

WASHINGTON WHIG.

Vol. II.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT BRIDGETOWN, WEST NEW-JERSEY.

No. 74.

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

TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 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.

PROVIDENTIAL DELIVERANCE.

The following account of a Shipwreck, copied from a late Liverpool paper, will be read with deep and lively interest.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7.

A Sketch of the perils and sufferings of the passengers and crew of the brig William, from Newfoundland for Bristol, Joseph Bonna, master:—

The vessel sailed in the month of August 1816, from Newfoundland, with a cargo of oil and seal skins, having on board Mr. and Mrs. Warren, and four infant children, passengers, with the captain, four sailors, and a cabin boy, and reached the Bristol channel early in the month of September, when in the storm of Monday the 9th, the vessel was embayed in Cothmarthen Bay, and although the wind was somewhat moderated on Tuesday, the whole of the day was spent in fruitless exertions to regain the Channel, and the captain had the mortification to experience that, with all his efforts, every tack, brought his vessel nearer to the shore and to her destruction.

In this awful situation the day closed, the ship's lights were hung out, and signals of distress were made, but unfortunately without avail; they were seen and heard by the inhabitants of the neighbouring shores; but the storm raged, and they had no means of affording assistance to the sufferers.

About nine o'clock in the evening, the wind blowing hard upon the land, the vessel struck the ground with a most tremendous shock, that made the stoutest heart on board her tremble, apprehending she was rent in pieces; she however lifted again, and after driving and striking the ground several times, with a violence that can only be justly conceived by those who have experienced the like awful scene, she struck in the opinion of the captain, beyond all hope of recovery, and necessity forced him to the painful resolution of abandoning her; preparatory to this determination being carried into effect, the captain directed two anchors to be dropped, and every usual precaution to be taken to leave the vessel in the best state.

A new scene of terror and distress now commenced, sufficient to overpower the greatest skill, intrepidity and exertion—but alas! what are those powers, when acting against the enraged elements, unless their endeavours are blessed by the unsearchable disposition of Providence.—The long boat was ordered down, but the long boat of a vessel of 83 tons burthen was only as a bean-shell upon a mountain-running sea, the waves were hurried by every gust of wind in tempestuous height over the straining vessel, whose cracking sides responsively answered to the hideous noise of falling goods, and the shrieks of the adult and infant passengers, and in the lowering of the boat it struck on the gunnel of the ship, bilged its bottom, and became leaky—horror succeeded to horror, hideous darkness extended the terror, and the belief for a moment pervaded every mind that this lost hope was the last.

Upon the boat being dropped into the sea, the spark of hope was, however, again revived, upon its being found capable of floating, though deep in leakage water. A rope fastened to the boat retained it to the ship, and enabled the weary mariners who were dropped down in it to regain the vessel when separated by the driving sea.

There are but few who have not witnessed the difficulty with which a landsman, in the pride and vigour of his life, and with all the confidence of a pleasurable object before him, descends from the sides of a ship to the swell of only a moderate sea; but not so the present case, the sea was stormy, and the waves rolled mountain-high; one moment the boat raised high aloft above the side of the ship, was threatened with destruction by being dashed to pieces on the deck, the next it was sunk into an

abyss from which the appalled heart feared it would rise no more, and when the anxious expectation was prepared to board it, the swelling sea would hurl it far from the ship and out of the reach of hope, under the murky darkness of the awful night until at length the vigilant and dauntless seamen placed it within the reach of a desperate leap.

At this critical moment, the ship was discovered to be on fire; but the free breaking of the water over her, and the exertions of the crew extinguished the flames before they had reached the combustible part of the cargo.

Horror giving strength to natural exertions, at length enabled the gallant crew to place the four infant children, the youngest not four years of age, in the boats, by throwing them like a ball of inert matter, one at a time, from the vessel into the arms of a sailor who stood up in the boat to catch them; but before a second child could, in like manner as the first, be huzarded to the mercy of Providence, the revolving waves would hurry tile boat in the terror of darkness and uncertainty to the length of its rope, when the fortunate moment was again embraced, and another child was caught in the arms of the heroic sailor.

A matronly parent, and a father enfeebled by the suffering effects of a rigid climate, and considerably advanced beyond the age of vigour, still remained to be got into the boat—and here, in like manner as with their tender infants, the interposition of Providence enabled the sailors to seize the lucky moments between security and destruction in the merciless waves, and the small party were at length placed in the leaky boat to encounter new perils.

The gallant captain, determining to be the last to quit his vessel, was still on board, with two of the crew, when, in the mistake of hurry and the frightful horror of the night, the rope, by which the boat was lashed, was cut by one of the boatmen, and it parted from the ship under the anxious dread, the moment the error was discovered, that they should never again see the meritorious partners of their sufferings.

The small boat of the vessel, however, although of a size that slight men could conveniently carry it, as yet remained on board, and to this the captain and his two brave companions committed themselves to a pestiferous sea.

Oars would have been of no avail if they had any, but they had none; rude pieces of wood were hoped to supply their places if found useful. The waves, the surge, the wind blowing in tempestuous blast upon the sand, in pity to the sufferings of the affrighted passengers and the crew, forwarded them, towards the shore, while in their united exertions to bale the water from the bilged and crazed barks, the terror of their situations was somewhat relieved. At length, after an hour's tossing upon the surgy billows, the larger boat took the ground on Cefu Shidan, and the small one passed further on.

Whoever has seen the effect of the surge of a stormy sea, rolling over miles of sand and rocky skers on a lee shore, can form some idea of the new perils the sufferers had still to encounter—all of them ignorant of the coast they were upon, and unconscious where they were, every moment overwhelmed with the breaking waves, and before they recovered their spent breath, the gathering waves again deluged them in misery, as if determined to tear them back to their parent ocean.—The sailors, as soon as they had recovered themselves in a small degree from the fatigue of their exertions, dropped themselves over the side of the hoar, and finding as they supposed the rocks under their feet, waded forward in search of greater safety.

The anxious desire of life, natural to every living creature, and the parental feelings of the wretched father and mother, induced them for a time to apprehend that the sailors panic struck and dreading unavoidable destruction if they connected themselves any longer with their helpless family, had deserted them to return no more; and half drowned with the lashing of waves they felt all the horror of despondency! when the Captain, ever valiant, ever faithful to their preservation, and regardless of all personal consideration, with the greatest difficulty ran his little boat ashore—and hastening once more to their preservation, rallied his daunted sailors, and by the greatest exertion of human powers stemmed the waves and with their ing passengers upon their backs, and in their arms placed them beyond the fury of

the storm, and revived their last hope of ever regaining the shore.

The ignorance of the shore they were upon, and the fear that it might only be a deceitful bank which surrounded by water, still menaced them with death, induced the noble protector of the party to return again to his little boat, for the large one had drifted to sea, for the purpose of exploring the shore, and rendering further assistance should intervening water require it. The children, lifeless with fright and benumbed, wet and cold from the drenching of the sea, and the parents weak and exhausted, were by the meritorious exertions of the sailors, carried and supported over a trail of sand and rocky skers covered each day with the returning tides for upwards of three miles, when the opening moon, about two o'clock in the morning, discovered to their ravished sights a few white cottages on the side of the mountain.

Enthusiastic rapture at their Maker's mercy, and hearts beating with joy, encouraged the exhausted sufferers to drag on their wearied limbs, and at length they reached the humble cottage of a sea-shore cottager, too often in wantonness reproached by those who live in splendor for acts of cruelty unknown to their honest natures. The wretched creature, unsophisticated by the vice of cities, appeared in the cottage in her native virtue; to the first call the door was open, and though ignorant of each other's language, the voice of pity spoke in common terms. Untstript of their drenched clothes, the shift, the spirit of the cottagers covered their trembling guests, who with their dying infants, were hurried to a bed from which their hosts had risen; some warm teas was then provided, and blessings of gratitude filled the cottage which was now without a care, but what arose from the uncertainty of the fate of their worthy captain and his comrades in the little boat: but they also had been the object and special care of that Providence which watches over the good in the hour of peril, and after driving about some time longer, they, again reached the shore and gained the house of the hospitable farmer.

On the following morning, to the unspeakable joy of the party, they all met together, and united in common prayer and grateful thanks to their Maker for their miraculous preservation from the shattered bark, now prostrate on its side, with its seams rent assunder.

The worthy curate of St. Ishmael, who occupies the parsonage-house under a sequestration upon the death of the late Vicar, until the appointment of a successor, removed the family under his hospital roof, and the noble hearted captain and his brave sailors returned to the worthy farmer.

On the next Sunday morning, the sailors attended at Kidwelly church to offer up their grateful thanks in prayer for their late miraculous preservation, when the inhabitants, well knowing the perils from which they had escaped, and confident that but for the highly meritorious conduct of the captain and sailors directed by the will of heaven, Mr. Warren and his family, and themselves also, must have perished, opened a subscription to purchase for them a few of the necessaries of life, and to enable them to return to their homes, and which was attended with a gratifying effect in raising in so small a place an adequate sum of money.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

On board Ship Harmony,

Chesapeake Bay; Nov. 25th, 1816.

“Last evening we entered the Chesapeake Bay, after a passage of 40 days from the Texel, and we are now sailing towards Baltimore with a contrary wind and a light breeze. We feel happy in finding ourselves again in America, and the more so after our late residence and travels in Europe. It is so far from being true that the internal tranquility of Europe is firmly established by the late peace of Paris, that a general feeling of apprehension prevails every where, that new changes or new wars are to take place within a few years. The French feel deeply the humiliating condition to which they are reduced, and nothing but the presence of the allied armies in France, on the northern frontiers, keeps them from new convulsions, or attempts at a revolution. Throughout Europe a general spirit of uneasiness and dissatisfaction prevails. The resources of every nation have been exhausted by the wars of the last 25 years, and it is not possible for any of the governments at present to alleviate

the burdens formerly laid on the people, as they are all loaded with enormous debts, and are to keep themselves prepared for the new wars. Even in the kingdom of the Netherlands, the conscription is still in full force, and by it an army of 100,000 men is kept up. Troops are still quartered on the inhabitants; in a word, the French system remains necessarily in full force, while the tax continues to bear so heavily on the impoverished nations as before. And to this the fears and forebodings for the future, sharpened by the remembrance of past long sufferings, together with the various unpleasant and gloomy impressions upon every individual, occasioned by it, and you will be able to conceive that the nations of Europe feel themselves restless, dissatisfied and unhappy; not so much, however, for what they actually feel, as for what they fear. France still continues to be an object of detestation and apprehension, and the cause of the present unhappy state of all the nations of Europe.

