TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1816.

PER ANNUM.

THE WASHINGTON WHIG | continual danger of having our entertain-

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Advertisements will be inserted at the usual

Miscellany. TRAVELS.

THERE are no books more entertaining than well written travels. They charm us with the variety of incidents they exhibit to our view, and keep alive our curiosity by the hopes they continually excite of more interesting particulars.

Wherever a traveller directs his way whether among the savages of America, the sable hords of Africa, the slaves of Asia, or the civilized barbarians of Europe, he may, by a judicious selection of incidents, and pertinent observations, render the narrative of his journey amusing and instructive. But he ought to remember that nothing but man can be highly interesting to man; and, however he may induige himself accasionally in descriptions of inanimate nature, a frequent recurrence of pictures in which no human being is exhibited will satiate and disgust the reader It may be observed that the travels of a man of general literature are always more

amusing than those of one whose studies have been principally directed to some particus branch of science.

A man who imagines that he possesses a talent for giving his reader sketches of

scenery, will be forever directing your attention to the misty azura of the mountain, the naked rocks, and the jutting promontory. He will continually present to your view the woody valley, the winding stream, and the far extended plain. Now it is to be remembered that all descriptions of scenery are extremely vague, and rarely present to the mind any definite idea. When we have heard of one mountair, one valley, and one plain, we are satisfied. They awaken in our minds the ideas of those mountains, valleys and plains which we ourselves have seen; and the remembrance is pleasing. But if these images continue to he crowded on the mind without ceasing, we strive in vain to distinguish or e from the other, and finding ourselves incapable of forming any distinct ideas, we grow weary of the book and enraged a; the author.

A connoisseur in the art of painting of statuary is never happy but among bust? or pictures. He has no taste for any thing but canvas or mar le. Every species of flesh arid blood appears, altogether unworthy of his attention. While he is examining the respective merits of the Flemish and Italian schools, exputinging on the distinguishing excellencies of Rembraidt of Raphael, enrautured at the sight of the Medicean Venus, writhing in agony with the wretched Laocoon, or expiring with the dving gladiator, every common occurrence of its disregarded His reveries may be pleasing to himself, and his longwinded description may gratify the cognoscent few; but, for our own part, we had rather ply the labouring (ar" than follow one of these fellows into a pantheon of marble gods or a gallery of pictures.

The general reader will find but little

entertainment in the travels of a botanist. While we are anxious to form some idea; the weary guest. of the country to which the traveller has carried us, to be made acquainted with the nature of the soil arid climate, and to hear of the manners, customs, language, laws, and religion of the natives, the itinerant is in raptures at the discovery of a new species of convolvulus; and were heaven and earth to he shaken, he will not Le disturb ed until this plant shall be technically described in pure Linnean Latin, and have received its distinctive appellation grombrobstschmuckiana from the learned author's much honoured friend, Dr. Grom-brobstschmuck, professor of botany in the university of Grogenhogen. After we have at an immense distance from the place of attended patiently to the class, genus, and his birth—where none of his countrymen

ment interrupted by the shape of a leaf, or the flowering of a shrub.

Naturalists, who have become habitually attentive to the minute wonders of creation, are insufferably tiresome when they find a variety of woodlice, caterpillars, or grasshoppers: man and his operations must remain unnoticed while their attention is engrossed by the proboscis of an insect.
There are other travellers who are outlined to the contract of the co

too fortunate in finding curious, Stells, beautiful pieces of spar, and elegant specimens of rock crystal. They examine monutely into the different layers of clay. gravet, and loam, of which any eminent is composed; and when they meet with pyrites or rocks of granite, they are rather too tedious in their disquisitions.

We must however acknowledge that the travels of these, gentlemen, may be extremely useful; arid are often amusing We would only remark, that, if they do not travel for the express purpose of making discoveries in their own favourite sci ence, too great a share of their attention is devoted to things which are iiot interest ing to the generality of readers. They seem to forget that all men are not excli eively fond of botany, mineralogy, or the little wonders of nature.

But most of our late travellers are of a different kind from any we have yet described. They, forsake their pleasant fire sides and other domestic comforts, for the purpose of having a peep at tile world The privations to which they must submit. and the difficulties they encounter, make strong an impression on their minds that we hear of nothing but the badness. ne roads? the inconvenience of their vehi eles, and the wretched accommodation a the inns. Their minds are generally so contracted by the narrowness of the sphere in which they have hitherto moved, that very thing appears to he wrong which : not conducted precisely in the manner they have seen it conducted in their native town or village. They make no allowance for the operation of causes with which they have had no opportunity of becoming acquainted; and they condemn the neces sary result of circumstancee as a departure from the order of nature. •

They always keep an account of their expenditures, and make the most pitiful complaints of the extortions practised by drivers, guides, fe: ymen, and the keepers of turnpike gates. They arrive wet, weary, hungry and cold, at a house of entertainment; but here, plas! unfolds a fresh scene of distress. There is no fire to be found; the apartments are damp and disagreeable; the servants are lazy and inattentive, "How different all these," ejaculates the miserable traveller, " from the comfort and conveniences to he found at an English inn!" When dinner appears, he hes itates some time whether to die of hunger or to satiate its cravings with the wreighad preparation before him: but, as necessity has no law, he ventures, at last, to come in contact with materials so disgusting to nis senses, and abhorrent to his feelings. He expatiates largely on the poorness of tebread, and pours forth the most piteou. lamentations concerning the toughness of a loose.

iis fate in the following manner. When he desired to be shown a place of repose, he was conducted to a chamber that resembled a dungeon. He lay down on a hard and chisagreeable bed in hopes of procuring a emporary rest; but, the rushing of rats behind the wainscot, the obstreperous courtship of cats in an adjoining apartment, the ceaseless crowing of a banty cock in a neighbouring building, and the furious attack of a troop of hungry fleas, frighted away the drowsy god from the eyelids of

Such particulars would hardly be toleraed in a private letter to a friend; but become insufferable when they occupy the greater part of a **book** designed for the inruction and ainusement of the public. Fravellers should remember that it is not from any interest we take in their personfor concern's, that we are disposed to accompany them through the history of their peregrinations; but from a desire of being rnade partakers of the amusements and pleasures of the journey.

When a traveller pervades any region species, of this new discovery, we are in hopes of some information that may prove more interesting; and sometimes we are not altogether disappointed, but we are in pygmies, giants, and salamanders. From the Philadelphia True American. LECTURES OF FATHER PAUL.

Throughout the whole of the sacred volume, we are urged to the performance of our moral duties, and the virtues of industry and prudence are frequently inculcated. The desire of wealth seems to be implanted in every breast.; but half the evils society suffers arise from exertions to ohtain it by surreptitious means. The plain way of industry to earn, and prudence to save, is neglected; white speculation, gambling, counterfeiting, and lifty other plans, are followed with the eagerness of the fox hunter, and generally with his successfor, if his neck is not broke in the pursuit, he finds at the death that his game is not worth carrying away. In truth, the leading evil that is now prevalent in our country is this, that there are ten who are striving to get rich by their wits, where there is one trying to obtain wealth by his work.

