

WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. I.

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

No. 31.

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

TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1816.

PER ANNUM.

THE WASHINGTON WHIG

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY,

AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

FOR SALE,

THAT convenient landing on the east side of Cobansy 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.	David Pierson, do.
Henry Brooks, do.	John Lore, do.
Daniel Heaton, do.	Samuel Hollingshead, do.
Levi Hollingshead, do.	Salome Kocap, do.
Henry Kocap, do.	Samuel Kocap, do.
Ruth and John Beevedo, do.	Benjamin Thompson, do.
Ephraim Leake, admr. of Jason Smith, dec.	Benjamin Thompson, do.
Samuel Thompson, do.	Henry Wood, do.
Dorcas Wood, admr. of Henry Wood, dec.	Deborah Cresse, do.
E. abeth Bowen, do.	Henry Carman, do.
Deborah 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, 1815.—2m

Cumberland Orphan's Court,

November Term, 1815.

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

It is ordered, that the said administratrix give Public Notice to the creditors of said decedent to bring in their claims within one year from the date hereof, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county for the space of two months, and by publishing the same in one of the newspapers in this state, for the like space of time, and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his demand within the time so limited, after such public notice given, shall be forever barred his action therefor, against said administratrix.

By the Court,

TIMOTHY ELMER, Clerk.

Nov. 30th, (Dec. 18) 1815.—2m

NOTICE.

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

A House and Lot of Land,

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

ETHAN LORE, Guardian.

Dec. 15th, 1815.—2m.

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, 1816.—3t

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, 1816.—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 let.—Inquire of the printer.

Jan. 20th, 1816.—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, 1815.—4t

NOTICE.

THIS may certify, that Powel Garrison and Curtis Trenchard hold a certain paper against me for near 250 dollars; but as I 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, 1815.—3t

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, 1816.—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, 1816.—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, Rickman, 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, 1816.—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, 1815.—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, 1815.—3t

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 SIPPLE, ✕ his mark.

LEVI CORNWELL, ✕ his mark.
Bridgetown, Jan. 8, 1816.—4t

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.—3t

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.

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 satisfactory excuses shall be offered.—By order,
LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER, Judge Advocate.
Feb 1st, 1816.—3t

Apprentices' Indentures

FOR SALE

At this Office.

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 saw-mill, 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.

BLANKS

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT to enlarge the time for ascertaining the annual transfers and changes of property subject to the direct tax, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of the month of January, heretofore prescribed by law to the principal assessors, for enquiring and ascertaining annually what transfers and changes of property have been made and effected in their respective districts, subsequent to the next preceding valuation, assessment, and apportionment of the direct tax, the month of April annually shall be, and the same is hereby substituted and prescribed for that purpose. And instead of the month of May heretofore prescribed by law, for annually notifying the collector of the several collection districts, to proceed to the collection of the direct tax, the Secretary of the treasury may substitute the month of June, annually, if such enlargement of the time be in his opinion proper and necessary.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the change of times, by this act prescribed and authorized in relation to the direct tax, shall also be allowed and applied in relation to the duties on household furniture, and gold and silver watches.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

January 17, 1816.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

INTELLIGENCE.

A letter from St. Bartholemews, dated January 8, says, "Last evening a Dutch 80 gun ship with a number of transports and 800 troops, arrived at St. Eustatia, to take possession of that island, St. Martin's, and Curacao; which places will be immediately given up by the English as soon as orders are received from the commanding officer, Sir James Leith: Governors and other officers for the Islands have arrived in the ship."

The private letters from Paris of the 11th inst. enable us to account in a great degree, for the recent extraordinary rise in the French funds of about six per cent. We are assured that the money which arose from the immense sales of Stock in the British Funds, in the beginning of the present month, was immediately employed to purchase into the French Funds, and occasioned the great advance in question in the French 5 per cents. Added to this great purchases have been made in the French Funds by the monted men in France, who saw in the death of Ney, stability and security in the French government.

A London paragraph in a Paris paper mentions that the English revenue cutter Hardwick has captured, near the Island of Rotham on the Irish coast an American smuggler, only 16 days from Baltimore which had landed 550 packages of goods on that Island. The vessel was coppered, pierced for 18 guns and had a crew of 45 men; part of the cargo had been seized.

The following is the list of Peers who voted against the death of Marshal Ney: The Duc de Montemorency, Fontannes, Malleville, Gouville, Berthollet, (the celebrated chemist) Chasseloup, Duc de Broglie, Laite Tolland, Courial, Porcher de Richebourg, Caillet, Le Nois la Roche, Lantignais, Klein, Mercier, Nerwind and Chollet.

The following refused to vote, declaring they were not sufficiently instructed, in consequence of the Marshal's counsel being stopped in the defence by the King's commissioners:—

Nicofia, Brigede, d'Aligre, St. Suzaune, de Duc de Choiseul.

MURAT'S LETTER TO HIS WIFE.

[From a German paper.]

Rome, Oct. 26.

The following letter, which Murat is said to have written to his wife on the eve of his execution, is in circulation here and at Naples. We do not, however, venture to decide on its authenticity as several internal and external marks render it doubtful:—

"My Dear Caroline—My last hour is come; in a few moments I shall have ceased to live. You will have no husband, and my children no father more. Think on me; do not curse my memory; I die innocent. My life is stained by no unjust sentence.

