

THE WASHINGTON WHIG

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Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

From the American Centinel.

ROMEYN'S SERMONS.*

Two volumes have lately been published in New York, which contain twenty-five sermons, and two lectures, from the pen of the Rev. John B. Romeyn, D. D. These volumes are elegantly printed, on fine paper, and have not been exceeded in type and workmanship by any American books, unless it be by "the Columbiad" and Woodward's "System of Universal Science," from the press of Mr. Fry. In the typographical art, we think that neither Mr. Seymour, the printer of the Sermons before us, nor Mr. Fry, would suffer by a comparison with any of their fraternity in London.

The matter of Dr. Romeyn's sermons deserves the elegant dress which has been given them; and our only regret in viewing them arises from the consideration, that the expense incurred by the manner of their execution will prevent them from being generally purchased. A great portion of the persons who are fond of evangelical discourses, are in humble circumstances, and cannot, especially in these hard times, afford to pay five dollars for that information which might have been communicated in a single octavo, for half the price.

To publish valuable works, however, in too splendid a manner, is not the fault of our country; and perhaps when the rich have purchased the present edition, one may be presented with the broad full page, in which the people of Edinburgh and London commonly resuscitate the old divines. Poetry and nonsense will often sell well in splendid quartos; but those who publish sound theology, without exactly copying the coarse and bungling manner of the greater part of religious publications, issued from some bookstores in this city, should remember, even in relation to the length and width of a page, that nothing should be lost.

Our principal design in this notice is to invite the public attention to several spirited lessons of political wisdom, which are contained in the thirteenth sermon of the second volume. They come from a man called a federalist; but from one who is not mad with party, and who has not forgotten how to estimate his country, when compared with England or France.

This sermon, from which some extracts will be adduced, is entitled "The Duty of America in the Present Crisis;" and was "preached during the late war with Great Britain, Jan. 12, 1815, on a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, recommended by the president."

After insisting on the four grand divisions of his discourse; that God will assuredly punish national guilt with national judgments; that by national judgments God calls for national reformation; that the duty of a people suffering national judgment, is to obey the call, by returning to God; and that God affords such a people the strongest encouragements to return; the author proceeds "to the application of the subject:"—

"In making this application I shall now," he says, "as I have ever endeavoured to do, bring men and measures to the test of God's own truth, and let that truth decide on their merits or demerits. The directions and instructions of God's own word upon political subjects I have never shunned to state to you, nor shall I now, bitter as the spirit of party is, and widely separated as the parties are. To both I mean to exhibit what appears to me to be the truth of Scripture, whether it affects one part of the community or another. Lend me then your candid and christian attention, whilst I endeavour in the application to unfold our national sins, our national judgments, our national prospects, and our national duty."

The national sins which he enumerates are our neglect, in adopting the federal constitution, to acknowledge the being,

* These Sermons are for sale by David Hogan, Market street, Philadelphia.

providence, and revelation of the true God; our conduct as a people under that constitution in making a man's political principles, and not his moral or religious character the test of a man's fitness for office among us; our abuse of past mercies and judgments; and our disregard of the divine hand in the judgments, which for twenty years past have afflicted Europe.

The national judgments, of which he speaks, are, our being left, in many instances, to disregard the obligations of an oath, to evade the laws of our country, to profane the Sabbath, and to feel the dominion of a party spirit; the destruction of property; and the scourge of wars. On party spirit he says:

"A difference of opinion on political, as well as on other subjects, must necessarily take place between members of the same community. We cannot all think alike, from the variety of views, feelings, and habits, which exist among men. But this difference of opinion ought never to prevent any from acting in political matters, according to the Redeemer's rule, 'whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, that do ye unto them, for this is the law and the prophets.' In direct opposition to this rule, party spirit has introduced another rule, subversive of every thing which is calculated to preserve peace, and maintain integrity of conduct between those who differ in their political opinions. Oh, it is a bitter and base spirit! hostile to every generous, noble, christian feeling. It has established an interest, an empire of its own, in the midst of us; but its interest is the interest of iniquity, and its empire the empire of irreligion. On this subject I speak fearlessly and confidently, because I speak from my own knowledge of facts which I have fallen under my observation, and not from conjecture or speculation. I know, and I blush whilst I state the fact, that there are men, and christian men too, who have broken friendship with christian men, and have endeavoured to injure the usefulness of christian ministers, on account of difference of opinion on political matters, whilst they have gone hand in hand with men who never had publicly honored their Redeemer; nay, with men who are more than suspected of hostility to his cause and interest; I may add, with men who are known to profane God's name, to break his Sabbath, and to reject the Gospel of his Son."

In taking a view of our national prospects, he points to the manner in which our country was first settled, and states the fact, that our nation has never given its power to antichrist, has shed no righteous blood, has never fought for, nor contributed to the upholding of the man of sin, and that God is prospering his work among us. He says, with the spirit which becomes an American,

"A great proportion of the first settlers emigrated to this new world for conscience sake.—The ancestors of the New England States were men of whom the world was not worthy. They left their all, and came to this continent, that they might worship God without molestation.—Other parts of our country are filled with emigrants who came hither to escape oppression, slavery, degradation, or the children of such emigrants. The character of these first settlers, and the manner in which their settlement was effected, gave the pledge that the Lord will preserve us in future, as he has done in times past.