Men who have been invited into trade by the former flourishing, state of cornbefore whose delighted eye, vimerce, sions of fancy have spread millions, at the return of a ship from a successful voyage. n hardly bear for a moment the thought of abandening the pursuit, and returning to the slow process of patient industry and prudent saving But the sooner that a hunfred thousand men in the United States come to this conclusion the better,

The rea wealth of the country is the products of the earth—and the increased value of the products by the application of abor, changing the raw material into the manufactured article of more value.

Rut it is of little consequence what bu siness a man may follow, he never will obtain an independence unless he is industrious, and if by industry he could wake thousands, still would be poor unless he was prudent.. The great secret of getting rich is to save money. There is not a man who would not be surprised, if he could see an exact bill of all that he had unnecessarily expended within the last five years. Yet recollect that this prudence is as far removed from the mean, detestable vice of avarice, as light from darkness. It is not incompatible with every rational and liberal enjoyment, proportioned to our means,

But it is useless to preach to the merchants, fur many of them are too much engaged in invoices, consignments, and bank tock to think of hearing a sermon on a sabbath, and much more listening to a lecture on a week'day. Literary men are teo consequential and vain to receive instrucion from any work less than a quarto voume or octavo. The ladies are all so perect, that lessons of industry and prudence would to them of course be unnecessary. l must therefore, devote this to the use of the young men who may please to honour ne with their notice.

Pie sucy of Benjamin Franklin, is too

well known to need repeating — Without going to tales of fiction, to learn the story of the little English lad, to whom the church

> Turn again Whittington, Lord Mayor of London,

we have here an instance of a poor boy, who by industry and prudence and good hehaviour, raised himself from the humble station of a journeyman printer, to be the governor of the first state in the Union. What a powerful incentive should it be to every young man to pursue his footsteps.

I dare hardly transcribe my notes of men in this city, from motives of delicacy. l intend, some days hence, however, to put them to press for the use of future times. But, look about you, and you will find that prudence and industry have raised many from indigent circumstances, to rnost princely fortunes.

There is, however, one recent example of prosperity, that I shall venture to notice, for it pleases me. A young man who a cts as a porter at a well known and excellent house in Fourth-street, was assisting rne to carry some packages, when observ ing from his conversation, that he had a bit of the brogue, I thought to enquire respecting his fortune; for there is something in a young Irishman, whose heart is not c ontaminated, but beats in its native purity, so generous and honourable, that I feel an instinctive attachment to him. "I have been, said he, four years and a half in this country, sir. . The first year and a half I went to school; for I had not much learning when I came over. I now live at the Green and prudence, and I think by January I shall have two thousand dollars to layout." Speaking of the Irish character, I beg thought will occasion his absence."

leave, by way of episode, to tell one inter esting fact. Just before the last war, a ves sel was coming to this country with a large number of passengers from Ireland. A. mong the rest was a young Irish lady of eighteen, beautiful as Glovina herself, and as excellent as beautiful. A British frigate hove in sight, brought the ship too, boarded her, and began the dreadful work of impressment. Two young lads from among the steerage passengers, were seized and torn from an aged father, who dependeds on his arrival in this country, on their labor for support. The young lady threw herself at the feet of the lieutenant, stated the situation of the young men, and of their father, and begged for their libera-tion. The whole deck was looking with auxiety for the issue. "I will liberate them," said the officer, "my sweet girl, if you will give me a kiss." It immediately smacked upon his lips, and the holy con-tract ascended on the wings of angels, to be recorded in the archives of heaven, and the lads were restored to their father!

In a neighbouring county of this state, there lives a man not more distinguished or his wealth, than for his virtues and liberality. He is known and beloved through a wide extent of country, and his name is united with those patriots who signed the excellent constitution of Pennsylvania. Industry and prudence have, under the blessings of Heaven, given him all his wealth. He came to this country a poor and friendless boy, and his income now exceeds 30,000 dollars a year.

In Foster's Essays, a work, young men, displaying more than common ability, there is a chapter on decision of character, wherein this fact is related: a young man in England was left possessed of an immense fortune. Industry and prudence were, unfortunately, virtues he had never been taught. A passion for gambling, among other vices, often led him into the company of sharpers, and he lost, by that tascinating, maddening? ruinous pleasure, the whole of his money—his landed property, and finally, in the delirium of desperation, the last coat from his hack. Driren to distraction, he went upon a hill that verlooks his grounds—his now no longer, with a determination to take one view, and then to rush to another world, to find in eternal misery what seemed to him a relief from his wretchedness here. A spirit of mercy seemed to have met him on the hill. He changed his resolution, and resolved y industry and prudence to redeem the whole. He descended to find employment, and his first labour was in a coal yard. No difficulty discouraged, no pleasures allured. He marched directly to his object, steering constantly by the chart of honor, and wealth began to accumulate. In less ban twenty years he was master of all he had lost, and became as distinguished for his worth, benevolence, and virtues, as he had formerly beeu for his folly and misfort unes.

COMIC SKETCH.

Some men speak before they think; other: tediously study every word they utter. Some men are mute, from having nothing to say; some should be mute because' they **say** nothing to the purpose. Some men say nothing to their wives, and others' would be-extremely happy if their wives said nothing to them.

There are a set of persons who continual!v ransack the dictionary to puzzle their' Friends, and ass for men of learning, by using obsolete words and technical terms, which they frequently misapply, to the exposure of themselves and the diversion of

their hearers. One of these word-grubbers was inform. ed by a friend, that a certain gentleman had fallen from his horse, and received a severe blow in his stomach, which, it was thought, would cause a gathering. This valuable piece of news he, immediately carried to the barber's shop with a very unnecessary alteration of language; for this dealer in 'hard words said, that the squire, in the fall, had received a contusion in his abdominal parts, and twas-thought twould occasion an abscess.— Friend Rasor was not long possessed of the learned information before a customer came to be shaved. The towel was scarcely tucked under his chin, and my friend Rasor employed in beating up a lather; when the usual questoin of what news? was asked—"News!" says Razor, why atint you heard the story about the squire?" Tree, without wages, but have what I can make as porter." And do you lay up money, said I. "A little (said he) by industry horse vesterday, and received such as the story about the squire of the squire of the story about the squire of horse yesterday, and received such a con-

WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, OCTOBER 7, 1816.

Cumberland Nomination List.

The following persons were nominated by the electors of this county on the 2d September, for the several offices designa-

FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Ebenezer Seeley, Ezekiel Foster,* Ebenezer Elmer, Jacob Shull.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Ezekiel Foster,* Nathan Leake, Amos Westcott, Jeremiah J. Foster, Thomas R. Sheppard, James D. Westcott, Abraham Sayre,

John Sible, Israel Stratton, Samuel Seeley, John S. Wood, Daniel Parvin, Stephen Willis.

