

WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. II.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT BRIDGETOWN, WEST NEW-JERSEY.
Subscriptions, Communications, Advertisements, &c. will receive the most prompt attention.

No. 69.

TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1816.

PER ANNUM.

THE WASHINGTON WHIG

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY,
AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM,
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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

No subscriber is considered at liberty to withdraw his name, whilst in arrears.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

From the True American.

SKETCH OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

House of Assembly.

THURSDAY, Oct. 24.

Benjamin Condit, of Morris, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Sharp reported a bill for the payment of the Officers of Government.—Read, and ordered a second reading.

Mr. Parker, from the committee on the report of the Commissioners who transferred the right of the State in the Paterson Manufacturing Company, made a report, stating, that "the committee have every reason to believe that the selection of the lands conveyed to the state has been judiciously made, and the trust confided to the Commissioners faithfully executed; and recommending the recording and filing of the deed, &c. Agreed to, and sent to Council.

The Speaker presented to the House a letter from the Treasurer, stating that he had received possession of the Jersey Banking House and Lots on behalf of the State,—that the debt due the Mount-Holly bank has been discharged, but at a loss to the state of 200 dollars, owing to the letter from the Treasurer of the U. S. containing the draft laying some time in the Post-Office at Morristown—that the alteration directed in the Assembly-room had been made, at an expense of \$73, 16—that he had, agreeably to an act of last session, purchased fifteen thousand dollars of the U. S. six per cent stock—an error occurred in the settlement of his account by the incidental committee last sitting, of which account he asks a re-consideration and that he submits the account for altering the Assembly-room, and of his expenses in purchasing the U. S. stock, &c. Read, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Parker, the account for repairs to the Assembly-room was referred to the incidental committee; and the account of the Treasurer's personal expenses, to the Committee to settle with the Treasurer.

A message was sent to Council, informing them that the House were reassembled into joint-meeting for the purpose of choosing a Governor, and other civil and military officers deemed requisite at this time Council appointed Monday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Williamson presented a petition from Sussex county for a law authorising the Judges of the Supreme Court to become Members of the Courts of Common Pleas, and one of the said Judges to preside in the said courts.—Read, and committed to Messrs Williamson, Darrah and Leake.

Mr. Westcott offered the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the depreciation in value of the paper of the banks of this state, be referred to a committee.

—That so much of said Message as relates to the protest of the state of Pennsylvania against an act of the Legislature of this state authorizing Daniel W. Cox and others to erect a wingdam in the river Delaware, together with the accompanying documents, be referred to a committee.

—That so much of said Message as relates to procuring a Map of this state, be referred to a committee.

Which Resolutions were read and agreed to.—Messrs Williamson, Stryker, and R. Thompson appointed on the first.—Messrs. Williamson, D. Thomson and Risley, on the second.—Messrs. Cox, Mayhew, Westcott, Parker and Dow on the last.

Mr. Williamson presented a petition from the Hope and Hackettstown turnpike company for a lottery, to pay a debt,

and for an extension of their road from Hope to the Delaware.—Read and committed to Messrs Kitchell, Pine, and Lloyd.

Mr. S. Condit reported a bill to incorporate the Newark Female Charitable Society.—Read, and ordered a second reading.

Mr. Shreve presented petitions from Gen. Jarrat Stillwell and Captain Thomas White praying reimbursement of monies expended and for articles furnished the militia, while in actual service during the late war.—Read, and committed to Messrs Shreve, Ely, and Stryker.

Mr. Parker offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire and report at the next sitting of the Legislature, what measures are necessary for the preservation or disposal of the House and Lot at Jersey, the Government-House and Lot at Trenton, and also of the Lands at Paterson belonging to this state, and the value of the same respectively.—Read, agreed to, and Mess. Parker, D. Thompson and Reeve accordingly appointed.

Mr. Williamson offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations or amendments are necessary in the laws of this state directing the descent of Real Estate.—Agreed to, and Messrs. Williamson, Halliday and Nixon appointed.

Mr. Parker presented a bill supplementary to the act directing the investment of certain monies belonging to this state.—Read and ordered a second reading.—Adjourned.

Three o'clock.—Mr. Reeve presented a petition from Evesham for a certain alteration in the act incorporating townships.—Read, and committed to Messrs. Reeve, Risley and Willits.

Mr. Read presented a petition from Asa Eyre, of the county of Burlington, for a law to authorize him to erect a dam across the South branch of Rancocas Creek.—Read, and committed to Messrs. Read, Sharp and Van Braiclie.

Mr. Smith presented a petition from Joel and Ann French, mutually praying for a divorce.—Read, and ordered to lie on the table.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Oct. 25.

The Speaker presented a letter from the Treasurer, stating that the Cumberland Bank had got in operation, and that he had received a certificate of forty full shares of stock for the state, agreeably to the charter.

Mr. Prull presented a petition from Catharine Dallp, confined in Hunterdon jail for debt; Mr. Parker, from G. B. Graves, in Middlesex jail—and Mr. Holcomb, from Wm. Sandford, in Monmouth jail—praying legislative relief—committed to Messrs. Banta, Ely and Shreve.

Mr. Dow presented a petition from Simeon Crane, of Essex, praying compensation for military implements furnished during the late war.—committed to Messrs Dow, Westcott and Bidleman.

The petition from Piscataway and Woodbridge respecting Salt Meadow was called up, and leave given to present a bill on the second Wednesday of next sitting.

The Support-bill was progressed in, and postponed.

Mr. Kitchell from the committee on the petition of the Hope and Hackettstown turnpike company, reported leave to present a bill during the present sitting.—Read, and ordered a second reading.

The bill respecting the investment of certain monies belonging to the state, was ordered to be engrossed.—Adjourned.

Three o'clock.—The Speaker presented the Adjutant-General's Return of the Militia of this state.—Ordered to be placed up in the Assembly-room for the inspection of the Members.

Mr. D. Thompson presented a petition from Capt. Stephen Dod for compensation for repairs of arms during the administration of Gov. Ogden.—Read, and committed to Messrs. D. Thompson, S. Condit and Parvin.

Mr. Pearson presented a petition from William West and others owners of meadows in Nottingham township, praying the repeal of part of a certain law relative to the same.—Read, and committed to Messrs. Pearson, Risley and Mayhew.

