

WASHINGTON WHIG.

Vol. I.

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

No. 33.

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

TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 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.—(7)

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 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 newly 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 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.—4

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

BLANKS

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig.

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.—4

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.

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.—2m

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

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.

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.

Will be exposed to Public Sale,

On the 12th 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 160 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.

* * The above sale is postponed till Thursday the 21st inst.

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 BEBE & his mark

THOMAS CHARLES BURN

Jan. 27, 1816.

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

WILL be Sold at private sale that valuable and convenient Farm, belonging to the subscribers, Situate in Fairfield Township joining 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 a 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 Port.

Feb. 19th.—3t

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 Leaming, 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 Leaming, 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.

6t

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS.

Inquire at this Office.

Cape May Orphans' Court.

Term of February, 1816.

Present, Ephraim Hildreth, John Dickinson, Cresse Townsend, and others, Esquires, Justices.

Estate of Cornelius Corson, Esq. dec.

ON application of Peter Corson, executor named in the last will and testament of Cornelius Corson, deceased, to the Orphans' Court of the county of Cape May, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, It is ordered by the court, that the said executor give notice to the creditors of the estate of said decedent to bring in their debts, demands, and claims against the same in sixteen months from this date, or that the same be barred, he giving said notice by setting up copies of this rule in five of the most public places in the county aforesaid, and advertising the same in one of the newspapers printed in this state, for the space of two months.—From the minutes,

JEHU TOWNSEND, Clerk.

Feb. 26, 1816.—2m

Cape May Orphans' Court.

Term of February, 1816.

Present, Ephraim Hildreth, John Dickinson, Cresse Townsend, and others, Esquires, Justices.

Estate of Jacob Corson, deceased.

ON application of James Ludlam, Esq. administrator de bonis non of Jacob Corson, deceased, to the Orphans' Court of the county of Cape May, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, It is ordered by the court, that the said administrator give notice to the creditors of the estate of said decedent to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same in fourteen months from this date, or that the same be barred, he giving said notice by setting up copies of this rule in five of the most public places in the county aforesaid, and advertising the same in one of the newspapers printed in this state for the space of two months.—From the minutes,

JEHU TOWNSEND, Clerk.

Feb. 26—2m

Navy Commissioners' Office,

Washington, Jan. 4, 1816.

The commissioners of the navy are willing to contract for, and will pay the current market price, for sail-cloth manufactured in the United States; of a quality equal to the best Russian or English canvas. The cloth must be fabricated of hemp grown in the United States, and must

1. Be twenty inches wide.
2. Must contain the same number of threads that the Russian or English canvas of the same number and width, contains.
3. Must weigh as much per square yard as a square yard of Russian or English canvas weighs.
4. A strip of an inch wide and six feet long must be of sufficient strength to bear a weight equal to three hundred pounds.
5. Each bolt must contain forty yards, and have the name of the manufacturer or manufactory stamped on it, with the weight and number of yards; and
6. A blue thread must run through the whole length of the chain, one inch and a quarter from the salvage.

Persons willing to contract for a supply of canvas of the above description, are desired to send their proposals, sealed, to this office on or before the fourth day of March next; and they will be careful to mark on the envelope the words "Proposal for a supply of canvas."—Such as are disposed to enter largely into the business, may calculate on the encouragement of the commissioners; for, acting on behalf of the United States, they feel a strong desire to promote the manufacture of American canvas, and will use it for all the purposes of the navy. They do not wish, however, to contract with one concern or company for a larger supply of canvas, annually, than the following number of bolts of the different kinds and qualities, to wit: 150 bolts of No. 1, 125 No. 2, 50 No. 3, 100 No. 4, 75 No. 5, 37 No. 6, 37 No. 7, 67 No. 8.

Nor for a smaller supply, annually, in the like case, than the following number of bolts of the different kinds and qualities, to wit: 75 bolts No. 1, 62 No. 2, 50 No. 3, 50 No. 4, 37 No. 5, 37 No. 6, 37 No. 7, 33 No. 8.

If the terms of any of the proposers are accepted, the commissioners will forward a contract, to be duly signed by the party, who must also be obligated with two competent securities, in double the value of the contract, for the faithful performance of each and every part of it.

JNO. RODGERS
President of the Board

On account of the badness of the roads between Washington and Philadelphia, the mails for the last week or two, have come very irregularly. The first letter under our congressional head (which ought to have arrived in time for last paper) we insert, principally with a view to preserve the connexion of the summary. We request, in a particular manner, the attention of our readers to an abstract from the pen of our valuable correspondent at Washington of Mr. Calhoun's observations on the propriety of establishing a national bank, which will be found in a succeeding column.

In our last page will be found the Constitution of the Cumberland Bible Society. We cannot refrain from once more calling the attention of our readers to this interesting and important subject. The society is yet small—smaller than might be reasonably expected—and much too small to effect, in any degree, the objects for which it was intended. The benefits already produced, in different parts of the world, by societies of this description have been so apparent that similar institutions are springing up, in rapid succession, over the country.—Let the citizens of Cumberland be the last nor least in promoting such a laudable undertaking.

Washington, Wednesday evening,
Feb. 21st, 1816.

"The bill for the relief of the Canadian volunteers, was passed and sent to the senate, in the shape in which it had been moulded in committee, ayes 89, nays 54.