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, the proposed bill proposed to amend 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 County.—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, Caye-May.
Trenton, October 30, 1816. Nov 4—th

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Thursday the ninth day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Bridgetown in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining land of Henry Reeve and others, said to contain one hundred acres more or less, together with all other land, and rights to land of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of James Edwards, and taken in execution at the suit of John Elkinton, and Joseph Butcher, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

Two Lots of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, the first lot adjoining land of John Hess and others, said to contain fifty acres, the second lot adjoining land of Henry Feaster jun. and others, said to contain fifty acres more or less, together with all other land of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Henry Feaster, and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

A Lot of Meadow Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining land of Thomas Lee and others, said to contain ten acres more or less; together with all other land of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of William Barns, and taken in execution at the suit of John Wishart, and John Youngs, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

December 9th, 1816—th.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Fourth Bulletin of the Central Army.

The junction of the two divisions of gens. Monagas and Sarasa being accomplished, conformable to the orders of the commander in chief, the new army commenced its march from the head quarters at St. Diego Cabrutica, the 25th Aug. in the morning, in the direction of the Aragua. The object of the commander in chief was to take possession of that important position before the forces that the enemy was collecting in the plains of Carracas, could occupy it. It was necessary to make most rapid marches, but such was the rigour of the season, that any other army less animated than ours, with the enthusiasm of liberty, would have been detained. Copious and continued rains, impetuous torrents, immense rivers, inundated plains, and obstacles of every description, they could only be vanquished by republican constancy, were encountered at every step. Notwithstanding, we arrived the 3d inst. at Cuatucaró, where obtaining information of the movements of the army of the enemy under the command of Morales, the commander in chief determined to march back; (contramarchon) the 4th, upon those forces to prevent their junction with those of Aragua, whose commander thought proper to accelerate our plan precipitately, under the delusion that we were flying.

Our army was encamped on the hill of the Alacran, on the morning of the 6th when the out posts announced they had discovered the enemy on the heights of the Roble. Our army was formed in order of battle in their position, the cavalry of Gen. Mongas occupying the right, the infantry the centre under the command of Lieut. Col. Pedro Leon Torres, with two picquets of Indian braves, commanded by their chiefs, Monane and Cuyeye; and on the left cavalry of Gen. Zaraza; the reserve, commanded by Brevet Col. Ricardo Meza, formed in column the rear guard.

At 11 A. M. the enemy began to make his appearance on the hill in front with columns of his cavalry, which were recommitted on our right by Gen. Mongas, and on the left by Colonel Infante.

A party of the enemy's light troop took possession of a wood in front of our right, and the rest of his columns followed forming his line supported on the same wood, with another in his rear; his infantry occupying the centre, covered by Indian archers, and the wings with large bodies of cavalry; in the centre they had a 4 pounder.

A party of the enemy's light troops attempted to take possession of an intermediate small wood between his left and our right, and ours opposing him, the action commenced. The commander in chief then ordered the whole line to move forward, which was effected in the best order—the enemy reinforced his light troops in the woods, and the same was done under a smart fire on both sides, whilst our line descended from the hill with the greatest coolness, the enemy occupying his advantageous position.

On our arrival at the wood, the enemy made a general discharge, which was returned by our line continuing its march rapidly. The valiant squadron having at its head Gen. Zaraza, fell upon the enemy's right, which he caused to retire to the rear of his infantry, while the commander in chief, taking the colours of the battalion, (de Barlovento) put himself at the head of the infantry, commanding them to charge with the bayonet, precipitated himself into the enemy's line. General Mongas charged on the left; the infantry of the reserve joined the line in this movement, and the cavalry on our right charged on the enemy's left, with such impetuosity that the battle was decided in a few minutes in the complete destruction of the enemy.

The enemy left more than five hundred killed on the field, amongst whom was captain Quixado, of the King's battalion, with nearly all its officers. We took 300 prisoners, 550 muskets, a large quantity of lances, ammunition chests, one colour, one field-piece, and many horses. He was pursued with perseverance in every direction, and the same night the whole of our army arrived at Chaparro.

Our loss was four killed, amongst whom was a cornet of the gallant squadron, and about 40 wounded, amongst whom 12 officers of various ranks. In no action was their intrepidity and good order more conspicuous: soldiers, officers, chiefs, and generals, all were animated with the same spirit, and, to cite any in particular, would be doing an injury to the rest.

Head Quarters, at Aragua, Sept. 8th, 1816.
CARLOS Soublette, Maj. Gen.

GENERAL ORDER.

Gregor McGregor, general of brigade of the republican army of Venezuela, and general in chief of the army of the Centre, to the victors of the Alacran.

Soldiers!—You have just gained a signal and memorable victory, which will carry

terror amongst your enemies, and reanimate the confidence of our oppressed brothers. The insolent army no longer exists that tyrannized over these provinces, not by the superiority of its valor, but by that of its numbers. The whole of its infantry has perished. The miserable remains of its cavalry runs dispersed in the mountains, and even its chief, who in the delirium of his pride dared to despise you, flies frightened to hide himself in the woods of Aragua.—Soldiers of liberty! already the tyrants of Venezuela, with their wild and infamous partizans, tremble at your name; let us exterminate them at once, that the republic may rise majestic and terrible, supported by your arms and sustained by your bayonets. Another victory easier for you to gain than that of yesterday, will forever seal your glory, and insure your happiness; and your illustrious names will be recorded in history.

GREGOR M'GREGOR.
Head quarters at Chaparro, the 7th Sept. 1816.

CUSTOMS OF THE MOORS OF AFRICA.

The Wedding Clothes of a Moorish Lady.

