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Advertisements will be inserted at the small

Miscellany. THE HILL OF LIFE.

ARMINE became acquainted with his own existence in the valley of Childhood His couch was composed of roses, and canopied over by the boughs of the orange and the myrtle. Bubbling springs were seen among the flowers, and the melody of birds was heard amid the branches. The name of Youth: it was easy and delight pearance was his constant companion: her name was Hope. She strewed his path with flowers: and her presence shed ajoy. She led him forward by the hand: and distant objects, when pointed out by her finger, assumed a supernatural and celesdelight; but when he heard at a distance the loud but mellow voice of the trumpet of Fame, which sounded on the top of the mountain, he broke loose from the allurements of pleasure, determined to acquire

more substantial bliss, by heroic exertions. When he had gained the last stages of the ascent, he was met by a restless being, of a dark and forbidding countenance: her name was Care. She pressed him into her company, and attempted to engross his attention. But her familiar approaches were forbidden by Hope; and she contented her-self with flitting about in his view at a dis-

The summit of the mountain is an elevated plain, known by the name of Manhood. It commands an estensive prospect on every side; but these views are not all equally delightful. When you stand on the mountain and cast your eyes back. ward to the valley of Childhood, the mind is overpowered by conflicting emotions. You review with delight the wanderings of infancy in the valley of roses: but this enjoyment is mixed with an mexpressible sentiment of sorrow and regret: the thought of joys never to be repeated, and

of pleasures forever gone!
The ascent of Youth is viewed still with less complacency. The aberrations, in this part of the journey, give to the prospect a bitterness and gloom that cloud the enjoyment. "Sweet humble vale!" said Armine, looking through the long vista of Youth, to the commencement of his journey, "Sweet humble vale! your delights are forever vanished! your pleasures can

never return!" Having thus said, he turned himself around to take a view of the elevated plain on which he stood. The face of the country was various; some parts were covered with thistles and thorns; and others were crowned with proud forests of oak, and groves of towering poplars. In some parts were to be seen " cloud-capt towers and gorgeous palaces;" and in others, the sordid and miserable "huts of cheerless poverty." Some of the inhabitants build houses of marble, as though their residence in the place were never to have an end; while multitudes are crowded in cottages of clay. Dark clouds hang continually over the mountain: some contemplate their appearance with calmness, but others view

them with horror and dismay, A philosopher, who sat, with the utmost composure, on the point of a rock, and viewed the shifting of the clouds through a perspective, beckoned Armine to approach. He obeyed. "I perceive," said the philosopher, " by your countenance, that you

mountain," Armine assented. " Well," | from the precincts of the building. Here | ter, the season being uncomonly dry, and continued the sage, "you will remain here awhile: I have, for my part, been many years a resident on this plain; and must have a resident on the resident of the resid speculty descend on the other side of the every thing wore a gloom of despondence. hill. I observed you, just now, looking Dark clouds hung over his head; and no-back on the valley of Childhood: have you thing was heard but the screaming of the an replection to take a view of the opporaven from the "lightning-blasted oak," site descent?" Armine was silent. The and the hooting of the owl from the moldphilosopher took him by the hand and led eving turret. He entered the valley of Old els, soon rendered them unable to support from to the brow of the hill. "The declivity Age. The air became dark. The funeral tiemselves, and towards the end of the sety," said he, "as you may perceive, is cypress overshadowed his path.

much greater on this side than on the Weary and dejected, he tottered along, others it is called the Decline of Life. It justil, ere he was aware, he stood on the has but a dreary appearance. The descent Janks of the River. A thick fog, an everis rapid into the valley of Old Age, and in lasting cloud, rested on the face of the wathat valley, rolls the black, sluggish, and ters. Nothing was to be seen. Nothing bottomless River of Death." Having thus was to be heard. It was the reign of Darkspoken, he sighed, and immediately began ness, Silence, Inanity, Death. While he to descend. Armine called after him with yet lingered, he received a last visit from a loud voice, saying, " Is the river with- the companion of his youth. Hope appear out a shore? Are there no green fields on ed, arrayed in a robe of resplendent whitethe other side, where a weary traveller ness. She directed her hand toward the may find lasting repose?" The philosopher opposite side of the river. The clouds turned round, and looked upon Armine. There was an expression of sadness upon his countenance. "No traveller has re-turned," said he to give us any intelli-Hill of Life appeared before him, and he gence. There is, without doubt, a country set his face towards the summit of the on the other side of the water: I have had mountain. The ascent is known by the a glimpse of it myself; but those who are swallowed up by the River of Death, are, ful. A female form of the most angelic ap- in all probability, carried by the rapidity of the current into the Dead Sea of eter-mai oblivion." Having thus said, he pursued his way d wn the ontain At-mine broad the sunshine of cheerfulness and observed him, for some time, in his descent: and took notice that, having proceeded a little way, he found a green place on the side of the hill, where there was a tial brilliancy. When he lay down to re- spring of water. Having refreshed himself, pose, poppies were strewed on his pillow; he sat down to rest; and immediately beand when he awoke, his heavenly compa- igan to examine the nature of the grass, nion, entranced his eyes with her magical which was the production of so sterile a mirror of ravishing delights. Sometimes soil. He continued this employment for he turned aside into the garden of plea- some tinie, and then took out his pocket sure, and bathed in the rivers of sensual perspective, and observed the movement of the clouds, with as much composure as he had formerly done on the summit of the mountain, "Wonderful elasticity of the human mind!" exclaimed Armine, as be turned round from the contemplation of the Decline of Lift; "Wonderful elasticity of the human mind, which cases it to yield to the pressure of circumstances! which enables it to support with tranquillity the greatest possible misfortunes!"

Care now became tile constant companion of Armine, though he was still accompanied by Hope. Hope had lost; a great part of her magical power, but still was able to soften the influence of Care, and calm the occasional perturbations of his mind. He adopted various schemes for passing the tune of his continuance on the mount; but the issue of every one was the same-disappointment. Sometimes he joined the votaries of pleasure; arid sometimes, the lovers of wisdom. Pleasures ended in smoke; and knowledge was the parent of despan. Sometimes he employed himself in gathering together the glittering stones that may be found on the summit of the mountain: but the exertion, necessary in this contemptible pursuit, was painful in the extreme. He then endeavored to derive amusement from dispersing abroad what he had collected together: and the is sue of the whole was vanity and vexation

The Temple of Fame stood on a rugged promontory of the mountain, which was suspended over the black and putrid waters of Infamy. The building was magnificent beyond description; its summit was hid in the clouds. The voice of the goddess was heard from the temple, inviting the approaches of all; but the attempt to obey the invitation was attended with danger. Every one who was desirous to enter, in order to leave some memorial of having performed the journey of life; but few, very few, were found able to surmount the obstacles which impeded the entrance. The daring adventurer, whose heart beat high with the love of glory, pressed forward through dangers of every description. Frightful rocks and yawning caverns, giants of tremendous dimensions, and spectres of terrific forms, opposed his progress. Envy. Malice, Hatred, Anger, Slander, Revenge, and a thousand others, armed with " firebrands, acrows, and death," stood in array against him. The hero who broke through their ranks and entered the temple covered with blood was received with shouts of joy and the sound of the trum-