"Farewell, my Achilles—Farewell, my Letitia—Farewell my Lucien—Farewell my Louisa!—Show yourselves constantly worthy of me. I leave you without estates and kingdom, among my numerous enemies. Remain always united; show yourselves superior to misfortune; and think more on what you are than on what you were. God bless you! Never curse my memory—Recollect that the bitterest pain that I feel in my last moments is that of dying far from my children. Receive my paternal blessing, my tears, and my tender embraces. Never forget your unhappy father."

New London, Feb. 7.

Miner Babcock, was tried before the Superior Court at their last sessions at Norwich, for the murder of London, found guilty and condemned to be executed on the 6th June next. They are both black men.

Lucy Daniels who has been blind ever since she was two years old, and who has been permitted to walk the streets of this city, in darkness seeking charity, during the long period of 36 years of her life, has been totally restored to sight by Dr. North of this place.

New York, Feb. 10.—Last Thursday, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening, a man was found in the Fly market, peevish with cold, and taken to the watch house where he died. He was about 40 years old, name unknown, and had on a black surtout, brown coat, striped muslin vest, corduroy pantaloons, and cotton stockings marked W. J. H.

In the Legislature of Virginia the proposition for incorporating the unchartered Banks in that state, is decisively rejected; and various measures are proposed for "punishing" the Banks thus set up without authority of law.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

New York, Feb. 3.

LONDON, DEC. 16.—The Prince Regent has approved the appointment of Mr. T. ASPINWALL, as Consul General for the United States in London.

The Flanders mail contains the following important intelligence, under the date of Rome, Nov. 21.—"It is asserted that the Ministers of the great powers have delivered to his Eminence the Cardinal Secretary of State, the treaty of alliance relative to the war against the Barbary powers, and that it has been ratified by all the Sovereigns, in their quality of Grand Masters of the several religious and military orders in their dominions. By this act the powers engage not only to put an end to the white slave trade, which the African governments carry on with equal insolence and impunity; but in order to prevent the return of acts of violence which disgrace humanity, the powers also declare, that they will establish there the form of government which shall afford the best guarantee. The contingent of the troops for this new species of war will be the same, and no one will be permitted, under any pretence whatever, to keep up a greater number of troops than is fixed by the treaty. All the troops shall have the same uniform. His Holiness the Pope shall be at liberty to send a Legate, but who shall not interfere in temporal matters. This treaty, which consists of 133 articles, fixes, that all the Christians shall be set at liberty, and cannot make a part of the army destined to occupy the country. The Sublime Porte, it is said, remains neuter in this war, and will receive guarantees for its European possession. One is astonished at knowing the treaty against the pirates, and not to know any thing of what has passed in the consistory where this affair has been treated. It is certain that his Holiness has not issued any Bull on the subject of this new crusade. It is said that his Holiness will give to the Grand Masters of the Military Orders a suit of armor and banner. The whole of the allied forces is fixed by treaty at 45,000 men. Several galleys have been at Ancona.

[From the London Times of Dec. 15.]

It is proposed to banish from France Soult, Alix, Excelmans, Lamarque, Vandamme, and 1 or 2 other generals, besides some celebrated non-military revolutionists. Most of the former, we understand, are going to the U. S. of America, and what measures they may there devise against our interest in that hemisphere, it behoves our government well to consider. The hatred of Soult, in particular against every thing English, is unbounded—and he is, beyond dispute, the most skilful of all the French generals. Would it not be a prudent step on our part to demand that these gentry should not be permitted to go to America. There are plenty of airy wholesome islands in the Mediterranean, where they might live quite as comfortably as Savary and Lallemand at Malta, or as Bonaparte and his associates at St. Helena. Any safe retirement of that kind would be better than hearing of them, a twelvemonth hence, at the head of an American army invading Canada.

Don't be alarmed Mr. Times—We stand in no need of these persons—should they come to this country, they will no doubt be received and treated as other emigrants—but we want them not to head our armies—we have generals and heroes of our own—real home spun ones, without looking across the water for any.—*Sav. Rep.*

Norfolk, Feb. 5.

We are assured that the mortality among the inhabitants of the adjoining counties has, for the last two months, even exceeded the ravages of the fatal epidemic in the winter of 1814-15. That portion of Nansemond county which lies eastward of the river, and the lower precinct of Princess Anne county, are computed to have lost more than half the population they contained last summer; and the deaths in the Parish of St. Brides in Norfolk county, have been awfully great. In other parts of these counties much sickness has been experienced, and many deaths have taken place, but bearing no proportion to the former.

We have not understood from any medical gentleman, whether this disease which is now sweeping off such vast multitudes, is the same which prevailed all over the country last year. From conversations with those who have witnessed its attacks, we are inclined to think that it is nearly so; it is certainly epidemic.

The inhabitants of this Borough cannot be sufficiently grateful to a merciful Providence for their extraordinary preservation from sickness, while it literally encompasses them on every side; for we do assert with confidence, that there is not a town in the union, where health more generally prevails than in this.— *Herald.*

WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, FEBRUARY 19, 1816.

The state Legislature have passed the act authorising the establishment of a bank at Bridgetown.