The question under consideration, on the adjournment last evening, viz. whether the house would concur in striking out the third section of the bill making further provisions, &c. which went to make a donation of lands to the disbanded officers, was decided in the affirmative by a considerable majority; when propositions were made to discriminate among the officers, by rewarding the most meritorious, &c.; upon which an irregular and desultory debate ensued, and before any thing definite was settled, the house adjourned."

Washington, Saturday evening,
February 24th, 1816.

"A BILL for the establishment of a national university has been reported, which authorises the president of the United States to cause to be erected on such site, within the district of Columbia, as he shall select, the buildings necessary for a national university; requests him to cause to be surveyed, laid out in building lots and sold, the whole, or such part as he shall think proper, of the ground reserved for the use of the United States in the city of Washington, the proceeds of which, after deducting the expenses of the survey and sale, to constitute a fund for the support of said university.—The president is also requested to cause to be laid before congress, at its next session, a plan for the regulation and government thereof.

By this brief summary it will be perceived, that the merits of the proposition is at this time submitted, reserving for a future occasion the details of the plan, should it be determined to adopt the measure.

On Thursday after the morning business was gone through, Mr. Pickering announced to the house, the death of his colleague, the hon. Elijah Brigham; whereupon the following resolutions, on motion of Mr. Pickering, were adopted.

Resolved, That this house will attend the funeral of the hon. Elijah Brigham, one of the representatives from the state of Massachusetts, tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

Resolved, That a committee of seven members be appointed to make arrangements, for the funeral. [Messrs. Pickering, Conner, Hulbert, Mills, Wheaton, Parris, and Taggart were appointed.]

Resolved, That the members of this house will wear crape on the left arm for one month, as a testimony of respect for the deceased.

Resolved, That a message be sent to the

senate informing them of the event. [Similar resolutions were adopted in that body.] The house then adjourned till Saturday, (this day.)

The funeral took place yesterday, agreeably to the arrangement of the committee; Messrs. Hall, Southard, Lyon, Champion, Ingham, and Lovett, officiating as pall-bearers.—The remains were deposited in the city burial ground, which is about a mile South East of the capitol, where moulder the bones of several former members of congress, whose lot it was to breathe their last at this place."

The expense attending the funeral of a member of congress (by no means inconsiderable) has always been defrayed by the government, and a plain monument erected to his memory.—Mr. Brigham was considerably advanced in life, apparently in possession of an excellent constitution and perfect health. He occupied his seat in the house on Monday, rode out to Georgetown on Tuesday, and died of suffocation on Thursday, the disease having seized upon the throat, and trachea or wind pipe.

An epidemic of this character is producing devastation and distress in some parts of Virginia and North Carolina.—Several persons here are slightly affected with it. Mr. Brigham resided at Westborough in Worcester county Massachusetts, and has, I understand, left a widow and several children.

Several reports were this morning made by Mr. Yancey and Mr. Lowides, from the committee of claims and the committee of ways and means, most of them of an unfavourable nature to the petitioners, which were generally concurred in.

A bill was reported for the relief of Elizabeth Hamilton, widow of the late gen. Alexander Hamilton, proposing to grant her the pay due her late husband for services rendered during the revolutionary war, which, for certain reasons, was declined by him at that time.

The report of the committee of conference, on the disagreement between the two houses respecting the treaty bill was taken up and agreed to; ayes 100, nays 55.

This report is the result of mutual concession. The terms of the bill are not altogether free from a certain degree of dubiety, and it would be difficult to decide which branch of the legislature has yielded most in its present share; it will no doubt assume the character of a law. By this vote I consider the subject which has occasioned much debate, & consumed much (or much) of the time of the legislature and money of the nation, put to rest for this session at least.

"The bill making further provision for the military service during the late war, and for other purposes, was again considered, and finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next. This bill has undergone so many alterations and amendments, since it was originally introduced, that I should scarcely be able, from recollection, were I so disposed, to state the provisions of it. Suffice it in general to observe, that the features of it are marked with a liberality to the widows and children of officers and soldiers who have died in the service, rarely equalled.—I decline the more readily giving any further description of it; as I understand you have been appointed to publish the laws of the present session of congress, which will give yourself and your readers an opportunity of seeing it, and judging for yourselves, should it pass into a law, which I consider probable.

Major gen. Brown and several officers of minor grade belonging to the northern division of the army are at present in this city."

Washington, Monday evening,
Feb. 26, 1816.

"THE morning business being despatched, the house, on motion of Mr. Calhoun, resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson of V. in the chair, on the bill "to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States," ayes 66, nays 63.—The bill having been read, and the first section of it stated to be under consideration, Mr. Calhoun delivered a speech of an hour's length in favour of it, in which much important information was detailed, and many interesting views of the subject presented.

Mr. Calhoun cited and read that part of the constitution of the U. S. by which he believed congress were authorised to establish a bank, but declined entering into a discussion of that question.—He said, that it was not his purpose to inquire what effects, whether salutary or otherwise, banks were calculated to have upon the community.—It was sufficient, for his purpose, that they did exist, and that serious evils resulted to the nation and to individuals from the manner in which they were con-

ducted;—these evils were universally felt; the important thing sought after was a remedy. The money of the country was paper—no gold or silver was in circulation. The value of this paper had greatly depreciated, and unequally in different parts of the United States. The average depreciation south of New England was from 9 to 10 per cent. This was owing to the immense quantity of it in circulation, and the stoppage of specie payment.

