

WASHINGTON WHIG.

Vol. I.

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

No. 34.

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

TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, MARCH 11, 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 Cohansy Creek, above the bridge and near the Free landing, together with two dwelling houses, and a building lot adjoining; there is about an acre and a half of ground.—It will be sold together or separate, to suit purchasers.—Apply to William Stelling, Philadelphia; or to the subscriber in Bridgetown.

LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER.

Dec. 11 1815.—(7t)

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

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.—tf

NOTICE.

THIS may certify, that Povel 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.

Dec. 25, 1815.—3t

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. 25, 1815.—2m

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

DANIEL ELMER.

Bridgetown, Jan. 20, 1816.—tf

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

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 19th 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.

BLANKS

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig.

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 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

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

Apprentices' Indentures

FOR SALE

At this Office.

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 David 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—two stories high—has two rooms, entry, kitchen, and a large room, 13 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, } Commissioners.

JEDEDIAH DAVIS, }
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, 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 Wood land, 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 McIlvaine,
Bridgetown, Feb. 22d, 1816.—4t 4. if

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.

THIS 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 Paulam Johnson's 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.

ELIAS P. SEELEY, 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 Lummes, 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

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE TO THE
PRINTING BUSINESS.

Inquire at this Office.

The Washington papers report that the French Marshal Grotchy was in that city. They mistake who say he fought at *Waterloo*. He was censured by Bonaparte for having marched his column so far from *Waterloo* on the *Namur* road, as to be unable to return before his master was beaten and routed. He is the youngest of the French Marshals, having received the *baton* in April last year, immediately after the return of Bonaparte from *Elba*. He was the last on the list of those denounced as traitors by the decree of Louis 18th. By a late decree he is declared to be an outlaw, and his estates are confiscated.

Bos. Centinel.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Friday, the twelfth day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Bridgetown, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, adjoining land of William Watson and others, said to contain one hundred acres, more or less, together with all other land of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Jacob Hoover and taken in execution at the suit of John Wishart and John Youngs, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, adjoining lands of William Lee, Nathaniel Foster, and others, said to contain four acres and three quarters, more or less, together with all other lands of said defendant in the county of Cumberland.

Seized as the property of Ashiel Bebe, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Smith and Robert Jordan for the use of James Caldwell and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining lands of Ephraim McGee and others; said to contain ten acres, more or less. Together with all other lands of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of John Whitman, and taken in execution at the suit of Abraham Sayre, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Down, adjoining land of Joseph Ellis and others; said to contain two hundred acres, more or less, together with all other lands of said defendant, in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of John G. Underwood and John Underwood, and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

Jan. 29, 1816. (M. 11) 1m

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Jan. 19.

A very strange report has been in circulation for some days in the diplomatic circles, where it is whispered, that the Russian Cabinet has a project in contemplation for again uniting the Belgium to France, and placing on the throne the present king of the Netherlands, or his son. It is said that the Emperor Alexander has for a long time meditated this, and that it is not unconnected with the marriage of one of his sisters to the Prince of Orange. This notion although it has been for some time circulated, still appears to gain ground; the fact is, that there is a general astonishment at the preparations of the Emperor Alexander, who appears to be making new levies at a moment when it might be supposed he would be thinking of disarming as well as the rest of Europe.

The conduct of the government in accepting the amendments to the Amnesty respecting the Regicides, after solemnly declaring against it, has excited much observation. Did the ministers wish to deceive France as to the intentions of the king, or did the king seek to deceive his ministers? Another question equally difficult to answer is, now the Chamber of Deputies has gone so far, where will it stop?

London, Jan. 17.

We received this morning New York papers to the 17th ult.

By despatches received yesterday from Paris we learn that three English gentlemen have been arrested by the minister of police and thrown into the prison of the Abbaye. They are Sir Robert Wilson, Captain Hutchinson, a near relative of Lord Hutchinson, and Mr. Bruce eldest son of Mr. Crawford Bruce the Banker.

The British minister, we understand, to his demand of an explanation upon this subject, was answered that the parties had been arrested on a charge of aiding in the escape of *Lavalette*, that they had procured a passport for an English officer two or three days before that they travelled with general Lavalette till the way to Mons, introduced him under the passport they had obtained to the English military post, procured it there to be countersigned and passed him on; after which and having breakfasted with the English officer in command, they returned to Paris.