The Republicans of Massachusetts have unanimously resolved to support SAMUEL DEXTER, for Governour, and WILLIAM KING, for Lieut. Governour.

CONGRESSIONAL.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Washington, Saturday evening, February 10th.

"THE proposition to reduce the proposed tax on stills from 100 per cent advance on the old capacity rate to 50, which was depending when I last wrote you, was negatived in committee after a lengthy debate by a small majority.

It was strenuously supported by Messrs Cannon, Taul Throop, Ross, Mr. Kee and Yancey; and opposed by Messrs Robertson, Lowndes, Smith of Maryland and Taylor of New York.—This motion was however subsequently renewed in the house by Mr. Throop, decided by ayes and noes without debate, in the affirmative by a majority of four votes.—A motion to authorise the issue of licenses for a short period at the same rate as for the year was also agreed to; and the resolution with these two amendments has been recommitted for the purpose of bringing a bill.—It is more than probable I think that the 100 per cent will be restored when the bill comes to be acted upon.—This subject appeared to interest many of the members extremely, and there is a much more powerful and extensive concern in the distilling business in the United States, than I had apprehended. It is computed that three-fourths of the ardent spirits consumed in this country is of domestic manufacture. Certain it is that this article has competed very successfully with foreign spirits, and is fast driving it out of our market—distilleries are acknowledged by all to be a suitable object of taxation, the only difference of opinion is as to the amount of that tax.

The resolution proposing to abolish the tax on household furniture, and on gold and silver watches has been agreed to, ayes 90 noes 64.—Considerable of debate took place to day. The speakers in favour of it were, Messrs. Lowndes, Taylor of New York, Gaston, Milnor and Pickering. Those who opposed it, Messrs. Jackson, Telfair, Condict, Southard, Barbour, and Wright.

A message has been received from the President of the United States informing Congress that he has approved and signed the act continuing the duty on imported salt, and granting a bounty on pickled hshi exported, &c.

Mr. Ward of Massachusetts submitted for consideration the following resolutions.

Resolved, That all duties, imposts, and excises laid by Congress ought not only to be laid uniformly throughout the United States, agreeably to the provision in the constitution, but ought to be collected in all parts of the United States in the same currency, or in currencies equivalent in value.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to receive, alone, in payment of duties, imposts and excises and debts due to the United States, gold, silver and copper coin, treasury notes, and the notes of such banks as pay specie for their bills, excepting in cases in which it is otherwise provided by law.

Mr. Ward briefly assigned his reasons for offering these propositions, which will be found concisely and clearly stated in the first of the above resolutions.

Mr. Smith of Md. rose to speak—but, on motion of Mr. Tucker, the resolutions were laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Randolph submitted for consideration a motion which he had promised for an enquiry into the constitutionality of the appointment of General Porter, which after a long debate, was modified and agreed to in the following words:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire, whether the appointment to and acceptance by the honourable Peter B. Porter, late a member of this house from the state of New York, of the office of Commissioner under the late treaty at Ghent, is in contravention of the constitution of the United States.

Messrs Randolph, Grosvenor, Jackson, Forsythe and Yates were appointed a committee pursuant thereto. That portion of the constitution cited by Mr. R. as having been in his apprehension violated is the latter part of the 6th section of the 1st article and is in these words: "no senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to

any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during said time."—This office was created under the treaty of peace. General Porter was not a member of the thirteenth congress.

In the senate, an attempt has been made to postpone indefinitely, the treaty bill as amended by the house of representatives. It failed by a majority of one vote."

Washington, Monday evening, Feb. 12, 1816.

"A JOINT resolution has had three readings, and passed the house of representatives for the relief of com. John Rodgers. The case is briefly as follows: In October 1812, the frigate President, commodore Rodgers, and the Congress, captain Smith, were cruising in company; the former frigate captured the British packet Swallow, and while they were employed in removing the specie from the packet on board the President, the Congress gave chase to a strange sail, which she did not come up with until out of sight of the President. Capt. Smith ordered lieut. Nicholson on board the chase, with directions to send her officers and papers on board the Congress for examination. She proved to be the schooner Eleanor of Baltimore, owned by Mr. John Donnell. Lieut. Nicholson remained on board the schooner whilst her officers visited the Congress. Upon being asked by a boy, what vessel had captured them, he replied, the British frigate Shannon; a squall of wind arose, and the crew refusing to take in sail, or do duty of any kind, she was dismasted; and in consequence, as was alleged, ultimately lost. Lieut. Nicholson used his individual endeavour to get the schooner in a situation to receive the shock from the squall which was approaching, but was not successful, being unassisted by any of the crew. No colours were flying from the Congress; Nicholson had no orders from capt. Smith to represent the Congress as a British frigate, but supposes the insubordination of the crew to have been owing to the supposition that they were captured by the Shannon.—Other circumstances, however tend to prove that the crew of the Eleanor were in a previous state of mutiny, as they beat their captain (Graham) severely the following morning, at whose request three of them were received on board of the President. Be this as it may, Donnell brought an action in the district court of the Massachusetts district, against com. Rogers, and capt. Smith for the value of the Eleanor and cargo; during the pendency of this suit capt. Smith died, and in October last, a decree was rendered by Judge Davis against com. Rogers for \$43,250, charging him as commander of the squadron only, but exempting him from any personal agency in the transaction on which the decree was rendered.

From this decree, an appeal was entered to the circuit court, the Judge of which not having time to examine the merits, on account of his preparation to attend the supreme court at Washington, confirmed the decree pro forma. By this latter decree the commodore is required to give surety in the penalty of \$45,000, for the prosecution of the appeal in the supreme court of the United States, a sum serious to be involved in, however strongly urged thereto by friendship; or the stronger impression that the supreme court will reverse the decree. The resolution goes to indemnify and save harmless the securities of com. Rodgers in the event that the decree against him should be affirmed. It will no doubt be agreed to by the senate.

The supreme court are now in session at this place.

The resolution granting medals to captain Stewart of the Constitution and his officers for the capture of the Cyane and Levant, and to capt. Biddle of the sloop of war Hornet and his officers for the capture and destruction of the Penguin, and the bill to reward the officers and crew of the Hornet for said service by distributing among them \$25,000 were severally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

There are several bills on military subjects on the files; as they have come in, they have uniformly been referred to that committee of the whole which has under consideration the bill authorizing an additional military academy, so that when this committee is in session, any of those bills may be acted upon at pleasure.—This committee have been sitting most of this day, Mr. Condict in the chair, two or three bills, have undergone some discussion but no decisions of importance have been made."

Washington, Tuesday evening, February 13.

Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, made a detailed and able report on the numerous petitions which have been referred to that committee

From the various manufacturing and commercial interests of the United States, which was ordered to be printed.

The speaker presented a letter from the secretary of the treasury covering the long looked for tariff of duties proposed to be laid on foreign articles imported into the United States, which was referred to the committee of ways and means, and an additional number of 500 copies ordered to be printed. Both of these reports are predicated upon the indispensable necessity of affording that prompt and efficacious protection to our manufacturing establishments, which their welfare and the true interests of the nation alike require, and I have little doubt but that congress will patriotically and honourably respond.

Resolutions granting medals to capt. Stewart and the officers of the frigate Constitution—and to Capt. Biddle and the officers of the sloop of war Hornet, for their gallantry and good conduct, the former in capturing the Cyane and Levant and the latter the Penguin passed unanimously.

The Bill rewarding the officers and crew of the Hornet for the capture of the Penguin also passed.

The bill imposing a tax of three millions of dollars for the year 1816 has been ordered to a third reading, after the failure of the following propositions which were decided by ayes and noes

1st. By Mr. Atherton, to strike out that part of the bill which directed a levy of the tax, retaining only that portion of it which might be necessary to enforce the collection of the tax of 1815.

Ayes 65.

Noes 82.

2d. By Mr. Pickering, to make the tax permanent and perpetual in conformity with the part of the Revenue system, instead of for one year as proposed by the bill.

Ayes 20.

Noes 129.

3d. By Mr. Mayrant, to strike out three and insert two millions as the amount to be raised.

Ayes 54.

Noes 96.

The question was then taken on engrossing the bill for a third reading.

Ayes 106.

Noes 47.

It will be recollected that all the above amendments were moved in committee and in the house when the resolution was under consideration and came much nearer succeeding than now; no doubt remains but that the bill will finally become a law.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 14th.

The direct tax bill passed without debate. The ordnance bill also passed, ayes 107, noes 46. Both have been sent to senate for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Forsythe, Resolved, That the naval committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making provision by law for those American seamen who were wounded, and for the widows and families of those who were killed at Dartmoor prison, on the 6th day of April, 1815.

On motion of Mr. Burwell, Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to inform this house whether discriminating duties are at this time levied in ports of the United States on British vessels, arriving from the West Indies, and laden with West India produce.

The message of the President of the United States transmitting a report of the secretary of state prepared in obedience to a resolution of the H. of R. of the 4th. inst. in relation to the transaction at Dartmoor prison in the month of April last, so far as the American prisoners of war, there confined, were affected by such transactions, was this morning laid in a printed form on the table of the members of Congress pursuant to order.

The report and documents are voluminous, comprising 184 pages octavo; I have not had much opportunity of examining it, but from what I have observed, I am inclined to think that the enormity of that

transaction is not mitigated by anything at this time disclosed.

Most of this day has been spent in committee of the whole, on military matters. The principal question discussed has been whether the widows of officers and soldiers of militia or volunteers, or commissioned officers of the regular army including sea fencibles who shall have died in the service of the United States shall receive from the government a gratuitous donation in land, (100 acres) or half pay in money for a specific time (5 years), bills embracing both plans being before the committee.—The decision was in favour of the latter proposition (money) by a large majority, without deciding any other principle. The committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again."

"The senate have disagreed to the amendment of the House to their treaty bill, 23 to 11.—The House of Representatives have in their turn insisted on those amendments, and appointed Messrs Forsythe, Lowndes, and Tucker a committee on their part to confer with the senate on the subject of the disagreement.

Mr. Gaston's ingenious and elaborate speech on the "previous question" has been published in a pamphlet form, and is distributing through the medium of the post-office (according to the original design perhaps) to different parts of the United States, particularly to the eastward; the opposition members have furnished themselves, generally with from 10 to 50 copies of it. If this speech was ever calculated to make an impression, at an election or any other place, Mr. Randolph I should suppose had since its delivery effectually prevented it."

IN SENATE.

Feb. 7th. 1816

Mr. Campbell, from the committee on finance and an uniform national currency, submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby directed to ascertain, and cause to be laid before the Senate, a statement exhibiting the actual condition of the several incorporated banks within the District of Columbia, on the first day of January, 1816, specifying the actual and authorized amount of their capital stock, the amount of specie, and the amount of the bills or notes of other banks, in their vaults; the amount of debts due to and of notes or bills in circulation of each bank.

Boston, Feb. 13.

We understand that a petty officer belonging to the United States frigate Congress now lying in ordinary at the Navy-Yard, Charlestown, was shot on Sunday evening last by the Sentinel on duty, in consequence of his attempting to pass the guard contrary to order, and after being repeatedly hailed by the sentinel on post.

Adv.

COMMUNICATION.

At a meeting on the 7th inst. at John Moore's Inn, in the township of Lawrence, in the county of Hunterdon, of those persons who could be considered as residing within the bounds of the village, in the vicinity of the Church, the following notice was agreed upon; signed and ordered to be published.

NOTICE.

Whereas the name of this township has been changed, by an unanimous act of the Legislature of the state, from Maidenhead, as an indecent and improper name, for a public body, or place, into that of Lawrence, in honor of the memory of our late naval hero, Capt. James Lawrence; and whereas it is for various reasons proper and desirable that the old name of the township should cease to exist, and that the village at and in the vicinity of the church be known by a distinct appellation, the subscribers have agreed to call the said village Lawrenceville, and wish it to be called and known by that name by the public.

Lawrenceville, Feb. 7. 1816.

NAMES.

[Here follow the names of almost all those who could be considered as residing within the bounds of the village.]—T. Fed.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 4.

In the Extraordinary Gazette of Wednesday the 1st inst. we communicated all the important news received; since then no other intelligence has arrived, and nothing

has been omitted that can interest the public curiosity. From Peru, which is that part of our provinces, that now demands most of our attention, we have nothing now to relate, more than that our army is becoming every day more respectable.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 2.

We have never until now had so flattering a prospect before us as at present—however malignity may wish to intimidate us, falsely adding that the English government has promised its active co-operation to reduce the Americans to slavery. It is true, that Spain having nothing else to occupy her attention at present, is in a situation to direct all her efforts against us; but Spain is a nation lost to virtue, weak, and incapable of subduing America, if America be disposed to resist her, and if we do not ourselves contribute to our own ruin, and verify the predictions of our dastardly enemies. Every thing depends on ourselves, generous Americans; and therefore it has been expedient to depict in the strongest colours the consequences that might result from a line of criminal conduct. Let us be well convinced that the exercise of virtue forms the only solid basis of public happiness.—CENSOR.

The legislature of this state adjourned last week.

PROPOSED PUBLICATION.

We understand, that Mr. Nicklin, bookseller, of Philadelphia, is about to publish by subscription, a new and much approved translation of Calvin's Institutes of the Christian Religion, in 3 vols. 8vo.

We are sorry to find (says the Fredonian) that the bill appropriating a fund for the education of poor children throughout the state, has been postponed to the next sitting. This beneficent purpose should not be delayed. Although much good may be done by individual exertions, yet it is impossible in that way to extend all the benefits which the liberal encouragement of the state would diffuse.

Pretty well for a beginning.—A young woman at Greenwich, about 16 years of age, the wife of an apprentice to a mechanic in that village, was lately delivered of 3 fine boys, all of whom we understand are in a healthy state. The united ages of the father, mother, and three sons do not amount to 37 years.

By Aaron Eldridge, Ephraim Kent, and Ephraim Hildreth, Esquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cape May.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on application to us by Phebe Teal, who claims an undivided half part of all that tract of land situate in the lower township of Cape May aforesaid, whereon Aaron Teal, dec. lately lived, and bounded by the land of Eli Teal, Aaron Teal, Thomas Ross, the heirs of Seth Hand, dec. and the heirs of David Hughes, dec. we have nominated Cresse Townsend, Aaron Learning, and Robert Parsons, Esquires, commissioners to divide the said tract of land into two equal shares or parts; and unless proper objections are stated to us, at the house now occupied by Edward Barnett as an inn, on the thirteenth day of April next at one o'clock in the afternoon, the said Cresse Townsend, Aaron Learning, and Robert Parsons, esquires, will then be appointed commissioners to make partition of said land, pursuant to an act entitled "an act for the more easy partition of land, held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common," passed the eleventh day of November, anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine. Given under our hands this 8th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

AARON ELDRIDGE,
EPHRAIM KENT,
EPHRAIM HILDRETH.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, two milch COWS: one brindled, with a white spot in her forehead, and whitish legs; the other brown, with a white face, both of them small. Whoever will give information, or bring them to the subscriber, shall be thankfully rewarded.

ROBERT ALDERMAN.
Laurel Hill, Sept. 30th, 1816.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on book accounts will please to come forward and discharge them, and all those who have unsettled accounts against him will please to present them for settlement, as he intends to quit his present place of residence on or before the 25th day of March next ensuing.

ROBERT ALDERMAN.
Laurel Hill, Feb. 17th, 1816.

New York, Feb. 14.

We have conversed with a gentleman of standing in this city, who informs us that he has had six children inoculated with small pox matter, that they had been previously vaccinated with kine pox at different periods, the longest, about 12 years since. These six children were regularly attended by the physician who inoculated them, and about the 8th days, they became more or less affected as is usual in the disorder; but in about 24 hours, the indisposition of each subsided, and no other effect was produced; which in our estimation, is the strongest proof of the efficacy of the kine pox.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT for the relief of Henry Fanning.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and hereby is authorized and required to cause to be discharged from his imprisonment, Henry Fanning, of the city of New-York, in all cases, in which he, the said Henry Fanning is imprisoned by virtue of mesne or final process, issued on any debt or judgment due to the United States: Provided, however, that any estate, real or personal, which he the said Henry Fanning, may have, or which he hereafter acquire, shall be liable to the satisfaction of the debt and judgements due to the United States, upon which he the said Henry Fanning is imprisoned, in the same manner as if he had not been imprisoned and discharged. And provided further, that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to effect the liability of any co-obligator, that may have been bound with the said Henry Fanning, for the payment of any sum or sums of money to the United States.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

January 17, 1816—APPROVED

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of Jonathan B. Eastman.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the War Department be, and they are hereby authorized to audit and settle the accounts of Jonathan B. Eastman, District Pay-Master of the Lakes, and to allow him in the settlement thereof, such credits as may appear equitable and just.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the house of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the senate pro tempore

January 17, 1816—APPROVED

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of Joseph Anderson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of three hundred and twenty-two dollars and sixty eight cents, paid by Joseph Anderson on the fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and five, on account of the purchase money of the northwest quarter of section of land number eleven, in township seven and range four, in the Steubenville district, shall, by the register and receiver of public monies of the land office for the district aforesaid, be placed to the credit of the said Joseph Anderson, and be considered as the fourth installment of the purchase money, due for said quarter section; and that the Joseph Anderson, his heirs or assigns, shall be entitled to a patent for the same.

H. CLAY

Speaker of the house of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

January 22, 1816—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

WILL be Sold at private sale that valuable and convenient Farm, belonging to the Subscribers, Situate in Fairfield Township adjoining Lands of Isaac Alderman and David Westcott—Containing about 70 Acres tillable land, 50 Acres Well timbered with Hickory and White-Oak and about 150 Acres of good salt Marsh.—There is on the premises a good two-story Brick house, and smoke house, a good and large Barn a new Waggon-House and corn crib a fine young Orchard of about 200 grafted trees just beginning to bear, and a good Well of excellent water at the door. There is also on the said premises, a convenient landing within half a mile of the timber lot. It will be sold on reasonable terms and payments made easy to suit the purchaser.—Any person can view the same by applying to John Husted on the premises, or to either of the Subscribers, WILLIAM WESTCOTT, Cedar Creek, EBENEZER WESTCOTT, New York, Feb. 12th—91

FROM THE YANKEE.

The following lines were handed up to a beautiful young lady attending the trial of Criminals:

Whilst petty offences and felonies smart, Is there no jurisdiction for stealing one's heart? You, fair ones, will smile; and cry laws I defy you, Assured that no juries can be summoned to try you, But think not that paltry defence will secure ye, For the maces and graces will just make a jury.

From the Yankee.

A YARD OF FLANNEL.

The following lines were found in a bale of flannel lately imported from England.

What, when rheumatic, I complain, Gives sweet oblivion to my pain, And makes me feel half young again? A yard of flannel.

What, when my tooth begins to ache, And keeps my anxious eyes awake, Bids me refreshing sleep to take? A yard of flannel.

What, when my cat's child'd with colds, And her accustom'd sounds witholds, So kindly lends her fleecy folds? A yard of flannel.

What, when the throat is stiff and sore, Does perspiration's reign restore, And save from quins's threatening power? A yard of flannel.

Do you desire to find a friend Where warmth and softness gently blend, Then I would beg to recommend A yard of flannel.

For the Washington Whig.

CLEANINGS AND LUCERATIONS.

No. XV.

ON PRESCIENCE.

"If God hath decreed all things, then his decrees are as ancient as his knowledge; as his decrees are generally argued from his foreknowledge; and that he foreknows it will be so, because he hath decreed it. This opens a door to argue, that there was a time when God was ignorant, and knew nothing. For a decree is an act of the mind, and there cannot be an action, without there being a time when that action took place; if so, then if God had decreed all things, it must be that there was a time when God decreed; if so, then there was a time when the decrees were not passed; and if God did not foreknow any thing until he decreed it, then there was a time when God knew nothing."

Dow.

It hath pleased the author of our existence, for useful purposes to endow us with the faculty of memory by which past events are brought to our recollection; but he hath graciously withheld from us, in this state of trial, the faculty of looking into futurity, and foreseeing what is to take place hereafter. And from this circumstance, some men have not scrupled to allow to an infinite being a perfect knowledge of what we know imperfectly, but not being able to comprehend the knowledge of future events, have ascribed to the deity a fixed determination of all future events upon which his foreknowledge is founded. But merely because we have no conception how the future free actions of men may be known by the deity, is not a sufficient reason to conclude that they cannot be known. Every kind of reasoning that tends to limit the attributes of deity is presumptuous. We do not know, nay we cannot conceive, how God knows the secrets of men's hearts; how he made the world without any preexistent matter; yet we firmly believe he possesses these powers. If any man thinks he understands distinctly, how he is conscious of his own thoughts, how he perceives external objects by his senses; how he remembers past events, he may be pronounced not so wise as to understand his own ignorance. There is probably a great analogy between the prescience of future contingents, and the memory of past contingents. We possess the last in some degree, and therefore believe it may be perfect in the deity. But the first we have in no degree, and therefore some are apt to conclude it is impossible.