—The wedding clothes of a Moorish lady are the accumulation of her whole life.—“Among the articles in the princes's wardrobe, were two hundred pair of shoes, and one hundred pair of rich embroidered velvet boots, baracans, trowsers, chemises, jibeck, caps, and curtains for apartments, and many other articles in the same proportion. Each set of things was packed separately, conveyed with great pomp and ceremony in a long procession out of one gate of the castle into another, escorted by guards, attendants, and a number of singing women, hired for the purpose of singing the festive song of *Loo, loo*, which commences when the procession leaves the bride's father's house, and finishes when it enters the bridegroom's house.”

Singular custom preparatory to marriage.—The following custom in Tunis, of fattening up young ladies for marriage, is extremely curious:—A girl, after she is betrothed, is cooped up in a small room, shackles of gold and silver are placed upon her ankles and wrists, as a piece of dress. If she is to be married to a man who has discharged, despatched, or lost a former wife, the shackles, which the former wife wore, are put upon the new bride's limbs, and she is fed until they are filled up to the proper thickness. The food used for this custom, worthy of barbarians, is seed called *drough*, which is of an extraordinary fattening quality, and also famous for rendering the milk of nurses rich and abundant. With this seed, and their national dish *cuscusoo*, the bride is literally crammed; and many actually die under the spoon.” The same idea of corpulency being a criterion of female beauty, is prevalent in Morocco, where Lempiere tells us the women use a grain which they name *el houba*, which they eat with their *cuscusoo*; that they also swallow boluses of paste heated by the steam of boiling water: and we recollect some other author stating, that it was a common practice for young ladies to cram themselves with rolls of bread soaked in warm water.

Marriage Customs among the Moors.—In general the bride is paraded round the streets at the head of the procession, shut up in a sort of cage, which is covered with fine linen, and placed on the back of a horse, mule, or ass, according to the circumstances of the parties; and this strange custom prevails among all true Musselmans, from the shores of the Yellow Sea to those of the Atlantic. “The procession ended, the bride received the visitors sitting on an elevated seat with an embroidered veil thrown over her, almost covered with gold and silver ornaments; and having rings of gold round the ankles, of four or five pounds weight. Two slaves attended to support the two tresses of her hair behind, which were much adorned with jewels, and gold and silver ornaments, that if she had risen from her seat she could not have supported the immense weight of them.” To understand the nature of this mass of hair, it will be necessary to take a peep into a Moorish lady's dressing room—there we shall find her attended by a number of black slaves, one to plait, another to perfume, the hair; a third to arrange the eyebrows; a fourth to paint the face, a fifth to adjust the jewels, &c. The hair behind is divided into two tresses, into which a quantity of black silk is worked, prepared with perfumes and scented waters of various kinds, after which a quarter of a pound of cloves, reduced to the finest powder, is worked into them; the fingers are covered with rings; and, lastly, a string of gold and silver beads are thrown over her shoulders, as a charm against witchcraft, or an evil or unfriendly eye.

Customs at the death of a Moor.—The moment a death happens in a family, the alarm is given by the shrill screaming of the words *woullah woo*, repeated incessantly by the relations and every body in the house. These cries heard at a great distance, bring every female acquainted

with, or dependent on the family, to scream over the dead, and mourn with the nearest relation of the deceased; and it strikes one with the greatest horror to see the afflicted widow or mother, half dead with grief for her loss, obliged (according to the custom of the country) to receive the visits of no less than a hundred different women, who come to condole with her. They each take her in their arms, they lay her head on their shoulder, and scream without intermission for several minutes till the afflicted object; stunned with the constant howling and repetition of her misfortune, sinks senseless from their arms on the floor.—They likewise hire a number of women, who make this horrid noise round the hier placed in the middle of the court-yard of the mansion, over which these women scratch their faces to such a degree, that they appear to have been bled with a lancet at the temples; after the ceremony is over, they lay on a sort of white chalk to heal the wounds and stop the blood. These women are hired indifferently at burials, weddings and feasts; at the two latter, they sing the song *Loo, Zoo, loo*, and extempore verses.—Their voices are heard at the distance of half a mile.—It is the custom of those who can afford it, to give on the evening of the day the corpse is buried, a quantity of hot dressed victuals to the poor, who come to fetch each their portion, and for sometimes immense crowds and confusion at the doors; this they call *the snapper of the grave*.—*Land. paper.*

From the Louisiana Gazette, November 4.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

Through the politeness of the Judge Advocate we have to day the sincere pleasure of laying before our readers the sentence of the Court Martial lately held on Lieut. (Com. THOS. S. CUNNINGHAM, of the United States schooner *Off-Armand*. Lieutenant Cunningham did not require this testimony of his gallant brethren to place him high in the estimation of the people of New Orleans, by whom he has been long known and deservedly respected—but we are happy that the malice of his enemies and those of our country have brought out this complete refutation of every suspicion that has been engendered abroad by their letters to printers who, not knowing the circumstances of the case gave publicity to a tissue of falsehoods respecting his conduct in his late cruise in the Gulf of Mexico, as unfounded as they were base and cowardly. Here, no one ever believed for a moment that there was the slightest ground for the charge on which Mr. Cunningham was tried; or for an instant doubted the correctness of his conduct in the affair with the Spanish squadron, and the pleasure with which his brother officers and a number of respectable citizens, heard yesterday his honourable acquittal, shows how fully his well earned reputation is appreciated by them, and the handsome compliment paid him by the gallant commodore was equally honourable to each of them.

The Court being now cleared, took into mature consideration the evidence on the part of the prosecution, as also that introduced by the accused; and after due deliberation thereupon, the court pronounced Lt. Comdt. Thos. Cunningham, NOT GUILTY of a breach of the 6th article of the act for the better government of the United States' navy, or any part thereof; and the court do now *unanimously honorably acquit* Lt. Corn. T. S. Cunningham, and free him from any, the slightest imputation of impropriety & conduct during his whole cruise, commencing on the 13th Aug. and ending on the 5th September, of the present year, and particularly on the 27th of Aug. in the encounter with the Spanish ship *Diana* and brig *Cassador*; the court are in justice bound to the feelings of this injured officer to state that his conduct throughout the whole of the affair with this overwhelming force has been highly honorable to himself and to the flag under which he served; nor can the court refrain from observing that the unexpected and dastardly attack made by his Catholic Majesty's ship *Diana* and brig *Cassador*, has proved an unparalleled, unjustifiable and unprovoked insult and outrage upon the flag of the United States. The court now request that the sword may be restored to this officer, from whom it has unjustly and without cause been taken.

B. V. HOFFMAN,
I. M'KEEVER,
CHARLES F. CRAWLY,
G. HAMERSLY,
WM. A. WEAVER,
JOHN NICHOLSON, Judge Advocate.
New-Orleans, Nov. 2, 1816.

The commanding officer feels great satisfaction in confirming the full and honorable acquittal thus pronounced by the court martial before which lieut. comdt. Thomas S. Cunningham has been arraigned, and which, while it places his conduct in an highly creditable and honourable point of view, also reflects honour on the court. The sentence of the court martial, of which Lt.

Comdt. B. V. Hoffman is President being thus confirmed, said court is hereby dissolved, and lieut. comdt. Cunningham will re-assume the command of the U. S. Schooner *Fire Brand*.

(Signed) DANIEL T. PATTERSON,
Commanding U. S. Naval Forces,
N. Orleans station.
New-Orleans, November 3.

INTERESTING—From France.

We are indebted to a highly respectable gentleman in this city for the following intelligence:

Extract of a letter from an intelligent person in Bordeaux to his friend in this city.

“Public opinion has undergone an extraordinary change here. These legitimates are no longer the idols of the people.—Knew those who first supported them and contributed so much to the degradation of this delightful country and its amiable people, begin to hang their heads from the contempt and scorn in which they are held. Rely on it this state of things cannot last.

“To give you an idea of the wretched shifts to which the Anglo-Royalists have been driven to endeavour to support their sinking cause, I have only to mention that there are at present in this country, eighty-three tribunals or provol courts, (one in each department) which are solely occupied in trying people for what they are pleased to call political crimes, and twenty-four military tribunals (that is, one in each military circle) who are arranged in the same laudable work.—The prisons are filled with their victims, and terror is stalking about in every form. This is the government that promised to make Frenchmen forget the horrors of their revolution, of which it now appears, they were by their agents in a great measure the authors. Even the tyranny of Bonaparte is regretted.

—If he was ambitious, say they, he at least rendered us independent & powerful. What a change for this high-minded nation! The time is fast approaching when the distinguished exiles who have sought refuge on our happy shores, will be called back to support the independence of their country, and to assist in raising the French name from the degradation to which these puny Bourbons have reduced it. I hope the conduct of our fellow-citizens towards these distinguished men, is such as will be remembered by them with pleasure hereafter, and thus prove beneficial to us, who are greatly beloved here by the nation at large. I found our minister at Paris highly respected, though he did not appear to me to be entirely satisfied with the present state of affairs—at least such was my impression.”

In addition to the foregoing, we learn that the Bourbons are so fallen in the estimation of the very royalists of France, as to seem already deposed. Austria will insist on placing the young Napoleon in the seat of Louis the XVIII.—Important events may be expected.—British influence in France will fall with the Bourbons.—*Col.*

DESTRUCTION AMONG SHEEP.

The people of La Plata often use sheep for fuel, because wood and coal are very scarce, or not to be found in certain districts.—In some parts of this (New York) state, we are informed, that sheep are used to fatten hogs; the skin and fleece being taken off, &c. the carcass is boiled and thrown to the swine! It is a strange state of things in which our swine fare as sumptuously as the prince regent of England, or even Louis le Desire himself with all his “capons,” &c. as mentioned by Lord Nelson, his brother, &c.

Sheep, owing to the scarcity of fodder, are sold off at 7s. a head; that they are cheaper than corn at 2 dollars per bushel. Let us hope that of the Merino “a remnant shall be saved” from the butcher's knife. For such a season as the past may not recur for a full century.—*Col.*

The Legislature of Indiana have elected the following gentleman electors of President and Vice-President, by the vote below, the whole number of votes given in being 37:

J. B. Hollman,	36
Thomas H. Blake,	36
Gen. Bartholemew,	24

Those gentlemen are all republicans, and will support Monroe and Tompkins. Mr. Blake is well known in this city, whence he emigrated to the Western country about two years ago.

The Legislature of New-York has lately ceded to the United States a small island in Lake Champlain near the west shore, and about a quarter of a mile south of the Canada line, for the purpose of building a fort. The works are already commenced, and are to enclose all the land visible at low water. It is supposed, that this fort will effectually command the channel of the lake. Further works, it is said, are contemplated on the shore opposite.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, DECEMBER 16, 1816.

ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER, Esq. has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, after occupying it part of one session only.

MR. EDITOR,

The following lines, written some time since are offered for publication. If you think they have sufficient merit, their insertion will oblige a friend.

On a Red Breast, who lived for some time in my House.

Welcome pretty, harmless creature,
From the cold and blust'ring wind,
Here each night thy tender nature,
Safety, warmth, and rest shall find.

When the Sun's returning rays
Drive night's gloomy shades away,
With thy soft harmonious lays,
Here salute the cheerful day.

From my chamber, when I come,
Let not fear invade thy breast;
Still my house shall be thy home,
At my table thou shalt feast.

Unconfid'd, or go, or stay,
No one e'er shall thee molest;
All my kindness thou'lt repay
With thy music tuneful guest.

B. F. W.

Washington City, Dec. 10th, 1816.

To the Editor of the Washington Whig.

SIR—Previous to leaving home I was requested by several non-commissioned officers and privates of the late army, to endeavour to ascertain at what time patents for military bounty lands would be ready for delivery; consequently, on the 7th inst. I addressed a letter of enquiry to the commissioner of the land office, and have this day received the following answer, which you will please to publish for the information of those concerned.

Yours, &c.

EPHRAIM BATEMAN.

General Land Office, Dec. 9th, 1816.

SIR—In reply to your note of the 7th inst. I have to inform you that the military bounty lands will not (I apprehend) be ready for distribution before next summer.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Sir, your obedient servant,

JOSIAH MEIGS.

Hon. Ephraim Bateman.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editor.

Washington, Saturday Evening, Dec. 7th.

"The Rev. Mr. Glendy of Baltimore, and the Rev. Dr. Allison, late of Bordentown, N. J. are elected chaplains to congress for the present session.

The following new members of the House of Representatives have appeared and took their seats, viz:

Massachusetts.—Benjamin Adams, vice Elijah Brigham, deceased.

New-York.—Archibald S. Clark, and Daniel Avery, vice Peter B. Porter and Elias T. Thrupp, resigned.

Pennsylvania.—William P. Maclay, vice Thomas Burnside, resigned.

Maryland.—Peter Little, vice William Pinkney, resigned.

Virginia.—Thomas M. Nelson and John Tyler, vice Thomas Gholson and John Clapton, deceased.

North Carolina.—Samuel Dickens and Charles Hooks, vice Richard Stanford, deceased, and Wm. R. King, resigned.

Kentucky.—Thomas Fletcher, vice James Clarke, resigned.

Ohio.—William H. Harrison, vice John McLean, resigned.

Indiana.—William Hendricks, returned as a representative.

The vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Mr. Mayrant of S. C. and Mr. Cuthbert of Georgia, are not yet filled.

Since the adjournment of Congress last spring, five senators, viz. Mr. Gore of Massachusetts, Mr. Turner of North Carolina, Mr. Taylor of South Carolina, Mr. Bibb of Georgia, and Mr. Barry of Kentucky, have resigned their seats. Mr. Taylor's seat is not yet supplied; the others

are filled by Messrs. Ashmun, Stokes, Troup, and Hardin. Walter Taylor and James Noble, are returned from Indiana.

The Constitution of Indiana having been exhibited, and found to be republican in all its provisions, that territory has, by a joint resolution of both houses, been formally admitted into the union as an independent state, on a footing with the original ones.

It will be recollected, that at the last session of congress an act was passed providing for the payment of property lost, captured, or destroyed, during the late war, under certain circumstances therein named. Richard Bland Lee, Esq. was appointed a commissioner under this act, and vested with the power of deciding upon the claims of the character contemplated, as they were presented. It seems, however, that the commissioner has given the act a construction which would open the door to claims riot intended to have been provided for by the legislature. Under these circumstances, the President suspended further proceedings under the act, and by message called the attention of congress particularly to it. The message and whole subject has been referred to the committee of claims.

The President in his principal message made no mention of two subjects which were, on his recommendation, considerably discussed last session, viz. additional Military Academies, and an Invalid Corps. Col. Johnson, however, has revived those subjects by the presentation of a resolution which was adopted, directing the military committee to enquire into the expediency of the measures.

A resolution offered by Gen. Harrison, and altered on suggestion of Mr. Taylor, of N. Y. to read as follows, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Military Committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the relief of such of the officers and soldiers, who have faithfully served in the armies of the United States, are now in distressed circumstances, and who not having received wounds or disabilities, whilst in actual service, are excluded from the benefits of the pension law; and that the said committee report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Lowndes, the following resolution has been adopted.

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the act entitled, "an act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," so far as relates to tonnage.

Petitions from various quarters, and relating to different interests; have been presented and referred; but no reports have yet been received from any of the committees."

Washington, Dec. 11th.

"Owing to the death of one of the speaker's children, (an infant) the House were not many minutes in session yesterday. Since my last, a great number of petitions have been presented, and a number of resolutions adopted; the most important of the latter are the following:

By Mr. Peter—Directing the military committee to enquire into the expediency of establishing one or more founderies for the manufacture of brass and iron ordnance, and what alteration it is expedient to make in the present system for supplying the army with provisions.

By Mr. Edwards—Directing the same committee to enquire into the expediency of making some provision for the widows of such soldiers as enlisted in the army during the late war, for the term of five years, or during the war.

By Mr. T. M. Nelson—Also calling the attention of the military committee to the propriety of amending so much of an act, entitled "an act making further provision for military services during the late war" as makes it necessary that the guardians of the children of deceased soldiers of the regular army relinquish the claims of such children to the bounty in land, which is due for the services of their parents.

By Mr. Wright—Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of paying the militia expenses

incurred by the several states, without the previous sanction or authority of the United States.—This subject was under consideration at the last session, and finally got the go-by: this will probably be a second time its fate. The resolution passed by a small majority.

By Mr. Pickens—A joint resolution was offered similar to the one offered by the same gentleman last winter, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, so as once in 10 years, or as soon as may be after each census, to lay off the states in single districts for the choice of representatives, and electors president and vice-president, to remain unaltered during said term, &c. This resolution was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. Weadover offered for consideration a resolution to alter the Flag of the United States. Some opposition manifesting itself, it was on motion ordered to lie on the table. Mr. W. in explanation offered as a reason for his motion, in substance, that since the establishment of the national flag, changes had taken place, such as the admission of new states, &c. which rendered it in its present form, in his opinion, unappropriate.

Col. Johnson of the military committee introduced a bill authorising the establishment of an Invalid Corps, and Mr. Wilde from the select committee on that subject, a bill for the establishment of a National University in the District of Columbia. Both of these subjects, it will be recollected, were before congress at their last session, and were not then definitely acted upon; both bills have been referred to committees of the whole, and made the order of early days, and to be printed.

Mr. Hopkinson moved that his colleague **Mr. Sergeant** be excused from attendance in his seat during the present session, he being about to sail for Europe, on business connected with the interests of the Bank of the United States.—This motion produced an unexpected and spirited debate, which terminated in a refusal 81 to 74 to grant Mr. Sergeant's request.

The refusal was grounded on the position, that as Mr. Sergeant had not taken his seat this session, any application for leave of absence under such circumstances was, if not unprecedented, at least unusual and incorrect in its nature. It was for Mr. Sergeant to account to his constituents, and to them only, for the non-occupancy of his seat: &c."

From the American Centinel, Dec. 7.

We yesterday presented our readers with the message communicated by the president of the United States, to both houses of congress, at the commencement of their session. As the last communication of the kind that will probably be received from the worthy and venerable gentleman, who, for the last eight years, has so faithfully administered the affairs of the nation, in peace and in war, through good report, and through evil report, it would have received an attentive perusal, independently of any intrinsic merit it might possess.—But the message itself, is worthy of its venerable author. It exhibits, in plain and unostentatious language, the present situation of the United States. This, when compared with that of other nations of the world, is enviable indeed, and should lead us to cherish, with enthusiasm, institutions which, for near half a century, have proved so conducive to the happiness and prosperity of our country.

In retiring from the political concerns of the nation, with which he has been so long and so intimately connected, and to which he has devoted so great a portion of his time and talents, it would argue a want of sensibility, of which Mr. Madison can never with justice be accused, were we to suppose that he did so, without emotion, or that he felt no solicitude about the future welfare of his country. Accordingly we find, that when he comes to touch on that subject; when he views in prospect the future greatness of this rising republic, his heart warms, and his language increases in energy and force.

Mr. Madison will retire from the service of his country with a consciousness of having done much for the promotion of its interests and the preservation of its independence. Like his illustrious predecessor, Mr. Jefferson, he will carry with him into retirement the best wishes of all good men, and will receive the blessings of thousands yet unborn.

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1816.

THOMAS HARRIS, Administrator of Charles Westcott, jun. deceased, having exhibited to this court, duly attested, a just and true account of the personal estate of said deceased, and also an account of the debts and credits so far as they can be discovered, by which account it appears that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay said debts.—Therefore, on application of the said Thomas Harris, setting forth that the said Charles Westcott, jun. died possessed of lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the court in the premises.

Also at the term aforesaid, Deborah Burgin, guardian of Sarah Matthews, late Burgin, and Ruth Burgin; Eliza Black, guardian of Mary Black and Eliza Black; severally setting forth that their said wards have no personal estates, and praying the court to order and decree the sale of the real estate 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 deceased, and of said minors, do appear before the Judges of this Court on the first day of February Term next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the whole of the real estate of said deceased 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.

By the Court,

T. ELMER, CLK.

December 16th, 1816.—2m

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1816.

UPON application of Hannah M. Shute, and Dr. William Elmer, executors of Dr. Samuel M. Shute, deceased, to limit 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 executors.

It is ordered by the Court, that the said executors 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 demands within the time so limited after such public notice given, shall be forever barred his action therefor against said executors.

By the Court,

T. ELMER, CLK.

December 16th, 1816.—2m

FOR SALE.

THE TAVERN-HOUSE and **LOT**, situate on Laurel Hill. It is an excellent stand for business.

Also—A **HOUSE** and **LOT** adjoining the above. Apply to
William R. Fithian.

December 16th, 1816.—3t

Sheriff's Sale

BY virtue of several writs of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Thursday, the sixteenth day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Millville, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of James McCong,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, adjoining land of Joshua Coombs and others, said to contain fifty acres more or less; and a **TRACT** of **LAND** said to contain sixty acres more or less; Also, several **LOTS** of **LAND** in the town of Millville; together with all other land and rights to land of said defendant in the county of Cumberland.—Seized as the property of Robert Jordan, and taken in execution at the suit of several plaintiff, and to be sold by
JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff,

December 16, 1816.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the county of Gloucester, in the state of New-Jersey, have appointed a special court to meet at the court-house in Woodbury, on Monday, the 20th day of January next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear what can be alleged for or against our liberation from confinement under the several laws of this state.

Thomas Cox,
Joseph Banks,
Jonathan Day,
Aaron Toms,
John Armatage,
Enos Fowler,
James M. Seeley,
Jeremiah Lupton,
Wm. Lawrence,
John Scull,
Ezekiel Foster, jun.
Samuel Archer,
David Perce,
John McCoy,
John D. Richards,
Samuel Watson,
Samuel Ruffel,
Warren Jackson.

Gloucester Prison. Dec. 10, 1816.—2t

FOR SALE,

A Good **COW**. Enquire at the Printing Office.

December 9, 1816.

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. 4. f

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.

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 Pilar, Jesse Coombs, Adam Kandle, Joel Langley, Benjamin Morris, Esq. and others, said to contain forty nine acres, be the same more or less, into thirteen equal parts or shares, wherof 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 Domini 1793.—Dated this 1st October.

Eleazar Mayhew,
John Pimm,
Philip Fries.
October 1th, 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 Angelo 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.—10c.

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 P. defendant, and taken in execution at the suit of Joshua Coombs, complainant, and to be sold by
JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.
- 2d, 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 Eithian, deceased, to lift it 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—2m

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 Monday, the 2d day of January next between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon,

A Lot of Land
Situate in the township of Downe, in the county of Cumberland, adjoining lands of David Mason and others, said to contain seven acres, more or less; late the property of John Lake. Terms at sale will be given, and conditions made known by

WILLIAM DAVIS, Administrator.
Dec. 2, 1816—2m

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1816.
JOHN DONALD Y, administrator of Abraham Prickett, deceased, David O. Garrison, administrator of Joshua Parvin, deceased, and William Davis, administrator of John Lake, deceased, having severally submitted to this court and attested, a just and true account of the personal estates of said decedents, and also an account of the debts and credits as far as they have been covered, by which accounts it appears that the personal estates of said decedents are sufficient to pay said debts. Therefore, on application of the said John Donald Y, 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 Satara 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

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 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.

ALL persons indebted to ISAAC 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.

JOHN SHEPPARD,
ICHABOD COMPTON, and } Assignees.
WILLIAM F. MILLER,
11 no. 25th, 1816—2t

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 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.

EBEN SEELEY, Clk.
DANIEL ELMER, Att'y.
November 4th, 1816.—2m.

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—tf.

NEW STORE.

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 DRUGS. 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.

TO LET.

IN the village of Millville, Cumberland county, West New Jersey, at the head of the navigation of Maurice River, from whence vessels drawing 7 feet water constantly trade in Wood and Lumber.

One large and completely fitted up Store-House, 24 feet front by 54 feet deep—with granaries sufficient to contain 2500 bushels of grain and cellaring underneath.

Two neat Dwelling Houses suitable for Merchants, both new, two tenant Houses, a smoke-house attached to the Store—with a good new stable that will contain 3 horses and 2 cows.

The subscribers purposing to decline business on the 25th March next, and being desirous on account of their families to remove to the western country offer to lease for a term of 3 years from the above date,—the above valuable stand, and property, together or separate as may best suit persons wishing to rent. For terms which will be reasonable, please to apply to the subscribers in Millville, or to D. & B. M'GREEDY, Merchants, North Water Street No. 9.

Watson & Curl.
Millville, December 2d, 1816—3t

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 Clemons 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

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 Leaning's land in the old road, thence bounding thereon north five degrees and a half, east one hundred and seventy-eight rods to a pine stump, at the west end of Beaver Dam, on a branch called Berreman, thence west two hundred and fifty 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

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 slanting 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.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of several Writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Monday the thirtieth day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Hotel, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel,

A House and Lot of Land.

Situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining land of William Duffield and others, said to contain forty two acres more or less, together with all other land of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of John Houseman, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Murphy and William H. Biddle, Executors of William Biddle, deceased, and James D. Westcott, and to be sold by
JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.
December 2d, 1816—1m.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 17th November, an apprentice, named Samuel Hayken. He is between 19 and 20 years of age, four feet five or six inches high, dark complexion, spare visage. Whoever takes up the said runaway, and returns him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

Samuel Keen.
Alloways Town, Dec. 2d, 1816—3t

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 10th day of January 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.

Joseph Webster,
Alfred Williams,
Samuel Taylor,
his
John Banks,
mark.
John Dunn.
Bridgetown, Dec. 2, 1816—3t

Cedar For Sale.

THE subscriber would engage a quantity of TRAILS, 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 Hankins.
Nov. 11th, 1816—1m

Treasury Department,

November 25th, 1816.
NOTICE is hereby given, that funds have been assigned for the payment of such Treasury Notes, and the interest thereon, as are now due at the Loan Office in the city of New York, in the state of New York, and which were not embraced by the notification from this Department of the 22d of August, 1816.

And the said Treasury Notes will accordingly be paid upon the application of the holders thereof respectively, at the said Loan Office in the city of New York, at any time prior to the first day of January, 1817, after which day interest will cease to be payable upon the said Treasury Notes.

The Commissioners in the several States are requested to make this notice generally known by all the means in their power; and the Printers authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will be pleased to insert it once a week in their respective papers until the first day of January next.

Wm. H. Crawford.
December 2d, 1816

Notice is hereby given,

THAT we, the subscribers, commissioners appointed by William Chard, John M'Intosh, and Asa Douglass, judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Cumberland, N. J. to make division of all that tract of marsh and beach in Downe township aforesaid, bounded on the west by Delaware Bay, commonly known by the name of Fortiscue island tract, will attend at the inn of Joseph Clark, Newport, on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of December next, at one 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 land held by coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants in common," passed the 11th day of November, 1789.

Fthan Lore,
Nathan Henderson,
Edmund Sheppard
Dec. 2, 1816.—3t

Real Estate for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove to Trenton, offers for sale his REAL ESTATE in Cumberland, Salem, and Gloucester. Terms will be made easy to purchasers.

Isaac W. Crane.
Dec. 2, 1816.—4t

BLANKS

FORSALE
At the Office of the Whig