This was the report made to the English minister, that he may receive their further instructions how to act—its truth remains to be established and the evidence which the French minister of police may employ for that purpose, cannot be received with too much caution. In a city so distracted

by bad passions, so full of intrigue and the ultra-royalists are panting for victims and vengeance, a story of this kind is precisely a result that might be expected—and who so natural to choose for actors in the scene, as the natives of a country that so freely scans and by its moral influence restrains their actions!

It will also be observed in the private accounts from Paris, that great agitation prevails in that city and threatens a new political explosion. New affiliations and watch words, plots and counterplots spread terror and alarm through society, and the government distrusting its own strength acknowledges that the presence of British troops is still necessary for its security.

A morning paper says it is expected in relief of the depressed agriculturalists that a bounty of 5 shillings per quarter on exported wheat will be provided by government immediately on the meeting of parliament.

The Prince Regent is expected to return to town on the 28th inst. preparatory to the meeting of Parliament, but it is uncertain and no orders are given.—The Prince has had the gout these 3 days.

The arrival of the duke of Wellington is hourly expected at Brighton on a visit to the Regent—His grace we understand intends embarking at Dieppe, where the Wellington and the Thomas packets were on Saturday.

Lavalette—On the 9th inst. the sentence of death against M. Lavalette was executed in effigy. The sentence attached to a gallows on the Place de Greve, from ten to four, was in the following words:—

“The sentence of the court of Paris on the 22d Nov. 1815, which condemns Marie Chatom Lavalette, Ex-Director-General of the Post, aged 43 years, native of Paris, living at No. 105 Rue de Grenelle St. Germaine, to the punishment of death for high treason.”

Behind it upon a carriage, were the materials which serve to form a scaffold for executions.

Various stories about Madame Murat are in circulation. The truth is, that she and her family afford very little matter for news; she leads at Hamburg a very quiet retired life, suitable to her situation, and is very liberal to the poor. This may serve to correct many false reports, who, destitute of all feeling, pursue misfortune into its last asylum, and combat the defenceless with the poisonous shafts of calumny.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

House of Lords, Jan. 17.

This being the day to which Parliament stood prorogued previous to the last proclamation in the Gazette, summoning both Houses to meet on the first of February, for dispatch of business, the Lord Chancellor proceeded to the house at half past three o'clock to assist at the formal prorogation from January 17th to the said 1st of February. Having joined the Earl of Liverpool and Earl Bathurst, the noble Lords took their seats, in Parliamentary robes, upon the woolstacks, as Commissioners appointed by his royal highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty.

Sir T. Tyrwhitt, Black Rod, being in attendance, was directed, as usual, to require the approach of the Commons to their Lordships' bar. That body represented by Mr. Richman, one of the clerks, and other officers of the house, accordingly appeared, *pro forma*, and after the commission had been read, authorising the commissioners to declare the prorogation, the lord chancellor declared that the Parliament stood prorogued to Tuesday, February the 1st, “then to meet for consideration of divers weighty and important affairs.” The Lords then left the House.

From the Boston Palladium, Feb. 27.

We have just been informed, that the legislature of New Brunswick has levied an export duty of 4 dollars per ton on all Plaister of Paris landed in the eastern ports of the United States—to be put in force whenever the Legislature of Nova Scotia pass a similar law, and we understand the leading members of the Nova Scotia assembly, are pledged to the measure.—The effect of this will be such as to throw out of business 200 vessels from 80 to 200 tons each—besides taxing the consumers of the article with an increase of price equal to the duty, and subjecting them to any future additional duties which the Colonies may think proper to assess.

This attempt of the Colony of New Brunswick, to discriminate between different sections of a friendly country will, we hope, be met by congress with suitable counter-vailing regulations.—A memorial on the subject is to be presented to Congress from the merchants of this town, and we hope every one will readily lend his name in support of a measure so important to all.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, MARCH 11, 1816.

THE most recent intelligence from Europe, a part of which will be found in this week's paper, represents France to be in the most deplorable situation imaginable, and as on the eve of some terrible commotion. We will give some further particulars in our next.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of Letters to the Editor.

Washington, Saturday evening,
March 2d, 1816.

“An act has been passed, granting a pension of 40 dollars per month to three soldiers of the late army, who lost both arms in the service of the United States, and 35 dollars per month to Jacob Wrighter of Trenton, N. J. who lost his right arm and right leg.