SHERIFF.

Moses Bateman, Moses Burt, Dan Simpkins,

John Buck,*

David Lupton,* George Souder.

CORONERS.

Richard Mulford, James B. Hunt, Stephen Miller,

Dan Simpkins, David Reed, Howel P. Watson

Those marked thus * have declined being candidates.

Extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the Republican Convention, assembled at Trenton, on Thursday the 26th of September, 1816. Aaron Munn, esq. of Essex, Chairman, and George Cassedy, of Bergen, Secretary.

Resolved unanimously, That the following persons be recommended to be supported as members of the 15th Congress, viz. CHARLES KINSEY, of Essex. JOHN LINN, of Sussex. BENJAMIN BENNETT, of Monmouth HENRY SOUTHARD, of Somerset. JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, of Burlington. EPHRAIM BATEMAN, of Cumberland.

And that the following persons be supported as Electors of President and Vice President, viz:

Lewis Moore, Bergen. Benjamin Ludlow, Morris. David Welsh, John Crowell, Middlesex. Aaron Vansyckel, Hunterdon. William Rossell, Burlington. Charles Ogden, Gloucester. Daniel Garrison, Salem.

Resolved; That the delegates froin each county respectively, be empowered to fil any vacancies that mag happen by death. or otherwise, by nominating others, either as members of Congress or Electors.

That the Chairman of this Convention be authorized to call the next Convention.

That the proceedings of this meeting and the following address to the Republicán E ect rs, be published in all the Republican papers of this state and that they be requested to copy the same from the True American.

To the Republican Electors of the State of New-Jersey. FELLOW CITIZENS.

Your Convention again address you under auspices infinitely more favorable than when we last assembled.

by a relentless, vindictive and cruel enemeans of prosecuting their pursuits with more spirit and economy, Being always we enjoy the sunshine and the-smiles of peace; thanks to a kind Providence who watches over the just and good; thanks to the valor of those heroes who in arms defended the rights of the American people, to furnish his inateriais at a cheaper rate; and to those patriots who in Council advo- and this, at the same that it removes the ne-

your support a Congressional Jicket, in quence. In this way there are substantial sented for your suffrages would, with the characterestic firmness of Jerseymer, maintain your rights in the councils of our country.-In the same confidence we recommend to your support, the Congressional and Electoral Tickets as agreed upon at this Convention.

It is a pleasing presage of the future success and high standing of the Republi first and mpst material laws of society.

merous delegation appointed, and general | derive the authority under which they act | rest on this act of munificence alone. On ; attendance of members to the Convention; on the right exercise of the privilege of selecting, and the duty of electing depends the very existence of free government; on the correct exercise of these privileges and duties, depends, the existence of those free institutions so dear, to your hearts.

Reinember, Fellow-Citizens, that our republic is the last that remains; that eve ry vestige of Liberty has been, swept away except froin these happy shores; and that tyranny, like a resistless torrent, has overwhelmed every portiou of the ancient

Permit this convention to recommend to your most earnest attention the high importance of attending your county meetings—on these the business of selecting devolves—a matter of infinitely more importance than is generally imagined.

Permit this convention also, to recom mend to the Republican Electors of this state, and of the several Republican counties, a particular attention to the ensuing county and State elections, as being of more than ordinary importance-of this importance we trust, however, you are aware, and rely with much confidence, on an exertion worthy of the great and good cause which we are engaged in defending

AARON MUNN, Chairman. GEO. CASSEDY, Sec'ry.

To the Directors of the Cumberland Bank at Bridgetown.

GENTLEMEN,

At a time like the present, when the whole system of banking throughout the union has verged almost into a gross and inlawful species of speculation—when this wretched state of things has resulted from the indiscretion of those whose station and whose duties correspond with those which now devolve upon you, and when you are in possession of all these glowing pre cedents of folly, a few observations on the object, cannot, I think, be unacceptable.

Directors of Banks generally fall into these two great errors, viz. limiting their accommodations to a few particular indiiduals; and embarking into speculations of public stock, &c. to which the interests both of the community and of themselves are pointedly repugnant. Banking institutions were evidently designed for the immediate, or temporary accommodation of the government, and of individuals; in this way their operation is of the first importance to society. A man engaged in trade of any description, is frequently, however responsible his situation, brought to the painful Alternative of making sacrifices, which would be ruinous to himself, or seeking relief by a temporary loan, in order to meet with promptitude his engagements. The farmer, whose circumstances, in proportion to his situation in society, arid the small sum which might be sufficient to auswer the exigencies of the moment, might he equally benefitted, and would be equally entitled to consideration. By unavoidable accident, or distempers in his stock, he might be deprived of the means of cultivating the ground, when a small assistance would enable him to prosecute his schemes of agriculture, thereby improving the country, and putting him in funds again. Those descriptions of mechanics, the operation ten be prevented from availing themselves of this advantage, without some source of credit. Manufacturers, the profits of whose business is generally 'derived from Then the horrors of war, a war waged the immediate wants of the community?

in funds, business can be coriducted at a much cheaper rate, and their labourers will experience the most essential benefit, receiving regularly the amount of their earn-ings. The manufacturer would be enabled cessity of a dependance on foreign nations, ed, and you, will establish at once a mucated the justice of our claims.

The last convention recommended to our individual wealth and national consethe confidence that the persons then pre- advantages derived from a bank judiciously these important considerations with the general purposes to which banking capital is applied, and every man, however rigid his prejudices, must be constrained to acknowledge the prevailing error. Recipro-

cal and mutual obligations constitute the

from the people, at the same time holding out all the motives recapitulated. Can they act then upon the principle of good faith or common honesty, when their funds are appropriated to speculating purposes, however profitable it may seem to those whose ideas of business are directed to monopoli y and hazardous schemes of experiment? From this disposition of your funds result a great number of weighty and serious consequences. It injures society in two ways: by withholding from them the advantages originally proposed, and to which they are justly entitled; and, by placing those very funds in the hands of a few, who not unfrequently exercise them for oppressive purposes. It is injurious to the interest of the bank in a variety of ways: it subjects you to risks, if a speculation is entered into by you, and the great danger of sustaining heavy shocks by the miscalculation of those whom this misguided prejudice has made subjects of favour. The loss in cases of this kind, more than any others, are, with few exceptions, conclu sive; as the endorser may, with common accuracy, he placed upon parallel grounds with the drawer. It subjects you to the necessity of issuing a larger amount of your own paper. The requirements of a single heavy loaner would absorb funds sufficient to answer the common demands of the community for some time; and thus nstead of having every individual interested in keeping your notes in circulation, it would have the most direct tendency to throw the same paper back upon your hands: and lastly, it would have the most prejudicial effects to the bank. by incapacitating you from meeting with promptitude the demands made by neighbouring vistitutions. But notwithstanding all those advantages, and the great alleviation of public pressure which you have it in your power to effect; and the fact that, the usual mode in which hanking establishments are conducted in the United States, is attended with great danger to tile interests of those institutions themselves; I say, notwithstanding all those facts, yet there have been gentlemen appointed, as you now are, to conduct the important business of a bank, who have so far lost sight of the duty which they owe to society, and the actual design arid safety of the funds committed to their direction, as to adopt with avidity those disgraceful errors. There is no batik in' this country, the dividends of which have beer, so large and uniform for a length of time, as the late Hank of the United States, nor any whose stock ever bore so high an advance both at home and abroad for the same period. All who ever had any knowledge of the direction of this great engage of public and domestic utility, well know the innumerable in stances of their liberal and uniform method of transacting business. The directors were selected from all respectable classes of society, without regard to motives of individual aggrandizement, or local or family considerations. Those men, aiming at the accommodation of all honest and industrious citizens, the capital of this valuable institution, with judicious appropriation, disseminated its advan tages to all classes of upright men. Let your object, gentlemen, be to act with corresponding views and motives; having always in mind this, incontrovertible fact, that so mutually connected are' the interests of your charge with those of the cornmunity, that whatever injures one must inevitably affect the other. The Cumberland Rank at Bridgetown, emanating from the people's will, and now entering into of whose employments supplies us with operation for their benefit, may, if properly some of the necessaries, anti a great num-nanaged, be calculated effectually to re-nove the conveniences of life, whose bu-move the inconveniences under which we siness consists in lengthy jobs, would of all labour from the want of a regular cui

You have an extensive country, full of every species of trade and business for the circulation of your-money, and if public policy is always kept in view?it will become a matter of pride and interest, with a vast number of the trading part of the coni-munity, not only to facilitate and encourage its circulation, but to place in youhands the means of making it rate the paper of contiguous banks. Give to this, and other classes of men that accommodation which the laudable pursuits in which they are engaged often require, and withhold it from the fatal purposes before mentiontual and reciprocal principleof corresponding interests, which nothing but your own folly can ever disturb. This once destroyed, and the notes of your bank, like those of the Bank of —, in an adjoining state, will, not at par pay a tavern bill twenty yards from your Banking-House.
A STOCKHOLDER.

The hob. ELIAS BOUDINGT, of New-Jersey.—The donation of Ten Thousand Dollars made by this gentleman to tlie American Bible Society, has been mentioned in all the public papers, with great and just praise and commendation: but his can party in this state, to observe the nu. Banking, as well as all other institutions, noble and disinterested liberality does not

former occasion, it has been equally great and magnanimous, as may be seen in the public journals of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Churchaof the United States. Mr. Bouding having in the year 1803, made a grant to that body of Ten Thousand Acres of Land, in the state of North Carolina, for pious and religious purposes, and at the same time presented them with four hundred dollars in the 8 per cent. ock of the United States, to enable them to pay the taxes which might from time to time accrue on the said land. Alb. Guz.

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A STAR IN THE WEST, &c.

Some nonths since, D. FENTON, of his city, and others, published a volume entitled " J. Star in the West; or, a hum. hte altempt to discover the long lost ten.
Tribes of Lrael, preparatory to their return to their beloved city Jerusalem—By.
ELIAS BOLDINOT, L. L. D." We have had this volume lying by us leisure not permitting, or inclination not prompting us, to read it, until a lew days since; when on opening it, our interest was so strongly excited that we scarcely laid it down, until we had finished its perusal; and we should now think ourselves delicient in gratitude for the pleasure it has afforded us, did we not recommend it to the attention of

Dr. Boudinor's idea is, that the Ten Tribes of Israel, who are known to have been transported into some of the northern provinces of the then Assyrian Em-pire, bordering on the Caspian and Euxine seas, and to the northward and north-east of them, and are not now to be found in those regions, nor in any other quarter of the old world, in process of time, to free themselves from an oppressive government and idolatrous neighbours, removed in search of a country where they might enjoy unmolested civil liberty and the religion of their ancestors; that in search of such country they continued travelling until they reached the streights of Kamschatka, which they passed perhaps on the ice, and arrived finally in America, which they gradually overspread and peopled; and that from these Hebrew emigrants descended the Indian tribes which were found here on the discovery of this continent by the Europeans.

In support of this theory, the Doctor not only quotes ancient prophecy and history, but points out a striking resemblance in many parts of the language, traditions, customs, habits, rites, ceremonies, public worship, and religious opinions and prejadices, of the Indians, to those of the ancient Jews, as described to us by sacred and profane history; and if he does not succeed in absolutely convincing all his readers that the Indians are descented from the Israelites, we think few will lay down his work without a disposition to admit that his arguments in support of this opinion are plausible, and the fact probable.

Many interesting and authentic Indian anecdotes are interspersed through the work, which rendered it at once entertaining and instructive; and on the whole, we feel a confidence in recommending it to the public as well worth their purchase and perusal.—Trent. True Am

UNITED STATES AND ALGIERS

A vessel has just sailed from the Medierranean with despatches for Commodore Shaw, which we are assured contain his instructions as to his future conduct towards Algiers; and the explanation of our government respecting the disputes with that regency. The following is stated to be the grounds of the controversy. The original treaty with Algiers negociated by Commodore Decatur was lost in the Epervier:—An authentic copy being prepared was ratified and signed by the President, and transmitted to Algiers:-This document the Dey refused to acknowledge, alledging to Commodore Shaw that it was a different instrument from that which had been agreed upon-a-copy of which he had preserved. He insisted, that the original treaty contained an article, by which the United States agreed to restore all the Algerine vessels captured during the war; and that a treaty should be made upon the usua! terms!

This averment is extraordinary-It is recollected that Commodore Decatur stated, that he positively refused to insert such an article in the treaty; but that after it was concluded he made the Dey a present of the two vessels captured: one of them, however, having been taken by the Spaniards, could not be recovered for the purpose.

When Commodore Shaw was acquainted with this situation of things it became his duty to consult his government, and it is understood, the Dey of Algiers, in a letter in Arabic, has addressed the President on the subject:—whose answer forms part of the despatches sent out .- Bost. Gaz.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Hartford, Sept. 24. The result of the semi-annual election, which was held throughout the State last week, places the republican party on a new, and, as we trust, a permanent ground. It has evinced what we are capable of performing. Instead of that "contemptible minority" which federalists once thought so harmless, they now find us not altogether unequal to meet even their " over-whelming numbers." Although we cannot lay claim to a complete victory—we have at least stript our adversaries of their rifying the facts. plumes-for even they, find no cause for exultation, at the result of an election which presages their speedy downfall. The present rapid progress of republicanism is such, that the whole power of edecalism cannot oppose it-and for the first time, the friends of toleration and equal rights have the pleasing consolation to know, that if their shackles are not entirly removed, the time is not far distant, when the reign of superstition, bigotry and intolerance, will be at an end.

We have not received returns from all the towns, but from those heard from, we believe we can safely say, that at least NINETY republicans are chosen to the legislature—being eight more than we have ever before had. The whole number is two hundred and one, which will leave a federal majority in this house, of twenty-

"Of the result of the nomination for councillors, we are unable to state precisely—it is expected however, that two or three of the gentlemen in our ticket, (exclusive of those in both nominations) will be chosen. Fifteen hundred votes less, than we gave last spring for Mr. Wolcott, would have brought in the whole of the "toleration ticket.

We have as yet so few returns of votes for Members of Congress, that we can hardly from an opinion. We believe however, that not more than one, if any, of the present members are re-elected. In some towns, these gentlemen obtained not more than ten votes each, and in all, from which we have heard the number, for them is very small.

New-York, Sept. 30.

Specie Change.-We congratulate every class of the community, that the Bank in this city on Friday, commenced making payments in specie of all sums under one dollar, preparatory to the general resump-tion; and that to facilitate this very great public convenience, the brokers to the number of 22, on the same day entered into a contract with each other not hereafter to purchase or sell, or be concerned in the purchase or sale, directly or indirectly, of spece change of any denomination, under fifty cents.

BUENOS APRES PAPERS.

A geoffeman of this city has favored the ed for the Mercantile Advertiser with an imperfect file of the Buenos Ayres Gazeric to the 20th of July, received by the Appline, arrived at Philadelphia. That of the last date announces that the government had been duly ap rised of the sailing of the Portuguese expedition from Rio Janeire, and it was supposed they were to pay a visit to the river La Plata. The paper expresses much surprise that the Portugaese, whom they have never wronged should come against them in a hostile manner. It adds "whether they come as friends or toes, we are ready to receive them." The same paper gives a detail from the Chili papers, of the termination of Admiral Brown's expedition in February last. It appears from this account, that Brown and a part of his squadron had been captured and carried into topayaguil, and that the residue of the squadron attacked that town, m de a number of the principal inhabitants prisoners, and did some damage to the place, when a truce was finally settled on the 28th, by which the admi ral was exchanged for the men his ships had captured; and one of his vessels re stored for the sum of 22,000 dollars.

Boston, Sept. 25.

Yesterday the British frigate Niger, captain Jackson, arrived in this harbor, three days from Eastport, and three weeks from Halifax and anchored below, having or board admiral Coffin.

The Earthquake of Martinique. - A leitcter from Martinique, dated the 15th August, says-" This morning, soon after 3 o'clock, there was a severe shock of an earthquake, or rather, two shocks-the second immediately following the first, and much the severest. Although no injury was done in town, I doubt if the houses would have stood a third as severe as the second was. The weather had been heavy, dull and hazy the day previous and in the evening. Soon after the shock there fell some rain, accompanied with a fresh breeze.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1. . Massacre in Ireland.

Washington, Sept. 26, 1816. Messes Gales & Seaton,

The enclosed is an extract of a letter received Sept. 21, by an emigrant from Ireland lately acrived, and now in this city. The name of the person, if published and known in Ireland, by transmission of your paper, might be injurious to him; but it is written underneath, for the information of any one who feel an interest in ve-

"On Sunday the 25th of May last, as the priest of the parish of Drumrully, in the county of Cavan, was celebrating mass in the church, a number of Orangemen, with arms, rushed into the church and fired upon the congregation. They killed the priest in his garments on the altar, and also killed your brotherhers of the congregation, besides men, women and children. The remainder of thein that was not killed made their address to the magistrates for justice; hut their reply was; to "go off for a damned set of papist rascals; it was the Orangeman's duty, if they murdered every man of you, for they would take the meanest Orangeman's word sooner than they would the respecta-blest papist's oath."

·Genuine politeness ... During what was called "Racon's Rebellion" in Virginia, a person by the name of Drumond, who was concerned in it, having been seized and brought before the Governor, the latter addressed him thus: "Mr Drummon? am more rejoiced to see you than any man in Virginia. I hope you are very well, Mr Drummond, Mr. Drummond, you shall be hanged in half an hour. sir." " As pour honor pleases," was the answer. The offender was accordingly executed as soon as posible. - [W. C. Gaz.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

The fast sailing ship Milo, cap'. Glover arrived at Boston on Saturday last, in 32 days from Liverpool, bringing advice down to the 26th of August.

The editors of the Mercantile Adveriser have received from their attentive Boston correspondent the following ex tracts froin London papers and Lloyd? Lists to the 25th of August.

Palladium Office, Boston, Sept. 29-noon. Our London papers mention that a new ministry was about forming in France.

Lord Cochrane had been tried for break ing out of prison, found guilty, and recommended to mercy. Me said he wanted justice, not mercy.

Accounts from Algiers were to July 29th, by a Sardinian vessel which had arrived at Geneva. The captain reported that the place was fortifying, anrl thev had prepared numerous bales of wool, for the purpose it was said of placing on the decks of the fleet (which was in port) to prevent their being sunk by shells. The British Consul was refused permission to

In England, retrenchment was the or der of the day.

The Manchester manufacturers were said to have found employment.

A severe shock of an earthquake was Felt in Scotland on the night of August 13; many chimuey tops were thrown down; and other damage done.

At Nancy, in France, a serious affair had taken place. An officer of the war department organized a conspiracy to take possession of the tower and several persons of the Royal family. A considerable numbei of half pay officers and disaffected persons co-operated in this plan. Twenty minutes before its explosion it was an nounced to Gen. Villate, who instantly had eleven of the conspirators seized, and the next morning 26 of their accomplices. Out of this number, 19 were ex-officels. Many fled.

At Paris, Aug. 21, five per cent consols 50f, 20c; bank actions 1072 1-2.

The Paris papers mention that the Emperor of Russia is about to interfere in the internal affairs of Wirtemherg, in order to put an end to the dissensions between the King and the Stares.

London Aug. 24: Extract of a letter from Paris, 21st inst.—"Mr. Wilson, Consul of the U. States at Nantz, had several warm discussions with the Commissary, who endeavoured to subject the American merchant captains to minute and vexatious formalities, which materially infringed on commerce. In the heat of argument, the commissary not only arrogantly criticised the supposed tendency of the consul's opinions, but, losing all temper, remonstrated with vehemence against his preserving an Sagle at his gates, and enjoined him to have it instantly removed. Mr. W. naturally insisted on possessing inviolate

the emblematick arms of his country. The commissary, accustomed to passive offer ence, sent an armed force and took dow the Eagle. The consul forwarded enc getic complaints to Paris. The minist deputed an inspection-general of polic who, after having investigated the affair made a proper excuse, when the arms the United States were solemnly replace

Paris; Aug. 14.

Yesterday, Madame Gallatin, the lad-of the Ambassador from the U. States, was presented to his Majesty by the Marchioness de Villette, and the Countess Gaetan de la Rochefaucault. His majesty spoke to her in English, in the most affectionate manner. Mr. G. was received with the utmost graciousness by the duchess of Angouleme.

Aug. 20-The English expedition against Algiers, is expected at Genoa, where it will be reinforced by 2500 men. The king of Sardinia. it is said, is making a considerable levy of troops to co-operate with the expedition.

Naples, Aug. 9.

We have the American men of war in out harbour; on board of one, is the minister of the Unifed States,. who is destined for Costantinople. It is said that the other two will be joined to the force destined against Algiers.—Mr. A. Gibbs consul of United States at Palermo, died latelv. He was found at the foot of his bed, bathed in blood, and his pistpl beside him.

Civita Vechia, Aug. 4.

Accounts are received of the American squadron being before Algiers, and having demanded satisfaction from the Dey, for having violated the treaty, the latter is said, to have sent one of his nephews on hoard the Commodore, who, at first, reused to see him; but, on returninga second time, he was admitted, and offered every satisfaction the consul could desire, who required that the christians of all nations, who wished to quit Algiers, should be placed at liberty, and at his disposal. It appears that this demand was not foreseen by the Dey, who expected to get off by an act of submission. The American squadron had burnt 5 hoats in the roads. The cities of Tunis and Tripoli are in great agitation. Seventeen Christian' prisoners lately arrived at Tassari from Algiers. [We doubt the truth of this intelligence as the U. S. ship Washington, commodore Chauncy was lying at Naples, under quarantine on the 23d of July, with Mr. Pinkney and his suite on hoard, and would not be all lowed to land before the 1st of August. Ed. Mer. Adv.]

The Porte will not, it is said, make any effort to support the Barbary powers

MARRIED,

At Philadelphia, on the 1st inst. by the Rev. G. Ramsey, Mr. Amos Sutton, ta Miss Sarah Cresse, both of this place.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. H. Smalley, Mr *Alvey Harris*, to **Miss Sarah** Cook, o Roadstown.

DEPARTMENT OF WALL additional Accountant's Office. Sept. 27,1816.

T having been made the duty of this office by law, to adjust and settle all accounts in the War Department, which remained unsettled at the conclusion of the late war, and are now unstttled, It is hereby made known to the officers of the late army, who have public accounts to set tie, and to such non-commissioned officers and privates discharged, who have arrearages of pay due them, that by forwardling their papers 'o this office, by mail, their accounts will be settled and the balances remitted, without incurring any expense by the appointment of an agent to transact their business for them.

The heirs and representatives of deceased officers and soldiers of the late army are also in formed that by forwarding their papers to this office, for any arrears of pay due the deceased, the accounts will be adjusted, and the balances be remitted free of expense

Peter Hagner, Accountant.

October 7-3t.

FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at private sale, all the real estate lately belonging to Dr. Samuel M. Shute, deceased, viz.

1. A Dwelling-House and Lot of Land together with the improvements thereon, situate in Bridgetown and lately occupied by said det. all in 'complete repair.

2. A Lot of Woodland lying in the township of Deerfield, adjoining lands of John Wood, Smith Bowen, the heirs of Dr. Benjamin Champneys, deceased, and others; said to contain about twelve and three fourths of an acre. The terms will be made easy to purchasers.

HANNAH M. SHUTE, Executrix. WILLIAM ELMER, Executor. October 7th, 1816—tf.

A ...

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Bridge town, September 30th, 1816.

Daniel Ackley.

Aaron Bennett, 2 Samuel Bowen, Mordeca own, David Brooks, William Bowen, Lewi

C. John Code, James M. Corbusier

D. David Daily, Alexander McDonel, John Di vison, James Downs, Benjamin Dubois. E. William Edgar, Timothy Elmer, Curtis Ec

F. John Fisher. H. Elicum Hull, Jane Harris, James Headrick.

J. Thomas Johns.

K. Robert Keating 2

L. Joseph Lufbury, Isaac Lane, Thomas Long. M. David Mason, Col. David More, David More, (weaver) Jeremiah Moslander, John Maul, Ephraim Magee

P. W. W. Parker, Esq. Hiram Paul, Jeremiah

R. Joseph Reynolds, Joshua Reeves, James Riley, Elias Rose.

S. Dr. Edmund Sheppard, Abraham Sayre, Esq. 3 Henry Sockwell; Benjamin Sloan, George Souder, Samuel Seeley, Esq. Andrew Stewart.

T. Maris Taylor, William or Matthias Taylow Will am Thomson, Messrs. Richards, Truesdell.

W. Daniel M. Watson, Phoche Whitney, Asbury Ware, 2 Eleanor Whitman, John M.

CURTIS OGDEN, P. M.

October 7th, 1816-3t

To whom it may concern.

NOTIGE is hereby given, that the subscribers Commissioners appointed to divide all that Plantation or TRACT OF LAND and premises. situate in the township of Pittsgrove in the county of Salem, adjoining lands of Joseph Sutton William Filar, Jesse Coombs, Adam Kandle, Joe Langley, Benjamin Morris, Esq. and others, said to contain forty nine acres, be the same more oless, into thirteen equal parts or shares, whereo Thomas Coats Sutton late of the township o Pittsgrove aforesaid deceased, died seized there of between Joseph Sutton, and others heirs a law, to the said Thomas C. Sutton, deceased, and that they have divided the same according ly, and that they will meet at the house of Jo-shua Paul, innkeeper, commonly called the Pole Tavern, in the township of Pittsgrove aforesaid on Monday the 4th of November next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to make an allotment of the said shares between the said claimants, agreeable to the act of the legislature, entitled an act, for the more easy partition of lands, held by coparceners, joint tenants and tenants in common, passed the 11th of November Anno Domini. 1789.—Dated this 1st October.

Eleazar Mayhew, John Pimm, Philip Fries.

October 7th, 1816-2m

CHOPPERS

WANTED to cut 2000 cords of wood; for which I will give one dollar per cord. Azel Pierson.

Cedarville, October 7th, 1816-3t

Notice is hereby given,

NHAT we have applied to the judges of the L Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and that they have appointed the 11th day of November next, at the Court-House in Bridgetown, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insol-

William Lee, Moses Fenton.

Bridgetown, October 7, 1816.-4t

CUMBERLAND BANK,

Bridgeton, 4th Oct. 1816.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Fourth Instalment of Five Dollars on each share of the Capital Stock of the Cumberland Bank, will be required to be paid at the Banking-House, on **9r** before Wednesday, the 30th instant. By order of the Board of Directors,

C. Read, Cashier.

Oct. 7-3t

TAKE NOTICE,

IT HAT the jndges of the court of Common Pleas, of the county of Gloucester, N. J. have appointed a special court, to meet at the Court House in Woodbury on Thursday the se-venth day of November next at 2 o'clock P. M. to hear what can be alledged for or against our liberation from confinement, under the several insolvent laws of this state.

George Brown, Conrad Batchelor. William Abel, Felix Stiles, David Ireland. Elijah Burdsall, Daniel Parke, Ephraim Blizard, Levi Blizard, Asa Wodard, Ross Kemble, William Pierce, jun.

Woodbury, October 1, 1816. Oct 7-St

POETRY.