Armine essayed to enter: but Poverty. a gaunt and hagard monster, effectually have lately gained the summit gof the baffled every attempt, and drove him away. They suffered greatly from food and wa-

opposite side of the river. The clouds broke away for a moment. He had, or fancied he had, a glimpse of a brighter region. Time hurried him into the stream; and he was heard of no more;

The fifty-second number of the Edinburgh Review contains a very entertain ing article on the Narrative of Robert Adams, an American sailor, who was detained as a slave for several years in the interior of Africa. He sailed from America in June, 1810, in the ship Charles, and proceeding on a trading voyage to the coast of Africa, was shipwrecked near Cape Blanco, 400 miles to the northward of Se negal. The whole crew were there made prisoners by a tribe of Moors, A short time afterwards Adams, with a Portuguese, named Stevens, while on a slaving expedition was captured, with his masters, by a large party of negrocs, and sent as prisoners to Tombuctoo, to be sold. He remained at this place six months, and the most important part of his narrative relates to this celebrated city. The size, population, wealth, and civilization of this city have been, according to Adams' account, extra vagantly exaggerated. It is large in extent, but the houses are much scattered. The King and the Queen, Woola and Fatima, are old, with grey hair, and the latter excessively fat, and dressed in blue nankin. The palace is of mud, and excessively mean. The largest vessels are canoes ten teet long. The soil is easily cultivated, and only with a hoe. The principal food is Guinea corn, ground between two stones, boiled, and eaten with goat's milk. No knives, spoons, or other utensils are used at their meals. They have no outward appearances of religion; no house of worship; no priests. They have no shops; the goods imported remain in the king's palace until sold. Adams thinks that no white man had ever been at Tombuctoo before him! Froin the information he received, and from the curiosity that his colour excited.

After about six months they were ransomed by a party of Moors, land after a distressing journey over the desert, and a variety of interesting adventures, arrived at Wadinanon, where Adams was detainas a slave for a **long** time, and shocking ly maltreated. At length he was ransomed by Mr. Dupuis, the British Vice-Consul at Mogadore. From Mogadore he proceeded to Fez, and thence, under the care of the American Consul, to Cadiz, where he arrived May 17, 1814. After remaining more than a year at Cadiz, he proceeded to Gibraltar, in pursuit of a passage to his native country, but being disappointed, he worked his passage to London. He remained there a short time in extreme poverty and misery. Being accidentally discovered by some gentlemen, who had heard something of his adventures, he was carried to the office of the African committee. He afterwards underwent various examinations, although very reluctant to delay his einbarcation for America, by a number of gentlemen, from the result of which examinations the narrative is compiled. A variety of circumstances are related, as tests of the credibility of Adiins, all of which are so decidedly conclusive in his favour, that there is very little reason to doubt his veracity, or the general accuracy of his narrative.

The following is an extract from the part of the narrative which describes the journey of 29 days across the Desert, from Tudenog to Vled Duleim, during which, they did not meet with a human being, or see a tree or shurb, or even a blade of grass.

weaker, three of them in the four following days lay down, unable to proceed. They were then placed upon the camels; but continual exposure to the excessive heat of the sun, and the uneasy motion of the camcond day they made another attempt to pursue their journey on foot, but could not. The next morning at day-break they were found dead on the sand, in the place where they had lain down at night, and were left behind without being buried. The next day another of them lay down, and like his late unfortunate companions, was left to perish. But on the following day, one of the Moors determined to remain hehind, in the hope that he who had dropped the day before, might still come up, and be able to follow the party. Some provisions were left for him. At this time it was expected, what proved to be the fact, that they were within a day's march of their terms but said a day's march of their town; but neither of the men ever afterwards made his appearance; and Adams has no doubt that they perished.

Bost. D. Adv.

Nashville (Ten.) Oct. 2.

Gen. Jackson is expected in Nashville the last of this week. We understand he has succeeded in securing the object of his mission to the southern tribes of Indians. From the Chickasaws, it is siad, he has procured a relinquishment of all the lands they claimed north of the Tenessee river; amounting to at least ten millions of acres it is conjectured, and also their claims to part of the Creek cession, for which he covenants in hehalf of the United States to give them \$10,000 yearly for ten years. This cession is important to Tennessee and Kentucky, and will enable the government to bring into market some very valuable lands in Tennessee and the Miss, pi Territory. From the Cherokees he obtained a relinquishment of all the claim they have in the lands considered as included in the Creek cession, and the reserves north of the Tennesse river, for which he covenants to give 10,000 dollars a year for eight years. The Indians settled on farms, to be secured the peaceable possession of them, or paid for their improvments .-Clarion.

Grand Lodge of New Jersey.

THE annual communication of the Grand.

Lodge of N. Jersey, will be held at their Hall in the city of Trenton, on Tuesday the 12th day of Novem er next, at ten o'clock A. M. RD. L. BEATTY, Grand Secretary

October 5, 1816. The editors of the several Newspapers in the state are requested to insert the above notice three times in their respective papers and forward their accompts to the G. Treasurer:

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1816.

TOHN DONALLY, administrator of Abraham ministrator of Josiah Parvin, deceased, and William Davis, administrator of John Lake, deceased, 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 and credits so far as they can 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 John Donally, David O. Garrison, and William Davis, setting forth that the said Abraham Prickett, Josiah Parvin, and John Lake, 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, Elizabeth Maul, guardian of Anna Maul, Robert Maul, John G. Maul and Statira Maul, and Sarah Garrison, guardian of Deborah S. Garrison, setting forth that their said wards have no personal estates, and praying the court to order and decree the sale of the real estates of said minors for their support and maintenance.

It is ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estates of said decedents, and said minors, do appear before the judges of this court on the first day of November 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 whole of the real estates of said minors should not be sold for their support and mains

T. ELMER, Clk.

October 14th, 1816-2m

WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, OCTOBER 28, 1816.

NOTICE.

Persons indebted to the editor of this paper, either for subscription to the Washington Whig, or for advertisements, are requested to make immediate payment .-The subscription, agreeably to the terms, was to have been paid in advance. Sixteen months have elapsed since the establishment went into operation, and many of our subscribers have as yet paid not a cent .- Mr. Schultz, in the absence of the editor, is authorised to receive whatever may be due-It is hoped that this notice may be suffi-

The Election for Representatives to Congress and Electors of President and Vice-President, takes place on the first Tuesday in November next, and the day following. The following is the Ticket agreed on at the State Convention.

FOR CONGRESS.