“The treaty bill, as modified by the committees of conference, has passed into a law.

“The bill for the relief of certain Canadian volunteers has passed the senate without amendment.

A resolution introduced into the senate by Mr. Bibb, proposing so to amend the constitution of the United States as to reduce the senatorial term to three years, has been negatived in that body, ayes 7, nays 24.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Maryland, Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to lay before this house, an estimate of the damage sustained by the vessels sunk in the entrance of the port of Baltimore, by order of the commanding general to prevent the enemy from passing Fort M'Henry.

On motion of Mr. Goldsborough, Resolved, That the committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to enquire by what authority and for what object the digging of the ground on the Capitol square has been commenced, and into the propriety of putting a stop to it.

[Mr. G. had reference in his resolution to some operations commenced on the public square for making bricks.]

After some remarks to show the great evils resulting to the community from the influx of unauthorised notes purporting to be issued by banks which no one knew, and which in some cases were palpable frauds, unsupported by any ability to pay them—Mr. Goldsborough moved the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee appointed to enquire into the state of the several Banks in the District of Columbia be instructed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting, within the said district, the circulation of notes issued by any private banking association, whether existing within the district or elsewhere, and of restraining the formation of such private banking associations in future.

Mr. Randolph moved the subjoined resolution, the necessity of which, and of providing a remedy for a practice so heinous and abominable (making this district a depot for the slave-trade of the neighbouring states; and a medium for evading the laws in force, by collusive sales) he impressed by a variety of remarks; and concluded by declaring that if the business was declined by the House, he would undertake it himself, and ferret out of their holes and corners the villains who carried it on.

After some opposition by Mr. Wright, and support by Mr. Goldsborough, and being varied at the suggestion of Mr. Hopkinson, so as to refer the subject to a select committee, instead of the committee on the district, the resolution passed as follows:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the existence of an inhuman and illegal traffic in slaves carried on in and through the District of Columbia, and to report whether any, and what measures are necessary for putting a stop to the same.

Messrs. Randolph, Hopkinson, Goldsborough, Mayrant, and Kerr were appointed.

The direct tax bill has passed the senate with an amendment of small importance, which the house will probably concur in.

THE NATIONAL BANK.

The motion to reduce the capital stock from 55 to 20 millions, as stated in my last,

having been negatived, a motion was made on Thursday by Mr. Cady, to expunge that part of the first section which authorised an extension of it to 50 millions, and agreed to by general consent.—Mr. Cady then moved to strike out that part of the section, which recognised the right of the United States to subscribe for seven millions, or one-fifth of the stock; upon which a debate arose, which continued till yesterday, when it was negatived, ayes 38, noes 61; but little more, as you will perceive, than a quorum voting.—Those who advocated the motion were Messrs. Cady, Randolph, Ward of Massachusetts, Jewett, and Ross, who contended in general, that banks, and most other institutions for business, flourished most, and were more beneficial to those concerned, and to the public, when left to private means and private direction; that it was dangerous to place in the hands of government an interest in a share in the management, and that influence and control which would thereby be acquired over such an enormous monied engine. If a disposition existed, (and who could tell what might happen?) the administration would have the power of using that influence for mischievous purposes.—It was also said to be undignified for the government to be dabbling in banks; and moreover they had no surplus funds, which could at this time be properly employed in that way.—The motion was opposed by Messrs. Calhoun, Wright, and Smith of Maryland, who said, that if the institution was to be profitable, as was supposed, why not permit the government to participate? A share in the stock, and consequently in the direction, would be a great security for the correct administration of the institution. It would lessen the chance of its being used for improper purposes, either as it respected individuals or the government, and guarantee its aid and assistance in times of difficulty and embarrassment. It would also give additional importance to credit, and circulation of its paper, and thus enable it more certainly to answer one great end in view, the restoration of specie payments. As to the means, it was said, that as the instalments were to be paid at considerable intervals, no difficulty need be apprehended on that account.—The first section was then passed over.

The 2d section proposes, that three commissioners be appointed by the president, to superintend the subscriptions to the capital stock; books for which purpose are to be opened on the first Monday in June, and continue open one week at one place in each of the states.—The blank for New-Jersey was filled with New-Brunswick. These subscription lists are to be forwarded to the commissioners at Philadelphia, in a given time, and directions given to them how to proceed, in case there should either be an excess or deficiency of stock subscribed, &c.

The 3d section determines the proportion of specie (one fourth) and of funded debt (three fourths) which the subscribers shall be required to pay for their shares of stock, the rates at which that stock shall be received, and the periods at which the several instalments shall be paid, viz. at the time of subscribing, and in 6, 12, and 18 months afterwards.—This section was amended so as to require the whole 25 dollars in gold or silver to be paid in nine months; that is, 5 at the time of subscribing, 15 in six months thereafter, and the remaining 5 in nine months. As the bill was reported, a longer period for these payments was allowed; by this alteration a greater security, it is supposed, will be obtained, for the bank to be enabled to pay specie on all its engagements, without danger of being run short.—The 4th and 5th sections were passed without any further material amendment, when the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.—It is proposed to locate the mother bank at Philadelphia, and that the shares of stock be \$100.

The remainder of yesterday and the whole of to-day has been spent in committee and in the house, on a bill entitled "an act in addition to an act to regulate the post-office establishment." It will be recollected, that an act has passed redac-

ing, after the 31st of March, the present rate of postage to the old standard. The object of this bill was to revise the postage charges, to take effect after that time, so that they might more conveniently comport with the small denominations of our coin, not varying materially the amount; and also to afford some additional per cent. compensation to the small offices, &c. It was not expected to have occupied much time, or to have been productive of debate. A new section, however, offered by Mr. Tallmadge, proposing to prohibit the transportation and opening of the mail on the Lord's day had that effect.—The honourable mover was requested by several friends of the measure to withdraw his motion for the present, as it was not necessarily connected with the bill under consideration, and more especially as the committee on the post-office and post-roads, to whom the numerous petitions on that subject have been referred, are expected to report thereon;—Mr. Tallmadge declining, the question was on his motion decided by ayes and nays; ayes 35, nays 100. This vote does not, for the reason just mentioned, indicate the temper of the house respecting it. Another section, introduced by Mr. Wright, extending the privilege of franking packets and letters not exceeding 2 ounces in weight, to members of the senate and house of representatives, their secretary and clerk, during the recess of congress, was adopted by ayes and noes, 74 to 62.—After several other ineffectual attempts to amend the bill, it was at a late hour ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday."

Washington, Monday evening,
March 4th, 1816.

"The unimportant amendment made by the senate to the direct tax bill, has been agreed to by the other house; it now only requires the signature of the president to make it a law.

The bill in addition to the act regulating the Post Office establishment was in motion of Mr. Ingham recommitted, for the purpose of introducing some further amendments. Mr. Johnson of K. offered the following resolution, which was agreed to.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of changing the present mode of compensation to the members of congress into a gross sum of money for each session, and to report such other provisions as may have a tendency to despatch public business, and to compel the punctual attendance of the members of congress during the session.

The house again resolved itself into a 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. The 7th, 8th, and 9th sections were passed with little alteration from the reported bill, except that the government were required to pay for their share of the stock in 5 per cent. stock, instead of treasury notes and 6 per cent. stock, as at first contemplated.

The 10th section being read, a motion was made to strike out that part of it which authorized the government to appoint five directors; whereupon a discussion arose, which consumed the remainder of the day, without obtaining a decision. Those who advocated the motion were Messrs. Hopkinson, Grosvenor, Huger, Ross, and others.—It was opposed by Messrs. Calhoun, Tucker, and Robertson; the arguments pro and con. were such as have often been urged, and which are familiar to all who have heard or thought much on the subject. There was considerable of anxiety and earnestness discovered on both sides.—It is difficult to determine whether the bill would lose or gain most friends by the adoption of the amendment proposed.

The bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States has been printed and laid on the tables of the members. It is a very long bill occupying 52 pages of the ordinary size, and extending to 64 sections.

It stands a poor chance I think of being finally acted upon this session."

Washington, Tuesday evening,
March 5th, 1816.

"The proposition to exclude the government from the appointment of any of the directors of the bank of the U. States has been under consideration the whole of this day.—Those who spoke in favour of it were Messrs. Gaston, McKee and Pickering.—on the other side, Messrs. Wilde, Telfair, Clay, Wright, Calhoun, and Forsythe delivered their sentiments.—In the course of the debate, considerable warmth was manifested, on the part of Messrs. Gaston, and Clay; in which the

ardour of their feelings permitted them to make use of observations respecting each other, rather of a personal nature. Late in the afternoon the proposition was negatived by a majority of about twenty-five. When the committee rose and the house adjourned."

Washington, Wednesday evening,

"The petitions, reports, and resolutions offered this morning were more numerous than usual. Among the rest, Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, from the committee on that subject, brought in a bill, altering the mode of compensating members of congress, by granting them a gross annual sum, instead of the per diem pay which they at present receive, which was twice read and committed.

NATIONAL BANK.

In committee of the whole the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, & 17th sections of the printed bill were passed over with but one material amendment, which was, to strike out that part of the bill which confined the choice of president of the institution to the directors appointed by the president and senate.—According to the amendment that officer may be taken from the directors chosen by the stockholders. The 3d fundamental article of the rules which are to govern the bank prescribes, that "none but a resident citizen of the United States shall be a director." Mr. Randolph moved to insert before the word citizen "native;" on which occasion he delivered a speech of considerable length; in which he condemned our naturalization system, alleging, that the facilities held out to emigrants were productive of direful consequences. The late war was produced by the influence of foreigners in this government. It was time to put a stop to it. He would think it as reasonable to bring in a bill for the encouragement of wolves as of emigration. Our own native population was all we wanted. These foreigners not only brought over their politics with them, which he contended, were unfriendly to pure, unadulterated republicanism, but they also brought and propagated here a manufacturing spirit, which, as well as the mercantile interest, he looked upon with jealousy. He wanted neither their machinery nor their arts; he wished them a safe passage back to Manchester; Bery in Lancashire and other places from which they came.—Much was said about home-manufactures;—he regretted the prevailing mania on this subject. He could never look upon the most cowardly and inefficient of all animals, a merino sheep, without deprecating the consequences of their importation—a predominant manufacturing spirit.—Instead of preparing our clothing and importing the wearers, he would reverse the thing. The manufacture of human beings was the only one, in which all ought spiritedly to engage, on this business it was time to make a stand. The amendment was rejected.

The 18th section being read, a motion was made to exclude that part of it which authorized, in cases of emergency, the suspension of specie payments. On this motion, Mr. Randolph made another long speech, when the committee rose without deciding.—The bill would no doubt have been gone through, as was expected, and been reported to the house, had it not been for the long and irrelevant talk of Mr. R. This bill, it will be recollected, after being reported by the committee, must pass through another ordeal, the house; when most of the unsuccessful motions in committee will most likely be revived, and the ayes and nays repeatedly taken. By the rules of the house, they are never taken in committee.

Will the bill pass? is often asked. No one can answer with much confidence. I think the chances for and against it about equal.

Some small amendments made by the senate to the ordinance bill have been agreed to by the house. Of course the president's signature is only wanting to complete it.

Mr. Condit's motion, requiring congress to meet at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the remainder of the session, has been negatived.

Mr. Birdseye has obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session."

MARRIED, in this town, on Wednesday evening, the 6th inst. by the Rev. Jonathan Freeman, ELIAS P. SEELY, esq. to Miss JANE B. CHAMPNEYS, daughter of the late Dr. Benjamin Champneys.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Sheppard, Mr. SMITH DARE of this place, to Miss HANNAH MAUL, daughter of Benjamin Maul of Thompson's Bridge.

Hail, female-virtue! gift divine;
Be still thy matchless treasure mine.
A virtuous woman's price is more
Than gold or precious ruby's store;
For when the gems of earth expire,
She lights the skies with purest fire,
Dims all her sister stars above,
And beams from heav'n celestial love.

At Cedarville, on Wednesday, the 6th inst. by the Rev. Ethan Osborn, Mr. SMITH BURT to Miss BETSY WILLIAMS, both of that place.

Valuable Ohio Lands.

THE subscriber offers for sale, or to exchange for lands in this county, some valuable lands in the state of Ohio. They are situated about 11 miles from Lake Erie, in the county of Ashtabula and adjoining Jefferson, the county town, which is a flourishing thriving settlement containing a handsome court-house, and a number of houses, about 60 miles north of Warren, the county town of Trumbull county. The quality of the soil is believed to be exceeded but by few, if any, in the state of Ohio. Although in a comparatively unimproved part of the state, they are valued in the state assessment as second rate lands. The taxes are paid up, and the title is indisputable.

JAMES D. WESTCOTT.

Cedarville, March 11th, 1816.—4t

Fairfield Manufacturing Company.

THE stockholders in said Company are requested to meet at one o'clock on Friday, the 22d inst. at Richard Mumford's inn, Cedarville, on business of importance. The punctual attendance of every stockholder is particularly requested.

The SALE OF THE PROPERTY of said company is adjourned to Saturday the 30th inst. at Smith Bowen's, Bridgetown, at 2 o'clock, P. M. March 11, 1816.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland, there will be sold at Public Vendue, on the 10th day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, at the inn of Mason Mumford, in Roadstown, a Lot of Land, containing one acre, situated in the township of Hopewell, joining lands of Rebecca Elwell and others; one equal undivided half of 3 acres, joining lands of Nathan Sheppard and others, situate in the township of Stow creek, late the property of Samuel Elwell, dec. Conditions cash.

CHARLES CLARK, Administrator.

Feb. 6, 1816—(M. 11)

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland, there will be sold on the 10th day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, on the premises, a Lot of ground, containing about two acres, situated in Roadstown, on which lot are a good dwelling-house and barn, late the property of Aukley McCalla, dec.—Conditions at sale.

JOHN G. McCALLA, Administrator.

CHARLES CLARK, S. bonis non.

Feb. 6, 1816. (M. 11)

Sale of Real Estate.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Gloucester, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the inn of Charles Walls, on Saturday, the 6th of April next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. Eighty acres of well timbered woodland, (late the property of Jonathan Barber, dec.) in lots to suit purchasers. Conditions made known on the day of Sale by

WILLIAM SURRAN, Adm.

MARY BARBER, Adm.

Malaga, Feb. 5th, 1816.—(M. 11)—4t

To the Lovers of Sacred Music.

A CONCERT will be held at the Presbyterian Church in Bridgetown, on Thursday the 21st inst. at one o'clock in the afternoon. The singers of the neighbouring towns are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend.

Strict punctuality at the time is requested.

Cumberland Orphan's Court,

February Term, 1816.

ANN WOODRUFF, administratrix of Charles Woodruff, dec. Isaiah Dunlap, administrator of John Whitman, dec. having severally exhibited to this court, duly attested, a just and true account of the personal estates of said decedents, and also an account of the debts, so far as they could be discovered, by which accounts it appears, that the personal estates of said decedents are insufficient to pay said debts.—Therefore, on application of the said Ann Woodruff and Isaiah Dunlap, setting forth that the said Charles Woodruff and John Whitman died severally seized of lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estates in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the court in the premises.

Also at the term aforesaid, Ann Test, guardian of Anna Test, Margaret Test, Joseph D. Test, Richard W. Test, and Letitia W. Test, setting forth that the said wards have no personal estates, and praying the court to order and decree the sale of the whole real estate of the said minors, for their support and maintenance.

Also at the term aforesaid, Delzel Bacon, guardian of Mark Ware, and Abel Bacon, guardian of Edmund Bacon, setting forth that the said minors have no personal estates, and praying the court to order and decree the sale of so much of the real estates of said minors, as near as may be to satisfy and discharge the balance due to Samuel Watson and Hannah Taylor, their former guardians.

It is ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estates of said decedents, and of said minors, do appear before the judges of this court on the first day of June term next, and show cause, if any they have, why the whole of the real estates of said decedents should not be sold for the payment of debts which remain unpaid, and why the real estates of said minors should not be sold as in the petitions set forth.—By the Court,

T. ELMER, Clerk.

Feb. 22, 1816—(M. 11) 2m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WAS taken up adrift in Broad-Fishing Creek in the township of Downe, county of Cumberland, in February last, a LONG BOAT of three or four tons burthen, without sails or oars. The owner is requested to call upon Joseph Hinckman at Dividing Creek, who has the boat in charge, and upon proving his right, and paying expenses, may take her away.

John Sibley,
Sheriff of Cumberland.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE WILDERNESS.

There is a wilderness more dark
Than groves of fir on Huron's shore,
And in that cheerless region, hark
What serpents hiss, what monsters roar.

'Tis not in the untrodden isles
Of vast Superior's stormy lake,
Where social comfort never smiles,
Nor sunbeams pierce the tangled brake.

Nor is it in the deepest shade
Of India's Tiger-hunted wood,
Nor western forests unsurvey'd,
Where crouching panthers lurk for blood.

'Tis in the dark untutor'd soul,
In education unlearn'd,
(Where hissing malice, vices foul,
And all the hateful passions growl—)
The frightful wilderness of mind.

The following is from the pen of the late Princess Amelia, the favourite daughter of the king of England, and whose death affected the aged monarch in so melancholy a manner. Other specimens of poetry from the same royal pen have been given to the public.

LINES

Written by the British Princess Amelia, during her last illness.

Unthinking, idle, wild and young,
I laugh'd, and talk'd, and danc'd and sung,
And proud of health, of freedom vain,
Ignorant of sorrow, care, or pain,
Concluding in those hours of glee,
That all the world was made for me.

But when the day of trial came,
And sickness shook my trembling frame;
When folly's gay pursuits were o'er,
And I could dance and sing no more,
It then occur'd—how sad 't would be,
Were this world only made for me.

EXECUTION.

On Wednesday morning, the 13th inst. William Bradford, a man of respectable connexions, only 23 years of age, was executed, pursuant to his sentence, at the Old Bailey, London. It may be recollected that the unfortunate young man was a clerk, holding a high situation in the Victualling office, and on the 28th of last October, he was tried and convicted, for forging a bill of exchange for the payment of 86*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* purporting to be drawn by capt. Kerr, of his majesty's ship *Acasta*, upon the commissioners of the Victualling office.—*L. pap.* Dec. 15.

COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit five dollar notes of the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, payable at the branch at Wilmington, are in circulation.—They are very well executed, and require close examination to detect them—the names of the president and cashier—the word *Wilmington* and the letters and figures in the date are all done by fac simile in double hair lines, and heavily traced with the pen—the numbers are done with the pen alone—the device and printing are darker, and the paper thinner, and of a more greasy appearance than the genuine notes—date 2 July 1813—letter D.—*Phil. Pap.*

His Excellency the Governor of Connecticut has issued his proclamation, appointing Friday the 12th of April next, as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer.

Bonaparte.—It is determined, in order to make the custody of Bonaparte doubly sure, to take military possession of the island of Ascension which is situated 200 leagues northwest of St Helena.—Fourteen transports, laden with timber, bricks, and every other description of building materials, will shortly sail for St Helena.

By a letter from Washington we learn, that on the 28th ult. *William Pinkney*, esq. the representative in congress from this city, was nominated by the president of the United States, to the senate, as special plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the king of the two Sicilies, and as envoy and minister plenipotentiary permanent at the court of St Petersburg. Another letter states, that "this will be the most splendid mission that ever departed from this country." Mr. Pinkney has, no doubt, consented to accept of the appointment.
Balt. Fed. Gaz.

Distributive Justice.

An officer and lawyer, talking of a disastrous battle, the former was lamenting the number of brave soldiers who fell; when

the lawyer observed, that those who live by the sword must expect to die by the sword—"By a similar way," answered the officer "those who live by the law must expect to die by the law."—*Lon. paper.*

[The following extract from reports made to the committee of commerce and manufactures of the senate and the house of representatives, shows the importance of giving due encouragement to this extensive and highly valuable branch of our manufactures, so that it may go on prosperously a few years to come, when we may bid defiance at all attempts to put it down.—*Nat. Int.*]

At this time, there are in the state of Connecticut alone, twenty-five establishments for the manufacture of woollen cloths, employing 1200 persons, and as many more who do not directly appertain to the establishments. The capital already invested therein, amounts to 45,000 dollars, and they are capable of making, and probably do manufacture annually, equal in amount to 375,000 yards of narrow, or 125,000 yards of broad cloths. Besides this quantity made at the establishments, it is calculated, there are 500,000 yards made annually in families, and dressed at the country clothiers shops; part of which is regularly sold to the country store-keepers—going away, thus far, their former practice of supplying themselves with British goods of a similar description. The value of all the woollen cloth thus manufactured, at the lowest estimate, is \$1,500,000, making a home market for a staple of our country of 900,000 pounds of wool, or the produce of 400,000 sheep. With regard to the whole quantity of woollen cloths manufactured in the United States, we cannot speak with precision; but from the best information obtained, there is, at this time, annually manufactured in all the states, to the amount of nineteen millions of dollars, requiring a capital, in buildings and machinery, of twelve millions of dollars, employing directly 50,000 persons; and as many more incidentally. With that encouragement, which we deem it the policy of the government to bestow on this branch of our industry, the quantity of woollens manufactured in this country would be doubled in four years, and be nearly sufficient to supply the whole demand of the United States. When it is considered, that the woollen manufacture is now making a domestic market for an important staple of our country, equal in value to seven millions of dollars, that the product of its industry, equal to nineteen millions of dollars is a great gain of national wealth, in giving employment to various kinds of labour, at the same time preventing foreigners from drawing great resources from us, in the sale of their manufactured goods; that it produces an interest in the country, that, under all circumstances must be an American interest; the policy of giving it all necessary support, becomes obvious to every unprejudiced mind. At the same time that it is aiding and encouraging agriculture in consuming her productions, it is in no degree taking from her the labour necessary to carry on her operations. A great portion of the woollen manufacture is carried on by the aid of labour-saving machinery, which is almost exclusively superintended by women and children and the infirm, who would otherwise be wholly destitute of employment, whereas they are now able to maintain themselves. The manual labour employed is of that class who, from their previous habits and occupations in life, are wholly unfitted for agricultural pursuits, and who, if not thus employed, would in most instances, be a burden on society; among this description are to be numbered many valuable foreigners who are daily arriving among us in needy and indigent circumstances, and whose only employment has been in the manufacturing business at home.

In the exchange between the different states of the manufactured goods and of the raw materials, and in the growing wants of many foreign articles, as dye stuffs, &c. the commerce of our country, particularly the coasting trade, is equally benefited with our agriculture.

If the woollen manufactures do not languish for want of necessary support from government at this time, there cannot be a doubt, but in a few years we shall be able to supply the whole demand of the United States at a lower rate than a similar manufacture can now be imported from abroad. Great Britain excludes all woollen goods nor suffers a yard to be imported except in a finished state. It is not now a question with her manufacturers who shall sell at highest prices, but who can manufacture cheapest, and the competition thus produced, has enabled her to undersell all the nations in Europe. The same encouragement to the business in this country will produce a like competition, and enable us eventually to undersell her, even in foreign markets.

The amount of woollen cloths now imported into the United States is about

the quantity at this time manufactured, about nineteen millions of dollars in value. It is a business susceptible of an increase of 25 or 30 per centum annually, so that in the course of five years at least, we may be able to clothe ourselves, independent of any foreign nation, and give a new stimulus to agriculture, which is now languishing under the necessity of depending upon a precarious foreign market for the most of her important productions.

By request, we once more publish the constitution of the Cumberland Bible Society.

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 TWELFTH.

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 treasure into the hands of every person, are invited to attend the meeting prepared to join themselves to the society.

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY].

RESOLUTIONS to indemnify the sureties of Com. John Rodgers.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That under the peculiar circumstances of the case, of an appeal taken by commodore John Rodgers, from a decree of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts, affirming that of the District Court for the said district, to the Supreme Court of the United States in the case wherein John Donnel of Baltimore was libellant, and the said John Rodgers and John Smith were respondents, the United States will indemnify and save harmless, any person who may become sureties for the said John Rodgers, in a bond to respond to the final judgment of the Supreme Court on the said appeal—Provided, That this interposition on the part of the United States shall not be considered as involving them in any other engagement or responsibility, than to indemnify and save harmless the said sureties from eventual loss, on account of such suretyship.

Feb. 15, 1816.

Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of William Morrissett.

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 Treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorized to pay to William Morrissett the sum of one hundred and five dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, being the amount paid by him for penalties incurred, which were afterwards remitted by the secretary of the treasury.

Feb. 15, 1816.

Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT concerning certain courts of the United States in the state of New-York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no legal proceedings whatever in the courts of the United States for the northern district of New-York, shall be discontinued, abated, impaired or affected, by reason that the last terms of the District Court for the said northern district, appointed to be held at Utica and Canandaigua were not held, but that every proceeding whatever shall be in the same state, and have the same force and effect as if the said terms had been duly held.

Feb. 15, 1816.

Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTION requesting the President to present medals to Captain James Biddle, and the officers of the Sloop of War Hornet.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby requested, to present to Captain James Biddle of the Sloop of War Hornet, a gold medal, with suitable emblems and devices, and a silver medal, with suitable emblems and devices, to each commissioned officer of the said sloop of War, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry, good conduct and services of Captain Biddle, his Officers and Crew, in capturing the British sloop of war, Penguin, after a brave and skillful combat. Feb. 23, 1816—APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.