"Nor have we any reason for despondence, when we take into consideration the character of the *other first settlers* of our country. On comparing them with the ancestors and founders of the greatest part of the present European nations, they will not suffer in their claims to moral worth. It is true, a very small number were convicts from Britain; but if their character is to be alleged against them, the blame must rest upon the then mother country, who from motives of mere political expediency, sent to her colonies those who had forfeited their lives or their reputation at home. With this exception, an exception which in fact militates not against us, but against her, we shrink not from the comparison. Let that person judge who is acquainted with the history of France, Spain, Italy, but above all, of England, first subdued by the Romans, then by the Saxons, afterwards by the Danes, and lastly by the Normans. If ancestry afford any foundation for national respectability, ours is incomparably better than theirs. Our forefathers had passed from barbarism, were become civilized, had embraced the Gospel. Theirs were uncultivated, rude, fierce, unpolished, savage. Where is the European nation to be found that can look back upon such an honorable origin as the state of Pennsylvania?

"I have singled out this part of our country, next to the soil occupied by the pilgrims of Leyden, on account of the pre-eminent worth of its first proprietor, William Penn. I forbear descending to more particulars. The very convicts sent over to people this western world were better members of civil society than the Goths, the Vandals, the Saxons, the Scandinavians, those forefathers of the greatest part of the European continent."

The doctor proceeds to say—

"We have never recognized the authority of the Roman Church, therefore are not included in the grand apostasy.

"On this subject I may be unfashionable in my opinions, but I am convinced that these opinions are according to truth; even the truth of God's word. No one is a more decided friend of religious liberty, but at the same time a more de-

termined opponent of religious indifferency than I am. My creed in this matter is formed upon the Redeemer's words, 'He that is not with me is against me.' Yet let no man libel me as an enemy to free inquiry on religious subjects, or to the privilege of worshipping God as his conscience dictates. The motto which I have adopted is, 'Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.'

"No one ought to be molested in his religion; but at the same time no man ought to be considered as innocent who equalizes all religions. Whilst, therefore, a protest is given in against the authority of the civil magistrate ever to invade the rights of conscience in religion, by temporal penalties, let it not be considered that the protest in any degree justifies the error, that in the sight of God all the various forms of religion are entitled to the same respect. But one form and one system can be right, and the rest must be erroneous."

"On this ground, whilst I cheerfully grant to the members of the Roman Church the right which they possess to avow and defend their opinions, with out suffering civil penalties, I claim the right which I possess as a protestant, to declare my conviction that they constitute the religious society denominated in Scripture 'Myserey, Babylon the Great, the Mother of Harlots and Abominations of the Earth!' without being maligned by them as their persecutor. An opponent I confess that I am; the weapons of my warfare, however, are not carnal, but spiritual."

"No man has ever yet lost his life, or forfeited his temporal ease, in this country, for his religion. All classes of Christians are equally protected and countenanced. In our country, the rare and pleasing spectacle is exhibited, of every man sitting under his own vine and fig-tree, with none to molest him, or make him afraid. Nor has this state of things introduced more religious divisions, or less respect to religious ordinances, than exist in Europe. There are not a greater number of religious sects here than there are in Britain. The ministers, as a body, are as well supported, and, wherever the regular administration of the Gospel is enjoyed, the attendance upon public worship is as good. As to the power of religion, I do not hesitate to say, that, in proportion to the population of the two countries, we have more real believers, persons living under the influence of grace, than they have.

"The contrast between Europe and America in this respect is striking, and affords a useful lesson. The religious establishments of the former being incorporated with the state, have in all countries, not excepting Holland, under the government of Maurice, and Britain, given rise to persecutions, and authorized the infliction of death on account of dissent. In the United States, neither persecution nor death has ever been experienced on account of religion. This single fact speaks more against such ecclesiastical establishments as they have in the old world than volumes could; and the testimony which it affords against them, gives a decided preference to our conduct, to leave the Church to herself, without coercing her to promote secular purposes."

"Our prospects are better than those of Britain in a moral and religious calculation. She is a part of the Latin earth, which constitutes the anti-christian empire. The church, though protestant, is completely secularized by her government, and made subservient to state purposes. Much blood, even the blood of the saints, has been unrighteously shed by her, since the reformation, for which no national repentance has ever been professed. She has even been fighting for the Catholics of Spain, and has succeeded; and thus, for merely political purposes, by her military prowess, upheld the man of sin. Under her auspices, the Bourbon family, a family devoted to the Roman See, has been restored to the throne of France. By her test law, she is daily profaning an holy ordinance of her avowed Redeemer, perverting its design, so as to bring the body and blood of Christ into disrepute, and cause the name of God to be blasphemed, thus accumulating her guilt, treasuring up for herself wrath against the day of wrath.

"Far be it from me, by giving this brief detail of facts, to attempt increasing our feelings of animosity against her. They are too much excited already; and far, very far exceed the bounds of christian propriety. Equally remote from my wishes is any design to depreciate the value of her exertions for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom. God has pre-eminently honoured her, by making her the instrument of doing more for his cause than any other nation. Her missionary and bible societies, her varied exertions for the diffusion of truth, and the melioration of misery, have stamped upon her name imperishable glory. Generations yet unborn will rise up, and reading her history, call her blessed. I feel it a duty, and consider it a privilege, that I am enabled to discharge the duty of rendering to her this deserved tribute of respect. The facts which have been adduced are brought to your view, merely as affording matter for religious calculation, as to the prospects of Britain, in the course of Divine Providence. The sins with which we are chargeable do not partake of that offensive character, which is indelibly impressed upon her sins. Our prospects, therefore, I repeat the remark, are better than her prospects."