CHARLES KINSEY, of Essex. JOHN LINN, of Sussex. HENRY SOUTHARD, of Somerset, BENJAMIN BENNET, of Monmouth. JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, of Burlington. EPHRAIM BATEMAN, of Cumberland

FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

LEWIS MOORE, of Bergen. BENJAMIN LUDLOW, DAVID WELSH, of Morris. AARON VANSYCKEL, of Hunterdon. JOHN CROWELL, of Middlesex. CHARLES OGDEN, of Gloucester. DANIEL GARRISON, of Salem. WILLIAM ROSSELL, of Burlington.

> For the Washington Whig. A SOLILOQUY.

'Tis past the midnight hour, and many a mile My faithful steed has measured, since the sun Rode post haste down the acc dental sky, And left me in his dark and bushy wild, To grope my weary way to Bridgetown Through sands, unmatched, but by Arabia's desert,

And kept from undulating motion only By sufts of pine, that partly shade the surface, And in whose roots a resinous matter's found, That oozing out tements the steril soil, And close confines the dirty dust below.

I'll cherup to my hobbling , ade, and see If he can raise a trot: come, Dergan, whist! Poor soul! full well he knows this arduous way; The grinding wheels make melancholy music, And slow and solemn is my lonely march.-

Tacita reigns, and silent as her admonition, No more I'll whistle, and no more I'll sing Nor crack my pliant whip, to urge poor Dergan; But, with my head reclin'd, muse o'er the past.-

What have I seen to-day? what have I not, If rightly understood? The dawning morn of life, And then its fatal night, have pass'd before me In tearful demonstration. Scarce had Phobbus Lit up his fires to gild the orient heavens, Ere 'twas my happy lot to witness-Whoa! What demon now has terrified my horse? I see no broken bridge nor log across the way-He leers and stamps and now he flies the road-Who-Whoa-what-what's here! I'll hold your

head, And spy out, if I can, what is the cause Of all this rare disturbance. Hark, -what noise? What son of sorrow's moaning voice is this, That at this gloomy hour assails my ear? Stand fast here, Dergan-while I reconneitre:-Here lies a man, or something in his shape-His neck stretch'd fair across the narrow wheel road .-

Death sure had been his portion, but for this That brutes are kinder towards their fellow brutes,

Than man towards man .- My noble horse, Whose pulses vibrate generosity and good, Possesses magnanimity at envious rate, Else he had stamp'd this man, so wide expos'd, And with a snatch of wheel, made one decapita tion.

O wretched man! how narrow his escape! Did he but know the dangers that he pass'd, No more he'd hazard such an enterprise.

How oft do supervening accidents Check the progressive movement of our plans. I had begun a careful retrospect Of this day's operations, when a scene Broke in upon my view-obscured the past, And changed the current of my meditations. The lowering skies forebode a rising storm, And dark and darker seems my tedious way. O were my eyes constructed like the owls,

Pd dash along, nor quite so careful heed The troublous stumps, by laz voverseers Left half concealed in highways hereabouts, For no one purpose but to vex the traveller.-But nature will not play so wild a game, 👑 For such a trifling purpose as 'twould be, To change our powers of vision for the sake On gratifying those who hate to grub.

The pines and sands are left far in the rear And now I see the hills that bound the town. The storm is gathering fast, and now the rain In drops at distant intervals descend:-Speed on my faithful brute-speed swiftly on, Soon shall you rest, and drink and eat, and sleep, And I too, wearied and almost worn down, Will seek my couch, and sink in slumber there. Safe from the stormy blast, and free from toil

and care.

LEONARDO. Bridgetown, Oct. 23d.

REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENT.

The following well told story, is extracted from the Life of Marion, an interesting little book recently published.

" About this time we received a flag from the enemy in Georgetown, S. C. the object of which was to make some arrangement about the exchange of prisoners. The flag after the usual ceremony of blindfolding, was conducted into Marion's encampment. Having heard great talk about general Marion, his fancy had naturally enough sketched out for hini some stout Agure of a warrior, such as O'Hara, or Cornwallis himself, of martial aspect and flaming regimentals. But what was his surprise, when led into Marion's presence? and the bandage taken from his eyes, he heheld in our hero, a swarthy smoke dried little man, yith scarcely enough of thread-bare homespun to cover his nakedeless! and, instead of tall ranks of gaily dressed soldiers, a handful of sun-burnt, yellow-legged militia-men, some roasting potatoes, and some asleep, with their black fire locks and powder-horns, lying by them on the logs. Eaving recovered a little from his surprise, he presented his ietter to general Marion, who perused it, and soon settled every thing to his satisfac-

The officer took up his hat to retire.

Oh no! 'said Marion—' it is now about our time of dining: and I hope, sir, you will give us the pleasure of your company

At mention of **the** word *dinner*, the Briish officer looked round him, but to his great mortification, could see no sign of a pot, pari, Dutch-even, or any other cooking utensil that could raise the spirits of a hungry man.
Well, Fom, said the general to one of

his men, "come give us our dinner."

The dinner to which he alluded, was no other than a heap of sweet potatoes, that were very snugly roasting under the emhers, and which Tom, with his pine stick poker, soon liberated from their ashy confinement: pinching them every now and then with his fingers, especially the big ones, to see whether they were well done or not. Then, having cleansed them of the ashes, partly by blowing them with his breath, end partly by brushing them with the sleeve of his old cotton shirt, he piled some of the best on a large piece of bark, and placed them between the British Officer and Marion, on the trunk of the fallen pine, on which they sat.

• I'fear, zir, said the genera?, our dinner will not prove so palatable to you BB I could wish;—but it is the best we have.

The officer, who was a well bred man, took up one of the potatoes and offered to feed, as if he had found a great dainty; but it was very plain that he ate more from

good manners than good appetite.

Presently he broke out into a hearty laugh. Marion looked surpised. I beg pardon, general,' said he, but one cannot you know, always command one's conceits. I was thinking how drolly some of my brother officers would look, if our governmnt were to give them such a bill of fare as

'I suppose,' replied Marion, 'it is not equal to their style of dining.

'No, indeed, quoth the officer, 'And this, I imagine, is one of your accidental lent dinners—a sort of ban yan.*In general, no doubt, you live a great deal better.'

'Rather worse,' answered the generalfor often we don't get enough of this.' 'Heavens!' rejoined the officer, 'But

probably what you lose in meal you make up in malt, though stinted in provisions, you draw noble pay.'

