waters, &c. thereto appertaining, as " also the free use of all bays, rivers, and waters leading into or lying between the said premises or any of them in the said parts of America for navigation, free trade; fishing or otherwise. An English settlement at Salem had been effected about 5 years before by John Fenwicke, to whom Berkeley had in the first instance conveyed.

In 1681 William Penn obtained a charter for Pennsylvania from king Charles 2d. It was objected to by the duke of York and ford Baltimore, as interfering with their grants, but approved of by the privy council and the lords commissioners of trade and plantations. In 1682 Penn obtained from the duke of York a release of all his supposed right to Pennsylvania and also a conveyance of his supposed right and interest to the three lower counties or state of Delaware. This latter conveyance I have never seed, and have no means of procuring. Proud, in his history of Pennsylvania, says it was contained in two deeds the first of which was for the town of New Castle and a district of 12 miles round it, as far as the river Delaware;" the second comprehended that tract of land from twelve miles south of New Castle to the Hoarkills otherwise called Cape Hinlopen." In the preamble to the act of union of the three lower counties with Pennsylvania, passed at Chester, the grounds on which the duke of York founded his right, (for he never had a patent from the king, I presume, for any lands westward of Delware bay) are distinctly stated. The wary and sagacious Penn, possessed of a perfect knowledge, from personal intimacy, of the from the government of Great Britain was sugger as they were capable of, that she characters of the British severeign and his ever given for any part of the bay of Dela. might pass without interruption, &c. but to

new king to the throne. The avaricious England three years afterwards) and his vanity in having Cape Hinlopen altered to Cape James offered no obstacle to his receiving a compensation for a supposed right which he knew conveyed no title. That an understanding on this subject, of a nature which it was an object not to make public, existed between James and Penn is evident from a letter of Penn to one of ent of the lower counties some years since that when there is occasion for it, you may allege so, but not otherwise." The pream ble to the act of union states, that it hath pleased" James duke of York, and Alhany earl of Ulster, &c. for divers good considerations to grant unto William Penn, his heirs and assigns, all that tract of land from twelve miles northward of New Castle, on the river Delaware, down to the south cape, commonly called Cape Hinlopen, and by the proprietary and governor now called Cape James, lying on the west side of said river and hay and formerly prossessed by the Dutch, and bought of them from the na tives, and first surrendered upon articles of peace to the leing slientenant governor colo nel Nicholls, and a second time to sir Edmond Andrews, lieutenant governor to the said duke, and hath by him been quietly possessed and enjoyed, as also the said river of Delaware, and soil thereof, and all is! ds therein. &c."

February 6th 1686 Charles the 2d died and James the 2d (late dake of York) as cended the throne. Lord Baltimore had petitioned the crown some years before or he subject of his dispute with Penu re specting the three lower counties or the itate of Delaware. In November after the king's accession it was becided, by the king and council, the king being present that "the tract of land lying between the river and bay of Delaware and the eastern sea on one side and Chesapeak bay or the other be divided into two equal parts. by a line from the latitude of Cape Hinopen to the 40th degree of north latitude and that one half thereof lying towards the hay of Delaware and the eastern sea he ad judged to belong to his majesty. This adjudi cation was granted on the presumption that king Charles had been deceived in his grant to Baltimore. Thus was settled the controversy between Penn and lord Bal timore, the one the patron and the head of the quaker, the other of the Roman Catholic emigrants to this country, and both men of enlightened understandings and liberal minds. The land comprised within a degree of latitude was taken away from Baltimore, and the same land, which James when duke of York had conveyed his pretended right as duke of York to Penn, was now declared to belong to the crown. No patent was ever granted for this land to Penn or any other person, to my knowledge, by James king of England, or his successors after this adjudication of the king and council.

The nature of this pretended sale by James when dake of York to Penn, of the state of Delaware, which by Penn's letter, before quoted was to be kept secret, is easily understood by the act of union above under which it was made. The whole of the ercised, but admitted and acceded to by New Netherlands, comprising New York, Pennsylvania and "the territories." The New Jersey and Delaware, was conquered following circumstance is illustrative of the after the patent to the duke of York by the fact. In 1706, the assembly of "the terri-Dutch. It was restored by the treaty of tories" passed an act for maintaining her Westminster, and sir Edmund Andross being lieutenant governor, general, and vice admiral of New York and its dependencies under the duke of York, who held these commissions from the king, assumed the government of the whole. He was opposed by the governor of New Jersey, who law Richard Hill, Isaac Norris, and Samuclaimed under the duke of York's deed el Preston, eminent men of the society of conveying both soil and government to Berkeley and Carteret, and on an appeal to the crown, the right of the Jersey pro-prietors was confirmed. He still however held possession and government of the state of Delaware, as a military commander of a country restored to the king of Great Britain by treaty with Holland. But Charles the 2d did not give a patent for the land to his brother or any other person, perhaps conceiving it to be within Baltimore's grant; and the right sold by the duke of York to Penn could have been no more than the right to purchase or receive a patent from the crown, if Baltimore's grant should be vitiated.

From the preceding facts it is obviously deducible, that no regal grant or charter

come land forces, and coming upon the court up doubt conceived, that a convey ware, (lord Baltimore's perbaps, excepted, Dutch unexpectedly, New-York was taken, ance of the right of the heir apparent; who which was afterwards annulled) except to the state of New-Jersey. It is probable, that to this position the release to Penn in 1582 of the dake of York of his pretended right to the three lower counties, and of the river Delaware and the soil thereof, will be opposed. On the nature and validity of this secret conveyance, it is unnecessary to make any further observations. The jurisdiction of the river and its subaqueous soil has been settled by treaty with Pennsylvania. From the circular boundary of Delaware to the capes is the present subject of controversy. It is far from my intention to make any captious dispute about words, or to substitute a quibble upon terms for important and radical principles; but the distinction between the river and bay of Delaware must necessarily be kept constantly in view. It is a distinction made in all the original grants and charters, and was carefully observed by William Penn. The duke of York conveyed to Penn his pretended right to the river Delaware and its snil, but not the bay, the use of that having been before granted by himself to the assigns of ford Berkeley. William Penn's perfect understanding of this circumstance is apparent from his memorial to the lords commissioners of trade and plantations, in his controversy with lord Baltimore, of which the following is the 9th acticle. "But in the next place, the lord Baltimore hath no warrant to run his line to the river Deaware, neither by the king's letter, nor his own patent, if he peruseth them well, where he will find the bay, but not the river, of Delaware." By a decision of queen Anne, on the controversy between Baltimore and Penn, Proud, the great champion of Penn. in his History of Pennsylvania says, that the three counties of Kent, Sussex, and New castle "hecame bounded on the east by the river and bay of Delaware, and partly by the occun; on the south, by an east and west line, drawn a few miles south of the Indian river, in latitude about thir ty-eight and a half; which fine extends half way between the ocean on the east and Chesapeale bay on the west, thirty-five miles; and from thence on the west of the said counties, by a right line nearly in a north direction to the south boundary of Pennsylvania, which is in a parallel of about 15 miles south of Philadelphia; so that the said line touch the arch of a circle drawn at twelve miles distant from Newcastle to the river Delaware; and thence from the end of said line; on the northeastward to the river Delaware by the said arch." From this definition of the boundaries, it is evident, no claim can be made to the Pea Patch, on the presumption that the radii of the imaginary circle, drawn from the centre of Newcastle, extended easterly into and over the Delaware in the county of Salem in this state.

The state of New-Jersey having the ear liest, and, it is believed, the only regal charter for the bay of Delaware, exercised her jurisdiction in the infant state of the colony undisputed. In 1693, when Pennsylvania and "her territories," as the state of Delaware was called, were in a state of separation, the legislature of West Jersey passed "an act relating to fishing." This act recites, that " whereas the whalery in Delaware bay has been in so great a mensure invaded by foreigners and strangers,' &c. and enacts, that " all persons not residing within the precincts of this province, or the province of Pennsylvania, who shall kill or bring on shore any whale or whales. within Delaware bay or elsewhere within the boundaries of this government, shall

But the exclusive jurisdiction of Newmajesty's government by erecting a fort at Nev castle, By this law, every vessel passing upwards was to pay half a pound of gunpowder for every ton burthen, and every vessel passing down was compelled to stop at the fort and obtain a permit. This friends, and inhabitants of Philadelphia, determined to resist, as not warranted by law. A narrative of the transaction from Proud's History of Pennsylvania cannot subject me to an imputation of representing it unfavourably to Pennsylvania, or " the territories," or partially for the rights of Neu-Jersev.

"Hill had a vessel, named the Philadel. phia, then loaded, and just going out to sea, but doubting of his captain's resolution to pass the fort, without submitting to the imposition, he, in company with the other two. went in the vessel down the river, and dropt anclor a little before they came to the fort; Nortis and Preston went on shore, to inform the officers at the fort, that the vessel was regularly cleared, and to use such perno purpose. Hill, therefore, taking compassed the fort without receiving any damage, though the firing was kept up till he was clear; and the guns were pointed in such a direction, that a shot went through the mainsail. As soon as the sloop was got clear of the fort, John French, the commander of it, put off in a boat manned and arm. ed, in order to bring her to in that manner. When he came alongside, Hill ordered a rope to be thrown him, upon which they fastened the boat, and French went on board; the rope was then immediately cut, and the boat falling astern, French was conducted a prisoner to the cabin; who now seeing nis situation, pleaded his indisposition of body: upon which Hill asked him, If that was really the case, why did he come there?

"Lord Cornbury, governor of New-Jer-sey, and as such claiming to be vice-admiral of the river Delaware, happened, at that time, to be at Salem, a little lower down. on the Jersey side of the river: to him the prisoner was brought to give an account of his conduct. In this place, after French, in a coarse manner, had been sufficiently reprimanded by lord Cornbury, upon suitable submission and promises made, he was at length dismissed, but not without marks of derision from some of the attendants. This put a finishing stroke to these proceedings of the fort at Newcastle,"

The assembly of Pennsylvania unanimously addressed the governor on this arbitrary proceeding of "the territories." It ought here to be remarked, that ford Corpbury, whose proceedings were acquiesced in and applauded by Pennsylvania and Delaware, was the first governor after the

surrender of the government of New-Jersey to queen Anne, and was acting solely as " governor of New-Jersey.

But I find my observations, have been protracted to a length which I did not anticipate, and of which I was not aware, I hope they may not have been so tedious as to defeat their object, which is solely to request your attention to a subject of the most serious future importance to the state and a respectable portion of your constituents. On the contest respecting jurisdiction between N. Jersey and N. York, the western members were among the foremost to support the rights of the state On the meinbers from the eastward, then, rests a peculiar obligation to defend the rights of the inhabitants and of the state, when they are. assailed in the lower counties. I entertain the most perfect confidence, that they will cheerfully co-operate in any measure to protect the citizens in their rights, and to preserve the honour, and secure the sovereignty of the state. If encroachments on her rights and jurisdiction must be submitted to, which in their tendency must ultimately seriously injure her inhabitants, and destroy her independence, the state hall petter at once be partitioned between N. York and Pennsylvania. Such a sacrifice would be less pusillanimous, would be more honourable, and more advantageous to her citizens, than a gradual surrender. But of this, as there is no necessity, there can be no fear. There is virtue and energy sufficient in the representatives of the people to defend the rights of the state and her inhabitants. An inquiry by our senators in congress, (instructed by the legislature,) of the general government, by what authority they occupy the Pea Patch, and a demand of compensation to the owner, might, during the war, possibly have subjected the state to the imputation of disaffection. It can now have no such effect. One good consequence, it is hoped, may at all events. result from this controversy, if the state of Delaware is disposed to be governed by the mentioned and an attention to the transac- Jersey over the bay of Delaware as high as dictates of reason and of justice. If comtions of the times and the circumstances Newcastle was not only claimed and ex- missioners are appointed by this state to meet persons appointed by the state of Delaware, the boundaries and jurisdiction of each may be defined by treaty, so as to prevent future collision and dispute.

A regard for my own feelings, as well as a respect for your official stations, extracts an apology for these detached, undigested, unsystematized remarks, hastily thrown together on the impulse of the moment and in the hurry of husiness. If they will only have the effect of exciting your attention to the subject, I shall be amply rewarded in the pleasing reflection of having been of some service to my country. Its neglect may at present be attended with no bad consequences to your popularity, or to electioneering views, but it will probably occasion the execration of your memories by the posterity of the present inhabitants, by the inture citizens of

Salem, Cumberland, and Cape Man

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### WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, JANUARY 15, 1816.

Several articles have been unavoidably omitted.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of Letters to the Editor.

Washington Monday Evening Jan. 8th 1816. Since my last, many petitions have been presented and referred; a great proportion of them from the manufacturing interest, praying protection.

Two bills are before the house for the admission of new states into the union;—one in favour of the Musissippi, and the other of the Indiana territory. Neither have as

vet been acted opon. Several bills for the relief of private individuals have been reported, and are in various stages; among the rest one in fayour of John Redman Coxe, professor of chemistry in the university of Pennsylva-Lta, which proposes to remit the duties on certain philosophical and chemical apparatus, imported for the use of his lecture room, provided a previous arrangement be entered into with the trustees of the university, whereby Coxe shall obligate himself to pass them to his successor at the original cost, with allowance for the wear and

damages they may have sustained. A bill has been reported by Mr. Cannot proposing to give to the widows and chil dren of officers and soldiers of thie militia and volunteers that have been killed in bat.

tle, a donation in lands.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Pleasants requesting the president of the Unite States to cause to be laid before congress if in his opinion it will not be inconsistes: with the public welfare, any communication that may have passed between this government and the government of Grea Britain, in relation to the transactions & Dartmoor prison in April last, so far as the prisoners of war there confined were al fected by them, and also all documents in possession of the government relating to the subject not connected with the cornespondence, has been agreed to and the president has returned for answer that he wil comply, without dolay, with the request.

On motion of Mr. King of Massachu setts, the committee on the judiciary have teen directed to enquire into the expedi ency of establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy in the United States.

Mr. Pickens of North Carolina, after a few prefatory remarks, offered for consideration the following resolutions.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring therein, That the following amendment to the Constitution of United States, be proposed to the legislatures of the several States, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the said States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said

Constitution.

For the purpose of choosing Representatives in the Congress of the United States, each State shall be divided, by its legislature, into a number of districts equal to the number of Representatives to which the State may be entitled. Each district shall contain, as nearly as may be, equal num-bers of free persons, including those bound to service for a terms of years and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons. In each district the qualifled voters shall elect one Representative.

For the purpose of choosing electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, each State shall be divided, by its legislature, into a number of districts equal to the number of electors to which the State-may be entitled. Each district shall contain, as nearly as may be, equal numhers, which shalf be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, inclading those bound to service for a term of years and excluding Indians not taxed. three fifths of all other persons. In each district the persons qualified to vote for Representatives in the Congress of the United States shall choose one elector. The regislature of the State shall have power to regulate the manner of holding elections, and making returns of the electors chosen. In case all the electors should not meet at grant, and that they were under a consti-the time and place appointed for giving tutional obligation to do so, If the president

ceed to supply the vacancy.

A division of the States into districts for choosing Representatives in the Congress of the United States, and into districts for choosing electors of President and Vice-President of the United States shall take place as soon as conveniently may be after each enumeration and apportionment of Representatives, shall be made; which dietrict shall-remain unaltered until after the succeding enumeration and apportionment of Representatives.

Which from the importance attached to questions of a national nature, and especially those proposing to make alterations in the constitutional charter by which we are governed, had the honour of being referred to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

Mr. Calhoun, from the committee on the subject of a uniform national currency, this morning reported a bill " to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States." This being a long bill was not read in the house -- I have understood in general, that it is proposed to locate the bank at Philadelphia; -That the capital stock is to be thirty-five millions of dol lars, of which the government to subscribe one fifth, and appoint five directors; the other stockholders, to pay seven millions in specie and the remaining twenty one millions in government and other stock, and elect twenty directors.- The whole stock to be paid in eighteen months from the organization of the bank, &c. When I know more about the details of the bill I will advise, you; thereof .- The bill has been referred to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day for Monday the 15th instant.

Mr. Pinkney of Maryland, Mr. Ran dolph of Virginia, and Mr. Blount of Ten nessee, who was elected to supply the place of general Sevier deceased appeared this lay, were qualified, and took their seat.

Gen. Armistead T. Mason has been choen a senator in Congress by the Virginia egislature to the place of Mr. Eppes who selined to accept the appointment. Gen. al Adson is a son of general Stevens T. Mason, deceased, formerly of the Senate of the United States."

Washington, Tuesd y, Jan. 9, 1816.

\*THE bill for carrying into effect the commercial stipulations between this country and Great Britain according to the convention of July last, has occupied the attention of the house of representatives for three or four days past almost to the exclusion of every other subject. The object of the hill is simply to do away the discriminating duties in favour of American tonnage, and to regulate and fix the charges and duties hereafter to be demanded and received in perfect conformity with the provisions of the treaty .- Very little has been said in the able and animated debate which I have witnessed on the merits of the bill abstractedly considered, or of the treaty on which it is founded.—The discussion was principally on this question, Is it necessary to legislate on the subject? therebybringing up the old question so ably discussed in 1795 during the pendency of other articles, the tax on which is proposed to be Jay's treaty, respecting the independency continued or augmented. of the treaty-making power.

The principal advocates of the bill were Messis. Forsythe, Barbour, Lowndes, of Massachusetts, Gholson, Randolph, and

Those who opposed it were Messrs, Gaston, Gold, Hopkinson, Throop, Pickering, Mills, Hardin and Calhoun-The opposition was raised on this broad gound The constitution delegates to the president and senate the exclusive power of making and ratifying treaties with foreign nations: that it is a power in the exercise of which the house of representatives cannot participate, and over which they have no con trol. Emanating from higher authority, and being moreover in the nature of a contract, it is altogether unimpairable by any act of a body possessing, in this respect, subordinate power. A treaty, when ratified by the senate, and promuigated by the president, is ipso facto the supreme law of the landparamount law. Therefore all intermeddling of the legislature in the business was useless. It was also pernicious, as it discovered a disposition in one branch of the legislature to travel out of their own sphere into that of a higher branch of the government, which ought not to be countenanced. -It was admitted, that where an appropriation of money was necessary to carry a treaty into effect, the house must order the

tilleir totes, a majority of the electors met corruptly bartered away the interest of the shall have power, and forth with shall pro- nation, the remedy was impeachment, &c. The principal speakers on this side of the question were Messrs. Hopkinson, Mills, Hardin, and Calhoun.

In favour of the bill, it was observed, that the course proposed was conformable to the uniform practice of this government on similar occasions; of which many instances were cited. Even admitting that a law was not absolutely necessary to give full operation to the instrument, yet it could do no harm, and would remove all scruples. It was granted, that congress must interfere, where appropriations of money were necessary. If so, it would seem to follow, that a law coincident with the treaty was proper and expedient on every occasion. It evidenced the acquiescence of another part of the government, and would give additional solemnity to the compact. The house of representatives, it was declared, held a check on the treaty-making power.—Mr. Forsythe and Mr. Rarbour were most earnest and comprehensive on this side. As the question was about to be put, ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading Mr. Randolph rose. The singularity of his appearance, voice, and manner, his celebrity, added to the circumstance, that a majority of the present members of the house had never heard him speak in a public body, all conspired to command attention. He spoke in the same desultory manner for which he was formerly so famous. He advocated the passage of the bill, and levelled much of his artillery against Mr. Calhoan,—The bill will be read a third time tomorrow, and will probably pass.?

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1816.

"Mr. Lowndes, from the committee of ways and means, yesterday made a vol minous and detailed report on that part of the president's message, and secretary of the treasury's report, which had relation to the subject of revenue. It was ordered to be printed without reading at length, and referred to the committee of the whole house, and made the order for Friday next. I have kindly been permitted to have a cursory view of the report, which concludes by recommending the adoption of twelve distinct resolutions, which are substantial ly as follows:

1. That it is expedient to continue the present rate of duties on imports until a new tariff can be made out, and incorporated into a law.

2. To continue the present duty on salt and leothe allowance of the present bounty on he exportation of fish; and the privileges to fish-

3. To continue the duties on refined sugars. 4. Fo cont use the duties on notes of banks bankers, and bills of exchange of a certain de-

5. To repeal the duties on sales at auction, re tailers of spirituous liquors, and foreign mer chandise, and to reduce the present rate of post tage to its former standard.

6. To reduce the direct tax fifty per cent.

7. To repeal the late laws imposing duties on the distillers of spiritaous liquors, and to increase those that were required at the commencement of the war 100 per cent.

8. To abolish the duties on goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured in the U.S. and also on gold and silver plated ware, jewelry, and paste

9. To repeal the duties on gold and silver watches and household furniture.

10. So to amend the laws levying duties on the importation of foreign merchandise as to make an advance of 42 per cent. on the permanent duties heretofore required on those articles.

11. To supply the deficiencies that may arise n any of the appropriations heretofore made, in consequence of the reduction or abolition of the above taxes, by monies which may arise from

12. After the year 1816, to add to the permanent annual appropriation for paying the principal and interest of the public debt, \$5,500,000 thereby advancing the sum from 8 to 13,500,000.

The engrossed bill regulating the commercial intercourse with G. Britain according to the convention of July last, was read a third time this morning, and on the question of its passage, a debate arose, which consumed the remainder of the day without getting a decision. Nothing could have compensated in any degree for my mortification at witnessing the continuance of the debate on a question that appeared to me to be exhausted, unless it was the great talents and commanding eloquence that was displayed by Mr. Pinkney, Mr. Cuthbert and others. Mr. Randolph again spoke for more than hour in the same wandering and desult by manner as be-

## NOTICE

Is hereby given, that application will be made to the legislature of New-Jersey, on the third Wednesday of the present sitting, for leave to present a bill, to authorise the building of a bank or dam, with suitable sluices or gates, across Cedar Creek, at or near the Goose Landing, in the township of Fairfield, county of Cum-

Jan. 11, 1316-21

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Frid y, the sixteenth day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said days in Bridge. town, in the county of Cumberland, at the anno

A House and Lot of Land, Situate in the township of Faurheld, adjoining lands of William D. Barrett and others; said to contain half an acre more or less. Together with all other lands of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of John M.Mahon, and taken in Execution at the suit of James Wood, assignee of David C. Wood and Jonathan Hand, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff. At the same time and place, A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Paraeld adjoinsing land of Silas Smith and others, said to contain twenty-six acres, more or less; together with all other lands of said defendant, in the county of Cumberland.

Seized as the property of John Houseman, and taken in Execution at the suit of Thomas Murphy and W tham H Biddle, executor of William Biddle, dec. and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff. At the same time and place, House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining land of Ephraim Harris, Reuben Powel and others said to contain fifteen acres, more or less toyether with all otherlands of said defendant, in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Daniel Bateman, jr. and taken in Execution at the suit of Ebenezer Westcott, and to be sold

> JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff. At the same time and place, A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River ad joining land of John Hess and others; said to contain fifteen acres, more or less. Also one other Lot adjoining land of Henry Peaster and others, said to contain fifty acres, more or less; together with all other lands of said defendant, in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of lienty Feaster, jr. and taken in Execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper, and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, Showir.

At the same time and place, A Tract of Land,

Strate in the township of Deerfield, adjoining lands of Daniel Brandiff and o hers, said to conin one hundred and fifty acres, more or less; toether with all other lands of said defendant. Seized as the property of Mark Rowen, and. aken in execution at the suit of Abraham Sayre, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff,

On Friday, the 23d day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day in Bridgerown, in the county of Cumberland, at the hotel, A Lot of Land,

lituate in the township of Deer held, adjoining and of David O Garrison a dothers, said to conain two acres ind a haif, more or less. Also, one equal, undivided half part of a lot of land situate in the township of Downe, joining land of Henry in the township of Downe, Jonius Powel and others, said to contain 42 acres, more Powel and others, said to contain 42 acres, more of meadow land. Midor less. Also two acres of meadow land. Mid-dle Run Bank Company, joining land of William Smith and others and thirteen acres of salt marsh joining land of William Comer and others; toge-ther with all other land of said def-ndant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the party of James Burch, and taken in execution at the surof Isaac Adcock and others, and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff,

Jan. 15th, 1816-1m

# Cumberland Orphan's Court,

November Term, 1815. PON 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 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 su d'deceased to bring in their claims within one year from the 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 in this state for the like space of time, and a y creditor neglecting, to exhibit his demand within the time so limited after such public notice given, shall be for ever barred his action therefor against said administrix.—By the Court,

T. ELMER, Clerk. Jan. 15th, 1815-2m

### 2690 ACRES

Woodland and Cedar Swamp, With a Saw Mill, three Dwelling Houses. and two Barns thereon.

THIS property is situated on Menantico creek, seven miles from the landing at the town of millville, Maurice river They will average fifteen cords of wood to the acre, one third oak. There is no heart or sap Pine Timber in the county equal to it. The Saw Mill was rebuilt last year,

it saws from 250 to 300 thousand feet per annum.
This property will be old at public sale, at the house of Nathaniel Foster, Millville, on Friday. the 26th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M. It will be sold in undivided shares of 4 or 6 parts, and the same proportion of the mill and improved property will be attached to each share, and shall immediately after the sale, be divided by lot, by three of the most respectable surveyors of the county, who shall be named at the sale. A lengthy, credit will be given.

Apply to Jacob Garrison, living on the premises, or Charles W. Lee, who will be there, or at Millville until the sale, and will show the land. JAMES LEE.

Hensington, Philadelphia, Jan. 8, 1870.

LE USEFUL POETRY.

PROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

Luave heard it remarked by a cynical old fellow, that he never heard or read but four good lines of poetry in his lifetime; and those helfound in ah slil almanac:

Thirty days bath September. April, June, and November, February hath twenty eight alone; \* And all the rest lieve thirty-one."

These, he said, he had found useful lines, and therefore good ones. But this was the opinion of a cynic. However, if I am rightly informed by a neighbour, who is esteemed an excellent farmer, the following may be added to Mr. Cynic's good lines, as an assured they will be found very useful in the purchase of that excellent animal, the cow; which should answer the following description:

Long in the sides—bright in the eyes; Short in her legs-thin in her thighs; Big in her ribs-wide in her pins; Full in her bosom-small in her shins; Long in her face-fine in her tail; And never omitting to fill up the pail.

Please insert them, and oblige your's A Lover of Poctry.

### Receipt to make love.

Two or three dears, and two or three sweets; Two or three balls, and two or three treats; Two or three seronades giv'n at the door, Two or three vows, how much you adore; Two or three messages sent in a day; Two or three times leading to the play; Two or three soft things said by the way; Two or three tickets, sent two or three times; Two or three billets-doux, all wrote in rhymes; Two or three months, keeping strict to these rules,

Can never fail making two or three fools.

## THE HAPPY FIRESIDE.

The hearth was clean, the fire was clear, The kettle on for tea, Collin was in his elbow chair, As blest as man could be.

Clarinda, who his heart possess'd, His lov'd-his new-made bride, With head reclin'd upon his breast, Sat toying by his side.

Stretch'dat his feet, in happy states 'A fav'rite dog was laid, By whom a little sportive cat. In wanton humour play'd.

Clarinda's hand he gently press'd, And stole a pleasing kiss: She blush'd, and modestly confess'd The fulness of her bliss.

Collin, with honest heart elate, Pray'd to benignant Jove, That it might be allow'd his fate Just so to live and love.

Be this my sum of joys, he oried, And if no more be giv'n, Continue this my fire-side, I'll praise induigent heav'n.

### Anecdote.

A MEMBER of the general court of Mas sachusetts, who, from accustoming himself to take a nap after dinner, could not dis pense with the custom, when attending to give laws to a mighty people, occasioned much sport in the house by the following incident. A day was assigned for the second reading of a lumber act. As this interested our sleeper, he requested a friend who sat next him, to awaken him, if the discussion of the bill should be introduced. while he was asleep. This his friend promised him; but happening to go out for a few minutes, the bill was called for, and, after a short debate, was committed.—Immediately afterwards, the bill to prevent fornication was brought on. This occasioned some debate, during which the sleeper's friend returned. Finding the lumber-bill was dismissed, he thought he might indulge his friend in his nap; however, as ill luck would have it, he tred upon the toe of this votary to Morpheus, who supposing it a signal for his waking immediately rousing himself, he rubbed his eyes, and looking about, perceived a pause in the debate—on which he rose, and addressed the speaker as follows: "Sir, I wish to speak a few words on the bill now in question. It affects, Mr. Speaker, my constituents very much, for above half our town get their living by it."

Lord North, at the close of life, was af-Ricted with the total loss of sight. At Bath we met col. Barre, who had been his warm

priorient in the house of commons, and was also blind. On being introduced to each other, Lord North said, ! Colonel, you and I have often been at variance; but I believe there are no people in the world, who, after all, would be more glad to see each other."

### ATTACHMENT.

OTICE is hereby given, that a writ of at-tachment issued out of the inferior court of Common Pleas, in the county of Cumberland, state of New Jersey, against the rights and cre-dits, 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 writh hath been duly served and returned by the she-

riff of said county.

EHENEZER SEELEY, Clerk. DANIEL ELMER, Atty. Nov. 13, 1815—2m

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

### Notice is hereby given,

WHAT on application to me by Benjamin B Cooper, Jeremiah Buck and William Potter f 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 Cumber and 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 of 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 objec-gras are stated to me at the house of Joseph Hat ison in Mount-Holly; on Wednesday the seven-teenth day of January 1816, the said Jedidiah Davis, John Baxter and John Stechman 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 te-nants in common," passed the 11th day of No. vember, 1789.

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

### NOTICE.

MAKE 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 20 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

### GLASS BLOWERS.

ANTED two or three Hollow Glass blow ers, 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 Cohansey 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)

## PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the accounts of

Norton O. Lawrence, admr. of Ephraim Buck, dec. Henry Brooks, Daniel Heaton, David Pierson, do. John Lore, do. do. Levi Hollingshead, do. Samuel Hollingshead Henry Rocap, do. Samuel Hollingshead, Henry Rocap, do. Salome Rocap Ruth and John Reevedo. Samuel Reeve. Ephraim Leake adm. of Jason Smith dec. Samuel Thompson, do. Benjamin Thompson. Dorcas Wood admx. Henry Wood, dec Elizabeth Bowen do. Deborah Cresse, do Deborah Carman do. Henry Carman. do.

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 Fébruary next, at 2 ° 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

### 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.—3L

# GREEN TREE

INN.

FINHE 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 produced the best of wines, and other liquors, and intends to keep his larder con-stantly well supplied with the choicest of what he place affords, besides having a well of the best reater 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.—tf

# Sheriff's Sale.

Y virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me di D rected, 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 Fair field, 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.

ituate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining ad of Thomas Roork and others, said on con is 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 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 defend ant 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

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff November 4th, 1815-(D. 18) 1m

# A LIST OF LETTERS

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

Lewis Ayars, George Burgin, esq. Rachel Bedel, Westley Budd, David Bateman Catharine Burtin, Jonathan Brown, Doct. Levy Bond, George Chard, Villit Collins, C. Cook, Widow Corl, John Dorton, Mr. Dorton, Alexander Freeman, Phebe Gifferd, 2 Peter Hay, Henry Hillyard, Diablen Holsted, Henry Hitchcock, Hugh Hartshorn, Daniel Johnson, Martin Jay, 🗼 James Lummis. Marcia R. Laurence, John S. Wood, Richard Mosestin, William Murphy, 2 Joel Moor,

Martha M'Cruden Maria Manning James Nelson Maryan Neulin, Rev. Holmes Parvin, Benjamin Platts, Francis Pilgrim, Robert Pew, Stephen Reeves. Dickerson Riley, Elizabeth Soulard. John Swinney, Joseph D. Shotwell, Abraham Sayars John Shumard, Dan Simpkins, William Sink, Ruth Stratton, Mary Sheets, Thomas Scott, Mary Tidam Benjamin Taylor, William Sharp, Jacob H: Walker, Moses Veal, Michael Woolston.

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.

DURSUANT to a decree of the Orphan's Court WILL BE SOLD at Public Vendue, ou Tuesday, the 20th day of February next, be-tween 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 Ionathan Shaw. The house is two stories high, with a one story kitchen. The lot contains about one acre.—Terms at sale.

ETHAN LORE, Guardian Dec. 15th, 1815-201.

# To the Owners or Reepers of

# CARRIAGES.

DUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber will atte a t the following times and places, for the purpose of receiving the entries of carriages, with the harness use therefor, agreeable to an act of congress passed the 15th day of December, 1814, viz:

At James Sherron's, in Salem, on Monday, the

At Elijah Smith's, in Upper Alloway's Creek; on Tuesday, the 16th inst.
At John Alderman's, Pole Tavern, Wednesday.

At William Hancock's, Woodstown, on Thurse-

day, the 18th inst. James M'Callister's, Upper Penn's Neck, on Friday, the 19th inst.

And at his office during the remainder of the month, within which period of time, the law requires, that all persons concerned therein, shall, have complied with the provisions of the same.

#### Samuel L. James, Collector 6th Collection District, N. J.

At Joseph Turner's, Port Elizabeth, Monday afternoon, the 15th January inst.
At Eli Eldridge's, Dennis's Creek, Tuesday af

ternoon, the 16th inst.
At Edward Barner's, Cold Spring, Wednesday

afternoon, the 17th inst. At George Hand's, Court House, Thursday af.

ternoon, the 18th inst.
At Nathaniel Poster's, Millville, Friday after-

noon, the 19th inst. At Mason Mulford's, Roadstown, Monday more ning, the 22d. Charles Davis's, Greenwich, Monday afternoon,

the 22d inst. At Richard Mulford's, Cedarville, on Tuesday,

fternoon, the 23d inst. Ellis Hand's, Dividing Creek, Wednesday till o'clock, P. M. the 24th inst.

William Merritt's, Bridgetown, Thursday atternoon, the 25th inst.

### Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Deputy Collector 6th Collection Dist. N. J.

Fuch persons as have not paid their Ut-RECT TAX will have a last of portunity to gay the same without costs; at the above times and

January 8, 1816.

## Cumberland Orphan's Court.

November Term, 1815.

PON application of Ann Brown, administratrix of Charles Brown, dev. 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 for ever barred from an action against said admi-

It is ordered, that the said administratrix give Public Notice to the creditors of said de-cedent to bring in their claims within one year from the date hereof, bysetting 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, Clerks Nov. 30th, (Dec. 18) 1815-2m

## NOTICE.

AKE notice, that the judges of the Court of Commou Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, have appointed the 15th day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day. to hear what can be said for or against our libe. ration from confinement as insolvent debtors,

EOAH WHITE, ⋈ his mark. CALEB SIPPLE, ⋈ his mark, LEVI CORNWELL, ⋈ his mark Bridgetown, Jan. 8, 1816

### Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber; on the 21st day of December, 1815, an apprentice boy by the name of Thomas Power, aged about 18; and about 5 feet, 4 or 3 inches high, of a slender built, red hair, gray eyes, light complexion, and a down look. Had on when he went away a blue cont with a quilted collar, a streaked under waistcoat, and a pair of woollen pantaloons dyed brown, a pair of gaiters, brown, with twelve buttons on each, and a fur hat about half worn: the rest of his clothes are unknown. All masters of vessels are forbid taking him away, and all persons are forbid harbouring him at their peril; but if any person or persons will take up said runaway, and confine him in an gaol where he can be had, or bring him home to his master, living at Turkeyhoe, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges will be paid.

NATHANIEL SOUDER.

Jan. 8, 1816.—St

### NOTICE.

TVHIS may certify, that Powel Garrison and Curtis Trenchard hold a certain paper against me for near 250 dollars; but as I hold one against Curtis Trenchard, for more than half that sum, that has been due more than ten times as long, claiming an offset, which has been refused me, wishing no person to receive said note, but what is willing to make said offset.

EPHRAIM WISTCOTA

Dec. 23, 1815-45;