In speaking, in the last place, of our national duty, he closes in these eloquent strains:—

"Look to Europe. Survey the wrecks of former thrones, the fragments of former greatness, Kings are permitted again to breathe and exercise their royal power. But how do they improve God's solemn pause in his judgments? By establishing the right of the most powerful to oppress the weakest; by parceling out countries and their inhabitants, to be disposed of to another ruler as they please. But this is not all. They have restored to the throne of France, and

upheld the Bourbon family, whose ancestors was an APOSTATE from the truth, and whose successors have been notorious for their perfidy and cruelty to protestants, as well as their personal profligacy, and their corruption of the morals of their subjects. This family have been thoroughly devoted to the interests of the anti-christian church, and more deeply marked with all the characteristic features of crime before God, in relation to his law, together with his Gospel, than any family who ever possessed royal authority.

"Can this state of things continue? Is it probable that no change will take place? If the Bourbon family, that faithless and bloody family, keep possession of the throne, it will be a paradox in the moral government of God. If every thing in Europe returns quietly to its former state, if the Pope be again seated in his chair, and the inquisition restored in Spain, how grossly erroneous have been all our calculations of the effects which the discoveries and information of our age would produce! But this state of things cannot last! Greater judgments and still heavier sorrows are in store for Europe—and in them we must expect to be more or less involved. Prepare then for the worst, by returning unto the Lord with your whole heart. Then you will be safe in every situation, having God for your helper, your refuge, your portion."

The event has proved, that our prospects were justly estimated by the author of this sermon; and if all the ministers of Christ would exhibit the truth in relation to all parties, so far as the scriptures approve or condemn them, we should soon hear little clamour against political preaching; because the occasion for it would cease to exist. When the doctrines of christianity shall universally prevail, then, and not till then, will the civil and religious liberties of mankind be established, and every constitution and administration of government be consistent with the unalienable rights of mankind.

F. R. H. S.

A Teacher Wanted

At the Friendship School-house, near Heward'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 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 split 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 divided. 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 11th, 1816—4t.

TO BE SOLD

At Public Vendue on the 26th of this instant, between the hours of 1 and 5 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 Green wich, 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

The Subscriber offers for sale or to exchange for Bush Land, the

House and Lot

IN Fairfield, lately occupied by Charles Westcott, jun. deceased.

The lot contains between 3 and 4 acres of land, on which is a fine peach orchard. The house is situate at the southern extremity of the village of Fairton, on an eminence commanding a view of Bridgeton, and an extensive and handsome prospect of the adjacent country.

James D. Westcott.

November 18th, 1816.—3t

Wood-Cutters & Carters.

WANT CARTERS of good Quantity of Wood in the neighbourhood of Leesburgh, Cumberland county, for which generous wages will be given. Enquire of JOHN ALBERTSON, living at Leesburgh, or to

Lewis Mulford,

Port-Elizabeth.

November 13th, 1816—4t

Large Beets.—Robert Newell, of Buckshutun, in the county of Cumberland, raised this year in his garden 34 Beets, being his whole crop, which weighed together 292 pounds, eleven of the number weighed 91 pounds, and one 11 1/2 pounds.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The formation of a new cabinet is a political measure extremely interesting to the people. It is not, we are free to confess, of that magnitude and importance which it is in European courts and monarchical governments, where the responsibility is placed wholly on the ministry, and where, from the organization of the government and laws, the king is supposed to do wrong.—There exists a material difference in the manner and in the effect of a change of ministry in this country, arising from the confederate parts of government being so equally balanced as to check the separate authorities, and place the responsibility as well as the power wholly on the people. The choice of suitable characters for the American cabinet, if not of the highest importance, is, nevertheless, a measure of deep interest. It is incumbent upon the executive to lay aside considerations of a private or personal nature, to consider the honours and offices, which, for the sake of expediency, are in his gift, as the sole property of the nation. The very principle of a senatorial confirmation of all executive appointments establishes the truth of this assertion; it is therefore incumbent on him to call to his aid the counsel of the most experienced and approved citizens in the republican ranks, without any view to their further advancement, or to state or geographical considerations; so that each department may be ably filled by men of independent principles, and the connexion between them and the executive extend no further than a reference to the immediate duties of their respective stations. An administration thus organized will proceed tranquilly and satisfactorily; and a suitable dependance and confidence will await each officer of the cabinet.

Much has been said against the influence of Virginia, and much jealousy has been created in consequence of that state giving to the union four out of five presidents; yet when Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe divest themselves wholly of all public interest or duties, we question, whether they can be replaced, accompanied with equal confidence or equal security, by any citizens of any other state.

The cabinet has been heretofore the school for executives and statesmen. We would not wish to be understood to say, that it is, or should be wholly so, or that future executives may not be chosen from the ranks of private citizens; men, unconnected with the cabinet; on the contrary, it is our belief, from the operation of evident causes, that the successor of Mr. Monroe will be specifically chosen, in consequence of his not being a member of the administration. This, in fact, will be a mere change of a custom in nominating the secretary of state as the executive, which, though in the cases of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, was perfectly correct, might be a dangerous system to be perpetuated, and would very seriously menace the freedom of election. The secretary of state and the other members of the cabinet, can only render their respective stations useful, by a close attention to their duties. Many years of laborious investigation, of experience, and of general information, are indispensably requisite to form a good secretary of state, and when his character and qualifications have been clearly ascertained and tested, and when his services in that station are beneficial to the country, it is impolitic to remove him. The situation should be permanent, when the officer is fully adequate to the discharge of its duties. Nominating, therefore, a secretary of state, with an immediate view to the presidency, placing any citizen in that subordinate station with the specific objects of nominating him as executive hereafter, will be injurious to the interest of the union, and will, if we are not mistaken in our conjectures, be deemed objectionable by the people of the United States. It may be asked, why now object to this system, heretofore closely observed and concurred in? We reply, that every thing not regulated by law or the constitution will be subjected to occasional changes and modifications, and hereafter we may not be able to find secretaries of state like Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. So much, then, for the principle.—The choice of a suitable character will be the most important consideration. We have heard several citizens named as the next secretary of state, and as yet we have not expressed any opinion on the subject, but are fully sensible of the

importance of promoting a full expression of public opinion relative to such a nomination—each state will doubtless desire some one of its citizens as the next secretary, and as Pennsylvanians, we are not without our reference; but we unhesitatingly abandon all personal or local considerations, and advise that the choice should devolve on the most able and correct citizens in the republican ranks.

Am. Cen.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of the United States, held on the 6th instant, JAMES HOUSTON, esq. Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of Pennsylvania at Lancaster, was appointed Assistant Cashier of the said Bank of the United States.

A meeting of the inhabitant? of St. Louis, Missouri, was to be held on the 24th of October, to take into consideration the propriety of addressing the president of the United States relative to the admission of the British traders within the limits of the United States.

The jury in the case of the commonwealth vs. Ann Carson, on Saturday evening, brought in a verdict of acquittal on the charge of conspiracy.

On Thursday week, the legislature of Massachusetts made choice of the following gentlemen as electors of president and vice president of the United States without opposition. They are all federalists.

Christopher Gore, Prentiss Mellen, Israel Thorndike, Benj. Pickman, jr. Daniel A. White, Joseph Locke, Thomas Dwight, Dr. Peter Bryant, Jos. Woodbridge, esq. Daniel Howard, Wendell Davis, Seth Washbourne, esq. Bezaleel Taft, Jonas Kendall, Edward H. Robbins, John Law, esq. Stephen Longfellow, jr. esq. Joshua Head, esq. William Abbot, esq. Samuel S. Wilde, Timothy Soutelle, esq. Luther Cary.

For the Washington Whig.

What is the mind of Man?

—“A harp, whose chords elude the sight Each yielding harmony dispos'd aright. The screws revers'd! (a task, which, if he please: God in a moment executes w.th ease) Tenthousand times ten thousand strings go loose! Lost! till he tune them, all their power and use.”

THE world is mad. I mean, the world of man, And presently to prove it, is my plan.— Madness is that, which all may understand Without the conjuring aid of magic wand, 'Tis a disease, affecting inward sense, And in some forms, is rightly call'd demence; 'Tis something floating in the crimson blood, Stops at the brain and interrupts the flood. 'Tis that tormenting—that confusing ill, That forces nature, and that drives the will And all the powers, and faculties of mind, To act as wildly as the whirling wind.— 'Tis matter, or 'tis spirit, no odds what, But wo the man who has it for his lot; If spirit, Mania is the name I call, And wo the world, for he inspires them all— This demon's wide extended power prevails, And new born infants, he with gladness nails, Floats in the air, they first imbibe at birth, And there resides, till earth returns to earth; Great foe to health of mind, and body too, Some do escape him but their number 's few— He's a strange spirit—many ways I know He's teas'd and wilder'd mortals here below.

Sometimes he headlong drives with rapid sway, And sweeps the wretch infuriate away: Oft does the head seem as it did contain: A thousand pent up bubbles in the brain, And now again the swift red lightning flies Par vis a tergo, to the burning eyes, Thence rage and raving madness shoot their signs Of struggling passions, and of fell designs, The boiling blood flies fugitive amain, Gallop each artery, and full each winding vein.—

When in this form fell Mania comes about, The Doctors try their skill to drive him out; Many and various are the means they use, That oft the subject and disease abuse; But when the important avenue is found Which leads thro' many a labyrinth and round, Whose portals first admittance gave, and then Conducted mania to the favoring brain,— Discovered, this, 'us op'd without delay, And fainting mania feebly flies away. But mania does assume a thousand shapes, And all the acts of all the passions apes, Depraves the memory—understanding too, And grafts the passions where the conscience grew.

The faith perverts; oblique directs the will, And tempts the moral faculty to ill, Blunts the keen sense of Deity, and leads To atheist principles, and atheist creeds. This, then the havoc mania makes of mind, And these the subjects that his fetters bind. Men are not always conscious when they're craz'd, Nor does this fact give cause to be amaz'd.— 'Tis wise provision of the eternal Power To lessen ill, and sweet extract from sour.— The man who's robb'd of part and knows it not, No poorer is than if the whole he'd got; So with some maniacs, tho' they feel secure, Others, by them, have oft times much to endure.— Instance the miser, truly he's deranged, His faculties of mind their seats have changed.— The learned Doctors theorize awhile, In lycophronian, hypohetic style, And then their doctrines to put off with grace Are underset and prop'd up by a case; So I, in deference to their wise example, Will shew of misers' mania an ensample.— The subjects of this malady it seems, Are seized midway between the two extremes

Of youth and age; of poverty and wealth, Of good and ill, and of disease and health.— At first he gently smites the subjects head, In that small spot where avarice is bred, The weak impression stronger grows each day, And now he safely stores his cash away; His mania being of the milder grade, He thinks no robber will his chests invade, And pines again to his lucrific trade. Meanwhile the deep strong mark of avarice grows,

Wrinkles his forehead, and projects his nose, His eyes half shut, seem scanning every mote, As though he'd transmute it to a great; His pulse slow moves for penury of blood, And now he stints him of his daily food, At every meal lops off superfluous things, Drinks little water, lest he dry his springs; His flesh and sinews shrivel to the bone, Pale want stares at him, and at him alone; The world affords no salutary joy, For money money all his thoughts employ; No care he knows but to secure his cash, All other things he counts as useless trash.— From every useful purpose in the world, This man his money and himself has hur'd,— And is, beyond a cavil, craz'd in head, And might as well be numbered with the dead For all the good he'll do, in all his life, To friend or foe, to parent, child, or wife.

I knew a miser once, whose wealth was great, Still eager was he to enrich his state; It seem'd as tho' when dollars came apace, Each dollar brought a wrinkle for his face, And as his weight of precious metal grew He sank in strength of mind and body too. E'en still he lives, and often may be seen Of stature low—of poor and ragged mien,— He's sure diseas'd, poor soul—he knows not why, And yet he fears a beggar he shall die— If'er you meet him on the russet lawn, As oft you may, at twilight or at dawn, Don't let your fancy paint him for a ghost, Though that of all things he resembles most; Speak, and he'll speak—then pass and let him go, For nought he'll tell you that you ought to know. There was a time, when reason had her sway, His mind was lucid, as the vernal day, But sad reverse! the Demon mania came, Struck his main passion with unerring aim, And this disjointed all his mind at once And made the man an avaricious dunce.

LEONARDO.

(To be continued.)

From the American Centinel.

The following exhibit of the names of the present congress, in the first column, and those elected to the next congress, in the second column, will show as well the actual state of the returns, as the changes which have been made:

Table with columns for PENNSYLVANIA, VERMONT, CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and SOUTH CAROLINA. Each column lists names of representatives for the present and next congresses.

Table with columns for NEW YORK and RHODE ISLAND. Lists names of representatives for the present and next congresses.

Table with columns for KENTUCKY and OHIO. Lists names of representatives for the present and next congresses.

Table with columns for MISSOURI TERRITORY and GEORGIA. Lists names of representatives for the present and next congresses.

Table with columns for INDIANA and ILLINOIS. Lists names of representatives for the present and next congresses.

In the house of the assembly of New York, a message was received from his excellency the governor, on Friday last, recommending a release to the United States, on the part of this state, of their title to an island in lake Champlain, near Rouse's Point, intended as a site for military fortifications; and that the provisions of certain acts be extended to lands required by the United States, for fortifications and other military purposes, on the northern and western frontiers of this state. It also states the expenditure of a sum of money to secure certain fortifications upon Staten Island. The message also embraces a letter from Lieut. Col. Totten, of the U. States engineers.—Albany Argus.

An Act to suppress duelling, passed the legislature of this state on the 5th instant, which enacts that if any person shall send or carry a challenge, the probable issue of which may be or might result in the death of the challenger or challenged, such person shall be deemed guilty of a public offence, and be incapable of holding any office, civil or military, under this state.—It obliges every person who may hereafter be elected a member of the senate or assembly of this state, and after the first of July next, every person who shall be elected or appointed to an office under the state, civil or military, to make oath that they have never been engaged in any manner in violation of the act to suppress duelling, passed on the 1st of July, 1816.

JOHN Q. ADAMS, Esq. Extract to the editors of the Baltimore Patriot, dated Georgetown, Nov. 12. "I am very credibly informed, that JOHN QUINCY ADAMS is to be recalled from London, and to be appointed secretary of state under Mr. Monroe. You will no doubt be pleased with the prospect of such an appointment, not only because Mr. Adams gave irresistible evidence of his sterling patriotism and virtue in the worst of times, but because of his transcendent abilities as a diplomatist and a statesman."

Adj. and Insp. General's Office,
November 11, 1816.

At a general court martial, of which major general Winfield Scott is president, convened at New York on the 2d of Sept. 1816, and continued by adjournments—Major general Edmund P. Gaines, was tried on the following charges and specifications, viz:

CHARGE I.—Misconduct in office, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.
CHARGE II.—Misconduct and gross injustice in office.
CHARGE III.—Misconduct in office.
CHARGE IV.—Neglect of duty and misconduct in office.

Friday, 1st Nov. 1816.

The court proceeded to pronounce the following judgment:

The court, after having read over the whole of the evidence, as well as the part of the prosecution as on that of the defence, and after the most mature deliberation, do find the prisoner, maj. gen. Edmund P. Gaines, not guilty of either of the charges or specifications exhibited against him. The court do therefore honourably acquit him of the same; and the court feel it to be due to the good of the service to pronounce, that most of the charges appear to it as frivolous and the whole of them without support or foundation.

WINFIELD SCOTT,
Major Gen. by brevet, and
President of the Court.

R. H. Winder,
Army J. Advocate and of the Court.

The sentence of the court, honorably acquitting major gen. Gaines of all charges and specifications alleged against him, is approved.

JAMES MADISON.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The president of the court will restore the sword of major general Gaines, with a copy of these orders.

The general court martial, of which major gen. Scott is president, is hereby dissolved.

Major gen. Gaines will resume the command of the eastern section of the south division of the army.

By order,
D. PARKER,
Adj. and Insp. Gen.

The president of the United States has granted his exequator to JOAQUIM JOZE VASQUES, jr. esq. of New York, as consul general of the kingdom of Portugal.

Nat. Intel.

From the National Intelligencer, Nov. 19.
OUR RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

Mr. Wier, consul of the United States at Riga, arrived at the seat of government on Sunday last, with despatches from Mr. Harris, charge des affair of the United States at the court of Russia.

Mr. W. we understand, left St. Petersburg about the middle of September; at which time the emperor had left St. Petersburg for Warsaw, on a journey to make some arrangements respecting the internal affairs of his empire.

Of the contents of Mr. Harris's despatches, we do not pretend to any precise knowledge. It is understood, generally, however, that the arrest and confinement of Mr. Koeloff, the Russian consul general, at Philadelphia, by a warrant from a magistrate of that city, for an imputed criminal offence, had, under the influence of Mr. Daschkoff's representations, created some dissatisfaction in the imperial government; which manifested itself in the temporary prohibition of Mr. Harris from attending the Russian court; and in the orders, which, it is already understood, have terminated Mr. Daschkoff's mission in this country. These steps were taken, we learn, with evident reluctance on the part of the emperor; and under an impression that it had been in the power of this government to prevent the arrest—in omitting to do which, there had been a want of that respect justly due to his character and station. The measures which he adopted were intended to evince his sensibility to an imagined wrong, and to give an opportunity, in case of ascertained neglect on our part, for due reparation to be made for it; or for the explanations which the case admitted, if it should appear, as the fact was, that there had been none such.

It is understood, that, as soon as our government became acquainted with the effect which had been produced at St. Petersburg by the representations of Mr. Daschkoff, Mr. Coles (the late secretary of the president) was sent in the Prometheus, a public ship, with despatches to Mr. Harris, embracing such a view of the whole transaction, as it actually occurred, and with such unequivocal assurances of the friendly disposition of our government towards Russia, as there was every reason to believe would be entirely satisfactory.

It is with pleasure we now state, that from the temper manifested, at the time Mr. Wier left St. Petersburg, by the imperial government towards the United States, there is every reason to believe that this af-

fair will be amicably adjusted, and that without any long delay.

General Bernard, late a lieutenant general in the French army, is now in this city, and we understand has accepted an appointment in the engineer department of our army. We remember the testimonials of his distinguished merit, which were before congress during the last session. In Europe, general B. is acknowledged to be one of the most distinguished military engineers of the age, a man of profound learning in most branches of natural philosophy, possessing great firmness of mind and simplicity of manners. In all the late campaigns under Napoleon, he was attached in the military cabinet of the emperor. Gen. Bernard is the first foreign officer who has been admitted into the military service of the United States. He had received several very flattering overtures from some of the European sovereigns, and tendered his services to our government, and congress, appreciating the value of his talents to our military youth, passed a special act for his admission.

An officer of our squadron at Naples writes, August 21, that whatever had been the nature of Mr. Pickney's demands, it was said that "the king had acquiesced in their"—*Balt. Pat.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Washington, Nov. 16, 1816

The several Postmasters are hereby required, whenever a person, to whom a newspaper is addressed, ceases to take it out of the Post Office to advise the editor of the paper thereof; and to add, if known, whether the person is dead, moved away, or merely refuses. The mail is burthened with many newspapers, which are a loss to the proprietors as well as the public.

R. J. MEIGS, jr. Post. Gen.

CENSUS.

Niles' Weekly Register presents us with views of the past and probable population of the United States. According to the Census of

1790, we had	3,929,326
1800,	5,303,666
1810,	7,259,963

Mr. N. calculates, that in 1820 we shall probably have a population of 9,965,177 souls. The Western states will, of course, increase much faster than those on the seaboard—Kentucky (for instance) is calculated to increase 60 per cent. in ten years, Tennessee, 75 per cent.—Ohio, 150—Louisiana, 125—Illinois Territory, 600—Missouri Territory, 500—Michigan Territory, 500—While of all the Atlantic States the greatest increase is allowed to Pennsylvania, being but 33 1-3 per cent.—Virginia is estimated at 15.

According to these data, the states will stand in the following order, as to their gross population: New-York, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, N. Carolina, Ohio, Massachusetts, South Carolina, Tennessee, Maryland, Georgia, Maine, New-Jersey, Connecticut, Vermont, New-Hampshire, Louisiana, Indiana, Missouri, Mississippi, Rhode-Island, Delaware, Illinois.

In gross numbers, Virginia now stands first, (being 974,622.)—New York, next (being 959,049)—Pennsylvania third, (being 819,691.)—Massachusetts, inclusive of Maine, the fourth, viz. (709,745.) &c. &c.

Mr. Niles has not calculated the rates of actual increase of the three last census's—but the rates of the whole increase may thus be stated:

Increase from 1790 to 1800—35 per cent.
1800 to 1810—36

Taking 36 per cent. therefore, as the average of our increase for every ten years, these conclusions follow:

1st. That the United States double their population in twenty-eight years:—

2d. That, applying the same ratio of increase to the next census, we may be expected to number in 1820, about 9,946,265—only 117,910 souls less than Mr. Niles estimates.

Let us say then, in round numbers, that in 1820, our population will amount to ten millions of souls. Where is the limit to this astonishing extension? Let us suppose, what will probably be more correct, that our numbers will not advance every ten years as much as 36 per cent.—but that they increase about 9 per cent less in that period, in other words, that from 1820 to 1830, the increase is only 38 per cent.—to 1840, 30 per cent.—and 1850, 27 per cent., Making this allowance, (that we may sin on the safe side;) still follows that

In 1830 we shall have	13,300,000
1840	17,290,000
1850	21,938,500

By these estimates, the United States will have in thirty-three years a population of nearly twenty two millions—considerable more than the population of Great Britain and Ireland—and in about ten years more, more than the population of France.

LATEST FROM SOUTH AMERICA.
Extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres dated the 7th Sept. 7th, received per brig Admiral Gaiter.

"The Portuguese expedition landed at St. Sebastian, and have reached San Roque without molestation. They will obtain possession of Montevideo without trouble; but after that, they will meet with more opposition than they are aware of. It is a matter of doubt, whether they will attempt this sale; but, even if they should have that intention, they will not be able to do any thing for at least 12 months to come."

From Batavia.—Captain Smith, from Batavia, informs, that the colony was still in possession of the British, although the Dutch governor, and about 2000 troops had been there upwards of two months. He also informs, that the produce was scarce and high, and no sale for any kind of foreign merchandize.

N. Y. Gazette.

Portland Nov. 5.

We have received many particulars of the damages sustained by the spreading of the fire in different parts of the District of Maine, during the last month. Not to mention the destruction of fences, timber, and injury done to the fields and soil, many buildings, some filled with hay and grain, have been destroyed, and many cattle and sheep were burnt to death. Among those who have suffered by the fire, Mr. John Lovejoy, of Albany, lost a barn, filled with hay, and a yoke of oxen. In Norway, Mr. Samuel Pingree, an industrious farmer, lost a barn, with its contents of grain, about 80 bushels, and 15 tons of hay. In the town of Freeman, the fire was very destructive. Mr. Robbins lost a house and barn, together with his hay, grain and furniture. Mr. James Tuttle had two barns burnt, and all the grain and hay consumed.

From a Demarara paper, of Sept. 27.

We have this day to record a most barbarous and sanguinary outrage which was lately committed on a British vessel, in the Oronoque. The authenticity of the account may be relied on:

About the beginning of this year, the schr. Mary, Cox, of Montreal, sailed hence for the Oronoque, with intent to return to this port. Having touched at Barbadoes, she forthwith proceeded on her voyage, and on her arrival, took in a cargo of mules, and then bore away for Demarara. But having been baffled by contrary winds, and a strong adverse current, she was forced to

be disposed of; and a second trip to the Oronoque determined on. In this time she fell on leeward, and the captain hearing up for Trinidad, attempted to regain the channel which leads to Augustura, but was again unsuccessful. In these circumstances, the pilot proposed to carry him up the passage of Rio Tiger, which, though not so commodious as the other, might equally serve his design. This was agreed to, and as they were proceeding forward, they were spoken by a Spanish launch, and informed,

that the launch might have them for \$5 a head. The owner, Charles Burnham, ordered the schr. to be brought to, that they might take a cargo of them. But on the following morning, the crew were thrown into the greatest consternation, at the approach of a launch and four canoes, an armed, which commenced firing into them.—Mr. Burnham being on deck, directed the English colours to be hoisted, in the act of which a boy was shot dead.—They soon came alongside of the schooner, boarded her, and immediately began to butcher the people. No resistance was made by the unhappy sufferers, and thus the whole on board, consisting of 20 persons, were put to death, with the exception of 6.

The fate of Mr. B. was particularly unhappy. At the beginning of the atrocious transaction, he received a severe wound from a musket ball, and when he perceived that no mercy was shown by the relentless Spaniards, he jumped overboard to escape, if possible, the general massacre, and while in the water was most inhumanly murdered. Mr. R. Piper, and captain Brown, passengers, with an Irish gentleman, (name not recollected) likewise suffered. The survivors were put in irons, and along with the schooner carried to Augustura, where they were imprisoned, and the Mary sold for \$500. The prisoners, we understand, were since liberated, by the command of the new governor (Fitzgerald) who thought proper to attend to the remonstrance of the master of another English vessel lying there.

The reflections of our readers on the above deed of horror, may perhaps, leave an impression of the Mary's having neglected some regulations, or perhaps pursuing some contraband trading, as a colour to excuse the inhumanity of the Spaniards. But we can assure them, nothing of the kind existed, nor indeed, can the shadow of a reason be alleged for the outrage committed, but wanton cruelty and plunder.

A Spanish vessel, in the Dominic Chronicle, which substantially corroborates the truth of our narration; and we cannot repress our feelings from hoping, like them, that the severest scrutiny will be made into this horrid transaction."

AMERICAN HEROISM.

One of our Tennessee hunters was seen by a citizen of New Orleans, hurrying down the street without arms, on the morning of the ever memorable 8th of January. He stopped him, and requested to know where he was going—to battle, cried the young hero, with enthusiasm—don't you hear the guns. But you have no arms; and it will be madness to venture in your defenceless state, replied the gentleman—I do not consider that of any consequence; deem it my duty to be there; a duty I owe to my country—I must die at once.

I fell in the present conflict, I shall die in the discharge of my duty, and in the lap of glory. I brought with me a rifle, the lock of which being injured, I carried it last night to a gun smith in your town; but the lazy fellow had done nothing to it when I called this morning; so I am determined, sooner than skulk behind my companions, to repair to the scene of action, and if I cannot procure arms there, to stand and be shot at, till not a man survives—so good morning. The gentleman saw no more of him till next day, when he discovered him with a British musket on his shoulder, on the ground. He learned, that shortly after he reached the field of battle, he saw several British soldiers fall; and that, eager to do something, he leaped over the breast-work and ditch, in the midst of the battle, seized the musket of one of the dead soldiers, and regained his position without injury, where he continued to scatter death among the ranks of the enemy till the action closed.

We heard a very good anecdote, the other day, of Doctor Bibb. Business rendered it necessary for him to dine several days at a public house with several other gentlemen. On calling for his bill, he found a certain sum charged each day for wine. The Doctor, who drinks no wine, made objection to the charge. "The wine," said the landlord, "was on the sideboard; you might have helped yourself." Sometime after, the landlord called upon the Doctor, to look at a whitlow on the finger of one of his children. On adjusting their mutual accounts, the landlord found a charge for medicine exactly equal to his charge for wine. "How is this Doctor, I have had no medicine?" "It was on the shelf," said the Doctor, "you might have helped yourself." *Virg. Patriot.*

Extraordinary property of the Onion.

Of the following extraordinary property of the Onion, we were informed by a gentleman of this state, well known for his legal talents as well as his scientific acquirements.—Although we have not made the experiment, yet we place full reliance in the fact: as we are confident of the accuracy of our informant upon all subjects to which he directs his attention.

The magnetic power of a compass needle will be entirely destroyed or changed by being touched with the juice of an Onion.

This fact may seem trifling; but we regard it as one of the first importance; and if investigated, may lead to consequences equally astonishing as the discovery of the magnet itself. *[Pet. Intel.]*

NOTICE.

ISAAC LOWRY having assigned his property to the subscribers for the benefit of his creditors, the personal part of it will be sold on the third day of the twelfth month (December) next at his dwelling in Dorchester. Vendue to begin at 10 o'clock. Conditions made known at the time of sale.

JOHN STEELE and
JCHABOD COMPTON, and } Assignees.
WILLIAM F. MILLER.

11 mo. 25th, 1816—2t

ALL those who stand indebted to the said Lowry are requested to call on the assignees and settle their accounts, and those who have demands against him to hand in the same for adjustment.

TO RENT,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, Store House and Wharf, at Millville, in the County of Cumberland, belonging to Dr. A. T. Moore, now occupied by Daniel Brandiff. Possession given 25th December next. Apply to

Daniel Elmer.

Bridgeton, Nov. 25th, 1816—1f.

Cedar For Sale.

THE subscriber would engage a quantity of RAILS, BOARDS and SHINGLES.—Also, have on hand a quantity of the above, and would barter for Flour, Pork, Corn, Oats, &c.

James Diverty.

Dennis's Creek, Nov. 25th, 1816—4t.

REMOVAL.

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

James Harkins.

Nov. 11th, 1816—1m

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 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 will be given.

Joseph M'Ilvaine.

Burlington, Feb. 22d, 1816.—M. A. 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.

September 25th, 1816.—30 2m

To whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers 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 Filer, Jesse Coombs, Adam Kandle, Joel Langley, Benjamin Morris, Esq. and others, said to contain fifty acres, or the same more or less, into fifteen 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 Joseph Paul, innkeeper, commonly called the Pole Tavern, in the township of Pittsgrove aforesaid on Monday the 4th of November next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to make an allotment of the said shares between the said claimants, agreeable to the act of the legislature, entitled an act for the more easy partition of lands, held by coparceners, joint tenants and tenants in common, passed the 11th of November Anno Domini 1789.—Dated this 1st October.

Eleazar Mayhew,
John Pimm,
Philip Fries.

October 7th, 1816.—2m

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 28th, 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.

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

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.

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1816.

UPON application of James B. Parvin, sole executor of David Eltham, deceased, to lit a time within which the creditors of said deceased, shall bring in their debts, claims and demands, or 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.—3m

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. Leaming complainant, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

September 30th, 1816.—2m

Notice to Creditors.

THE subscribers having applied to the judges 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 one 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

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 Boots. Likewise a supply of MEDICINES; all of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

October 28, 1816.—tf

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, 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 maintenance.

T. ELMER, CLK.

October 14th, 1816.—2m

House of Assembly.

RESOLVED, That Mess. William Cox, James 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 Mineral 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

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 Han, 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 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.

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 Clement 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

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, in Bridgetown, October 28th, 1816.—

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 Eltham and Joseph Butcher, 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.

EKEN. SEELEY, CLK.

DANIEL ELMER, Atty.

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

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 Leaming'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 SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

October 23d, 1816.—2m

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 a 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.

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. Willis, 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

WOOLBLAND

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, about 21 acres of WOOLBLAND, 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) may 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

BLANKS

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig.