

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.

FOR SALE,

WHAT 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, which will be sold together or separate, to suit purchasers. Apply to William Stealing, Philadelphia; or to the subscriber in Bridgetown.

LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER.

Dec. 11 1845.—(71)

PUBLIC NOTICE

I hereby give, that the accounts of

Norton O. Lawrence, admr. of Ephraim Buck, dec.	David Pierson, do.
Henry Brooks, do.	John Love, do.
Daniel Heaton, do.	Samuel Hollingshead, do.
Levi Hollingshead, do.	Samuel Hollingshead, do.
Henry Rocap, do.	Safome Rocap, do.
Ruth and John Reevedo, do.	Samuel Reeve, do.
Ephraim Leake adm. of Jason Smith, dec.	Benjamin Thompson, do.
Samuel Thompson do.	Benjamin Thompson, do.
Dorcas Wood admx. Henry Wood, dec.	Henry Wood, do.
Elizabeth Bowen do.	Deborah Cresce, 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 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, 1845.—2m

NOTICE.

TAKE notice, that the judges of the Court of Common 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 liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

NOAH WHITE, ✕ his mark.

CALEB SIPLE, ✕ his mark.

LEVI CORNWELL, ✕ his mark.

Bridgetown, Jan. 8, 1846—4t

Cumberland Orphan's Court,

November Term, 1845.

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) 1845.—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, 1845.—2m

WANTED.

A PERSON qualified to teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and English Grammar. One acquainted with Surveying would be preferred. The situation is eligible.—For particulars, apply to

AMOS WESTCOTT.

Cedarville, Jan. 15, 1846—3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his Store to Bridgetown, opposite Bowie and Shannon's store, where he will keep an assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries (liquors at present excepted). He heartily thanks his customers for the encouragement he has met with heretofore. He will take in wood and all kinds of country produce in exchange for goods. He likewise wishes all those who are indebted to him in the vicinity of Fairton, to come forward and discharge the same with Mr. Ephraim Westcott at Fairton, or himself.

JOHN SHUMARD.

Jan. 20th, 1846.—3t

FOR SALE.

A large and commodious two story House, 30 by 20 feet, with a large kitchen adjoining; porches, sheds, outhouses, barn, &c. all new, neatly built, and elegantly painted; with a good well of water at the door. Situated on the east side of the creek, in Water street, near the centre of Bridgetown. Liberal credits will be given. If not sold by the 15th of February, it will be to the inquiry of the printer.

Jan. 20th, 1846.—3t

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, 1845.—4t

NOTICE.

THIS may certify, that Powell 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 WESTCOTT.

Dec. 25, 1845.—3t

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, 1845—which writ hath been duly served and returned by the sheriff of said county.

EBENEZER SEELEY, Clerk.

DANIEL ELMER, Atty.

Nov. 13, 1845.—2m

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.

Apprentices' Indentures

FOR SALE

At this Office.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Friday, the sixteenth day of February 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 House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, 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 Fairfield, adjoining 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 William 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; together with all other lands 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 by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River adjoining land of John Hess and others; said to contain fifteen acres, more or less. Also one other lot adjoining land of Henry Feaster 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 Henry Feaster, jr. and taken in Execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Deerfield, adjoining lands of Daniel Brandiff and others, said to contain one hundred and fifty acres, more or less; together with all other lands of said defendant.

Seized as the property of Mark Bowen, and taken in execution at the suit of Abraham Sayre, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

2556

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

A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Deerfield, adjoining land of David O. Garrison and others, said to contain two acres and a half, more or less. Also, one equal, undivided half part of a lot of land situate in the township of Downe, joining land of Henry Powel and others, said to contain 42 acres, more or less. Also two acres of meadow land, in Middle Run Bank Company, joining land of William Smith and others and thirteen acres of saltmarsh joining land of William Conner and others; together with all other land of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of James Burch, and taken in execution at the suit of Isaac Adcock and others, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

Jan. 15th, 1846.—1m

FOR SALE,

SIXTY acres of land, on Maurice River, about two miles from Millville, in the county of Cumberland.

Ten Acres thereof, arable land, on which is a new frame house, one story high,—two rooms on ground floor.

Thirty acres thereof meadow land, as good as any on Maurice river, enclosed with a good bank, having been lately thoroughly repaired.

The residue mud flat.—The terms of payment will be made favourable to the purchaser. Apply to

DANIEL ELMER.

Bridgetown, Jan. 20, 1846.—4t

A Cheap Bargain

MAY be had of the subscriber, who, wishing to remove, offers for sale the property he now occupies, situate in Cumberland county, Hopewell township, on the road leading from Roadstown to Greenwich, 3-4ths of a mile from John Sheppard's mill, and 1 mile from Cook's factory, containing 12 1/2 acres of land, 9 of which are well enclosed with cedar and board fence, in a good state of cultivation; soil mostly suitable for wheat or any kind of grain; on which is a new dwelling-house and weaver's shop, an old large dwelling-house, containing many excellent materials for rebuilding, as stone, brick, &c. an excellent well of water, a stable, &c.

To view the property, or for terms, apply to EDWARD WELSH, Roadstown, Jan. 23d, 1846.—4t

NOTICE.

WE, the subscribers, two of the commissioners appointed to make partition and division of the lands of Benjamin B. Cooper, Jeremiah Buck, and William Potter, in the counties of Cumberland, Salem, and Gloucester, situate at and near the Fork Bridge in said counties, known by the name of Sheppard, Richman, and Cowman's tracts, into two equal parts or shares, we have proceeded to divide the same, and have appointed Wednesday, the twenty-first day of February next, to meet at Charles R. Wells's, innkeeper at Maligo, to ballot for the same.

JEDIDIAH DAVIS,
JOHN BAXTER.

NOTICE.

WE, the subscribers, commissioners appointed to divide the land of Benjamin B. Cooper, who claims one undivided half part of a tract of land and cedar swamp, situate and lying in the county of Gloucester, adjoining other land of said Cooper, and formerly the property of Jacob Shull, dec. into two equal shares or parts, we have proceeded to divide the same, and have appointed Wednesday, the twenty-first day of February next to meet at the house of Charles R. Wells, innkeeper at Maligo, to ballot for the same.

JOHN BAXTER,
GEORGE CAKE,
STEPHEN S. VANZANT.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, assignee of York George, an insolvent debtor, will attend at the house of James Sherron, in the town and county of Salem, on Tuesday, the 5th of March next, in order to pay to each of the creditors of said York George their respective shares of the proceeds of the sale of his property.

EDMOND W. WRIGHT.

Jan. 19, 1846.—4m

In Chancery of New-Jersey.

William Spence, Compt. }
and } Fieri Facias.
William Morgan, Def. }

BY virtue of the above mentioned writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Monday, the eighth day of April next, at the hotel in Bridgetown, county of Cumberland, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

A Certain Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice river, adjoining land formerly belonging to Samuel Cobb, also bounding on Slab Branch, and joining land of Joshua Brick, Thomas Lee, and others, containing seventy-six acres, more or less.

John Sibley, Sheriff.

Feb. 2d, 1845.—1m

FOR SALE.

A House and Lot,

SITUATED in Water Street, Bridgetown. The lot contains eleven square perches of land. The house is a frame, one story and a half high, with a cellar under it, and a pump of water; it is in a good stand for a tradesman. A good title will be made, and possession given on the 25th of March. The payment will be made easy to the purchaser. If not sold by that time, it will be let. For conditions, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

DAVID DAILEY,

Jan. 15th, 1845.—3t

BLANKS

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig.

London, December 16.

Paris, Nov. 27.—Six Lieut. Generals, and 19 Marechaux de Camp have been sent to the Abbey. Papers have been found in the house of General Bellaird, which throw a great light upon treasonable plans which have lately been formed. It is affirmed that many enemies of tranquillity will probably shortly be banished forever to uninhabited countries. Now, that France has such large sums to pay, the voice of the public begins to be louder, that the property of those may be confiscated, who for fifteen years past have enriched themselves at the expence of foreign countries, and plunged France into misfortune.

Death of the duke of Norfolk.—We are extremely sorry to announce the death of the duke of Norfolk. His grace died at his castle of Arundel, in Sussex, at an early hour this morning.

We learn that fifty cases of presents have arrived in England, on their way to St. Helena from the Emperor of Russia to the Ex-emperor of France.

A private letter mentions, that the British regiments returning from France will take the route of Havre-de-Grace. But the guards are still in Paris, remaining there it is supposed, in consequence of a request made to the duke of Wellington by the duke de Richelieu. The duke of Wellington gave a splendid ball on the 1st inst in celebration of the Peace.

It is mentioned in a private letter, from Paris, that M. Forbin had laid on the table of the chamber of Deputies, a notice of a motion for the *recal and trial of Foyche*.

The Dutch letters say, the departure of the Prince of Orange for St. Petersburg has given rise to much interesting speculation on the future union of Russian interests with those of the Netherlands and the consequent decline of British influence in the latter quarter.

An article from Turin gives a most distressing account of the attack made by the Tunisian pirates at St. Antiocho. It reflects additional disgrace upon the maritime powers of Europe for suffering with impunity these lawless violations of the common rights of society.

The French Prisoners at Dartmoor will leave that depot as soon as transports can be procured to take them home.

The discussions between our government and Ferdinand of Spain, which had grown pretty warm, are now become more conciliatory; but the persecution of the patriots has not decreased. Three millions of dollars arrived at Cadiz from Lima; in addition to this supply Ferdinand is about to impose a contribution of five millions sterling on all classes of people of Old Spain, excepting the Clergy!

Coices.—Arrived on Saturday, the brig Regent, Storey, from St. Michaels, driven out of the Downs, with loss of cables and anchors. On Tuesday, the American ship General Washington put into harbour to winter. On Wednesday, the American schooner Eugene, Darnels from Hayti, with coffee, put in for orders, and sailed the next day for Havre. On Thursday sailed the American ship Catharine, Boutillier, with cotton for Antwerp.

The Court of Portugal persists in remaining at Brazil, and refuses to return to Europe. That Court lately received a Courier from Madrid with dispatches, the contents of which had not transpired; but it is supposed that Spain requests the Prince Regent to declare war against the independents, and that Ferdinand VII. has asked one of the daughters of the Prince in marriage.

Extract of a letter from Spain.—The persecutions in this unhappy country still continue, or even increase. Neither high nor low are separated. Don Antonio Ruiz Padron, one of the most distinguished Members of the Cortes, an ecclesiastic of great merit, and a sincere patriot, has been condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and Don Pablo Lopez has been awarded ten years confinement. King Ferdinand, we are told, has made serious remonstrances to the English Government, on the subject of the freedom which the English Journals have used, in relating the enterprize of the patriotic Porlier, and lamenting his unhappy fate. A contribution of 500 millions of reals (about 5,000,000) which the Government intend to impose upon all classes of the nation (with the exception of the Clergy), excites a general feeling of displeasure and causes a fermentation that may result in unexpected opposition.—Nothing is known with certainty concerning the widow of Porlier.

A HAVANNA paper of the 22d ult. states the arrival of two vessels from the coast of Africa—one with 390, and the other with 144 slaves.

Gentlemen from Havana inform, that the Spanish merchants were buying up all the last-sailing vessels for the African trade.

A LETTER from Gibraltar, of the 16th of Dec. says—"I have been informed, that the Spaniards have restored the brig promised by com. Decatur to the Algerines." The same letter adds, that "The schr. Hornet has gone to France."

FRENCH PROSCRIPTION.

Our letters from Paris (says the London M. Chronicle) grow every day more and more gloomy. In the chamber of deputies a secret committee was formed, in which it was actually proposed:

- 1. To condemn to death all the persons who had voted for the death of Louis XVI.
- 2. To transport all those who had accepted places under the usurpation; and
- 3. To banish from France all who had taken the oath to the constitution of May last.

These measures, if carried into execution, would have made *one million five hundred thousand victims!* This, though proposed by some of the most exalted heads, was thought a little too extensive; and by amendments the propositions have been softened down so as to take in only about a *Million of human victims!*

CARTHAGENA.

Capt. Prince, of the schr. Rover, who has just arrived at Charleston, from St. Domingo, states that before he left the latter place, several Carthaginian schooners had arrived, in the greatest distress imaginable; that, on their passage, being short of provisions, one vessel was obliged to throw overboard *one hundred* of their passengers, another *fifty!* Provisions were so scarce at Carthagena, that the inhabitants were in a state of starvation; and were leaving the place as fast as opportunity offered. Carthagena had surrendered to the Spanish Army.

New-York, Feb. 7.

Capt. Myrick, who left Havana, on the 19th of January, informs us that a Spanish sloop of war arrived there the day previous from Carthagena, having on board 50 or 60 prisoners, leaders in the revolution, bound to Spain. It was stated that when the royalists took possession of Carthagena, they found, in the houses the dead bodies of more than 2,500 persons who had starved to death, previous to the surrender of the city.

LONDON, December 12.

Extracts from letters received from officers of his Majesty's Ship Northumberland. October 20, 1815.

"We arrived here on the 15th, after rather a pleasant, though long passage, of ten weeks; and General Bonaparte landed on the 16th in the evening, when it was quite dark; he was muffled up in a large surtout coat. A guard went before him to disperse the mob. You may judge of the state of his mind and spirits by what he did not during the passage. He never came out of his cabin but in the evenings after dinner; he then, almost without exception, went and leant against the breech of the foremost gun on the weather side of the quarter-deck whence he never moved. Generals Bertrand and Lacasses always came out with him, and with whom he ever continued in conversation; he appeared to take little notice of his other companions. His dress, upon these occasions, was invariably a green coat, with two plain epaulets, small clothes, with silk stockings, and pumps, with gold buckles. At the usual ceremony of passing the Line, which we did on the 23d of September, general Bonaparte made a present to Old Neptune of one hundred Napoleons; the French Generals and children gave him a double Napoleon each. The countess Bertrand is one of the most pleasant and agreeable women I ever conversed with. She said she wished we had missed the island; and I do not wonder at that; for if its boundless craggy rocks and lofty mountains strike the senses of a stranger who can depart at pleasure, with a cold, heart-appalling effect, what must be the feelings of banished Majesty? Nature seems to have formed it for security to its inhabitants. Had General Buonaparte ever entertained a hope of escape, when he came in sight of this place it must have been banished forever; the whole world beside, I should suppose does not present such another spot."

Northumberland, Oct. 18.

"Bonaparte was very much pleased with the attention shown to him whilst on board this ship, however he might have felt upon subjects connected with bringing him here. He publicly thanked capt. Ross, on the quarter deck for his kindness and requested he would do the same for him to the officers."

St. Helena, Oct. 29.

On the 16th inst. a sloop of war arrived with the intelligence that a fleet was approaching our island, in which was Bonaparte! This news threw us all into great confusion. On Sunday the 15th the Northumberland arrived here with the ex-emperor and his suite. On Monday his surgeon (an Englishman) called on me and took me with him on board. I was introduced to gen. Bertrand and his lady and the other passengers; after remaining a few minutes in the ward room, Bonaparte was announced to be on deck, when we all went up. I approached him and took off my hat; he did the same; he asked me if there was any good watchmakers in the place. I told him there was a very good one, a Mr. Solomons, who is also a very respectable merchant. He requested me to take his watches to him, as they were out of repair; one was a large gold repeater, the other was a silver repeater, both musical; the latter, he says, he always had with him in his carriage.

An article has been published in the Irish papers, under the title of "The Humble Address and Remonstrance of the Roman Catholics of Ireland to his Holiness pope Pius VII." This document is a representation against the Pope's decision relative to veto; and the first part relates to persecutions which the addressors allege they have sustained or still endure. They remind the Pope that they have never sought to alter their connexion with the See of Rome; though they acknowledge the Penal Laws have been relaxed during the present reign, yet they say that hostility to their religion continues to exist; and in support of their assertion quote the oath of abjuration taken by Members of the Legislature and persons holding civil or military office. They complain that injustice is done to the Catholic hierarchy in Ireland, by desiring to provide further securities for their peaceable and loyal conduct; and they declare that there exists no necessity for any such securities.

It has been the custom with Lord Bridgewater not to grant any leases of his farms; but to give all his tenants notice at Lady-day to quit at Michaelmas; the consequence has been, that a great proportion of the farmers have this year taken the hint, and given up possession to his Lordship, so that only a very few farms remain in cultivation, tenants not being to be found for the others, unless a reduction of at least one half of the former rents be submitted to.

WASHINGTON WHIC.

BRIDGETOWN, FEBRUARY 12, 1816.

THE editor has the satisfaction to state, that this paper has been selected as one of the means of promulgating the laws of the present session of congress.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Detur Dignissimo.

So far as the opinions of the republican party of the United States can be collected from the public prints, it would seem almost reduced to a certainty, that Mr. Monroe will be their candidate for this important office.—The persons, who have most generally been spoken of, are Mr. Crawford, gov. Tompkins, and Mr. Monroe.—Without derogating in the least from the talents and the services of the other gentlemen, we think, it may be safely asserted, that on the score of public services, tried patriotism, and long experience in public affairs, Mr. Monroe stands pre-eminently conspicuous, and had it not been for the honest scruples of some, and the cavils of others, about *Virginian influence*, it is probable that no other person would have been named by the republicans. The only objection, besides that of party, which has been raised against him, is, that he is a Virginian. And so is Mr. Crawford. Mr. Tompkins is from New-York. But if there were ever any force in the objection, it is completely removed by the unanimous decision of the republicans of New-Hampshire and Massachusetts, and we believe the general opinion of those of the middle and eastern states, in favour of Mr. Monroe.

Gov. Shelby of Kentucky, declines being considered as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

It was stated, a few weeks ago, in the N. York National Advocate, on the authority of Dr. Bibb, of the U. S. senate, that Mr. Crawford declined being considered as a candidate for the presidency, and thereby narrowed the circle from which a selection is to be made.—A few days afterwards, an extract of a letter appeared in the New-York Patriot, (a paper lately established in that city, and probably with a view to the presidential election) stating, that Dr. Bibb had "no authority to say that Mr. Crawford withdrew his name, nor had the doctor made any such remark." This letter, or the substance of it, found its way into many papers.—In consequence of which, Dr. Bibb has published the following letter, by which it appears, that he was authorized to state, that Mr. Crawford "did not consider himself among the number of those from whom the selection ought to be made;" and that he is "unwilling to be held up as a competitor for the office."—This, we should think, was sufficiently explicit; yet there are some who merely infer from it, that Mr. Crawford does not offer himself as a candidate, but will await the decision of the people.—This solicitude about Mr. Crawford arises not from any attachment to him or to his principles, but from a desire to detach that gentleman and his friends from the republican candidate (whichever he may be) and thereby increase the chance of success to the opposite party.—Ed. W.

To the editors of the National Intelligencer.

Messrs. Gales and Seaton,

It would seem, from representations in the newspapers, that I am acting a prominent part in the discussions concerning the coming Presidential election. I am extremely reluctant to present myself before the public in such an affair; but it has become unavoidable. It is not strange that a question so interesting to the nation, as the election of Chief Magistrate, should at this time, be the topic of conversation and enquiry. I, however, have in no instance introduced the subject; no have I been disposed to take an active part in any controversy respecting it. It is true, that from the period of my arrival at this place, I have been frequently consulted in reference to the pretensions of particular individuals for the Presidency, by gentlemen, who had a right to converse with me freely on any political subject.

In consequence of repeated enquiries from them, whether Mr. Crawford was to be considered among the competitors, accompanied with the desire that his views should be ascertained, I communicated to him what had passed. He replied, without reserve, that he did not consider himself among the number of those from whom the selection ought to be made, and that he was unwilling to be held up as a competitor for the office.

I have performed no other part than to communicate this declaration (which I was authorised to do) to the gentlemen by whom I was consulted.

WM. W. BIBB.

Washington, Feb. 1, 1816.

John Randolph's mammoth speech lasted three days, and cost the United States at least 3000 dollars; yet this is the man who prates so much about the infringement of the freedom of debate, and the necessity of economy in the different departments of government.

Major general Brown and his lady have arrived in New-York, where, it is said, he has fixed his head-quarters for the present.

Capt. J. CARSON, who was shot in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, Jan. 20th, by lieut. Smith, died on Sunday evening, Feb. 5th, about 11 o'clock.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of Letters to the Editor.

[The following letter ought to have arrived in time for last week's paper; but, from a mistake in some one of the post-offices, it was carried to Fairfield, whence we did not receive it till Monday evening.—Ed.]

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

"THE whole of this day has been spent on the question before stated [Mr. Hardin's proposition to abolish the direct tax]. The speakers in favour of the motion were Messrs. Ross and Randolph; against it Messrs. Reynolds and Calhoun.

Mr. Calhoun is a rapid and energetic orator, capable of holding his audience (as on this occasion) in the most perfect and delightful attention.—He took a rapid but perspicuous view of the late measures of our government, our present situation, and

future prospects, inferring, under any view of the matter, that an increased degree of preparation, both by sea and land, for a state of trial and war, was dictated by sound policy; and that it would be impolitic, at this time, to abolish our internal system of revenue, but on the other hand, require, for the present, from the people, a moderate contribution, for the purpose of extinguishing, as soon as conveniently may be, the public debt, &c."

Washington, Saturday evening,
Feb. 3d, 1816.

"The debate, in committee of the whole on Mr. Hardin's motion to abolish the direct tax, was, late in the afternoon of yesterday, terminated, after a lucid and able reply of Mr. Lowndes, to the various objections that had been raised against it;—I say, unexpectedly terminated, not that it had not been ably discussed, the subject exhausted, and the patience of the house wearied—but on account of a disposition which I thought I discovered in several other gentlemen to occupy the floor.—The proposition was rejected, when the committee rose, and reported the original resolution. With this decision, I flattered myself, that the opposition to the measure would be satisfied, and that congress would once more be permitted to make at least a small advance in the business that is pressing upon them.—In this expectation (reasonable as I imagined it) I was mistaken. When the report was called up for consideration this morning, this same Mr. Hardin renewed his motion, which had been lost the day before in committee, when another debate arose, wherein Mr. Stanford delivered his sentiments at length in favour of the motion, and generally against the proposed system of finance, ridiculing by attempting to ape his great prototype from Virginia. Mr. McKee followed on the same side, and though his matter was considerably acerb, yet the felicity of his manner, and the precision and clearness with which he spoke, secured him a patient hearing. Messrs. Burnside and Gaston replied; the latter gentleman, with a candor that does him honour, declared, that notwithstanding he had condemned the course of policy that had (according to him) produced an accumulation of the public debt, yet he could not consent to withhold from the administration the necessary means of speedily discharging it. He considered the adoption of a vigorous system of finance dictated by the wisest policy, and had taken his seat with a determination, so far as respected himself, to give effect to such a system. If he even doubted the disposition and ability of the government to apply those means judiciously, and with discreet economy, he could not justify himself, on that account, in denying them the ways and means. Mr. Randolph, as usual spoke. He delivered a more highly seasoned philippic than on any former occasion; evangelizing his friend from North Carolina, but anatomizing all the world beside.—He evidently spoke under the feelings of irritation, talked of persecution, assassins' daggers, &c.—said he did not read the newspapers, yet complained of the liberties they took with some characters (himself, &c.) he should not answer them; he would reply to gentlemen on the floor of congress, but not elsewhere; applied many opprobrious epithets to the district of Columbia, its population, the officers of the government, from the highest to the lowest, &c. among which were the modest terms of "villains," "bloodsuckers," "robbers," and the like; said he was about to unfold a scene of corruption unequalled in this country or any other. Mr. R. however, was careful to deal in general, not choosing to prefer particular charges.—Mr. Hardin's motion was negatived by ayes and noes, majority only eight. As it was late, many of the members had withdrawn.

A motion was then made by Mr. Pickens to reduce the proposed tax from three to two millions of dollars; but, before the vote was taken, the house adjourned; so that it yet remains undecided.

It is acknowledged to be a desirable thing to dispense with the land tax, if it

could consistently be done; but it is well known, that a considerable debt has been created by the just and necessary war, which has been so gloriously terminated, and it is presumed that there is a disposition and desire on the part of the people to afford the means to extinguish that debt as soon as conveniently practicable. Taxes, it has been well said, in order to be just, ought to be as equal as possible. This equality can be no otherwise obtained than by diversifying the objects of taxation.—The great landholders, it is believed, consume a less proportionable quantity of the articles subject to impost duties, than the other portions of the community, and among them there is a large number, extremely wealthy, who are not taxable in any other way; three millions of dollars cannot be denominated a large sum, with reference to the almost inconceivable value of the soil of the United States, and as it is fifty per cent. less than the tax of last year, the known patriotism of the American people warrants the conclusion, that it will be cheerfully paid.

The subject of the direct tax has two or three times given way, for a short space of time, to make room for the consideration of the proposed repeal of duties of domestic manufactures. This met with no opposition and a bill for the purpose passed the house of representatives this morning. It was amended so as to make the repeal take place immediately, upon the passage of the act, instead of the 15th of April as originally designed.—Some suppose, that the senate will negative this amendment."

Washington, Tuesday evening,
February 6th.

"Mr. Pickens' motion to reduce the direct tax from three to two millions of dollars, was yesterday negatived; whereupon he moved that the house do reconsider the vote of Saturday, which vote rejected Mr. Hardin's long-argued proposition. Before any vote, however, was taken, the whole subject was, on motion of Mr. Forsythe, laid on the table, and the house went into committee of the whole. Mr. Condit in the chair, on the bill from the senate relative to the British commercial convention. It will be recollected, that this bill was passed by the senate during the discussion on that subject in the house of representatives. It is a short bill, of a declaratory nature, and simply goes to annul, in as many words, all existing laws incompatible with the provisions of said convention.—It was considered by the house as an attempt to compromise the principle involved.

"This bill was amended in the house, by striking out all after the enacting clause, and substituting the old one, which the senate had rejected. In this shape, it has been passed, and sent back. If the senate should disagree to this amendment, a conference between the two houses on the subject will probably be the consequence.—A collision between the two branches of the legislature, on a question regarding their powers, is unpleasant; if it must, however, ever occur, a time of repose and tranquillity is to be greatly preferred to that of difficulties and war.

"After this morning's business was despatched, the house resumed the consideration of the resolution relative to the direct tax, Mr. Pickens' motion to reconsider being the question, when a debate arose, in which Messrs. Lowndes, Stearns, Atherton, Hanson, Sergeant, Randolph, and Pickens participated.—The result was a decision against the motion, ayes 67, noes 86, majority 19. The resolution was then (after a debate of two weeks) recommended to the committee of ways and means, with instructions to bring in a bill pursuant thereto.—This vote I consider decisive, and have no doubt but that the bill will ultimately pass, and it is ardently to be hoped, that the expressed determination of the house may be permitted to take effect without further debate.—The next resolution of the committee in order is that relative to distilleries, which I presume will be brought under consideration tomorrow.

A message was received from the presi-

dent to-day, notifying the house that he had approved and signed the act continuing the double duties until the 30th of June, and an advance of 42 per cent. on the old standard afterwards, until a new tariff can be brought into operation. It is presumed, however, that this new tariff, which is expected to be reported to-morrow or next day, will be adopted in season to take effect immediately after that time.

A bill has been reported, granting to captain Stewart, the officers and crew of the Constitution 25,000 dollars for the capture of the Levant.

A bill is in progress, appropriating a considerable sum for the ordnance department.

"In senate, Mr. Harper, and in the house of representatives, Mr. Smith, of Maryland, have taken their seats.

"Mr. Moffit of N. Y. has obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session."

Washington, Feb. 7th.

"Mr. Webster of New-Hampshire appeared, was duly qualified, and took his seat.

"Mr. Edwards of North Carolina, elected to supply the vacancy occasioned by the translation of Mr. Macon to the senate, also appeared.

"The following resolution offered two days ago by Mr. King of Massachusetts, was taken up and agreed to.

Resolved, That the committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to enquire into the expediency of excluding from the ports of the United States, or of increasing the duties on, all foreign vessels owned in, coming from, bound to or touching at, any of the possessions of any nation in Europe or the West-Indies, and on the continent of America, from which the vessels of the United States are excluded; and of prohibiting, or of increasing the duties on the importation, in foreign vessels, of any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture, of such possessions.

"The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson of V. in the chair, on the subject of revenue, the resolution relative to distilleries being under consideration, Mr. Williams submitted an amendment, proposing to levy the duty the amount of spirit distilled, instead of the capacity of the still, as recommended by the committee. Mr. Williams spoke fluently at length in favour of his motion, as also did Mr. Yancey; it was opposed by Messrs. Ingham, Burnside, and Hardin, and negatived by a large majority.

Mr. Yancey moved that the resolution be amended so as to reduce the tax on the capacity to the rate fixed by the law of 1813. It will be recollected, that the committee's proposition is to advance those duties 100 per cent. This motion was also negatived, ayes 52, noes 79.

"Mr. Cannon, then moved, that an addition of 50 per cent. instead of 100 per cent. be imposed on the old rate. Before the question was taken, the committee rose, reported progress, asked and obtained leave to sit again."

Washington City, Feb. 8.

M. Serrurier, late minister of the government of France to the United States, left this city on Monday morning for the northward, with his family. He carries with him the sincere good wishes of all who have enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance here.

JEROME BONAPARTE.

Jerome Bonaparte, who lately resided at Ellwangen, in the kingdom of Wirtemberg, has been obliged to dismiss all the French who were in his service. It is even asserted, that for some time past he has been confined in a tower, and that all communication, except with his keepers, has been strictly prohibited. To these reports, a letter of the 8th, from Stuttgart, adds, that Jerome has been compelled to deliver into the hands of a person appointed by the King of Wirtemberg, the large sums in money and effects which he brought with him. It will be laid out in the purchase of estates in the Kingdom of Wirtemberg. The estates which Jerome purchased at and near Trieste, are to be sold. But a very small part of his estate will be left at his disposal.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

The House of Assembly were engaged nearly the whole of Monday, in discussing Mr. Allen's claim to a seat.

In the afternoon the question was taken on the appointment of a Council of Appointment, when the votes stood 62 republican, and 61 Federal. The following gentlemen were appointed:

Darius Crosby, of the Southern District,
William Koss, Middle District,
Parley Keyes, Eastern District,
Archibald S. Clark, Western District.

The U. States brig Tom-Bowling, sailed from New-Orleans on the 16th of December, on a cruise against the pirates in the gulph of Mexico.

The bill for establishing a Bank at Bridgetown, has passed the house of assembly, 23 to 16. By the latest information, it had been twice read in council, and would probably be passed by them.

Washington City, Feb. 7.

The supreme Court assembled in this city, pursuant to law, on Monday. All the Judges of that most respectable body are present viz. Judges Marshall, Washington, Livingston, Johnson, Todd, Story and Duvall; Henry Wheaton, Esq. Counsellor at Law, of New-York, was appointed Reporter of its decisions.

Early on Tuesday evening last, Mr. Arnaud Delegree, a very respectable unmarried French gentleman, committed Suicide while in a state of derangement, after a long confinement to his chamber.

Commodore Chauncey has departed from Washington City to take command of the Washington 74, which is about to sail for the Mediterranean.

Paris, Nov. 26.—The Congress of the European ministers, which they say will be held either at Basle or at Frankfort, for the alleged purpose of investigating the claims of all the secondary powers who have suffered by revolutionary arrangements, mean in these resolutions to keep in view the principle of legitimate succession as much as possible.

We observed yesterday, on the route to Fontainebleau the four horses which were taken down from the Triumphal arch of the Boursois; they were escorted by a detachment of about 3,000 Austrian troops.

His Majesty the King of Prussia has purchased between 1000 and 1200 Meino Sheep, in order to send to Prussia and ameliorate the breed of that country. All these were selected from the flocks in the departments of Seine and Oise.

The emperor of Austria is expected to remain a few weeks at Venice, where he will be joined by the empress.

Take Notice

THAT the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas have appointed the 4th of March next at Bridgetown, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

ASHIEL BEEBE & his mark
THOMAS CHARLES BURE.

Jan. 27, 1816.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE TO THE
PRINTING BUSINESS.

Inquire at this Office.

Will be exposed to Public Sale,

On the 10th of March, 1816,

A LARGE Farm, situated in the township of Pittsgrove, county of Salem, New-Jersey, containing about 300 acres, with about 75 acres of woodland, tolerably well timbered. There are on the premises, 11,000 cedar rails, a lot of very good meadow, containing about 4 acres; a very good quarry of stone; an excellent bearing orchard of 150 very large trees; a good story and half dwelling-house, and kitchen, with a good cellar under it, and an excellent well of water at the door. There are two good cedar log barns, a wagon-house and corn-crib, with all things in very good repair. About 80 acres of good farming land for corn and rye; the residue swamp; a very good mill-seat on an excellent stream of water, sufficient for a grist mill and sawmill, with a dam two-thirds done, 50 feet of tumbling dam, waste gates, a clever sized mill house nearly ready to raise. At Dayton's bridge, binding on the road leading from Bridgetown to Pittstown. The above property will be clear of incumbrance. Any person wishing to view it previous to the day of sale, will be shown it by the subscriber. Vendue to begin at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day till all is sold. Attendance will be given and conditions made known by

JOHN WICK.

Feb. 12, 1816.

LEAP YEAR.

O HATE, happy season! when ladies are free
To court whom they choose, and address the
young men;
No longer condemn'd close conceal'd to be,
To wait men's slow-moving advances to them.
Let us laud, then, the custom, nor careless pass
o'er
The one joyful year, which the girls have in four,
When uncensur'd each evening by moonlight they
roam,
While fashion and pride keep the fellows at
home.
As leap year approaches, 'tis curious to mark
(Her charms all display'd, and her cap rightly
set)
How prim each old maid is rigg'd up for a spark,
As if she were sure she a husband should get.
And young maids are likewise improving the
time,
Aware that 'tis best to taste love in its prime:
In short, young and old, both ugly and fair,
If this year not married, will sink in despair.
When manag'd by ladies, how smoothly things
go.
There is nought of disorder, confusion, and strife.
Old maids and old bachelors soon learn to know
What comfort pertains unto husband and wife.
The rogues are about, and I've reason to fear,
They'll steal our affections ere past is this year.
Let us guard, then, our hearts, lest haply we lose
them;
For beset by the girls, how can we refuse them.
It is ours to expatiate 'gainst marriage and
love.
We boast ourself free from regard to the fair;
Yet ev'n this song to the ladies will prove,
What strange, inconsistent things bachelors are.
But now 'mongst ourselves, let us candidly own,
That love for the sex is by all of us known,
And why we deny it, and make such a fuss,
Is, truly, because, they refuse to love Us.

THE COMFORTS OF RELIGION.

AN ODE.

O blest religion, heav'nly fair,
Thy kind, thy healing power
Can sweeten pain, alleviate care,
And gild each gloomy hour.
When dismal thoughts, and boddy fears
The trembling heart invade;
And all the face of nature wears
A universal shade,
Thy sacred dictates can assuage
The tempest of the Soul;
Every fear shall lose its rage
At thy divine control.
Through life's bewilder'd, darksome way
Thy hand unerring leads;
And o'er the path, thy heav'nly ray
A cheering lustre sheds.
When feeble reason, tir'd and blind,
Sinks hopeless and afraid;
Thou blest supporter of the mind!
How powerful is thy aid!
O! let my heart confess thy power,
And find thy sweet relief;
To brighten ev'ry gloomy hour,
And soften ev'ry grief.

A THOUGHT.

"It is certain," says one, "that man-
kind dwell with most apparent satisfaction
on the memory of those days, which have
been marked with the deepest and most
agonizing sorrows; and derive certain de-
light from the recollection of those over-
whelming sensations, which once occa-
sioned so fierce a throbb in the languishing
pulse of their existence."

Is it so? If it is, on what principle is it
to be explained?

To the Members of the several Bible Socie-
ties in the United States.

ARTICLES.

It is with peculiar pleasure, that I once
more address you on the interesting sub-
ject of extending the Redeemer's kingdom
by means of the unlimited and gratuitous
circulation of the holy scriptures.

From the most correct information that
has lately been received, it has become evi-
dent, that the demand for bibles in the re-
mote and frontier settlements of our coun-
try, is far beyond the resources of the se-
veral Bible Societies now existing in the
United States.

An institution founded on a more ex-
tended plan, that will concentrate and di-
rect the efforts of our numerous and in-
creasing Bible Associations, seems at pre-

sent to be the general wish of the friends
of revealed truth. Such an institution has
powerful claim to the liberal support of
the christian public. This plan, which ori-
ginated with the New-Jersey Bible Socie-
ty, has, within the last year, engaged the
attention of the board of managers of the
New-York Bible Society.

Their resolutions, inserted below, con-
tain the result of their deliberations on
this important subject. A brighter day ap-
pears now to have dawned on our western
hemisphere.

That the present effort may be rendered
an efficient mean of salvation to many
thousands of destitute poor in our own, and
more distant lands, should be the wish and
prayer of every sincere christian.

And may the blessing of HIM who is
"able to do for us abundantly more than we
can either ask or think" give it complete
success—"unto whom be glory in the
church, by JESUS CHRIST, throughout all
ages—world without end."

Resolutions of the Board of Managers of
the New-York Bible Society.

1st. Resolved, That it is highly desira-
ble to obtain, upon as large a scale as pos-
sible, a co-operation of the efforts of the
christian community throughout the Uni-
ted States, for the efficient distribution of
the holy scriptures.

2d. That as a mean for the attainment
of this end, it will be expedient to have a
convention of delegates from such Bible
Societies as shall be disposed to concur in
this measure, to meet at _____ on the
day of _____ next, for the pur-
pose of considering whether such a co-ope-
ration may be effected in a better manner
than by the correspondence of the different
societies as now established; and if so,
that they prepare the draft of a plan for
such co-operation to be submitted to the
different societies for their decision.

3d. That the secretary transmit the
above resolutions to the president of the
New-Jersey Bible Society, as expressive of
the opinion of this board on the measures
therein contained, and at the same time
signifying the wish of this board, that he
would exercise his own discretion in
bringing the subject before the public."

In pursuance of the foregoing resolu-
tions requesting me to designate the time
and place at which the proposed meeting
of delegates from the different Bible So-
cieties in the United States shall take
place; after mature deliberation, and con-
sulting with judicious friends on this im-
portant subject, I am decidedly of opin-
ion that the most suitable place for the
proposed meeting is the city of New-York
—and the most convenient term the second
Wednesday of May next—and I do ap-
point and recommend the said meeting to
be held at that time and place.

Should it please a merciful God to raise
me from the bed of sickness, to which I am
now confined, it will afford me the highest
satisfaction to attend at that time, and
contribute all in my power towards the
establishment and organization of a Socie-
ty which, with the blessing of God, I have
not the least doubt will in time, in point
of usefulness, be second only to the parent
institution (the British and Foreign Bible
Society) will shed an unfading lustre on
our christian community, and prove a bless-
ing to our country and the world.

ELIAS BOUDINOT,
President of the N. J. Bible Society.
Burlington, Jan. 31. 1816.

At the Ipswich Quarter Sessions, a
young fisherman was sentenced to 6 months
imprisonment for shooting a duck in the
river Orwell!!! Thus the liberty of a man
may be estimated by the death of a duck!!!
London Statesman.

THE money for the ransom of capt. Ri-
ley and seamen, made prisoners by the
Moors, (of which we gave an account a
few weeks ago) was advanced by Horatio
Sprague, esq. of Boston, resident at Gib-
raltar.

Paris, Dec. 10.

The English Journals announce that his
majesty the king of France conferred on
the duke of Richmond the title of duke
of Aubigny. The first duke of Richmond
was the natural son of Charles II. king of
England, and of Louisa de Querquelle, a
French lady, who was created dutchess of
Aubigny, by Louis XIV.

We are assured that two very important
persons, one of whom is in the ordinance
of July 24; and the other is accused by pub-
lic opinion of favoring the invasion by Bo-
naparte, have just been arrested.

From the Charleston Courier, Jan. 22.

FURTHER FROM CARTHAGENA.

Captain Eaton, of the brig Rover, arriv-
ed here on Saturday, in 20 days from
Aquin, (St. Domingo) confirms the news
of the capture of Carthagea, the particu-
lars of which were derived from the Patriot
general BOLLIVAR, lately commanding at
Carthagea, who escaped from that place

to Jamaica a short time previous to its sur-
render, and who passed through Aquin,
Dec. 29th, on his way from Jamaica via
Aux Cayes for Port-au-Prince. He was
in high spirits and was accompanied by his
whole suite.—He expressed a determina-
tion to adhere to the Patriot cause and to
continue hostilities against the Spaniards.
General Bolivar stated, that when the
Spanish squadron entered the harbor of
Carthagea, the land forces (Royalists) en-
tered the city in the rear, and put nearly
every soul to the sword. Twelve thous-
and men, women, and children are stated to
have fallen victims to their barbarity.

GENERAL BOLLIVAR.

After the surrender of Carthagea to the
Royalists, Gen. Bolivar, the leader of the
Patriots, escaped with his Aids and some
other officers, to the Island of Jamaica.
When the escape of Gen. Bolivar was
known, the Royalists sent a vessel to o-
vertake him and offered a reward of 50,000
dollars to any one who would put him
to death. After the General had arrived
at Jamaica, some Spaniards engaged the
General's negro servant, on the promise
of two thousand dollars, to assassinate his
master. On the night in which the deed
was to have been performed, Gen. Bolivar
unexpectedly lodged abroad. In the course
of the evening, Mr. Felix Amestoy, late
Paymaster of Gen. Bolivar's guard of hon-
or, threw himself into the General's ham-
mock to rest himself, and fell asleep.—At
a late hour, the servant entered the room,
and "feeling a man in the hammock,
whom he took for his master, plunged his
knife into the neck of his supposed victim,
when the unhappy man sprung up, and
struggled with the negro until he received
a second and mortal wound in the left side
near the back; he then fell, and shortly af-
ter expired. The case of the knife was
found in the assassin's pocket, with
some powdered glass, and other poison."
The servant, when brought before the ma-
gistrate, confessed the facts, but refused to
disclose the names of his employers. He
was committed to take his trial at the Slave
Court.

The Jamaica paper, from which these
facts are gathered, states, that "this is the
third time Gen. Bolivar's life has been
attempted, by some of the lowest descrip-
tion of Spaniards, and each time he has had
a hair breadth escape;" Subsequent ad-
vices state a Spaniard, who had been seen
to have communication with the servant,
was afterwards recognized and arrested
by Gen. Bolivar, and delivered over to
the British government.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

The duke of Wellington has received
from Louis XVIII. the order of the *Cor-
don Bleu*. His Majesty also presented
his Grace with the estate of Groshois, and
conferred on him the title of Duc de Brau-
cis.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

We are indebted to the supercargo of the
ship Union from Gibraltar, for the following
intelligence.—Ev. Post.

The following was communicated by
a gentleman of Philadelphia, who arrived
at Gibraltar in the U. States Frigate United
States, commodore Shaw, from Port Ma-
hon, which port they left on the 4th De-
cember in company with the Spanish line
of battle ship Ferdinand Septimo, fitted
for sea by the officers and crew of the Con-
stellation Frigate, Capt. Gordon. One
Lieut. and sixty men were put on board
from the United States to navigate her to
Carthagea. On the 5th, in a squall, she
carried away her mizen-top-mast, and it
blowing very hard that night the United
States parted from her. This gentleman
who has been with capt. Gordon, cruising
off Algiers in company with the Ontario,
capt. Downs, was landed there on the 2d
November, and remained with Mr. Shaler
five days waiting for despatches of impor-
tance to our government which were deliv-
ered to capt. Gordon, and taken by him to
Port Mahon, for com. Shaw, to be sent to
the United States. The Dey was very
much dissatisfied at not receiving the brig
which was captured by our squadron and
detained by the Spaniards at Carthagea;
he stated that com. Decatur had pledged
his honor to convoy her to Algiers, and
unless she was delivered up he would not
nor could not consider the treaty as bind-
ing. The Algerine squadron, consisting of
the following vessels, were lying in the
Mole, dismantled and repairing. It was
supposed that they would go out early in the
spring. The Dutch squadron, consisting
of five frigates, a corvette and a brig were
in sight off Algiers, which caused very little
sensation of fear among the people. They
were to leave Gibraltar on the 26th of De-
cember, for Port Mahon.

A frigate mounting 50 guns commanded
by Rais Mutapha, Levantino.
A frigate of 44 guns, commanded by
Rais Hadgi Hassan, Levantino.
A frigate of 36 guns, commanded by
Rais Ibrahim, Levantino.

A frigate of 45 guns, commanded by
Rais Hassan, Levantino.
A corvette of 30 guns, commanded by
Rais Hadgi Hamet Abded, Algerino.
A corvette of 38 guns commanded by
Rais Hadgi Leman, Levantino.
A corvette of 20 guns, commanded by
Rais Omar, Levantino.
A corvette of 22 guns, commanded by
Rais Hassen Ale, Levantino.
A brigantine of 20 guns, commanded by
Rais Mustapha, Levantino.
A galley of 50 tons, commanded by
Rais Haroet, Levantino.

By captain Marchant of the brig Climax
which arrived at Boston from Bordeaux,
we were favored with papers to the 16th
ult.

One of these papers contains the Law of
Amnesty which has been proposed to the
French Parliament.

The persons excepted from the Amnesty,
are

Lallemand, Drouet, d'Erlon, Lefebvre,
Debouettes, Ameilh, Brayer, Gilly,
Mouton, Duvernet, Grouchy, Laborde,
Clausel, Debelle, Bertrand, Cambronne,
Lavallette, Rovigo. These are to be ar-
rested and tried.

The following are ordered to quit France
in two months, and not to return without
leave:

Soult, Alix, Exelmans, Bassano, Mar-
bot, Felix, Lepelletier, Bonlay, (de la
Meurthe,) Mehee, Fresinet, Thibeaudeau,
Carnot, Vandamme, Lamarque, Lobau,
Hatel, Pire, Barrere, Arnault, Pommereuil,
Regnault, Arrighi, Dejean, Garran, Real,
Bouvier, Dumolard, Merlin, Durbac, Dirat,
Berferment, Bory, St. Vincent, Felix
Desportes, Garnier, Mallinet, Mullin,
Cluys, Courtin, Forbing Janson, Lelorgne,
Dideval.

Bonaparte's relations are all to leave
France within a month under pain of death.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE sale of the Fairfield Manufactory
Establishment at Cedarville, with all the
buildings and machinery belonging to the
Company, is postponed until Wednesday,
the 21st inst, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Inn
of Philip Souder in Bridgetown, when it
will be struck off to the highest bidder.

The terms of sale are as follows, viz. one
sixth part of the purchase money to be paid
on making the deed, one sixth part in six
months after, one sixth part in one
year, one sixth part in eighteen months,
one sixth part in two years, and the
remaining sixth in two years and a half,
with interest on the several sums from the
time of making the deed until paid, and
satisfactory security for the payments.

By order of the directors,
EBEN. ELMER, President.
Feb. 2d, 1816.

150 Dollars Reward.

WAS lost by the subscriber, on Monday, the
29th inst. between Maurice Town and
Dennis's Creek, a POCKET-BOOK, containing
Ten notes of 100 dollars each, thirteen of 50
dollars, and a number of 10 and 20; all on the
Camden bank; with one 2 dollar Delaware note;
rolled up in one parcel, amounting in the whole
to 2062 dollars.—Also, about one hundred dol-
lars of Philadelphia and southern bank notes.
The above reward will be given for the restora-
tion of the pocket book and its contents to the
subscriber.

James Compton.

The dates and numbers of the Camden
bank notes are known, and notice has been given
at bank to stop payment, so as to lead to the de-
tection of the person, should he refuse to deliver
them to the owner.
Maurice-Town, Jan. 31st, 1815.—St

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 9th
of February, 1815, an apprentice boy named
Alexander M. Wood, about 17 years old, small
of his age, dark complexion. Any person taking
up said lad, and returning him to his master,
shall receive the above reward, but no charges
paid.

N. B. All persons are forbid to harbour said
apprentice or trust him on any account.
ENOS F. RANDOLPH.

Stow Creek township,
Cumberland county, N. J. Feb. 2.—St

THE BRIGADE BOARD

OF the Cumberland Brigade of New-Jersey
Militia will meet, pursuant to adjournment,
at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgetown, on
Monday, the 19th day of February inst. at ten
o'clock, A. M.

Those members of the Board, who were absent
at the last meeting, will be fined, unless satis-
factory excuses shall be offered.—By order,
LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER, Judge Advocate.
Feb. 1st, 1816.—St