'Not a cent, sir,' said Marion, 'not a

cent. ' Heavens and earth! then you must be in a bad box. I don't see, general, how you

can stand it.' 'Why sir,' replied Marion, with a smile of self approbation, 'these things depend

The Englishman said, the did not believe it would be an easy matter to reconcile his feelings to a soldier's life on gen. Marion's terms—all fighting, no pay, and no provisions but potatoes.

heart is all; and when that is much interested, a man can do any thing. Many a a slave for fourteen years. But let him be over head and ears in love, and with such a beauteous sweetheart as Rachel, and he will think no more of fourteen years servitude than young Jacob did. Well now this is exactly my case. I am in love—and my sweetheart is LIBERTY. Be that heavenly nymph my champion, and these woods shall have, charms beyond London and Paris in slavery. To hive no proud monarch driving over me with his gilt coaches, nor his host of excisemen and tax gatherers, insulting and robbing; but to be my own master, my own prince and sovereign —gloriously preserving my national digni-ty, and pursuing my true happiness planting my vineyards and eating their lucious fruits—sowing my fields, and reaping the golden grain-and seeing millions of brothers all around me, equally free and happy as myself .- This, sir, is what I long

The officer replied, thai both as a man and a Briton, he must certainly subscribe to this **as** a happy state of thing?

* Happy, quoth Marion, ves, happy indeed; and I would rather fight for such blessings for my country and feed or roots, than keep aloof though wallowing in all the luxuries of Solomon. For now, sit, I walk the soil that gave me birth; and exult in the thought that I am not unworthy of it. I look upon these venerable trees, around me, and feel that I do not dishonor them. I think of my own sacred rights, and rejoice that I have not basely deserted them. And when I look forward to tlie long, long ages of posterity, I glory in the thought that I am fighting their battles. The children of distant generations may never hear my name: but still it gladdens my heart to think that I ani now contend ing for their freedom, with all its countless blessings.

I looked at Marion as he uttered these sentiments, and fancied a felt as when he heard the last words of the brave de Kalb.

The Englishman hung his honesthead and looked, I thought, as if he had seen the upbraiding ghosts of his illustrious countrymen, Sidney and Hamden.

On his return to Georgetown he was asked by colonel Watson why he looked so

La have cause, sir, said he, to look so serious.

What! has general Marion refused to treat?

No, sir.

Well, then has old Washington defeated sir Henry Clinton, and broke up our

• No, sir, not that neither; but worse.

6 Ah! what can, be worse?' 6 Why, sir, I have seen an American general and his officers, without yay, and almost without clothes, living or roots and drinking water; and all for LIBERTY What chance have we against such men!

It is said colonel Watson was not much obliged to him for his speech. But the young officer was so struck with Marion's sentiments, that he never rested until he threw up his commission, and retired from the service.

From the New Orleans Gazette.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of New Orleans, held on Thursday, the 19th of Seprember, 1816, agreeably to notice in the public prints. in consequence of the late wanton and atrocious attack upon the honour of the danger rican flag by three ships of was heliaging to the king of Spain.

The hon. Joseua Lewis mas called to the chair, **and** PETER K. WAGNER appointed Secretary.

.The object for which the meeting was called having been briefly stated, the following resolutions were moved, and the sense of the meeting having been separate. ly taken upon them, they were carried unanimously, with the exception of the last, which howlever was adopted by a very Iarge majority.
Resolved, **That** the **cowardly** attack

made by the Spanish equadron upon a small vessel of war of the United States, on the high seas, excites our highest indignation; that the circumstances which accompanied and followed this attack, are calculated to inflict a lasting wound on the honor of the nation, if suffered to go unrevenged.

Resouved, That the indignities and even stripes inflicted on our brave seamen, when, not expecting any hostility, they had put themselves in the power of an overwhelming force, must corrode the mind of every American, until the remembrance shall be erased by ample expiation.

Resolved, That the assertion of the exclasive right to navigate any part of the high seas, set up by the officers of Spain, is as ridiculous as it is insolent; and if not whole force of the nation.

Resolved, That should a recourse be had on a painter's stene.

Why, sir, answered the general, the to arms, to procure a saction for these eart is all; and when that is much interinjuries and insults, we will cheerfully incur the risks and make the sacrifices inciyouth would think it hard to indent himself | dent to such a state of things, and hereby pledge ourselves to our government to support the measures they may think fit to adopt on that subject.

Resolved, That the king of Spain, in demanding of the United States, through his minister Don Onis, a cession of part of the territory of the state of Louisiana, evinced as well a disposition to find pretexts for hostility with the United States, as an ut-ter disrega differ the solemn obligation of treaties, and that we never will consent to the surrender of any portion of our iellow citizens to the dominions of corruption, cruelty and superstition.

Resolved, That a committee he appoint. to transmit these resolutions to the president of the United States, together with a respectful address, declaring our readiness to support him in such measures as he may adopt to obtain satisfaction for the late violations of our flag; and Messrs. Duncan, Grymes and Davezac are appointed said committee.

Resolved, That it is our opinion that the commanding naval officer on this station ought to proceed to take immediate satisfaction for the insuit offered to a vessel under his command, and to the flag of his country; and that if he should have taken steps to inflict a prompt and adequate punishment upon the authors, we highly approve the same, and feel the greatest confidence that his doing so will meet the approbation of his government and his countrymen in all parts of the union.
JOSHUA LEWIS, Chairman.

PETER K. WAGNER, Secretary.

Washington, Oct. 22.

The public feeling appears to have been strongly excited by the late news from New Orleans, of a rencontre between one of our vessels and a Spanish squadron: and the hope has been repeatedly expressed that our government would take prompt measures for redress of this and prevention of future similar indignities. The public may rest assured, that there is nothing like indifference felt on this subject at the seat of government.

All our naval force in that neighborhood has been directed to put to sea to protect our flag from insult; and, lest hostilities should be serious intended, the Congress frigate, Captain Morris, has been ordered to cruise in that sea. Our naval force, thus strengthened, leaves nothing to fear from continued hostility, if it be mediated, Measures will also of course be taken to secure a reparation for the injury sustained, prompt and proportionate to the importance arid aggravation of character which shall appear, on 'examination, properly to attach to it.

VERMONT ELECTION.

The Legislature of Vermont met on Thursday of last, week. On counting the votes it appeared the Gov. Galusha, had & majority of 3170. Republican majority in Assembly 40.—William A. Griswold, speaker, William D. Smith, clerk, William Slade, jr. secretary of state.

New York, Oct. 21.

Late from Buenos Ayres. The brig Regent, Bartlett, which arrived here vesterday, sailed from Buenos Ay es on the 1st of September. Capt. Bartlett informs us dat all was quiet there. The dissentions which had existed were amicably settled, and all parties had submitted to the new independent government. The Spanish and Portuguese expeditions had not arrived.

STORM AT PORT-AU-PRINCE.

We learn by Capt. Ashley, of the schr. Gen. Jackson, arrived here yesterday, that a destructive gale was experienced at Port-au-Prince on the 19th of September, which commenced at 11 A. M. and ended at 3 in the afternoon, when the face every thing was changed. The Indigene frigate lost all her masts and bowsprit; a corvette was driven ashore; a new government schr. was upset, as were also a large number of small vessels. The fine brig Sphynx, of New York, was uset, but fortunately righted again. The privateer schr. Cuba, Captian Banafos, upset and lost several men, and all the vessels in the harhour, except one ship and a sloop, were driven ashore, but got off without much damage. The ship Caledonia, from Baltimore lost her foremast. A large number of houses were blown down, and many unroofed. It was understood that the storm was more severe at Jacquemel than at Port-au-Prince.

Chinese method of mending China.

Take a piece of flint glass, beat it to a fine powder, and grind it well with the white of an egg, and it joins china without riveting, so that no art can break it in the abandoned; ought to be resisted with the same place. You are to observe that the composition is to be ground extremely fine

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

We have been favoured (says the N. Y. Evening Post) by a mercantile house in this city with the Buenos Ayres official Gazette of the 17th Aug. last, which amongst other articles, contains a minute detail of the several actions that took place in April, between the patriots commanded by Manuel Padilla; and the Royalists of Peru, under Tacon; by which it appears that the latter had been constantly beaten, and obliged to retreat in disorder, leaving behind a great number of wounded; among them, several of the principal officers. Gen. Padilla attributes the success of the Patriots to the energy and spirit that pervaded the people of every class throughout the country, more especially the ladies among whom is particularly mentioned the lady of the commander in chief, gen. Padilla; and also, Donna Juana Azurdy, who, at the head of 30 privates and 200 countrymen, had put to flight the enemy in several rencontres—In one of which, she in person wrested from an ensign of a company the colors which had been presented them for their bravery, manifested in the conquest of the cities of La Paz, Peru, Arequiba and Cuzco. The colors were richly embroidered, and on the flag were figures em lematic of their valor. The same Gazette contains the act of the independence, which will be published in our next.

Foreign Intelligence.

Paris, Aug. 19.

The Fidele Ami Roi has been suspended since Saturday last, for having contradicted the report of the chamber not being assembled this year, and for the insertion of yet very mutilated facts on the late serious commotions at Stratsburg and Nancy. It is supposed the interdiction of this Royalist Journal will be discontinued to-morrow; it has, however, lost its privilege of ap-pearing in the evening. You may rely on the exactness of the following statement which I transmit you. In one of the public houses at Stratsburg, some of the lowest class of the populace and certain French and Austrian hussars were drinking together; a number of the soldiers of the legion of the Vosges wers there also. An altercation arose between some of the national guards and the regular troops: the the former were joined by the populace, and the treasonable cry of Vive le Empereur! was proffered.—The drum beat to arms, a skirmish ensued, and 130 persons were killed and wounded on the side of the rebels. Numerous acrests have since taken place, and the town is said to be in a

state of tranquility.

At Nancy, though no blood was spilt, the affair was of a more important nature. An Officer of Genie, formerly one of the Chiefs of the Military College at Mentz, and since employed in the War Department, organized a most serious conspiracy to take possession of the town, and secure the persons of the Royal Authorities. A considerable number of Officers on halfnav. and disaffected individuals, co-operated in this plan. Twenty minutes before its explosion, it was denounced to General Villette, who instantaneously had eleven of them seized, and the next morning twenty-six of their accomplices. Out of this nineteen are ex-Officers.

We learn from Hamburgh, under date of 2d instant, that travellers who arrive there bring daily reports of a misunder-standing between Denmark and Sweden -Great activity of preparation is displayed in both countries.

Paris, Aug. 31. The princess of Wales, in her travels, assumes the costume of the people she visits; in Turkey she wore pantaloons and a turban.

An American frigate and a brig of the same nation attacked near Algiers five barbarian vessels. One of these vessels, in which was a nephew of the dey, was taken and exchanged for the tribute which a Neapolitan vessel was carrying to Algiers for the deliverance of slaves. The Neapolitan officer boarded the American vessel, the captain of which said to him in presence of the dey's nephew " presents only render those to whom they are offered more eager for more. It is an act of weakness to sub mit to make them. Honour alone gives liberty and independence; it avenges injuries. Return to Naples, and tell your master that a son of America has freed the Mediterranean from the yoke of the Barbarian powers.'

Paris, Sept. 5. The approaching marriage of the Emperor of Austria is the subject of many conjectures at Vienna. Besides the Princess Augusta of Saxony, the Princess Amelia, daughter of Prince Maxmillian of Saxony, a Princess of only 20 years old, is talked as the person who may fix the choice of his Majesty.

The whole public attention in England, es fixed upon the distresses of the laboring classes, the expedition of Lord Exmouth, the health of the Prince Regent and divorce of the Princess of Wales Security A

The Goose. A TALE.*

Poor Friar Philip lost his wife, The charm and comfort of his life, He mourn'd her: not like modern men; For ladies were worth having then. The world was alter'd in his view, All things put on a yellow hue; Even ladies, once his chief delight, Were now offensive to his sight. In short he pin'd and look'd so ill, The Doctor hop'd to get a bill. At last he made a vow to fly, And hide himself from ev'ry eye, Take up his lodging in a wood, To turn a Hermit, and grow good. He had child now, you must know, About a twelve-month old or so, Him Philip took up to his arms, To snatch him from all female charms, There were such thinks as girls below.
But lead an honest Hermit's life,
For, said he, 'he would lose his wife.'

The plh e he chose for their retreat, Was once a Lion's country seat, For in a wild romantic wood, The Hermit's little cottage Stood, Hid by the trees from human view, The Sun himself could scarce get thro', A little garden, till'd by care, Supplied him with his daily fare, Fresh water-cresses from the spring, Turnips, greens, or some such thing; Herinits don't care much what they eat, An appetite can make it sweet.

Twas here our little Hermit grew, His father taught him all he knew, Adapting like a cheerful sage, His lessons to a pupil's age, At five years old, he shewed him flow'rs Taught him their various names & pow'rs, Then talk'd of Lions, Welves & Bears, Things children hear with all thew ears; Taught him to play upon a reed, To say his pray'rs and get the creed. At ten he lectur'd him on'herbs, (Better than learning nouns and verbs,) The names and qualities of trees; Manners and customs of the Bees; Then talk'd of oysters full of pearls; But not a word about the girls. At fifteen years he turn'd his eyes To view the wonders of the skies. Called all the stars by their right names, As you would call on John or James, And shew'd him all the signs above: But not a whisper about love.

And now his sixteenth year was nigh, And yet he hadn't learn to sigh, Had sleep and appetite to spare, He couldn't tell the name for care; And all because he didn't know There were such things as girls below. But 'nowa tempest rag'd around, The Hermit's little nest was drown'd; Good by t'ye to poor Philip's crop; It didn't leave a turnip-top. Poor Philip griev'd and his son too, They pray'd they didn't know what to do. If they mere hermits they must live, And Wolves have not much alms to give. Now in his native town, lie knew. He had disciples, rich ones too, Who wouldn't let him, beg in vain; But see the Hermit up aga n But what to do with his young son! Pray tell ine what would you have done;? Take him to town? Ne was afraid; For what if he should see a maid? In love, as sure as he had eyes, Then, any quantity of sighs. Leave him at home? the Wolves! the Bears! Poor Philip lad a father's fears.

In short, he didn't know what, to do,

At last he thought he'd take him too. And so, with truly pious care, He makes a good long-winded pray'r, Intended as a sort of charm To keep his darling lad from harm, That is, from pretty ladies wiles, Especially their eyes and smiles; Then brush'd his coat of silver-grey, And there you see them on their way. It was a town. they all agree, Where there was ev'ry thing to see, As paintings, statues, 2nd so on, All that men love to look upon. Our little lad you may suppose, en so many s He stands with open mouth and eyes, Like one just fallen from the skies, Pointing at ev'ry thing he sees:
"What's this, what's that, O! here what's these?"

It last he sees charming thing.
That men call angel, when they sing,
Young lady, when they speak in prose,
Sweet thing, as ev'ry body knows.
Transported, ravish'd at the sight He feels a strange, but sweet delight.
'What's this, what's this, O! Heav'ns!' he cries,

'That looks so sweetly with its eyes?
O! shall 1 catch it? Is it tame?
What is it father? What's its name?' Poor Philip didn't know what to say; But tried to draw his eyes away. He crossed himself, & made a vow; Tis as I fear'd: all's over now! Then, 'prithee have your wits got loose? It is a bird that men call Goose.'
A Goose!—O! pretty, pretty thing!
And will it sing too, will it sing!
O! come, come quickly, let us run,
That's a good father, catch me one; We'll carry it with us to our cell; Indeed, indeed, I'll treat it well.'

* This tale is told by Boccace, and after him

by La Fontaine.

ANECDOTES.

How to prevent a horse from falling. An honest tar hired a horse to carry him a few miles, but before he had got many yards, he found he possessed the usual excellencies of the four locted birelings of

the roads, such as blindness, lameness stumbling, &c. The sailor, however (having been unshipped twice with very http: ceremony in the length of half a mile, or the creature falling on its knees) had upon a very whimsical mode of curing the impediment, which was by tying a large stone to the tail, and in that state rode it several miles, saying "shiver his timbers, but it was the only thing to prevent the ship's going too much ahead."

An Irish journalist observes, that an invisible female is exposed in Paris to the curiosity of spectators. The price is one shilling a sight.

MARRIED, at Roadstown on Wednesday evening, the 16th instant, by the Rev. Jonathan Freeman, Mr. Asa Couch, to Miss Rebecca Mulford, both of Roads-

Printing Business. WANTED,

HREE or FOUR Boys, between 12& 15 years of age as apprentices to the Printing business, Apply at the office of the American Centinel, No. 24, Walnut street, Philadelphia, or at the office of the Washington Whig. Bridgetown, October 28th, 1816—tf.

WANTED,

Number of TEAMS to cart Wood. Liberal wages will be given, and gain for feed delivered to them at first cost. Apply to

G. Scull, jr. & Co. October 28, 1816.—10t. Glass works, N. J.

Notice to Creditors.

HE subscribers having applied to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the Courty of Cape May, for the benefit of the several innotivent tawn of the st te of New Jersey; hereby notify their several Creditors, that the said Court have appointed the 14th day of December next, it the Court House of the said County, at one Creditors, what can be said for and against liberation from confinement as insolvent lebtors.

Thomas Wilkins, Lewis Godfrey.

Cape-May Jail, Oct. 24th, 1816-4t

NOTICE

LL persons are forbid trusting John Mat thews, as I am determined not to pay any of his debts, or live any longer with him as he has acted improperly towards me in a number of instances; some of which it would be improper to mention, but are well known in this neigh hour hood, and which, in my opinion justifies me

S. MATTHEWS, formerly S. Hankins. October 28th 1816—It *

Notice is hereby given,

HAT we, Ebenezer Seeley, Timothy Elmer, and Ebenezer Davis, commissioners appointed by James Clark, William Garrison and Amos Westcott, Judges of the court of Common Pleas of the county of Cumberland, to make division of all that TRACT of LAND in Deerfield township, lying on Foster's Branch, late the property of Jonathan Foster, deceased—will attend at the Hotel in Bridgetown, or Thursday, the twentyeighth day of November next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, for the purpose of making an allotment by ballot of the said premaking an allotment by ballot of the said pre-mises to the respective owners, pursuant to an act, entitled "An act for the more easy parti-tion of lands held by coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants in common," passed the 11th day of November, 1789.—Dated October 25th, 1216.

Ebenezer Seeley,

Timothy Elmer, Ebenezer Davis.

October 28-3t

Cape May Orphans' Court. TERM OF OCTOBER, 1816. Present—Elijah Townsend, Robert Et-

munds Robert Parsons and others, Es quires, Judges,

ORDERED, on application of Joseph Hand and Jeremiah Hand, administrators of the estate of Jeremiah Hand, deceased, that the Creditors of the said decedent bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same, on or before the fourth Tuesday in October, A. D. 1817, or the said Creditors shall be forever barred of an action therefor against said administrators; the said Joseph Hand and Jeremiah Hand, giving notice of this order by setting copies up hereof in five of the most public places in the County of Cape May for the space of two months, and also advertizing the same in one of the newspapers

printed in this state for the like space.

By the Court,

JEHU TOWNSEND, Clerk.

October 21, 1816—2m.

Notice is hereby given,

HAT a writ of attachment issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Gloucester, at the suit of Joseph the county of Gloucester, at the suit of Joseph Kille against the rights and credits, monies and effects, good and chattels, lands and tenements, of Andrew Angelo, an absconding debtor, in a plea of trespass on the case for fifty dollars, returnable to the Term of June last, hath been duly returned, served by the Sheriff of said county. Now therefore, unless the said Andrew Angelo shall appear, give special bail and accept a declaration at the suit of the plaintiff, and all other applying creditors, on or before the Term of De-Jaration at the suit of the pignitin, and in other applying creditors, on or before the Term of De-cember, next, judgment will be entered against him, and the property attached disposed of ac-cording to law.—Dated the 26th day of Septem-

HENDRY, Clerk. October 28th, 1816-9w.

NEW STOPE.

STEELLING & MINTS
ESPECTFULLY informs the public that the publ wen the Hotel and Boon's Tavern, where they keep an Assortment of GROCERIES and DRY GOODS: Also Shoes and Boots. Likewise a supply of MEDICINES; all of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.
October 28, 1816—tf.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT in pursuance of an order of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Salem, the undersigned, auditors ap-pointed by the said Court, in the case of William Harvey against Archibald J. Cozens, an abscord ing debtor, will sell at public vendue out the thirtieth day of November next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock of that day, at the house of James Sherron in Salem, a HOUSE and LOT of LAND, situate in the township of Mannington, edicining lands of Nather Wales. Mannington, adjoining lands of Nathan Wright, Peter Wright and others.—Dated this 23d day of October 1816.

Thomas Jones, Jedediah Allen, Josiah Hall;

October 28th, 1816-3t.

Notice is hereby geven,

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 Joseph Cle-ment against the rights an credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of George Goff, an absconding debtor, in a plea of trespass on the case for three hundred and forty dollars, returnable to the Term of June last, hath been duly returned, served by the Sheriff of the said county. Now therefore, unless the said George Goff, shall appear, and give special bail at the suit of the plaintiff, and all other applying creditors, on or before the Term of December next, judgment will be entered against him, and the property attached disposed of according to law.—Dated the 26th September 1816. SMITH, Clerk.

October 28th, 181 -3t.

Natice is hereby given,

THAT a writ of ettachment issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Salem, at the soit of John Pimm against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Isaac Heward, an abscorning debtor, in a plea of trespass on the case, for one hundred and ten dollars, returnable to the Term of September, hath been duly returned, served by the Sheriff of said county. Now therefore, unless the said Isaac Heward shall appear, five special bail, and accept a decay laration at the suit of the plaintiff, and all other applying creditors, on or before the Term of March next, judgment will be entered against him, and the property attached disposed of according to law.—Dated 26th September 1816.

SMITH, Clerk. October 28th, 1816-9w.

Sherif's Sale.

Therefore Salle.

Y virtue of a writ of fier 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 Monday, the 30th 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 a certain

Let of Land,

Situate in the town of Millville, in the county of Situate in the town of Millville, in the county of Cumberland, bounded as follows, viz. on the east side by High street sixteen rods, on the south by Fereniah Stratin's lot ten rods to Cornelius Shaw's land, thence by said Shaw's lot north sixteen rods to the upper end of the town plot, induce by the line of the said town plot due east to the said High street; containing one acre o land, be the same more or less.—Seized as the property of John Paul, defendant, and taken in execution at the suit of Joshua Coombs, complained, and to be sold by plantal, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, late Skeriff.

October 23d, 1816.—2m

Sheriff's Sale.

Yvirtue 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 Monday the 30th 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, &

Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, in the councy of Cumberland, beginning at a stake, being the north-east corner of James Park's land from thence east bounding on land late Burgin's one hundred and forty rods to a corner of Learning's land in the old road, thence bounding thereon north five degrees and a half, east one hundred and seventy-eight rods to a pine stump, at the west end of Beaver Dam, on a branch called Berreman, thence west two hundred and fifty one rights and ten links, bounding on other lands of Largin to a stake, thence south three degrees, east eighty-three rods to a stake, thence east eighty live rods to a stake, thence south three de-grees, east ninety four rods, to the place of beginning; containing two hundred and fourteen acres, more or less.—Seized as the property of William Watson and James Loder, defendants, nd taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper, complainant, and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff. October 23d, 1815.-2m

I WANT TO PURCHASE A GOOD HORSE. Samuel Seeley.

Oct. 21, 1816-tf

I WISH TO SEL. A GOOD HORSE.

October 28, 1816-tf. J. J. Foster.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

TMHE 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 ron 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 Millvalle.

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

No. 5. A Tract of 200 Acres of Woodland

No. 5. A Fract 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 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 vill be given. Joseph M'Ilvaine.

Burlington, Feb. 22d, 1816-M. 4. tf

J. J. FOSTER

espectfully informs his friends and the public, 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

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

EMPLOYMENT

7 ILL be given to eight or ten teams to cart 1000 cords of wood, for which generous wages will be allowed.—Apply to the subscriber at Port E izabeth.

Thomas Lee.

August 26, 1816-tf.

NOTIOE.

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

Two lots of Land,

Situate in the township of Upper Alloway's Oreek, 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 c.sh.

Edward B. Gibbs, Adm'r.

September 30th, 1816-2m

Timber Land For Sale.

De sold at private sale, one hundred and seventy-five acres of Oak and Pine Timber Land of the first quality, lying within from 42 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 Wood. Apply as above.

Salem, Bridgetown & Cape Island STAGE.

STAGE will leave Salem on the arrival of the steam boat Baltimore, every Monday and Thursday for Cape May; and return the fo ing days.

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

August 5th, 1816—tf

FOR SALE.

VILL 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, situal of Bridgetown and lately occupied by said de 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 Br. 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.

CUMBERLAND BANK,

Bridgeton, 4th Oct. 1816.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a Fourth In stalment 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 or before Wednesday, the 30th instant.

C. Read, Cashier.

Sheriff's Sule.

BY 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 land, south seventy three degrees west, two hundred and twenty chains to a corner in Seott's line, and also a comer to said Mall, thence along said Scott's line south elepen degrees west one hundred chains to a coner in said line, also corner to land belonging to the heirs of John Blackwood, 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 eight chains to a corner, thence north eighty seven degrees east, eighty eigth chains 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, (except ing so much thereof of the said Mill Tract of fifty acres, as may iay within the aforesaid hounds, and also excepting and reserving out of the said described tract of land, three hundred acres, which Joseph Jones, sold and conveyed to John Hill and Ichabod Compton;) Seized as the porperty of Jacob Abbott defendant, and taken in execution at the sut of Thomas F. Learning in execution at the sut of Thomas F. Learning complainant, and to be sold by.

JOHN SIBLEY. Sheriff.

September 30th, 1816-2m

NOTICE.

3 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 nest, 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

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

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT 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 severitli day of November next at 2 o'clock P. M. in 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.

Notice is hereby given,

Woodbury, October 1,1816.

HAT we have applied to tlie judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and that they have appointed the 11th day of November next, at the Sourt-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.

Oct 7—3t

Bridgetown, October 7, 1816.-4t

To whom it may concern.

OTICE 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 coun ty of Salem, adjoining lands of Joseph Sutton William Filar, Jesse Coombs, Adam Kandle, Joe Langley, Benjamin Morris, Esq. and others; saic to contain forty nine acres, be the same more oless, into thirteen equal parts or shares, whereo Thomas Coats Sutton late of the township of Pittsgrove aforesaid deceased, died seized there.
of between Joseph Sutton, and others heirs a
law, io 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. Tavern, in the township of Pittsgrove aforesaid on Monday the 4th of November nest, at ? o'clock in the afternoon, to make an allotment of the said shares between the said claimants agreeable to the act of the legislature, entitle an act, for the more easy partition of lands, held by coparceners, joint tenants and tenants in con-mon, passed the 11th of November Anno Domic; 1789.—Dated this 1st October.

Eleazar Mayhew, John Pimm, Philip Fries.

October 7th, 1816-2m

CHOPPERS

ANTED to cut 2000 cords of wood, for which I will give one dill which I will give one dollar per cord. Azel Pierson. Cedarville, October 7th, 1816-St

Sheriff's Sales.

Py virtue of several Writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Monday the eighteenth day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Bridge town in the sounty of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville adjoining land of Thomas Briant and others, said to contain fifty acres more or less; also, a House and lot of land in Millville, adjoining Charles Garrison and others said to sontain half acre; together with other land of the defendant in said county Seized as the property of William Lee; and taken in esecution at the suit of Jorden & Smith, or the use of James B. Caldwell, and Nath. Cooper, M. Wood, assignees, &c. and to Le sold

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

I House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, adjoining land of John Youngs and others, said to contain a quarter of an acre more or less. Seized as ttie property of William Baker, and taken in execution at the suit of Jeremiah Stratton, and to be

JOHN SIBLEP, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Land.

Situlate in the township of Millville, adjoining land of William Hollinshead and others, said to contain fifty acres more or less. Seized as the property of Joseph Sweet, and taken in execution at the suit of Jeremiah Stratton, and to be

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.,

At the same time and place,

A shop and Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, adjoining land of James White and others, said to contain half an acre more or less; together with all other land of said defendant in said county. Seized as the property of Elijah Bordwell, and taken in ex-ecution at the suit of James M Seeley, for the use of Samuel Whitall, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.'

At tile same time and place,

A House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the Township of Fairfield, adjoining Land of Curtis 'Trenchard and' others, said to contain half an acre more or less, together with all other land of said Defendant in the County of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Samuel Taylor, and taken in esecution at the suit of Sanuel Seely, assignee of Andrew Miller, and to be sold by

, JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the Township of Milville, called the Coney Place, said io contain seventy five 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 ta. ken in execution at the suit of John Wishart and John Youngs, assignees of George Tice, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff. Bridgetown, October, 14th 1816.—1m.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the judges of the Court of Common L Pleas, in and for the county of Gloucester, have appointed a special corirt to meet at the court-house in Wootlbury, on Thursday, the 14th day of November next, at 2 o'clock in the after moon, to hear what can be alleged for or against our liberation from confinement under the several insolvent laws of the state.

Daniel Bakeley, Samuel Perce.

Woodbury, October 5th, 1816.

Six Cents Reward.

AN away from the subscriber on the 29th inst. an indented apprentice bop to the black Smithing business, named WILLIAM GOFF, about 18 years of age. The above reward rill be given and no charges paid. All persons re warned against employing, trusting or harouring said boy, at the peril of the law.

Daniel Pierson.

Oct. 14th, 1816-3t

Cumberland Orphans' Court. SEPTEMBER TERM, 1516.

PON application of James B. Parvin, sole executor of David Fithian, deceased, to lit a time within which the creditors of said deceased. eased, shall bring in their debts, claims and denands, or be forever barred from an action igainst said Executor.

It is ordered by the court, that the said ex. cutor give public notice to the creditors of saio leceased, 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 eshibit his demand with in the time so limited after such public notice given, shall be forever barred his action therefore against said executor.

By the Court.

T.ELMER, Clk. October 14th, 1816—2m

BLANKS

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig.

DIRECT TAX.

To all whom it may concern.

OU are hereby notified that the Direct Tax of the United States, for 1816, has become due and payable, and that attendance will be given to receive the same at the following times

In the County of Salem,
At James Sherron's, for the townships of Salem,
Elsenborough and Pennsneck, on Saturday, the 26th October inst.

At Stephen Smith's, for the townships of Upper and Lower Alloway's Creek, on Monday, the 25th Ocrober.

At Richard Lott's, in Pittstown, for the town-ship of Pittsgrove, on Tuesday, the 29th Oc-

At Joshua Faul's, Pole-Tavern, for do. on Wed-

nesday, the 30th October.

At John Hackett's, for the township of Pilest grove, on Thursday, the 31st October.

At Adam Cook's, in Sharptown, on Friday, the

1st of November. At James M'Allister's, for the township of Up-

per Pennsneck, on Saturday, the 2d Nov.
At Isaac Elwell's, for the township of Manning.
on, on Monday, the 4th November. And that correct copies of the Tax Lists remain with the principal Assessor of this Collection District, open to the inspection of any per-

son who may apply to inspect the same. Samuel L. James, Collector for the 6th Collection District of the State of New-Jersey.

In the County of Cumberland, William R. Fithian's, on Monday, the 28th

October inst. At John Waithman's, in Greenwich township, on Tuesday, the 29th of October. At Mason Mulford's, Roadstown, on Wednesday,

the 30th October. At Richard Mulford's, in Fairton, on Thursday,

the 31st October. At Asa Smith's, in do. on Friday, the 1st of November next.

At Samuel Thompson's, in Deerfield, on Tues-day, the 5th of November next. At James M'Clong's, in Millville, on Friday, the

8th November. At John Brown's, Port-Elizabeth, on Monday, the 11th of November.

At Robert Bell's, Dorchester, on Tuesday, the 12th of November. At Ellis Hand's, Downs, on Tuesday, the 18th November. At Joseph Clark's, Downs, on Wednesday, 19th

November In the County of Cape May. Eli-Eldridge's, Dennis Creek, on Wednesday,

the 13th November.

At George Hand's, (Middle Township) Thursday, 14th November.

Samuel Seeley,

Deputy Collector October 17th, 1816.

NOTICE

S hereby given, that the subscriber has been appointed Deputy Collector of the revenue for the Counties of Cumberland and Cape May. Retailers, and others concerned, in said counties, will for the future make application to him at his office in Bridgetown

Samuel Seeley.

October 21st, 1816.

Clock & Watchmaker.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their past favours, and informs them that he still continues the business of clock and watchmaking at his residence in Bridgetown and solicits a con-tinuance of their custom. He lays no claim to infalibility; but all those that favour him with their custom, may rest assured, that nothing in his power will be left undone to give satisfaction. All clocks and watches left in his care will be in no danger of being lost or mislaid.

William Morris.

N. B. He has on hand for sale, several articles in his line, such as clocks, watches, chains, keye,

October 14th, 1816-3t

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Orphan's Court of the county of Cumberland in the term of September 1816, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on Tuesday the 10th day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Inn of Hannah Souder in Leesburgh, the equal undivi-ded half part of the HOUSE and LOT now occupied by the aforesaid Hannah Souder as an Inn or Tavern; the lot contains half an acre more or less. Also, at the same time and place, a LOT of LAND, situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining Thomas Jones, Abel Jones and others, said to contain one and an half acres. more or less. Also, at the same time and place, a LOT of LAND, situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Jacob Scull and others, said to contain three and an half acres more or less. Also at the same time and, place aforesaid, a LOT of LAND, situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining lands of William Peterson and others, said to contain one acre more or less. Also, at the same time and place aforesaid, a LOT of LAND, situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Denner Jones and others, said to contain two acres more or less. Also, at the same time and place aforesaid a LOT of LAND, situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining as aforesaid, said to contain one acre more or less. Also, at the same time and place; a LOT of LAND, situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining Samuel Erixon and others, said to contain one acre two roods and twenty perches more or less. The above described lots lately the property of James MKee, deceased, and sold by

Dan Simkins, Adm'r.

October 14th, 1816-1m