At the commencement of the revolution, there was but one bank in the United States, with a capital of 400,000 dollars,—at the adoption of the federal constitution, there were only three.—In 1810 the bank notes in circulation amounted to between 90 and 100 millions of dollars—and at this time there are in the country 260 banks, with an aggregate capital of 82 millions, which have issued paper to the amount of 200 millions, according to the best calculation that could be obtained in June last; these banks were receiving interest for 170 millions of dollars, which were in circulation in bank notes, or vested in government stock, and that paper of other banks was held, to the amount of the remaining thirty. At the same time there was something less than 15 millions of specie in their vaults—This vast over-issue of paper would well account for the lessened value of it, it was owing to this cause alone, and not to the appreciation or enhancement in value of gold or silver. The amount of specie in the world was perhaps greater at this time than at any previous period;—if an actual scarcity of it in this country existed, it was owing to the diminished demand for and use of it—we had neglected to employ it for a circulating medium, the payment of debts, &c. and was it surprising if it should indignantly leave a country where it was degraded, and seek an asylum where it would receive its accustomed honours—Let the banks commence specie payments, and the precious metals be once more permitted to circulate through the country, and all will be well.—But how is this to be effected? The stoppage of payments by the banks arose from circumstances connected with the late war, the current of specie to the northern frontier, the great number of British government bills thrown in the market at that time, which were chiefly paid for in specie, and the large long loans made to the government by many of the banks, all contributed to render this measure, perhaps, temporarily expedient.—The property in government stock, treasury notes, and state loans, held by the banks on the 30th September last, amounted to about 40 millions, which has been supplied in a great measure by a corresponding amount of new issues. The necessity for a continuance of this measure has however ceased to exist. The banks ought to resume their payment of specie, and thereby restore their reputation, and redeem their credit. They have the ability and are under a moral obligation to do so. An individual bank, or a small number of them, it is certain, cannot do it with safety to themselves, whilst the major part withhold. The return to the old system of paying their debts in the old-fashioned way ought to be universal—necessity, justice, and honour alike require it.—But will they so do? It has been lately ascertained that a discount bank can withhold its specie, and yet perpetuate its business, in despite of every obstacle; they can by their own means create such a demand for their paper, as to go on and do business, and that profitably to themselves, existing laws and justice to the contrary notwithstanding.—This is an important fact. The case is different with banks of deposit.—The fact is, that it is the interest of the banks to keep the gold and silver out of sight, as they are thereby enabled to extend their issues of paper to an unlimited amount, without fear of being called to account. The average bank dividends, south of New England, are now about 14 per cent.; formerly they were not more than from 9 to 10, making a difference of about 5 per cent. per annum in their favour. This fact is well understood by the bankers, and the multitude of banks has interested an immense number

of individuals of wealth and influence.—How else is the almost universal silence and apathy of the press, in this alarming state of things, to be accounted for? The love of gain, avarice, in incorporated bodies, as well as in individuals, produces its effects. It is hardly to be expected then, that private interest will give way to public good or public virtue.—An evil of the greatest magnitude exists—it is continually growing worse. So powerful are the interest and influence of the banks, that aggrieved individuals, or an injured community are incompetent to arrest it; Congress alone can work a cure—and they are called upon by their regard for the public morals, the public weal, and the inviolability of contracts, to set about it in earnest.—The constitution requires that taxes shall be equal—this is not the case at present. The east, or extreme south, where the rate of exchange is in their favour, pay a heavier tax in value than the middle states, where the rate of exchange is otherwise.—Not only does this evil, alarming in its nature, and carrying in its train the seeds of dissolution and destruction imperiously call for our interference; but now is the favourable moment; a state of peace and repose has happily succeeded war. We have leisure to attend to it, and if we neglect to do so, we must be considered abettors and participators in the crime, and as such must answer for it.—Mr. Calhoun said he was no stickler for any particular mode of correcting the mischief. If the bill in its present shape did not comport with the views of the committee, he was willing it should be altered in any way, so that the object was not defeated, and if gentlemen even supposed that a plan could be devised that would be effectual, without the aid of a bank, he should listen to them with attention; for himself, however, he thought that a bank would be the most certain cure for the present evil, and the most likely to guard against a recurrence of it hereafter, and also be able to assist the government in future exigencies, should they occur. He believed that the bank on the proposed plan, would bring into circulation a uniform currency, and moreover compel the state banks to forego their extravagant profits, call in their excess of paper, and do justice." The above statement is believed to be substantially correct, as far as it goes. I pretend not to copy the orator's language. After a few observations from Mr. Ward of Massachusetts, Mr. Sergeant moved to strike out \$5 and insert 20 millions as the amount of the capital stock; this motion was briefly advocated by Messrs. Sergeant and Pitkin, and opposed by Mr. Calhoun, when the committee rose, and the house adjourned."

Washington, Tuesday evening,
February 27th.

"The bill making further provision for the military service during the late war, has passed the house of representatives.

A bill has been reported from the naval committee, appropriating one million of dollars annually for eight years, in addition to appropriations already granted for naval purposes, the procuring timber, materials, &c. and building of ships of war, and steam batteries.

A long bill has also been this day reported establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy in the United States. Both these bills have been referred to a committee of the whole house.

NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. Sergeant's motion to reduce the capital stock to 20 millions of dollars has been discussed this day. Those who spoke in favour of it were Messrs. Sergeant, Ward of Massachusetts, Randolph, and Messrs. Smith of Maryland, and Tucker opposed it. The committee rose without coming to a decision—I suspect that we are at the commencement of a long business."

Washington, Wednesday evening,
February 28th.

"The question depending in committee of the whole on the adjournment last evening has been debated to-day with great ability, viz. Shall \$5 millions be stricken out, and 20 inserted, for the ca-

pital stock of the bank.—The discussion, as usual, has not been very strictly confined to the immediate motion under consideration, but has embraced generally remarks on the state of the circulating medium, the conduct of the state banks, and the expediency of passing the bill in any shape. Those who advocated the reduction of the capital were Messrs. Webster, Hopkinson, Sergeant, and Pitkin; it was opposed by Messrs. Cuthbert, Sharpe, and Calloun. Late in the afternoon, the motion was negatived, yeas 49, nays 73.—I do not, however, consider the decision indicative of the sentiments of the house—as I am much mistaken, if a number of gentlemen did not vote in the negative, who are opposed to a bank in toto—under the impression, perhaps, that it would be less likely to pass, if the \$5 millions were retained.

Messrs. Rice and Mills of Massachusetts, have obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

Mr. Condict submitted a resolution requiring the house, after the first of March, to convene at ten o'clock, for the remainder of the session, which was, after some little discussion, ordered to lie on the table."

The Legislature of Virginia has passed, by large majorities in each house, an act to provide more effectually for the payment of specie by the several banks of that Commonwealth. The act is to take effect on the 15th of November next, after which day judgment and execution may be obtained, before competent authority, against any bank that "shall refuse to pay specie for any note, bill, &c. justly due from the said bank, when the same shall be presented for payment within the usual hours for doing business at such bank."—*Nat. Int.*

Plattsburg, Feb. 10.

The following new and curious accident occurred in this village a few days past. A jug of water, corked tight had been set in a large stove to warm, where it was forgotten—it soon became heated, and exploded with great violence—the stove was demolished, and almost all the persons in the room were knocked down, and some of them very severely injured!

INSURRECTION AT NASSAU.

Captain Nicholas, from Havana, arrived at Boston, who left there February 4th informs that it was currently reported that there had been an insurrection of the blacks at Nassau, New Providence, and that at first the negroes got possession of the forts, but they were at length defeated and subdued, after several persons being killed on both sides, and the usual order was restored.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

By the schooner John George, 50 days from Lisbon, we learn verbally, that a Portuguese fleet of 1 line of battle ship, 2 frigates, and many smaller vessels and transports, having on board about 6000 troops, was to sail from Lisbon about the middle of January for South America, it was said to co-operate with the Spaniards in an expedition against Buenos Ayres.

From Surinam.—Captain Wiley informs, that a Dutch fleet of two frigates, a brig of war, with an Admiral, Governor, and about six hundred troops on board, had just arrived at Surinam, and were waiting for orders from the commander in chief at Guadaloupe; on the receipt of which, it was supposed, the place would be surrendered.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Jamaica, Dec. 30.

A letter from Santa Martha, to a gentleman in this city, dated the 23d inst. states, that a gentleman on his route to the head quarters of General Morillo's army, fell in with Messrs. John Macpherson, John Cohen, John Welsh, Leonard Hebdon, (British subjects, and lately residents at Carthage,) stripped of every farthing they possessed in the world, and not even common rations allowed them by Morillo. They had been ill of fever and ague for near two months, notwithstanding which they were driven about tied arm and arm, from town to town, without shoes or hats, merely existing upon the charity of the inhabitants. All their hopes were in the arrival of a British man of war to claim them as British subjects, and to carry them off. The property of Messrs. Macpherson and Hebdon General Morillo had in his own private possession.

We understand Rear Admiral Douglas has dispatched the Junon frigate this morning for Carthage, for the purpose of claiming such British subjects as may be there.

New York, Feb. 29.

FROM FRANCE.

Paris papers to the 29th of December were last evening received at the office of this Gazette, by the schooner Diana, capt. Porter, from Bordeaux.—Since the promulgation of the treaty between France and the allied powers, and the trial and execution of Marshal Ney, nothing of consequence has occurred on the European Continent.

London, Dec. 14.

A defaulter in the collection of the French taxes lately decamped to England with bills on London to the amount of 10,000l. stg. He got them discounted and shipped at Falmouth for America, a few days before he was sought after in England by the French government.

FROM JAMAICA.

A friend has obliged us with a file of late Kingston papers. The British frigate Junon, Captain Tait, arrived at Port Royal the 13th of January from Carthage, where, it will be recollected, she was sent to procure the release of the British subjects seized and imprisoned by the Spanish royalists at that place. She was allowed by Morilla to have no communication with the shore; "consequently," says the Kingston Chronicle, "we are unable to say anything concerning the British subjects there."

Balt. Pat.

Paris, Dec. 23.

Gen. Cambronne landed on the 16th at Calais from England, and was immediately conveyed on his way to Paris to undergo his trial.

Gen. Excelsmans is yet at Brussels. Some pretended reports have been industriously spread of disagreements having broken out between the British and Spanish courts, but we can with safety affirm that they are perfectly groundless.

The chamber of deputies will receive the communication of the budget this day, and the official papers from their excellencies the ministers of justice and of police, relative to the escape of M. Lavalette.

Reports from Galicia appear to confirm the accounts of the misunderstandings between the Russians and Turks.

WIRE BRIDGE.

We understand, that Messrs. White and Hazard have erected a Wire Bridge over the Falls of Schuylkill, for the accommodation of foot passengers—until the regular bridge shall be rebuilt.—The Wire Bridge is said to be a single span of 400 feet, and perfectly safe for five persons to pass at a time.—There is a handsome specimen of wire fence leading to the bridge.—*Press.*

On the night previous to the day appointed for his execution, count Lavalette made his escape from prison. His keepers were suspected of having aided him; they have been imprisoned.

Paris, December, 20.

Great damage has been done to the shipping at Amsterdam by the ice. General Cambaceres has been arrested and conducted to l'Abbaye.

As a further distinction to the regiments that have participated in the achievement of the glorious victory of Waterloo, they are to have the name of that place on their colours.

The Princess of Wales is said to be on her voyage from Sicily, not to Greece, but to England.

It is said that the dignity of Viceroy of Italy will be conferred on the Archduke Ferdinand, brother to the empress of Austria.

Gen. Gerard is at Brussels. The Archduke Charles and suite passed through Nuremberg on the 12th inst.

Madame Moreau, who has long resided in England, arrived in Paris a few days since.

The duke of Luxemburg is named as French ambassador to the court of Portugal; he is to reside at the Brazils.

GAS LIGHTS.

Mr. Accum has ascertained by experiments, that independently of the beauty and intensity of the light, three lamps which consume five cubic feet of gas per hour, will maintain 55 degrees of heat (by Fahrenheit) in a chamber 10 feet square, when the temperature out of doors is at the point of congelation. We must not forget that Lebon the engineer, is the inventor of this system, that he made the first trials of it at Paris in a brilliant manner under the denomination of *thermo-lamp*, and that it was used for some time to illuminate Montesquieu-passage by means of pit coal.

Married, in Philadelphia, on the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Ely, Dr. Francis M. Matthews, of Georgia, to Miss Sarah Burgin, formerly of this town.

On Monday evening, the 26th ult. Mr. James Ogden, jun. to Mrs. Lydia Moore, both of Hopewell.

Died, on Thursday evening last, Mrs. Jane Stratton, wife of Mr. Daniel P. Stratton, of this town, aged 36 years.

A long and painful illness, borne with christian fortitude and resignation, carried to the tomb the lamented subject of this obituary. In the prime of life, of mild and engaging manners, she has left a numerous circle of relations and friends to regret the untimely loss of her society.

And could not beauty, could not goodness save, Nor heavenly virtue rescue from the grave!

FOR SALE,

AT public auction, on the 18th of this month, at 2 o'clock, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgetown, if not disposed of privately; that house and lot in Bowen Town, long known by the name of the *Old Miller Place*. The lot contains about thirteen acres, and has on it a good bearing orchard, and an excellent well of water.—Conditions made known on the day of sale by

JONATHAN FREEMAN.

March 1, 1816.—2t

TO BE RENTED,

A HOUSE and lot, situate on Laurel Hill, in the township of Deerfield, Cumberland county. The house is 18 by 20 feet; two rooms on the first floor, and two above, with a good kitchen, a large garden, and a good well of water. Inquire of the subscriber.

JOHN CARNS.

Feb. 26.—2t

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE co-partnership of the subscribers, trading under the firm of *Compton & Antrim*, in Greenwich, Cumberland county, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to said firm will please make payment to William H. Compton, and those who have demands against it, will present them for payment as above.

JOSEPH ANTRIM,

WILLIAM H. COMPTON.

Greenwich, Feb. 26, 1816. (M. 4) 3t

The business will in future be carried on by William H. Compton.

TO BE RENTED,

For a Year, or Term of Years.

THE Dennis's Creek Tavern, now occupied by Ludlam Johnson. Possession will be given on the 25th of March.—For terms, apply to

JAMES LUDLAM.

Dennis's Creek, March 4, 1816.—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 Daniel Reed, an absconding debtor, at the suit of William Hooper, in a plea of trespass on the case, for three hundred and seventy dollars, returnable to February term 1816, which writ hath been duly served and returned by the sheriff of said county.

EBENEZER SEELEY, Clerk.

ELLAS P. SERLEY, Atty.
Feb. 24th, 1816. (M. 4) 2m

Cumberland Orphan's Court,

February Term, 1816.

UPON application of Charles Westcott, jun. executor of Elizabeth Westcott, dec. James B. Parvin, executor of Ephraim Lumes, dec. Isaiah Dunlap, administrator of John Whitman, dec. Dan Simkins, administrator of James McKee, dec. to limit a time, within which the creditors of said decedents shall bring in their debts, claims, and demands against the estate of the said deceased, or be forever barred from an action against said executors and administrators.

It is ordered, that the said executors and administrators give Public Notice to the creditors of said decedents 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 executors and administrators.

By the Court,

TIMOTHY ELMER, Clerk.

Feb. 22d, (M. 4) 1816—2m

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas have appointed the first Tuesday, in April next, at Bridgetown, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear what can be said for or against my liberation from confinement as an insolvent debtor.

ABRAHAM HOOPER.

Bridgetown, March 4, 1816.—4t

A GREAT BARGAIN

MAY be purchased of the subscriber, who, wishing to go to Ohio, offers for sale all the property he now occupies, situate in the county of Cumberland, Deerfield township, on the main stage road leading from Bridgetown to Philadelphia, within 1 mile of Deerfield church, (4 miles from Bridgetown) containing 35 acres, 20 of which are well enclosed with cedar rails, in a good state of cultivation; soil most suitable for wheat and corn; on which is a very good dwelling house and kitchen; with a good cellar under it, and an excellent well of water by the door. A great quantity of young fruit trees, coming on, a good smoke-house and a good barn; a young orchard, growing very fast.—Persons wishing to view the premises, may apply to the subscriber living thereon. The sale to be open until the 20th of April next.

JOEL GARRISON.

March 4, 1816.—4t

Sale of Real Estate.

PURSUANT to an act of the Council and General Assembly of New Jersey, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Monday, the 18th day of March next, at the Hotel in Bridgetown, the following property, late Colonel *Davis Potter's*, deceased:

1. A Brick Dwelling-House, and lot of land, situate at the corner of Main and Front streets, in Bridgetown, county of Cumberland, New Jersey. The house is forty-six feet front, by thirty-three feet high—has two rooms, entry, kitchen, and a large room, 18 by 33 feet, heretofore occupied as a store, on the first floor, five rooms on the second floor, and two rooms finished in the garret. The lot has 65 feet front on Main street, and 234 on Front street.—A good barn, wagon-house, smoke-house, &c. thereon.

2. A frame dwelling-house and lot, in Bridgetown, on the east side of the creek, two stories high—three rooms on the first floor, and two on the second. The lot contains one quarter of an acre.

3. A handsome building lot, containing about one acre, fronting on Main street, opposite Gen. Giles'.

4. A lot of five acres, a short distance from the town, adjoining Philip Souder.

5. Seventy-eight acres of land, three-fourths of a mile from Bridgetown; the greater part cleared, enclosed with cedar fence—the rest woodland.

6. Two acres of maple swamp, near Daniel Moore's mill.

7. Eight acres of woodland, in the township of Deerfield, on the road to the Beaver dam—four miles from the town.

Sale to commence at one o'clock. The conditions will be favourable to purchasers.
JEREMIAH BUCK, 2 Commissioners.
JEDEDIAH DAVIS, 3
Feb. 27th, 1816.—3t

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE following property, situate in Millville township, Cumberland county, New Jersey, is offered for sale on reasonable terms:

No. 1. A Tract of Land, containing 900 acres, situate on the west side of Maurice river, and bounded thereby on the east two miles and a half, and on the west by the Bridgetown and Beaver Dam roads. It lies opposite the iron works of Smith and Wood, and possesses the advantage of a water power equal to any in West Jersey. About fifty acres of it are cleared and improved—the residue is woodland.

No. 2. The "Herring Hole Landing," a wharf, house, and seven acres of ground, lying between the Millville furnace and Glass Works.

No. 3. The equal undivided moiety of 15 acres of town lots, situated between No. 2, and the Glass Works, fronting on the river.

No. 4. A Tract of 3000 Acres of Woodland, extending from half a mile to five miles from the town of Millville.

To accommodate purchasers, No. 1 and 4 will be sold entire or in smaller tracts.

No. 5. A Tract of 200 Acres of Woodland of the best quality, situate in the township of Alloway's Creek, Salem county, within four miles of a good landing.

No. 6. 100,000 Acres of Land in McKean county, Pennsylvania, which will be exchanged for land in New Jersey.—The quality of this land may be ascertained from Ezekiel Foster or Thomas Smith, of Millville, who have seen it.

A clear and indisputable title will be given.

Joseph M. Trause.

Burlington, Feb. 22d, 1816.—M. 4. 4t

Apprentices' Indentures

FOR SALE

At this Office

Cynical Lines on Women.

(Written in Princeton, N. J. 1796.)

Women are books—and men their readers be—
In whom oft-times they great errata see.
Here sometimes we a blot—there we espy
A leaf misplaced—at least a line awry;
If they are books, I wish that my wife were
An almanac, to change her ev'ry year.

ANSWER,

EX TEMPORE, BY A LADY.

Women are books—in this I do agree—
But men there are, who can't read A, B, C;
And some, who have not genius to discern
The beauties of the books they wish to learn;
For those, an almanac doth often hold
Much more of science than they can unfold.
But, thank our stars! our critics are not these;
The men of sense and taste, we always please,
Who know to choose, and then to prize their
books,
Nor leave the line direct, in search of crooks;
And from these books their noblest pleasures
flow.
Although perfection is not found below;
With them we're in a world of error thrown,
And our errata stand against their own.

From the American Museum.

THE REVERSE.

My love's her, 'tis true, and the maiden long
courted;
But she with my passion unworthily sported.
Whilst with sad disappointment my temper was
freighted;
She whisper'd to John, or with Sam was coquet-
ting.
I lov'd her, and long for her favour I tarried;
At length in resentment I hastily married.
My wife is my comfort, to please I endeavour,
And bliss shall, I trust, be my portion forever.
I've children I boast, all beautiful brothers;
The best in a wife, who's the best of all mothers;
Whilst, now an old maid, she who laugh'd at my
passion,
Is a jest to the wise, and the prey of vexation.
Learn, girls! that discretion to marriage con-
duces;
Whilst she, who relations and lovers ill uses,
Her folly with frowns and contrition upbraiding,
May long plague her friends, and then die an old
maiden.

From a Baltimore Paper.

Our Father who art in Heaven.

Art thou my Father? Then no more.
My sins shall tempt me to despair;
My father pities and forgives,
And hears a child's repentant pray'r.
Art thou my Father? Let me strive
With all my powers to learn thy will;
To make thy service all my care,
And all thy wise commands fulfil.
Art thou my Father? Teach my heart
Compassion for another's woe,
And ever, to each child of thine,
A brother's tenderness to show.
Art thou my Father? Then I know,
When pain, or want, or griefs oppress,
They come but from a Father's hand,
Which wounds to heal; afflicts to bless.
Art thou my Father? Then, in-doubt
And darkness when I grope my way,
Thy light shall shine upon my path,
And make my darkness like thy day.
Art thou my Father? Then no more
Tremble my soul at death's alarms;
He comes, a messenger of love,
To bear me to a Father's arms.

ANECDOTE.

Soon after the settlement of Virginia, Capt. Smith, then president of the council, conducted a party of men a few miles from Jamestown, to cut timber.—Among the rest were two gentlemen, who had not been used to labour. As they were at work their fingers began to be blistered, and the pain of holding their axes was such as to exert an odd almost at every third blow. To prevent this, the president ordered the oaths every day to be numbered, and at night condemned each man to have a can of water, for each oath, poured into his sleeve. These washings had the desired effect; and it was afterwards rare to hear an oath in a week.

At a musical country meeting, a vocal performer (who was rather shabbily dressed about his under garments) being complimented on the power of his voice, vainly threw up his head and replied; "O Lord,

sir, I can make anything of it." "Can you indeed?" said a wit in the company; "why then I would advise you to make yourself a pair of breeches of it."

At the late session of the legislature of this state, an act was passed (to take effect from the 4th of July next) by virtue of which the real estate of intestates shall descend, in equal shares or proportions, to the male and female heirs of the deceased. On this subject, the editor of the Trenton Federalist remarks:

"The passing of this act by the legislature is an evidence of increasing liberality in the public sentiment of the state.—It is a triumph of justice over narrow prejudice.—of the true principles of republican equity over the maxims of feudal law, originating in ages of superstition and barbarity, and which were calculated to maintain a military spirit so hostile to the liberal genius of science and christianity."

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Cumberland Bible Society:

WEST JERSEY.

ARTICLE FIRST.

This society shall be denominated "The Cumberland Bible Society." Persons subscribing and paying one dollar in advance, and fifty cents annually, shall be members. All contributions of a larger or smaller amount will be thankfully received. Persons paying at one time twelve dollars shall be members for life.

ARTICLE SECOND.

The society shall meet stately on the first Tuesday in April in every year, when a report shall be read containing the transactions of the preceding year, and nine managers shall be chosen by ballot, to conduct the business of the society. The managers shall meet as soon as convenient afterwards, and choose out of their own body a president, three vice-presidents, a recording secretary, and a treasurer. Five managers shall be a quorum for all transactions. They shall make laws for their own government, and call special meetings of the society when they shall deem it necessary.

ARTICLE THIRD.

The board of managers shall meet at least, once in every six months, but may be called together by the president, upon the request of any two managers.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

When the office of president shall be vacant by death or otherwise, the duties of his office shall devolve upon the senior vice-president that shall be present; should none of the vice-presidents be present, then a president shall be elected pro tempore.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

All orders for monies on the treasurer shall be signed by the acting president, which orders shall be recorded in the secretary's book, and carefully preserved.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

The treasurer shall keep all monies, bibles and other property of the society; keep a regular account of the receipts and expenditures; observe the directions of the board, and submit his book and vouchers to the inspection of the board at their meetings, and lay them before the society at their annual meetings.

ARTICLE SEVENTH.

In every bible shall be written or printed on a label "presented by the Cumberland Bible Society."

ARTICLE EIGHTH.

An accurate account of the names of persons, shall be kept, to whom bibles are given and their names shall be entered in the secretary's book at every annual meeting, or at any other time that shall be convenient.

ARTICLE NINTH.

An appropriate sermon shall be preached before the society at their annual meeting, at which time a collection shall be taken up to aid the funds, if deemed expedient.

ARTICLE TENTH.

It shall be the duty of each member of this society to make diligent inquiry within his bounds, who may stand in need of bibles, and report in writing such persons to the board of managers, who shall issue orders for the distribution of bibles to such persons.

ARTICLE ELEVENTH.

The bibles procured by this society for distribution, shall be without comment or note, agreeably to the plan of the original bible society.

ARTICLE TWELTH.

After the needy in this district shall be supplied with bibles, all surplus monies, shall, at the discretion of the board, be offered to aid the funds of other bible societies.

ARTICLE THIRTEENTH.

The board of managers shall revise this constitution and propose any alteration or additions for adoption at the first annual meeting of the society.

ARTICLE FOURTEENTH.

Alterations in this constitution shall be made only at the annual meeting of the society, and with the concurrence of three-fourths of the members present.

The first annual meeting of the society will be held in the Presbyterian Meeting House at Bridgetown on Tuesday the 2d of April next at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. An appropriate Sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Freeman; after which the report of the managers will be read, and an address made to the people by the Rev. Mr. Swing on the nature and use of the Institution. The managers will meet in the court house at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day as preparatory to the general meeting. All lovers of the word of God, who are desirous of putting that precious treasury into the hands of every person, are invited to attend the meeting proposed to join themselves to the society.

Puerto Orotava, Teneriffe, Dec. 12, 1815.

"We had a dreadful fire here, a few days ago, which consumed a large convent for women; and I am sorry to relate, seven unhappy victims felt the fury of the unrelenting flames. The scene for some hours was dreadful. It was first discovered about ten o'clock at night; all the nuns were in bed, and it was some time before they could be made acquainted with their danger. The few that escaped were obliged to leave the convent naked, as they never sleep in their clothes. Those that were burnt were seen at the windows till the flames consumed them. There were no means of saving them, as the windows were strongly grated with iron, and only one door that they could get out of, which was entirely enveloped in flames. The fire was occasioned by a nun's making sweet meats; she had placed her fire on a table, in a small earthen stove; and left it unextinguished; the heat of the stove, made the rosin in the wood to fry out; it is supposed a cinder had fallen, and the convent being built of the same kind of wood as the table, it was soon in a blaze. The next night we had a tremendous fall of rain; the water courses were filled, and run a different way; in consequence of which fourteen persons were drowned in their houses.—N. F. G.

We understand, that Mr. GALLATIN will shortly leave the United States, on his mission as ambassador to the court of France.—D. Press.

MR. BACOT, the British ambassador, it is expected, will shortly arrive in the United States. He has taken a house in the city of Washington, which is preparing for his reception.

From St. Domingo.

A FRIEND who has just arrived from the kingdom of Hayti, has furnished us with the Royal Gazette of that state, a variety of printed documents, proclamations, &c. from the royal press at Cape Henry (Francois) and verbal intelligence of the state of the country. King Henry (Christophe) was at peace with Petion and the world, regulating the civil policy of his extensive territories, and encouraging the progress of cultivation and the arts and sciences. His residence is at the palace of Sans Souci, in a town built by him under a mountain, 30 miles from the Cape, highly cultivated and defended by works covered with 360 pieces of cannon. The population of the country increases rapidly, and it is supposed he has 150,000 men able to bear arms. Petion is said to have 200,000. The crown of king Henry had lately been received from London, where it cost 28,000 dollars, exclusive of the diamonds which his sable majesty furnished himself. His coach had also arrived, and is a superb carriage, built at an expense of 18,000 dollars in England. Schools and academies are patronised by him, and he is about commencing the erection of a college, for which he has sent to Europe for 20 professors or instructors—a contract for three cargoes of lumber from this country for the completion of the collegiate buildings we have seen. Commerce and the culture of the soil were improving in his dominions; strangers on mercantile business are treated honourably, and the kingdom is rising in power and respectability. The first and second of January,

the eighteenth anniversary of the liberty and independence of Hayti, was celebrated with the greatest solemnity and magnificence at the city of Sans Souci; by a procession, review, mass, levee, addresses, feast, illuminations, &c. A roll of the knights of the royal and military order of St. Henry is given in one of the papers; and a list of fifty foreign vessels which sailed from Cape Henry from the 1st of July to the 9th of November last. A catalogue of the princes, dukes, and barons, dignitaries of the empire, is found in some of the publications. Notwithstanding the cessation of arms, a paper war seems to be directed from Christophe's press against Petion—and the pamphlets, journals, &c. are written and printed in a respectable style.

Columbian.

[By subsequent accounts, however, it appears, that "Petion was making great preparations to prosecute the war against Christophe. He proposed to put himself at the head of 20000 imperial troops, and to proceed in his march, first to the towns of St. Mark and Gonaives, as the inhabitants of those places were known to be favourable to his cause. It was believed that the enterprise would be commenced without delay; and by some no doubt was entertained of its success."

From the 1st of April next, the mail will be carried three times a week between Washington and New-Orleans.

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT to repeal so much of an Act, passed on the twenty-third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, as imposes additional duties on postage.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirty-first day of March next, so much of the act, entitled "An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by duties on sales at auction, and on licenses to retail wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise, and for increasing the rates of postage," passed the twenty-third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, as imposes additional duties on postage, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Feb. 1, 1816.

Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT to continue in force the act, entitled "An Act for imposing additional duties on all goods, wares and merchandise, imported from any foreign port or place, and for other purposes."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the additional duties upon goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, and upon the tonnage of vessels, imposed by the act entitled "an act for imposing additional duties upon all goods, wares and merchandise, imported from any foreign port or place, and for other purposes," passed on the first day of July 1812, shall continue to be laid, levied and collected, in the mode therein prescribed subject in all respects to the same regulations and provisions, and with the like fines, penalties, forfeitures and remedies for breaches of the law, as are now provided by law, until the 30th day of June next, any thing in the said act to the contrary thereof, in any wise, notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the said 30th day of June next, there shall be laid, levied and collected, in the manner and under the regulations and allowances now prescribed by law for the collection & drawback of duties on foreign goods, wares and merchandise, an additional duty of forty-two per cent. on the duties which shall then exist on foreign goods, wares and merchandise, until a new tariff of duties shall be established by law.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall be so construed as to contravene any provision of any commercial treaty, or convention, concluded between the United States and any foreign power or state; nor so as to impair, or in any wise affect the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to repeal so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States as imposes a discriminating duty on tonnage between foreign vessels, and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels and in vessels of the U. S." passed on the 3d day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Feb. 6, 1816.

Approved,

JAMES MADISON.