In order then to obviate every objection against the goodness of God arising from his prescience, and to reconcile that with moral liberty, it may be proper to observe, that if, against appearances, we should be of opinion, that there exists an absolute contradiction between the liberty of man and the prescience of deity, it is on the nature and extent of this prescience, that men are influenced by theory, would raise their

doubts; for being thus forced to choose, they would be inclined to mistrust the judgment of their minds, rather than their internal consciousness. It is therefore certain that it will always be impossible to prove to unprejudiced men that they are not free; hence it is that those who hold it in any form, resort to the assistance of their boasted faculty of reasoning; and as reasoning is already a beginning of art, a kind of exterior combination of reflections, means, in some measure out of us, would not have power, on a mind indowed with common sense, to eradicate a sentiment which seems the first and strongest of all our internal persuasions.

We are not however reduced to any dilemma on this subject, nor to any difficulties but what arise from the scantiness of our faculties. When we attempt to reason on the Divine prescience, we are instantly plunged into an abyss that we cannot fathom. It is true we can suppose that God foresees with certainty what we only conjecture about, and in extending without end the bounds that occur to our minds, we may proportion in our imagination the knowledge of the Creator to the immensity of space, and to the infinity of time: but beyond these vague ideas we shall err in all our speculations.

It is not possible that men who know not even the nature of their own souls, should be able to comprehend the nature of prescience. How is it possible for us to know whether this prescience be the effect of a rapid calculation of him who embraces at one glance the relations and effects of every moral and natural cause? We, indeed, know not that prescience in an infinite Being, is any way distinct from simple knowledge. How can we know, whether such a Being, by a property beyond our conception, does not exist before and after events, whether he be not in some measure the intellectual time, and whether our division of years and ages, would not disappear before his immovable existence and eternal duration?

Impressed with the opinion, that on account of our extreme ignorance, we cannot accurately describe prescience; we are reduced to examine whether this prescience considered in a general manner, be incompatible with the liberty of man. On this subject, notwithstanding the smallness of the light that surrounds us, we are constrained to decide in the negative by the following considerations. Prescience, most certainly does not determine future events; for the mere knowledge of the future does not make the future. It is not prescience which necessitates the actions of men; because it does change the natural order of things; for all future events are equally fixed whether foreseen or not; as constraint and liberty conduct equally to a positive term: thus all that will happen is as immutable as that which is past, since the present was the future of yesterday and will be the past tomorrow. It is then abstractedly certain that an event whether foreseen or not will take place sometime, but if liberty be not contrary to this inevitable certainty, how can it be more so, because there exists a being, who is acquainted previously with the precise nature of events. We may then truly say, that the knowledge of the future is no more an obstacle to liberty than the remembrance of the past; and prophecies like histories are only recitals whose place is not the same in the order of nature, but not having any influence on events, do not constrain the will, can not enslave the sentiments, or subject men to the law of necessity.

The rude and unbecoming ideas that are often entertained on the subject of human liberty, appear to have arisen principally from two sources. One of them proceeds from an inaccurate physiology, and a want of a full investigation of human nature. Man is a compound being in every respect.

He has a will in common with other animated beings, which is guided by instinct, and consequently subject to the law of necessity; but besides this, being distinguished from other animals by high intellectual and moral faculties, he has a will which partakes not of that necessity but is directed by principle, by taste, and by reflection. It is these faculties that constitute his voluntary actions either virtuous or vicious, and makes him an accountable being. It is true all these faculties are dependant on the will of our Creator, but while he is graciously pleased to continue to us the exercise of them, we are free and accountable agents. And we know from experience, that we may, as in the case of maniacs, be deprived by the Providence of God, of these faculties without affecting in the least degree, any of our mere animal powers.

The other error on this subject has taken its rise from injudiciously confounding prescience with the divine decrees. Some not being able to comprehend how a contingent event can be foreknown, and aspiring to superior wisdom, have asserted that God could not foresee any event that he had not decreed, and therefore that his prescience is founded on his predetermination. Beside the want of modesty which this senti-

ment seems to indicate, it is subject to serious objections on the principles of common sense and the formation of languages. There is, even to our very limited understandings a marked distinction between the divine decrees and prescience. The divine decrees always fix the certainty of whatever is decreed by constituting an infallible connexion between the mean and the end.

Whereas prescience of itself cannot have any efficiency in producing the objects foreseen. There appears an absurdity in supposing that prescience should have any coercive influence on future events. It is true, no doubt, that whatever is foreseen by an omniscient Being will certainly take place; but that affords no proof that a special act of omnipotence is necessary to produce it, or that it had been previously decreed. It may proceed from the voluntary agency of the delegated powers in man, contrary to the declared will of God, and in violation of his positive commands. And to suppose that God has decreed, as inevitably certain, what is abhorrent to his nature, and what he has absolutely forbidden, in his revealed word, is too monstrous for us to entertain for a moment.

Some advocates for human liberty contend that the decrees of God cannot extend to the actions of voluntary agents; and therefore what is performed through the instrumentality of human agency cannot have been decreed by God. But we cannot safely acquiesce, in its full extent, to this opinion. We are taught in the sacred scriptures, to make an interesting distinction between the particular ordinary providence of God, and his special and extraordinary dispensations. Many great and important events, that relate in special manner to the welfare and advantage of mankind generally, God, it appears, decrees that they shall be brought about by human means; and in these cases, as far as we can perceive, the instrument acts as freely and unrestrainedly as if no decree had taken place in the divine mind. The word of God, which is given to us as a light to our feet and a lamp to our path, affords us full satisfaction on this point. We shall produce one instance only which appears to be conclusive.

In great goodness, and for a full manifestation of his attribute of mercy, God sent his son Jesus Christ into our world to suffer and die for the sins of the world. "He was" saith the apostle Paul "delivered by the determinate council and foreknowledge of God;" but yet the Jews buffeted and crucified him voluntarily through envy and the malevolence of their hearts; for the apostle adds, addressing himself to them, "ye have taken, and by wicked hands have crucified and slain him." Now it is hard to conceive how the Jews could have crucified Christ with wicked hands, if the determinate council of God had imposed a natural necessity upon them to commit the murder.

It will readily be conceded that if prescience were founded on calculating the actions of men like the movements of an organized machine, liberty could not exist. But then it would not be prescience, nor even the divine decree which opposed this liberty; it would, be because it pleased God to create us automaton; and under such a constitution, we should be without liberty, even had no decree been passed by the Supreme Being, and were he destitute of any knowledge of futurity. We are conscious however that we are not automaton, and all the sophistry of the most acute metaphysician cannot set aside this innate sense of our liberty.

But say the advocates of necessity; notwithstanding we are conscious of acting freely the sense is fallacious, and endeavour to prove it by representing us as necessarily submitting to the impulse of various exterior objects; comprehending among those objects every thing that is subtle in moral ideas, uniting them under the general name of motives; and giving to these motives a physical force which we are constrained to obey.

This subject will be considered, and the objection obviated in a future number.

For the Washington Whig.

EXTRACTS

From a Discourse delivered on a National Fast Day, in September, 1813.

"THE sins and iniquities, from which, as a nation, we ought to be purged, are so many and so various, that I shall mention only a few of the most prominent. There is no sin which is committed directly against God, more prominent and abounding through our land than that of profane swearing. How many hundreds and thousands, on land and on water, do live in the daily practice of this impious sin! Many are so accustomed to the 'taking of God's name in vain,' that they will often do it on the most trifling occasions. Profane swearing

is not only an audacious sin, an insult to the majesty of heaven; but is also an unprofitable sin. Is it not with us, as it was with the Israelites, that 'because of swearing, the land mourneth?'

Let such as are chargeable with it remember that God has said that 'he will not hold you guiltless;' and, therefore, 'except ye repent,' ye cannot escape his righteous judgment. And consider how unprofitable profane swearing is, that it brings you in neither money nor credit; but has a tendency to rob you of both, by subjecting you to legal fines, and by rendering you infamous and contemptible, in the view of all wise and respectable men. Be exhorted and persuaded, then, to exchange your profane swearing for prayer and praise. And let every one, who has a reverence for the name of God, testify his abhorrence of this impious sin, and by all proper means endeavour to check and suppress it.

There is another sin, which, though of a more sensual nature, is not less prevalent than the former; I mean drunkenness. It is notorious, that this pernicious vice greatly abounds through our land. There are not a few who often drink liquor to excess, though they are never seen to stagger. But many there are who drink it to such a degree as to stagger, and sometimes to fall, under the operation of it. How many drunkards, think ye, there are, in this county, in this state, and through the United States, living on the land? And you will readily suppose, there are at least as great a proportion of such intoxicated persons among those who sail on water. I have been credibly informed, that intoxication is so common with the Americans, who sail to the East Indies, to Europe, and other foreign ports, that the people there, judging of us by them, consider and call the Americans a nation of drunkards. Loud complaints of it from various parts of the union, show it to be a growing, as well as a hezstly and crying sin.

The evils resulting from drunkenness are neither few nor small. It is a vile waste of much time and money; it is pernicious to health and good morals; is a flagrant abuse of God's goodness, and destructive both to body and soul. Must not, then, be one of those sins which draw down judgments upon us?

And is it not time to be purged from this vile, degrading, and scandalous iniquity? It behoves every one to consider and see whether he is guilty of it, in any degree. And if he is, let him take the wise man's advice, and 'put a knife to his throat;' let him put himself under the strictest self-denial, however irksome or mortifying it may be. For it is better to mortify or deny our sensual appetites a short time, than to lose our souls, and be miserable forever. Let us all endeavour to check the progress of, and put a stop to this degrading, pernicious, God-provoking sin of drunkenness, and pray that he would cleanse us from it, that we may use his gifts without abusing them."

Take Notice

WHAT 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 BURK

Jan. 27, 1816.

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.