Mr. Westcott presented a petition from Dr. Ezra Baker praying compensation for services rendered during the late war—

Read and committed to Messrs. Westcott, Farlee and B. Condit.

Mr. Dow reported a bill to compensate Simeon Crane for certain military implements; Read and ordered a second reading.

Mr. Westcott reported, in part, a bill concerning the boundaries and jurisdiction of this state.—Read, ordered a second reading, and to be printed.

Mr. B. Thompson reported a bill for the relief of Capt. Stephen Dod.—Read, and ordered a second reading.

Mr. Kitchell moved the appointment of a committee to enquire and report whether any revision or alteration is necessary in the Militia-Law.—Agreed to, and Messrs. Kitchell, Read and Stryker, appointed.

Mr. Shreve reported a bill for the relief of Gen. Stillwell and Capt. White.—Read, and ordered a second reading.

The bill for the relief of Capt. Dod—the bill for the relief of Simeon Crane, and the bill for the payment of the officers of Government, were severally considered and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Pearson, on the petition of the owners of meadow in Nottingham township, reported leave to present a bill on the first Thursday of next sitting.

Mr. Annin presented a petition from Major John Ayres, of Somerset, for arrearages of pay said to be due him.—Read, a motion to commit it disagreed to, and leave given to withdraw the papers.

Mr. Cove offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, by the Council and General Assembly of this state, That the Secretary of State, whose duty it has been made by law to make and deliver to the printer or printers appointed to print the laws of this state, a fair copy of such laws for publication, shall in every case accompany the said copy with sufficient marginal notes explanatory of the subject matter of the several sections thereof, together with a list of the titles of the several acts passed at each sitting of the Legislature.—Read, agreed to, and sent to Council.

Mr. Halliday reported a statement of the Treasurer's accounts.—Ordered to lie on the table.—Adjourned.

OCTOBER 26, ten o'clock.

Mr. Cove, from the committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Message which relates to the subject of an accurate map of this state, Reported.

That while the importance of the subject connected with the convenience of the people, and the promotion of many useful and necessary plans of public improvement, recommends it to the serious attention of the Legislature; the ample means already in our possession, and the easy and cheap attainment of the materials and information necessary to the correct execution of the undertaking; authorize a belief that it may be accomplished in such a manner, as to inspire full confidence in the accuracy of its execution.—Although the early rising of the Legislature precludes a possibility of presenting to the House, at this time, a satisfactory view of the subject; it is probable that the information and materials necessary to form the basis of a correct exhibition of the subject, may be procured by the adjourned sitting of the Legislature. The committee therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That be a committee, to advertise in the several Newspapers in this State, for proposals, by persons disposed to undertake the formation of a Map of each and every county of this state, which map shall be on a scale of two and a half miles to an inch, and shall exhibit the boundary line of the county and of each township, either from authentic surveys already made, or which shall hereafter be made; the courses of the shores on the ocean and the several bays, rivers, and principal streams which bound or intersect the said county, the position of the mountains, the lakes and mineral and salt springs; the cities, towns, villages, and remarkable buildings, the roads, particularly those run by commissioners appointed by any act of the Legislature or by turnpike companies; the distance in miles between the principal towns and remarkable places; toll and other principal bridges; routes of canals which may have been actually surveyed;—and other matter necessary to a correct view of the country.—Which proposals shall be made in writing addressed to any one or more of the said committee, who shall at the next sitting of the Legislature report the nature and extent of the information obtained by

them on the subject of a map of this state, and the proposals which they may receive, from individuals desirous of undertaking the whole or any part thereof, in order that this House may take such measures as will ensure the completion of the said map.

Which report was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. S. Condit made a report on the State-Prison accounts.—Ordered to lie on the table.

The engrossed bill to compensate Simeon Crane, was read a third time and postponed.

Cape May Orphans' Court.

TERM OF OCTOBER, 1816.

Present—Elijah Townsend, Robert Edmunds, Robert Parsons and others, Esquires, 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 hereof in five of the most public places in the County of Cape May for the space of two months, and also advertising 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.

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public vendue, on Wednesday, the 15th day of November next, at the inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgetown, if not disposed of privately, A BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE and LOT of LAND, situate at the corner of Main and Front street, in Bridgetown, Cumberland county, New-Jersey, late the property of Dr. Samuel Moore Shute, deceased. The house is forty-six feet front, by thirty-three deep; two stories high; has two rooms, entry, and a large room eighteen by thirty-three feet, formerly occupied as a store, on the first floor, with a large kitchen adjoining; five rooms on the second floor, and two rooms finished in the garret. The lot has sixty-five feet front, on Main street, and two hundred and thirty-four feet, on Front street. A good barn, waggon-house, smoke-house, &c. thereon. The whole premises are in prime order, having lately undergone a thorough repair. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser.

Also,

At the same time and place, A LOT of WOODLAND; lying in the township of Deerfield, about eight miles from Bridgetown, adjoining lands of John Wood, Smith Eowen and other, said to contain twelve acres, and three fourths of an acre. The above property will be sold clear of all incumbrance. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. Conditions made known on the day of sale.

Also,

At the same time will be sold on the premises, a variety of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, viz. mahogany secretary, bedsteads, chairs, tables, 2 looking-glasses, 2 dressing-glasses, shovel and tongs, earthen-ware, pails, pots, kettles, bottles, barrels, &c. a number of books, maps, charts, &c. 2 long ladders, posts of different sizes, paints, window glass, saddle and bridle, &c. it being the residue of the property remaining unsold at private sale, belonging to the estate of Dr. Samuel Moore Shute, deceased. Conditions on the day of sale.

HANNAH M. SHUTE, Executrix.
WILLIAM FLMER, Executor.

November 4th, 1816—2t

I WANT TO SELL A GOOD HORSE.

J. J. Foster.

October 28, 1816—tf.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT we have applied to the judges of the court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and that they have appointed the 11th of December 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 insolvent debtors.

John Phenix,
Jacob Huffman,
Robert Orr.

Bridgetown, November 4th, 1816.—4t

FOR SALE.

A TWO Story BRICK HOUSE, Kitchen, and Barn, about eight acres of excellent land, three of which are in good orchard, lying on the public road leading into Elsenborough half a mile from the town of Salem; The above property is offered on reasonable terms. Payment made easy, and an indisputable title given.—Enquire of the subscriber,

Joseph Sheppard.

Salem, Nov. 4th, 1816—3t.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, NOVEMBER 11, 1816.

The Mayor's Court of Philadelphia have found *William L. Learnard* guilty of robbing the Philadelphia Bank, and sentenced him to TWELVE years imprisonment.

It is said, that an offer of ten millions of dollars has been made to the Bank of the United States by an English house, at 4s. 8d. which is not quite four per cent. premium.

Massachusetts.—The election for members of Congress took place in that state on Monday last.—*Timothy Pickering* and *Mr. Nelson* declined standing as candidates.

Mr. *Mayrant*, of South Carolina, has resigned his seat in the present congress.

UNITED STATES BANK ELECTION.

The following is a list of the gentlemen voted for as directors of the United States Bank, with the number of votes given to each. The persons whose names are in the first column, are elected.

Robert Ralston, 71,577	Paul Siemen, 17,107
Shandler Price, 71,522	Jas. C. Fisher, 16,528
T. M. Walling, 72,470	Horace Binney, 16,575
John Sergeant, 68,984	Alex. Henry, 15,485
James Lloyd, 68,329	Robt. Coleman, 14,718
E. Chauncey, 67,437	Henr. Pratt, 13,628
D. A. Smith, 60,690	Robert Smith, 13,591
John Bohlen, 59,517	Jacob Ridgway, 13,535
C. A. Rodney, 58,702	Wm. Bayard, 12,909
Thomas Leiper, 58,392	L. W. Tazewell, 12,767
Carl Evans, Jr., 58,261	Thomas P. Ives, 12,618
B. Livingston, 58,099	Nathl. Prime, 12,276
S. Wetmorell, 57,266	R. Owen, 11,125
Thos. Ruen, 56,549	John C. Melly, 7,235
John Savage, 56,424	Richard Cutts, 6,524
Manue. Eyre, 26,235	John Coulter, 3,083
Guy Bryan, 55,753	S. Muel Carswell, 2,517
William Boyd, 54,938	Charles Brugier, 2,530
John Goldard, 54,437	
John Donald, 51,420	

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of the United States, held on Monday, Nov. 4, at the Banking-House of Stephen Girard, *William Jones, Esq.* was elected President, and *Jonathan Smith, Esq.* Cashier.

THE PRINTER'S SOLILOQUY.

'Tis strange! 'tis most prodigious strange,
That our subscribers are so careless grown
About paying their arrears. They cannot think
That we alone, who publish to the world
News from all nations, and delight to spread
Useful instruction thro' our spacious land,
Can meanwhile live on air; 'tis flesh and blood
That works the press, and turns the blacken'd
sheet
Well stored and ready for their eager eyes:
That flesh and blood must be recruited oft,
As well as theirs, or soon the work must stop.
THIS calls for CASH. And then how many reams
Of paper are struck off and scattered wide,
For which no length of credit will be given,
If given at all—besides the Types and Ink,
And many things requir'd by those that print,
For which our money must be answerable.
Oh! that our readers, would consider this!
And while they laughing look our paper o'er,
And gather information from its page,
Would pause, and this one simple question ask:
"Do not I owe for one, two, three or inore
Months past, the Printer, who supplies me with
"This sheet"—And Oh! that they would only add,
"I will go even now, and pay him?"—So should we
Well pleased receive, and with light heart pursue
Our useful toil; while conscience would applaud
Their conduct, and give relish to the rest
We may prepare. Come then, good friends,
and SOON.

For the Washington Whig.

Addressed to the Choristers and Amateurs of Bridgetown.

THE season of the year has now come that gives a greater share of time for recreation and mental improvement, than is enjoyed in the spring and summer months; would it not be well, then, to determine upon some plan of profitably spending our winter evening hours, in some rational way of amusement? In order to do this, it is necessary only, to call the attention of the citizens of Bridgetown to the subject, and they will harmonize in the execution of any plan founded in virtue and tending to such great advantages as invariably result from a well directed *Singing School*.

The happyfying influence which the diffusion of a knowledge of sacred harmony, has upon that society where it is cultivated, is so well known here, that it is needless to urge an argument in its favour: nevertheless, it is a science which has not been duly encouraged here for some years past; it may therefore not be improper to jog the memories of the forgetful. There are one hundred voices in this town, which, if properly improved and exercised in this science, might in concert, bring before the eyes of an audience, the reality of what Collins only imagined when he wrote his ode styled "The Passions."—The rational use of these voices is a desideratum in the society of Bridgetown—and there appears no obstacle in the way to this acquisition but that can be easily removed.—Music is a natural science. If learners would constantly bear in mind the fact that rules of art are founded in nature they would save a vast expanse of perplexity; but there are few, very few who study this science at all, and far less is the number of those who extend their researches so far as to be masters of it. Learners are apt to do by this, as many school-boys do by their arithmetic;—they become mere echoes of the book, without understanding any thing of the nature of the subject of which it treats.

The want of scientific teaching,—superficial theorizing,—the too early practical application of rules which, to young beginners, appear arbitrary and burthensome to their minds,—the introduction of light and fantastic compositions and passionate pieces, calculated to make but one agreeable impression upon the same mind,—and airs: which in their nature are like the crying of an infant, pleasing to the parents ear the first time it is heard, but ever after painful; these are not among the less important causes of the decline of sacred music here. A continuance of this state of things must deprave the taste of amateurs, and drive legitimate sacred harmony from society.—In order to restore this declining accomplishment, would it not be well to encourage emulation by such means as might be devised by an organized association? Is it not practicable to institute an Harmonic Association and to found it on a permanent basis? Would it not be a laudable undertaking? And if so, who'll begin?

PHILO-ARNE.

Oct. 24th, 1816.

GLEANINGS AND LUCUBRATIONS.

No. XXII.

On the necessity of Retrenchment and Reformation under the present aspect of our Country.

"A penny saved is two pence earned."

POOR RICHARD.

THE glory which the United States have acquired, and the means of happiness which the inhabitants thereof enjoy, are themes which have produced much boasting of late, and in many instances too ostentatious exultation. Truly we have good reason to be thankful for the many great and peculiar blessings with which we have been favoured by the benignity of Divine Providence. No nation on earth enjoys equal privileges of a civil and religious kind. But all boasting is vain and unsuitable. As a religious people it becomes us to put our hands to our mouths, and exclaim, "Net unto us Oh Lord! but unto thy name be nil the glory." Having received from the hand of God much, he will require of us the more. Every blessing, every privilege, and every advantage which we enjoy, demands from us correspondent improvement. And let it be had in constant remembrance, that improvement in knowledge and virtue naturally and necessarily produces humility in man.

By taking a retrospective view of the many good things which God has done for the United States, and the manner in which a large portion of the citizens, have used their mercies and privileges, we shall find abundant cause for humility and deep repentance. To walk with propriety amidst a profusion of the good things of this world, and to use them so as not to abuse them, that is with moderation, is not only characteristic of a good christian; but the distinguishing trait of a good citizen. How well the citizens of the United States have improved, under the distinguished blessings they have enjoyed for many years past, in the cardinal virtues of a prosperous state; or rather how they have shamefully abused their mercies, must be matter

of regret to every thinking and observant person.

Who that has lived in this country for forty or fifty years past, can view the changes that have taken place among us; both in manners and habits, since the operation of our present excellent constitution, without amazement. Within twenty years many luxuries and extravagances have become, in the estimation of the people, conveniences, and even necessities, which were before unknown, or viewed with indifference. The rising generation seem to have inhibited the idea that they are allied to the nobility of monarchical and despotic countries. Formerly boors were worn only by the wealthiest people, and by them only when journeying tin horse-back; so that a pair would last seven or eight years: now every boy of ten years old that belongs to a fashionable family, must have one or two pair a year, with tassels dangling round the tops, to parade the streets in. A dish of bohea, or at the highest pitch, souchong tea, was the greatest luxury, to which the most fashionable ladies formerly aspired when sitting around their convivial board. The women frequented their kitchens, and in the best country families were usually clothed in linsey, and the men in rustic cloth of domestic manufacture. No belles nor beaux paraded the streets, or resorted to places of public worship, decorated with the tinsel ornaments fabricated in Europe on purpose to fascinate, delude and destroy those they cannot conquer. Balaam was not permitted to curse Israel, but he had the art to lead the people astray by addressing himself to the weaknesses and evil propensities of that vain-glorious race, which finally proved their ruin. And if we do not take warning by that and similar instances, which abound in history, a like fate will, sooner or later, overtake the people of the United States.

That a vain-glorious boasting of tinsel honor, and the idea of living in a gentlemanlike manner, has of late deluded the minds of many in the higher ranks of society, appears evident from the sentiments expressed in some laboured speeches in Congress at the last sitting, and from the conduct of the young gentry in our cities and villages. Formerly a gentleman was understood to be a man of quiet, mild, easy and simple manners, without ostentation or pride; but now to five in the style of a gentleman, is to live in a luxurious and profligate manner, and to treat inferiors with scorn and ridicule.

For former transgressions in loathing the manna of equal rights and privileges, and the cupidity of our desires, the rod of God's anger was lifted up against us. War with all its attendant evil visited our land; but in this extreme the valor, fortitude and patriotism of our naval and land forces were conspicuously exhibited; and as the Providence of God has ever been auspicious to every nation who act well their part, a suitable and rational peace has been obtained. Happy would it be for us if we could enjoy the blessing with gratitude and reverence. But we are sorry to say that does not appear to be the case. Because a gentleman had merited much as a soldier, and killed the great Tecumseh with his own hands, a measure, which he brought forward, must be supported, although productive of the most fatal consequences to our republican institutions. It would be well for us all, however, to remember that it is not only by the sword, but by pestilence and famine that a sovereign God chastises a people who insolently abuse his goodness and forbearance. And of these calamities he has given us a threatening aspect the two last seasons.

It is worthy of observation, that the wisdom of a special Providence ruling the affairs of the world, is manifested in its causing the wickedness of men to chastise them, and their backslidings to reprove them. That is, by depriving a people of the comforts and conveniences of life which they have waritonly abused, they are made to feel the bitter effects of their folly and wickedness. And in this part of the country at least, the parching droughts of the two last seasons, and the unusual coldness of the past summer, have deprived us of a competent sustenance for man and beast; and afford full indications of the displeasure of the all-seeing Jehovah, at the increasing luxury, levity and wantonness of the people. It is true that there are many public institutions for spreading the word of life, and establishing religious and theological seminaries; but the civil and moral education of youth among ourselves is neglected for supporting more pompous and ostentatious institutions.

The neglect in attending to the general education of the rising generation agreeably to the genius of our free government; together with the universal spread of an ostentatious and profligate line of conduct among the higher orders of the people, if not corrected in time, must eventually in the destruction of our civil and political rights. It is only by the cultivation of reason and virtue, prudence and religion, that

our invaluable rights can be maintained; but when levity abounds, and luxurious habits become general, liberty with all her concomitant blessings will take to herself wings and fly away. When the African Prince pronounced that all was venal at Rome, Roman virtue was departed. Liberty would not linger when deserted by virtue and simplicity of manners, but left the throne to despotism, who assumed the imperial purple, and for ages cursed mankind. And if we heedlessly venture upon the rocks which have shipwrecked other republics, we must expect to meet the same unhappy fate.

It may be worthy of enquiry by what means, or from what circumstances the general deterioration of manners has arisen, amidst the improvements in the arts and sciences which have unquestionably taken place? And these on investigation will appear to be numerous, and lead to conclusions, which, if attended to, may prove beneficial. In some future numbers we may perhaps resume the subject. M.

We are glad to find that *Joseph Lancaster*, undaunted by personal losses or opposition, still perseveres in his useful career. He lately stated, at a public dinner of the friends of his system, in London, that in the space of a little more than 20 months he had travelled above 4500 miles, lectured to above 113,000 persons, in 450 lectures, and expended one thousand pounds of the proceeds of these lectures in the expenses attendant on the promulgation of the great cause. He has above 600 schools on his lists, and he particularly noticed one at Cincinnati on the Ohio, 700 miles from New York, for 900 children. Two pupils conversant in this system have gone down the Mississippi, to extend the system there.—*London Monthly Mag.*

From the N. Y. Evening Post of Nov. 2.

The Great Bandit—Last night the store of Major & Gillespie was unlocked, and entered by some ingenious and very expert hand at similar feats. Being thus securely and quietly in possession, and having reconnoitred the premises, and found a large iron chest, he naturally concluded it contained some hidden treasure, wherefore, with a huge sledge hammer, he very deliberately, peaceably and without causing any alarm, proceeded to maul the said iron chest, (the watchman keeping a suitable distance all the time,) until he, like another Romeo, in the church yard, broke open his ponderous iron jaws, and made him disgorge his precious contents.—Having secured his principal object, he returned the same way he entered, but being undisturbed, and in no hurry, and thinking it would be some satisfaction to the owner to know, at least, what had become of their property, he took pen and ink, and by the light of a convenient lantern, sat down and penned the following brief epistle:

"I have taken about 60 dollars in money, a check of a 1000 dollars, and some linen, but your papers are all safe. Be prudent and don't publish this, if you regard the safety of your store.

ABAELLINO."

He then withdrew, and was carefully locking the door after him, with the false key, by means of which he entered, when the sight of a window opening across the street, alarmed him, and he ran off, leaving one of his gloves. By the light of a bright moon, he was seen to be a well dressed man, and probably, is, at this moment, lounging in Broadway, in the character of the gallant *Flodardo*.

Diabolical Attempt.

Elizabeth Town, U. Canada, Oct. 3. 1816.

I cannot but mention an instance of depravity as singular as it is cruel and malicious. The well of a Mr. Gardner, of the adjoining town of Youge, was poisoned by some person on Sunday night, by throwing in a quantity of arsenic. The family, 12 in number, were in the most distressing pains, their bowels, eyes, and lips, swelled in the most astonishing manner. Besides the 12 in the family, 3 others were taken ill by drinking a little of the water, and am sorry to say, that the wretch who did the deed is yet undiscovered; none as yet have died; but an old man, 82 years of age, has not been expected to live for 3 or 4 days past. True it is, that in the midst of life we are in death.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 15.

Capt. Brisbane, of his Majesty's ship Queen Charlotte, arrived at this office last night with the following despatches from Admiral Lord Exmouth's, G. C. B. addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq:—

Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay, Aug. 28.

SIR—In all the vicissitudes of a long life of public service, no circumstance has ever produced on my mind such an impression of gratitude and joy as the

ever of y^e day. To lime been one of the humble instruments, in the hands of Divine Providence, for bringing to reason a ferocious government, and destroying for ever the insufferable and horrid system of christian slavery can never cease to be a source of delight and heartfelt comfort to every individual happy enough to be employed in it. I may, I hope, be permitted, under such impressions, to offer my sincere congratulations to their Lordships on the complete success which attended the gallant efforts of his Majesty's fleet in their attack upon Algiers yesterday, and the happy result produced from it on this day by the signature of a peace.

Thus has a provoked war of two days existence been attended by a complete victory, and closed by a renewed peace for England and her ally, the king of the Netherlands; on conditions dictated by the firmness and wisdom of his majesty's government, and commanded by the vigour of their measures.

My thanks are justly due for the honour and confidence his majesty's ministers have been pleased to repose on my zeal, on this highly important occasion. The means were by them made adequate to my own wishes, and the rapidity of their measures speak for themselves. Not more than one hundred days since I left Algiers with the British fleet, unsuspecting and ignorant of the atrocities which had been committed at Bona; that fleet, on its arrival in England, was necessarily disbanded, and another, with proportionate resources, created and equipped; and, although impeded in its progress by calms and adverse winds, has poured the vengeance of an insulted nation, in chastising the cruelties of a ferocious government, with a promptitude beyond example, and highly honourable to the national character, eager to resent oppression or cruelty, whenever practised upon those under their protection.

Would to God that in the attainment of this object I had not deeply to lament the severe loss of many gallant officers and men; they have profusely bled in a contest which had been peculiarly marked by proofs of such devoted heroism as would rouse every noble feeling, did I dare to indulge in relating them.

Their lordships will already have been informed, by his majesty's sloop Jasper, of my proceeding up to the 14th inst. on which day I broke ground from Gibraltar, after a vexatious detention, by a foul wind of four days.

The fleet complete in all its points, with the addition of five guns boats, fitted at Gibraltar, departed in the highest spirits, and with the most favourable prospect of reaching the port of their destination in three days; but an adverse wind destroyed the expectation of an early arrival, which was the more anxiously looked for by myself, in consequence of hearing, the day I sailed from Gibraltar, that a large army had been assembled and that very considerable additional works were throwing up, not only on both flanks of the city, but also immediately about the entrance of the Mole; from this I was apprehensive that my intention of making that point my principal object of attack had been discovered by the Dey by the same means he had heard of the expedition. This intelligence was, on the following night, greatly confirmed by the Prometheus, which I had despatched to Algiers some time before, to endeavour to get away the consul. Capt. Dashwood had with difficulty succeeded in bringing away, disguised in midshipman's uniform, his wife and daughter, leaving a boat to bring off their infant child, coming down in a basket with the surgeon, who thought he had composed it, but unhappily cried in the gate way, and in consequence the surgeon, 3 midshipmen, in all 18 person, were seized and confined as slaves in the usual dungeons. The child was sent off next morning by the Dey, and as a solitary instance of his humanity, it ought to be recorded by me.

Captain Dashwood further confirmed, that about 40,000 men had been brought down from the interior, and all the Janisaries called in from distant garrisons, and that they were indefatigably employed in their batteries, gun boats, &c. and every where strengthening the sea defences.

The Dey informed capt. Dashwood he knew perfectly well the armament was destined for Algiers, and asked him if it was true; he replied, if he had such information he knew as much as he did, and probably from the same source—the public prints.

The ships were all in port, and between 40 and 50 gun and mortar boats ready, with several more in forward repair. The Dey had closely confined the consul, and refused either to give him up or promise his personal safety; nor would he hear a word respecting the officers and men seized in the boats of the Prometheus.

From the continuance of adverse winds and calms, the land to the westward of Algiers was not made before the 16th, and the next morning, at day break, the fleet was advanced in sight of the city, though

not so near as I had intended. As the ships were becalmed, I embraced this opportunity of despatching a boat, under cover of the Severn, with a flag of truce, and the demands I had to make, in the name of his royal highness the prince regent, on the Dey of Algiers (of which the accompanying are copies;) directing the officer to wait two or three hours for the Dey's answer, at which time if no reply was sent, he was to return to the flag ship; he was met near the Mole by the captain of the port, who, on being told the answer was expected in one hour, replied that it was impossible. The officer then said he would wait two or three hours; he then observed, two hours was quite sufficient.

The fleet at this time? by the springing up of the sea breeze, had reached the bay, and were preparing the boats and flotilla for service, until near two o'clock, when, observing my officer was returning with the signal flying that no answer had been received, after a delay of upwards of three hours, I instantly made the signal to know if the ships were all ready, which being answered in the affirmative, the Queen Charlotte bore up; followed up by the fleet, for their appointed stations; the flag, leading in the prescribed order, was anchored in the entrance of the Mole, at about fifty yards distance. At this moment not a gun had been fired, and I began to suspect a full compliance with the terms which had been so many hours in their hands; at this period of profound silence, a shot was fired at us from the Mole, and two at tile ships to the northward then following: this was promptly returned by the Queen Charlotte, who was then lashing to the mainmast of a brig, fast to the shore in the mouth of the Mole, and which we had steered for, as the guide to our position.

Thus commenced a fire as animated and well supported as, I believe, was ever witnessed, from a quarter before three until nine; without intermission, and which did not cease altogether until half past eleven.

The ships immediately following me admirably and coolly taking their stations with a precision even beyond my most sanguine hope; and never did the British flag receive, on any occasion, more zealous and honourable support. To look further on the line than immediately round me was perfectly impossible, but so well grounded was my confidence in the gallant officers I had the honour to command, that my mind was left perfectly free to attend to other objects; and I knew them in their stations only by the destructive effect of their fire upon the walls and batteries to which they were opposed.

I had about this time the satisfaction of seeing vice admiral Van Capellen's flag in the station I had assigned to him, and soon after, at intervals, the remainder of his frigates, keeping up a well supported fire on the flanking batteries he had offered to cover us from, as it had not been in my power, for want of room, to bring him in the front of the Mole.

About sunset I received a message from rear admiral Milne, conveying to me the severe loss the Impregnable was sustaining, having then 150 killed and wounded, and requesting I would, if possible, send him a frigate to divert some of the fire he was under.

The Glasgow, near me, immediately weighed, but the wind had been driven away by the cannonade, and she was obliged to anchor again, having obtained rather a better position than before.

I had at this time sent orders to the explosion vessel, under the charge of Lieut. Fleming and Mr. Parker, by Capt. Reade of the engineers, to bring her into the Mole; but the Rear Admiral having thought she would do him essential service it exploded under tile battery in his front, I sent orders to this vessel to that effect, which were executed. I desired also the Rear Admiral might be informed, that many of the ships being now in flames, and certain of the destruction of the whole I considered I had executed the most important part of my instructions and should make every preparation for withdrawing the ships, and desired he would do so as soon as possible with his division.

There were awful moments during the conflict, which I cannot now attempt to describe, occasioned by firing the ships so near us and I had long resisted the eager entreaties of several around me, to make the attempt upon the outer frigate distance 100 yards, which at length I gave into, Major and Gossett, by my side, who had been eager to land his corps of miners, pressed me most anxiously for permission to accompany Lieutenant Richards to this ship's barge. The frigate was instantly hoarded, and in ten minutes in a perfect blaze; a gallant young midshipman, in rocket boat No. 8, although forbidden, was led by his ardent spirit to follow in support of the barge, in which he was desparately wounded, his brother officer killed, and nine of his crew. The barge, by rowing more rapidly, had suffered less, and lost but two.

The enemy's batteries around my division were about ten o'clock silenced, and in a state of perfect ruin and dilapidation, and the fire of the ships was reserved as much as possible, to save powder, and reply to a few guns now and then bearing upon us, although a fort on the upper angle of the city, on which our guns could not be brought to bear, continued to annoy the ships by shots and shells during the whole time.

Providence at this interval gave to my anxious wishes the usual land wind, common in this bay, and my expectations were completed. We were all hands employed warping and towing off, and by the help of the light air, the whole were under sail and came to anchor out of the reach of the shells about two in the morning, after twelve hours incessant labour.

The flotilla of mortar, gun, and rocket boats, under the direction of their respective artillery officers, shared, to the full extent of their power, in the honours of this day, and performed good service; it was by their fire all the ships in the port (with the exception of the outer frigate) were in flame, which extended rapidly over the whole arsenal, store houses, and gun-barracks, exhibiting a spectacle of awful grandeur and interest no pen can describe.

The sloops of war which had been appropriated to aid and assist the ships of the line and prepare for their retreat, performed not only the duty well, but embraced every opportunity of firing through the intervals, and were constantly in motion.

The shells from the bombs were admirably well thrown by the royal marine artillery; and though thrown directly across and over us, not an accident that I know of occurred to any ship.

The whole was conducted with perfect silence, and such a thing as a cheer I never heard in any part of the line; and that the puns were well worked and directed, will be seen for many years to come, and remembered by these barbarians for ever.

The conducting this ship to her station by the masters of the fleet and ship excited the praise of all. The former has been my companion in arms for more than 20 years.

Having thus detailed, although but imperfectly, the progress of this short service, I venture to hope, that the humble and devoted services of myself and the officers and men of every description I have the honor to command, will be received by his royal highness the prince regent with his accustomed grace.

The approbation of our services by our sovereign, and the good opinion of our country, will, I venture to affirm, be received by us all with the highest satisfaction.

If I attempted to name to their lordships the numerous officers who, in such a conflict, have been at different periods more conspicuous than their companions, I should do injustice to many; and trust there is no officer in the fleet I have the honor to command who will doubt the grateful feelings I shall ever cherish for their unbounded and unlimited support. Not an officer nor man confined his exertions within the precise limits of their own duty; all were eager to attempt services which I found more difficult to restrain than excite; and no where was this feeling more conspicuous than in my own captain, and those officers immediately about my person. My gratitude and thanks are due to all under my command, as well as to vice admiral Capellen, and the officers of the squadron of his majesty the king of the Netherlands; and I trust they will believe that the recollection of their services will never cease but with my life. In no instance have I ever seen more engrand zeal: from the youngest midshipman to the highest rank, all seemed animated by one soul, and of which I shall with delight to bear testimony to their lordships, whenever that testimony can be useful.

I have confided this dispatch to rear admiral Milne, my second in command; from whom I have received, during the whole service entrusted to me, the most cordial and honourable support. He is perfectly informed of every transaction of the fleet, from the earliest period of my command, and is fully competent to give their lordships satisfaction on any points which I may have overlooked or have not time to state. I trust I have obtained from him his esteem and regard, and I regret I had not sooner been known to him.

The necessary papers, together with the defects of the ships and the return of killed and wounded, accompany this dispatch; and I am happy to say captains Elkins and Coode are doing well, as also the whole of the wounded. By accounts from the shore, I understand the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is between 3 and 7,000 men.

In recommending my officers and fleet to their lordship's protection and favor,

I have the honour to be, &c.

EXMOUTH.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES CURRENT.

November 4.

Butter, imported,	lb.	\$0 18 to \$0 20
Candles, tallow, dipht,	do	0 16
do mould,	do	0 22
Cider, best,	hbl.	2 00
Clover Seed, red,	bu.	10 00
Feathers, American,	lb.	0 70 0 75
Flax, clean,	do	0 13
Flour, Wheat, super,	hbl.	11 00
Rye,	do	7 00
Corn Meal,	do	7 00
Grain, Wheat,	bush.	2 5 2 12
Rye,	do	1 20 1 27
Corn, up coun	do	1 50 1 60
do low do	do	1 40 1 50
Barley,	do	1 00
Oats,	do	0 50
Beans,	do	2 00
Peas,	do	1 00
Hog's Lard,	lb.	0 19 0 20
Pork, Jer. and Pa. car.	do	0 18 0 19
Mess,	do	0 26 0 28
Whiskey, Rye, 1st p. gal.	do	0 54 0 56
Apple do	do	0 50

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, the 6th inst. in Fairfield, by the Rev. Mr. Oshorn, Mr. Baker W. Peck, to Miss Ann Dubois.

DIED.

Lately at Paris, in Kentucky, his excellency George Madison, governor of that state. In consequence of his death, the administration of the government of the state for three years devolves on Gabriel Slaughter, the lieutenant-governor, the constitution not providing for another choice.

Valuable Woodland.

FOR SALE.

THE TIMBER of a tract of Woodland, situated in Cape May county, N. Jersey, near Fishing Creek, about one thousand acres. It is well covered with Hickory, White, Black, and Chestnut Oaks, Maple, Poplar, Ash, Beach, &c.—is entirely free from Pine, and contains a quantity of fine ship timber. The centre of the tract is about two miles and a half from a landing on the Bay Shore, if required it will be provided. Any person wishing to view the tract, may call on Jonathan Nottingham living near it, or for terms, to

J. Fisher Leaming,

No. 53 Pine Street, Philadelphia. November 1st, 1816—4t

TO BE SOLD

AT Public Vendue on the 26th of this instant, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock at the inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgetown, one hundred and twenty acres of SALT MARSH, in lots of ten, fifteen and twenty acres; as may best suit purchasers. Situate in the township of Greenwich, bounded on the west by Delaware river, on the east by Cohansy Creek, and on the north by Cabbin Creek. The Conditions will be made known at the time of sale by

Samuel Watson.

Greenwich, Nov. 11, 1816—3t

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed to Port Elizabeth, where he carries on the BLACKSMITHING in its various branches as heretofore.

James Hankins.

Nov. 11th, 1816—3m

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, about 21 acres of WOODLAND, situate in the township of Deerfield, within two and a half miles of Bridgetown, adjoining lands of Hosea Moore and Edward Lummis. The Timber (a part of which is good saw timber,) will be sold separately, or with the soil, as it may suit the purchaser. Sufficient time will be allowed to have the timber removed. The Timber will cut from thirty to forty cords per acre. For further particulars, apply to JOHN SHOEMAKER, living on the premises, or to

James White.

Millville, November 11th, 1816—3t

Sale of Real Estate.

BY Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Gloucester, will be sold at Public Vendue at the inn of Charles R. Wills's, in the village of Malaga, (or on the premises), on Saturday the 7th day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. FORTY ACRES of well timbered WOODLAND, near the village of Malaga at the head of Malaga branch, late the property of Jonathan Barber, deceased, in lots to suit purchasers. Conditions made known on the day of sale by

William Surran, Adm'r.

Mary Barber, Adm'x.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of Jonathan Barber, late of the county of Gloucester deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those having demands against said estate will please present them for settlement on or before the 7th day of December next, (or be forever barred of the same) to

William Surran, Adm'r.

Mary Barber, Adm'x.

Malaga, Nov. 11, 1816—3t

A Teacher Wanted

AT the Friendship School-house, New-ard's Mill, in the Township of Pittsgrove, Salem county. He will be required to teach the ordinary branches of an English Education. Enquire of HENRY CHARLES, President, or

Jacob Wick,

Clerk of the Board of Trustees. Pittsgrove, Nov. 11, 1816—3t

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

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

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

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

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

No. 4. A Tract of 3000 acres of Wood land, extending from half a mile to five miles from the town of Millville. To accommodate purchasers, No. 1. and 4 will be sold entire or in smaller tracts.

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

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

A clear and indisputable title will be given.
Joseph M. Ivaine.

Burlington, Feb. 22d, 1816—M. 4. tf

J. J. FOSTER

Respectfully 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

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 following days.

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

August 5th, 1816—tf

EMPLOYMENT

WILL 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 Elizabeth.

Thomas Lee.

August 26, 1816.—tf

NOTICE.

BY 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.

Septem 30, 1816—30 2m

To whom it may concern.

NOTICE 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 Eilar, Jesse Coombs, Adam Kandle, Joel Dangley, Benjamin Morris, Esq. and others, said to contain forty nine acres, be the same more or less; into thirteen equal parts or shares, whereof Thomas Coats Sutton late of the township of Pittsgrove aforesaid deceased, died seized thereof between Joseph Sutton, and others heirs at law, to the said Thomas C. Sutton, deceased, and that they have divided the same accordingly, and that they will meet at the house of Joshua 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 Domin 1789.—Dated this 1st October.

**Eleazar Mayhew,
John Pimm,
Philip Fries.**

October 7th, 1816—2m

Notice is hereby given,

THAT 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 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 December next, judgment will be entered against him, and the property attached disposed of according to law.—Dated the 26th day of September, 1816.

HENDRY, Clerk.

October 23th, 1816—9w.

WANTED,

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

G. Scull, jr. & Co.
at Millville Glass works, N. J.

October 28, 1816.—10t.

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 undivided 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 Frison and others, said to contain one acre two roods and twenty perches more or less. The above described lots are the property of James McKee, deceased, and sold by

Dan Simkins, Adm'r.

October 14th, 1816—1m

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

UPON application of James B. Parvin, sole Executor of David Fithian, deceased, to lift a time within which the creditors of said deceased, shall bring in their debts, claims and demands, we be forever barred from an action against said Executor.

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

By the Court. **T. ELMER, Clk.**

October 14th, 1816—2m

Sheriff's Sale.

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 Scott's line, and also a corner to said Hall, thence along said Scott's line south eleven degrees west one hundred chains to a corner 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 eight chains and twenty 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 fifty 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 Jones, sold and conveyed to John Hill and Ichabod Compton;) Seized as the property of Jacob Abbott defendant, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas F. Learning complainant, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

September 30th, 1816—2m

Notice to Creditors.

THE subscribers having applied to the judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Cape May, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of the state of New Jersey, hereby notify their several Creditors, that the said Court have appointed the 14th day of December next at the Court House of the said County, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear us and our several Creditors, what can be said for and against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

**Thomas Wilkins,
Lewis Godfrey.**

Cape-May Jail, Oct. 24th, 1816—4t

BLANKS

FORSALE

At the Office of the Whig.

NEW STORE.

STEELLING & MINT'S

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have opened a STORE in Bridgetown, between the Hotel and Boon's Tavern, where they keep an Assortment of GROCERIES and DRY GOODS: Also Shoes and Boors. 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 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 Cleland against the rights and 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, 1816—9w

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 appointed by the said Court, in the case of William Harvey against Archibald J. Cozens, an absconding debtor, will sell at public vendue on 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, adjoining lands of Nathan Wright, Peter Wright and others.—Dated this 22d day of October 1816.

**Thomas Jones,
Jedediah Allen,
Josiah Hall.**

October 25th, 1816—2t

Notice is hereby given,

THAT 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, on Thursday, the twenty-eighth 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 premises to the respective owners, pursuant to an act, entitled "An act for the more easy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common," passed the 11th day of November, 1789.—Dated October 25th, 1816.

**Ebenezer Seeley,
Timothy Elmer,
Ebenezer Davis.**

October 28—3t

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1816.

JOHN DONALLY, administrator of Abraham Prickett, deceased, David O. Garrison, administrator of Josiah Parvin, deceased, and William Davis, administrator of John Lake, deceased, having severally exhibited to this court duly attested, 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 Statura 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 maintenance.

T. ELMER, Clk.

October 14th, 1816—2m

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a writ of attachment issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Salem, at the suit of John Pimm against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Isaac Heward, an absconding 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, give special bail, and accept a declaration 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.

Printing Business.

WANTED,

THREE 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.

ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attachment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Cumberland, in the State of New Jersey, at the suit of John Elkinton and Joseph Bulcher, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William Williams, an absconding debtor, in a plea of trespass on the case, for one hundred dollars, returnable to the term of September last, that the same was returned, duly served, as per inventory annexed, by the Sheriff of said County.

EBEN. SEELEY, Clk.

DANIEL ELMER, Att'y.

November 4th, 1816.—2m.

Sheriff's Sale.

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 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

Lot of Land,

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 Jeremiah Stratton'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, thence by the line of the said town plot due east to the said High street; containing one acre of 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, complainant, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

October 23d, 1816.—2m

Sheriff's Sale.

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 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

Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, in the county 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 Bereman, thence west two hundred and fifty one rods and ten links, bounding on other lands of Burgin to a stake, thence south three degrees, east eighty-three rods to a stake, thence east eighty-five rods to a stake, thence south three degrees, 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, and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper, complainant, and to be sold by

JOHN SIRLEY, late Sheriff.

October 23d, 1816.—2m

House of Assembly.

RESOLVED, That Mess. William Coxey, James A. Parker, John Dow, David Thompson, jun. Robert C. Thomson, James D. Westcott, George Holcombe and Nicholas Willets, be appointed to advertise in the several newspapers in this State, for Proposals by persons disposed to undertake the formation of a Map of each and every County of this State: which Map shall be on a scale of two and a half miles to an inch, and shall exhibit the Boundary Lines of the County, and of each Township, either from authentic surveys already made, or which shall hereafter be made; the Courses of the Shores on the Ocean, and the several Bays, Rivers, and principal Streams, which bound or intersect the said County; the position of the Mountains, the Lakes, and Mines, and Salt Springs; the Cities, Towns, Villages, and remarkable Buildings; the Public and Turnpike Roads; the Distance, in miles, between the principal Towns and remarkable Places; Toll and other principal Bridges; Routes of Canals which may have been actually surveyed, and any other Matter necessary to a correct view of the Country.—Which Proposals shall be made in writing, addressed to any one or more of the said Committee, who shall, at the next sitting of the Legislature, report the nature and extent of the information obtained by them on the subject of a Map of this State, and the Proposals which they may receive from individuals desirous of undertaking the whole, or any part thereof, in order that this House may take such measures as will ensure the completion of the said Map.

The undersigned, being the Committee appointed by the foregoing Resolution of the House of Assembly, give Public Notice, that they will be ready to receive, at their respective places of residence, Proposals in writing, for carrying into effect the object of the said Resolution, specifying the expense of making the necessary surveys, and the formation of a correct Map, together with the time in which the work will be completed.

WILLIAM COXE,

of the county of Burlington,

JAMES PARKER, Middlesex.

JOHN DOW, Essex.

DAVID THOMPSON, jun. Morris.

ROBERT C. THOMSON, Sussex.

JAMES D. WESTCOTT, Cumberland.

GEORGE HOLCOMBE, Monmouth.

NICHOLAS WILLETS, Cape-May.

Trenton, October 30, 1816. Nov 4—tf