FROM A DESCRIPTION OF MODERN GREECE,

By Lord Byron.

Clime of the unforgotten brave? Whose land from plain to mountain cave Was Freedom's home or Glory's grave, Shrine of the mighty! can t be, That this is all remains of thee? Approach, thou craven crouching slave, Say, is not this Thermopyla? These waters blue that round you lave, Oh servile offspring of the free-Pronounce what sea, what shore is this? The gulph, the rock of Salamis! These scenes-their story not unknown-Arise, and make again your own; Snaich from the ashes of your fires The embers of their former fires, And he who in the strife expires Will add to theirs a name of fear, That tyranny shall quake to hear, And leave his sons a hope, a fame, They too will rather die than shame ; For Freedom's battle once begun, Bequeath'd by bleeding sire to son, **Though** baffled.oft, is ever won. Bear witness, Greece, thy living page, Attest it many a deathless age! While kings in dusky darkness hid, Have left a nameless pyramid, Thy heroes-though the general doom Hath swept the column from their tomb, A mightier monument command, The mountains of their native land! There points thy Muse to stranger's eye, The graves of those that cannot die! Twere long to tell, and sad to trace, Each step from splendor to disgrace. Enough-no foreign foe could quell Thy soul, till from itself it fell, And self-abasement pav'd the way To villain bonds and despot sway.

THE FIRE-SIDE.

BY COTTON.

DEAR Chloe, while the busy crowd, The vain, the wealthy, and the proud, In Folly's maze advance; Tho' singularity and pride Be called our choice, we'll step askle, Norjoin the giddy dance.

From the gay world we'll oftretire To our own family and fire, Where lave our hours employs; No no sy ne ghbour enters here, No intermeddling stranger near, To spoil our heart-felt joys.

Ii solid happiness we prize, Within our breast this jewel lies; And they are fools who roam: The world has nothing to bestow; From our own selves our joys must flow, And that dear hut our home.

Of rest was Noah's dove bereft, When with impatient wing she left That safe rerreat the aik; Giving her vain excursion o'er, I'he disappointed bird once more Explor'd the sacred bark.

Tho' fools spurn Hymen's gentle powers, We, who improve his golden hours, By sweet experience know, That marriage, rightly understood, Gives to the tender and the good A paradise below.

Our babes shall richest comforts bring; If tutor'd right, they 11 prove a spring Whence pleasures ever rise: We'll form their minds, with studious care To all that 's manly, good and fair, And train them for the skies.

While they our wisest hours engage, They'll joy our youth, support our age, And crown our hoary hairs: They'll grow in virtue every day, And thus our fondest loves repay, And recompense our cares.

No borrow'd joys, they're all our own, While to the world we live unknown, Or by the world forget: Monarchs! we envy not your state; We look with pity on the great, And bless our bumble lot.

Our portion is not large, indeed; But then how little do we need! For nature's calls are few: In this the art of living lies. To want no more than may suffice, And make that little do.

We'll therefore relish, with content, Whate'er kind Providence has sent, Nor aim beyond our power;

For if our stock be very small, 'Tis prudence to enjoy it all, Nor lose the present hour.

To be resign'd when ills betide, Patient when favours are denied, And pleas'd with favours given; Dear Chloe, this is wisdom's part, This is that incense of the heart Whose feagrance smells to heaven.

We'll ask no long protracted treat Since winter-liie is seldom sweet;

But when our feast is o'er... Grateful from table we'll arise Nor grudge our sons with envious eyes The relics of our store.

Thus, hand in hand thro' life we'll go; Its chequer'd paths of joy and woe With cautious steps we'll tread; Quit its vain scenes without a tear, Without a trouble or a fear, And mingle with the dead.

While Conscience, like a faithful friend, Shall.thro' the gloomy vale attend, And cheer our dying breath; Shall, when all other comforts cease, Like a kind angel whisper peace, And smooth the bed of death.

J. J. FOSTER

espectfully informs his friends and the pulilic, that he has commenced the practice of Medicine at Bridgetown, and may be found at his

residence, Laurel Hill. Bridgetown, July 20th, 1816.—tf

WILLIAM STEELLING

ESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has commenced the Practice of Medicine in Bridgetown, and flatters himself that by assiduous attention he shall merit a share of public patronage.
September 16th, 1816—tf

EMPLOYMENT

THLL be given to eight or ten teams to cart 1000 cords of wood, for which generous wages will be allowed.—Apply to the subscriber et Port Elizabeth. 6

Thomas Lee.

August 26, 1816-tf.

Cape May Orphan's Court. Term & August, 1816.

RDERED, on application of Spicer Hughes and Yelverton Taylor, administrators of the estate of George Taylor, dec. that the creditors of the estate of said decedent bring in their debts, demands, and claims against the same, on or before the 5th day of October, A. D. 1817, or the said creditors shall be forever barred of an action therefor against said administrators, the said spicer Hughes and Yelverton Taylor giving nooe of this order by setting up copies hereof in we of the most public places in the county of Cape May, for the space of two months, and also alvertising the same for the like space in one of the newspapers printed in this state.

By the Court,

JEHU TOWNSEND, Clerk.

August 12, 1816—2m

Cape May Orphan's Court. Term of August, 1816.

I'resent, Elijah Townsend, John Dickinson, Robert Parsons and others esquires, Judges.

AMES DIVERTY, administrator. &c. of Jeremiah Johnson, dec. Spicer Hughes, Esq. and Yelverton Taylor, administrators, &c. of George Taylor, dec. having respectively presented to this court just and true accounts of the personal esates, and also of the debts and credits of the said decedents, whereby it appears, that the personal estates of the said decedents is insufficient to pay their just debts, and the said administrators having also set forth to the court, that the said decedents died seised of real estate in the county of Cape May, praying the aid of the court in the premises, the Court orders, that all persons interested in the real estate of the said decedents To appear before this court on Monday, the 21st day of October next, at ton o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why so much of the real estate of which the said decedents respectively died seised in the said county should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay off and discharge their respective debts. By the Court, JEHU TOWNSEND, Clerk, August 12, 1816-2m

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife SARAH, has left my be! and board'without any just cause, forbid any person trusting her on my account;: is I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

John Matthews.

Sept. 30th, 1816-3t.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the Orphan's Court of the county of Salem, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Saturday, the 30th of November, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Two lots of Land,

Situate in the township of Upper Alloway's Creek, adjoining lands of David Carl; and others, said to contain three quarters of an acre, late the property of Joseph Morris, Esq. deceased; and will be sold for cash.

Edward B. Gibbs, Adm'r. September 30th, 1816-2m

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

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

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

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 \$000 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 M'Kean county, Pennsylvania, which will be exchanged far land in New-Jersey.—The quality of this land map be ascertained from Ezekiel Foster or Thomas Smith, of Miliville, who have seen

A clear and indisputable title will be given.

Joseph Malvaine.

Burlington, Feb. 22d, 1316-M. 4. tf

NOTICE.

LL persons who have any demands against A the estate of Saunel Andrews, an insolvent debtor, are requested to present their accounts to Josiah Andrews, on or before the first day of the second month (February) next, in order that a dividend may be made, according to law.

JOSIAH ANDREWS, Assignee.

Fairfield, 9th mo. 10th, 1816.-3t*

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I have applied to the judges of the L court of Common Pleas in and for the court ty of Cumberland, and that they have appointed he 23d day of October next, at the Court-House in Bridgetown, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear what can be said for or against my libers-tion f om confinement as an insolvent debtor

Joseph Sweet. Sentember 16, 1816- 41

Notice is hereby given,

HAT a writ of Attachment issued out of the inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Salem, at the suit of Adam Cook, a gainst the rights and credits, monies and effects lands and tenements, of George J. Wirtington, an absconding debtor, in a plea of trespass on the case for six hundred dollars returnable to the term of March last, hath been duly returned, served by the Sheriff of said county. Now there fore unless the said George J. Wirtington shall appear, give a special bail, and accept a declaration at the suit of the plaintiff and all other applying creditors, on or before the term of September next, judgment will be entered against him, and the property attached disposed of according to law.—August 20th, 1816:
aug. 26 9w MERRIMAN SMITH, Clerk.

Timber Land For Sale.

TO be sold at private sale, one hundred and seventy-five acres of Oak and Pine Timber Land of the first quality, lying within from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 miles of Dorchester Landing. For terms apply to the subscriber.

John Young.

Millville, September 14th, 1816.

N. B. WANTED—Choppers and Carters to cut and cart 2000 cords of Voolep 23—5tas

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken that ancient and respectable stand known by the name of Ireland's Mill, where he intends to carry on the Fulling business in its various branches. He flatters himself from the encouragement that he has met with before, and his long practice in, and knowledge of the business, that he shall be able to give general satisfaction to those who favour him with their custom. All orders left at the Hotel, Bridgetown, or at the house of the subscriber, Fairton, will be attended in with care and despatch, and the cloth left at either of those places, as directed.

John Tompkins. Fairton, September 20, 1816.—St

10 Dollars Reward. BEWARE OF THE ROBBER.

AS taken up and convicted in the month of Aprillast, a young man by the name of RICHARD WILLIAMS, for robbing a sloop at Hancock's Bridge, and fined; for which fire he was sold out of Salem jail. The subscriber having paid the fine and fees and release; him from prison be on the night of the 24th of September showed his gratitude by robbing him of 15 yards of flannel, dressed cloth, a drab coloured sur-tout coat, and a gun with the letters V.B. Cut on the side of the breech; also, other articles not mentioned, such as clothing and victuals, and one quart of liquor. He had on when he went away

a green coatee; he is short but thick set, very
talkative, downcast look, has a scar on one cheek, arid brown complexion.

Whoever will take up said robber and secure him in any jail within the United States, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

Valentine Balenger. Hancock's Bridge, Sept. 30th, 1816-3t.

Sheriff's Sale.

P V virtue of a writ of fieri facies to me di-rected, will be exposed to sale, at Public vendue, on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of October, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in tridgetown, in the county of Cmmberland, at the house of Philip Soude

A House and Lot of Land, Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoin? ing land of Godfrey Hocker and others, said to contain half an acre more or less, together with all other land of the defendant in said county.— Seized as the property of William S. Sands, and

taken in execution at the suif of Ephraim Leake. and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff. Bridgetown, September 23, 1816.-4t

Five Hundred Dollars REWARD.

SCAPED from the prison in Chilicothe, state of Ohio, on the night of the 4th of June, JAS ESSEX, alias JAMES ESSEX CROS-BY STERLING.

He is about 30 years of age, about five feet even inches high, of a fair complexion, thin vi-sige, light hair, large eyes, Roman nose, large whiskers, by trade a clothier, can work at card ing, or any employment in manufactories, and is also expert at the sword exercise and boxing. He was born in Warwickshire, in England, and it is believed came within the last year from Ca-

nada to this state.

The said Jas. Essex, alias James Essex Crosby
Sterling, was committed to jail last January, on
a charge of robbing the mail of the U. States.— The above reward will be given for his apprehension, and delivery, or confinement in any jail of the United States, so that he can be brought to trial

John Hamm,

Marshal of Ohio District. Zanesville, Ohio, July 25.

NOTICE.

Y virtue of a decree of the Orphan's Court of the County of Cumberland, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Tuesday, the 3d of December next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A House and Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining lands of Butler Newcomb and others, containing forty-three acres, more or less, to be sold in lots, together with ten acres of Salt Marsh, adjoining marsh of Henry Shaw and others, late the property of William Joslin, deceased. Terms at sale.

ZACCHEUS JOSLIN, Guardian. September 26th, 1816-30 2m

One Cent Reward.

AN away from the subscriber on the 22d inst. an indented apprentice boy named DAVID PETTIT, about twenty years of age. The above reward will be given, but no charges. All persons are warned against employing, trusting, or harbouring said boy, at the perii of the law.

DAVID O. GARRISON.

Deerfield Street, Sept. 30th, 1816—3t

Sheriff's Sale.

P Y Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, issued out of the Court of Chancery of the state of New Jersey, will be exposed to sale at public vendue on Thursday, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Hotel in Bridgetown, in the county of Cumberland, a certain

Tract of Land,

Situate, lying and being in the county of Cumberland, in the state of New Jersey, beginning at Tuckahoe River, at a corner of lands laid off to the heirs of Clement Hall, thence by said lland, south seventy three degrees west, two liundred and twenty chains to a corner in Seott's lline, and also a corner to said Hall, thence along said Scott's line south eleven degrees west one hundred chains to a coner in said line, also corner to land belonging to the heirs of Johii Black. wood, Esq. deceased, thence by their land, north eighty seven degrees east, one hundred and thirty five chains to a corner, thence north three degrees west about forty eightchains to a corner, thence north eighty seven degrees east, eighty eight china and twenry links to Tuckahoe river aforesaid; thence along the said river the several courses thereof to the place of beginning, containing two thousand two hundred and forty acres of land be the same more or less, (excepting so much thereof of the said Mill Tract of fiffy acres, as may lay within 'the aforesaid bounds, and also excepting and reserving out of the said described tract of land, three hundred acres, which Joseph Yones, sold and conveyed to John Hill and Ichabod Compton;) Seized as the porperty of Jacob Abbott defendant, and taken in execution at the su't of Thomas F. Learning complainant, and to be sold by September 30th, 18JOHN SIBLEY. Sheriff.

Salem, Bridgetown & Cape Island STAGE..

A STAGE will leave Salem on the arrival of the steam boat Baltimore, every Monday. and Thursday for Cape May; and return the follow-

ing days.

Persons arriving in the steam boat, can be furnished with extra. carriages for any of the neighbouring villages.

August 5th, 1816—if

BLANKS FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig.