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VOL. I.

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PER ANNUM.

THE WASHINGTON WHIG

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For the Washington Whig.

No. 7.

ON THE USE OF FUEL.

Some weeks ago, I submitted a few observations, with a view of correcting, if possible, an evil, which exists to a considerable extent, in this part of the country;—I mean, the unnecessary waste of fuel. My remarks were chiefly confined to the manner of preparing the fuel in the first place, for the fire, and the indiscreet use of it afterwards.—But, in many instances, that most of your readers, I dare say, can point out, it is altogether impossible, in rigorous weather, to preserve any tolerable degree of warmth without a large fire, owing either to the openness of rooms, or the bad construction of fire-places. 1st. Open cold rooms. Too many are chargeable with the culpable neglect of suffering indolence in this particular to subject them to serious expense.—One broken window-light, a shattered door, cracks and crevices about the floor, sides, and roof of a house, generally cost the occupier more in firewood through the course of a winter, than would be sufficient to defray the expense of remedying the evil several times told. Most people admit this, when spoken to on the subject; and yet, after all, neglect to do what their judgement tells them ought not to be deferred a single day.—The past season (the autumn) it is true, has been mild. It has, however, passed away, and winter has succeeded. Its fierce northern blasts, and eastern snows have not yet broken in upon us, with much force; such must nevertheless in a short time be the case, and yet, in passing through the country, and visiting the houses of many individuals, you will find much necessity for the glazier, the carpenter, and the plasterer;—open houses, broken windows &c. “A penny saved” is at least as good as a penny earned; some say worth two; then why not, at this very time, do what interest, duty and prudence require? make tight your houses, close every unnecessary aperture, exclude the whistling wind and driving snow from your fire rooms: this will add much to your comfort, save a considerable portion of your fuel, and preserve your reputation (if it is not already lost) for prudence and economy, and even if your character in this respect has suffered, “correct the procedure,” and it may yet be retrieved. At any rate, you will never regret the attempt.

2nd. Fire places.—Count Rumford and others have, within a few years, suggested great improvements in the construction of fire places. Many persons have profited by those suggestions; yet many others have not, at least but partially.—The old fashioned plan was a straight back, or one nearly so, with deep jambs forming a right angle therewith. In such a fire place it is evident, that large quantities of wood might be consumed with little comparative advantage, most of the heat ascending directly up the chimney, and what little was thrown into the room, it is obvious, must be in a right forward direction only; those, therefore, situated out of that direction, would derive little warmth from the fire. By degrees this old fashion began to give way. The jambs were shortened, flared a little, and the back brought forward;—yet even now, most of our newly-constructed fire-places partake too much of the old plan; so difficult is it to get rid of old customs, even when their impropriety has been demonstrated by experience.—I am aware that Rumford's scheme would not altogether answer for large fire-places, intended for extensive use; yet in these, an approximation might take place; but in parlours and small apartments not intended to be used by the washer or the cook, it might, and, in my opinion, it ought to be adopted in its full extent.—His plan, in substance, (not having his book before me, I write

from recollection) is to flare the jambs so as to have the opening of the fire-place three times as wide in front as at the back, being, at the same time of little depth, and the back brought forward, so that the throat of the chimney may be very narrow. By this arrangement, the room will have all the advantage that the quantity of fire can afford. The latest improved open stoves, where they can be conveniently made use of, are, agreeably to this plan, both neat and economical.

But, says one, my chimney is already made, and I cannot afford to pull it down; how shall I remedy the defect? I answer; in many cases the fire-place may be much altered, and a different shape given to it, by putting in a false back;—this will cost but little, and the expense will be more than remunerated before next May day.—I intended to have extended my observations; but the limits, to which I had determined to confine myself, will not permit.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Dec. 4.

[FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.]

Extract of a letter from an officer on board of the United States brig Enterprise.

“We remained at Malaga about two days and then returned to Gibraltar—here we were joined by all Commodore Decatur's squadron, excepting his own ship. Our fleet now consisted of the Independence, Macedonian, United States, Constellation, Congress, Ontario, Erie, Enterprise, Chipewa, Saranac, Boxer, Firefly, Flambeau, Torch, Spitfire, Spark, and Lynx. It was a proud sight for an American to see in a British port just at the close of a war with her, which the English thought would have been the destruction of our navy, a squadron of seventeen sail, larger perhaps than our whole navy at the commencement of the war. At Malaga the governor waited on Com. Bainbridge, on board his ship, an honour which he had never deigned to pay any admiral before. On our arrival at Gibraltar the commodore fired a salute of seventeen guns, which was returned with fifteen. Com. Bainbridge immediately sent an officer on shore to inform the Lieut. Governor, that he had fired seventeen guns and expected his salute to be returned gun for gun, and he therefore demanded that two more guns be immediately fired. The Lieut. Governor apologized and fired the other two guns. Thus you see, my dear —, that an American Commodore can now demand respect from those who formerly would scarcely have noticed him.”

I confess, I cannot repress the pride I feel on the perusal of the above letter. The conduct of Com. Bainbridge merits the thanks of his countrymen, for the punctilious regard he evinced, for national as well as personal honour, in the demand that his salute should be returned gun for gun.—Com. Bainbridge was well aware that the only way to preserve a proper spirit in the Navy, and keep alive a true sense of honour, is never to pass over the least slight, without receiving instant apology and reparation. Our navy has hitherto done great credit to the country, as well in negotiating as in battle; and more particularly in the humane and polite conduct of our brave officers, towards such of the enemy, as the fortune of war had placed in their power.

The navy was the darling of Washington and his administration! may it continue to be so of all succeeding administrations.

The following anecdote respecting the conduct of the same officer, I had from the gentleman himself who relates it.

Being in London at the time when the news of the capture of the Java, by Com. Bainbridge arrived, and happening the next day to be in company with an English nobleman, whose name I do not feel at liberty to mention, but a man, venerable for his age and character, the peer confessed he had passed a sleepless night, occasioned by the news of the day preceding; not so much at the loss of his majesty's ship Macedonian, as at the proud and dignified manner in which the American commander had received the vanquished captain of the Java, and had returned him his sword. He observed that the conduct of Bainbridge, on that occasion, more resembled the proud and noble deportment of a Spanish nobleman to his prisoners, in the days of ancient chivalry, than of a young man of a young nation scarcely in the gristle of manhood. He added that this specimen of national character, as an indication of future greatness, it was, that had given him, as an Englishman, so much uneasiness and apprehension.

LIST

Of the Members of the 14th Congress.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| <i>New Hampshire.</i>
Charles H. Atherton,
Bradbury Culey,
William Hale,
Roger Vose,
Daniel Webster,
Jeduthen Wilcox. | <i>Massachusetts.</i>
William Baylies,
George Bradbury,
Eljah Brigham,
Benjamin Brown,
James Carr,
Samuel S. Conner,
John W. Hulbert,
Cyrus King,
Elijah H. Mills,
Jeremiah Nelson,
Albion K. Parris,
Timothy Pickering,
John Reed, | <i>Virginia.</i>
Philip P. Barbour,
Burwell Bassett,
James Breckenridge,
William A. Burwell,
John Clopton,
Thomas Gholson,
Peterson Goodwin,
Aylett Hawes,
John P. Hungerford,
John G. Jackson,
James Johnson,
John Kerr,
Joseph Lewis, jun.
William M'Coy,
Hugh Nelson,
Thomas Newton,
James Pleasants, jun.
John Randolph,
William H. Roane,
Daniel Sheffey,
Ballard Smith,
Magnus Tate,
Hy. St. Geo. Tucker. | <i>North Carolina.</i>
Joseph H. Bryan,
James W. Clarke,
John Culpepper,
Daniel M. Forney,
William Gaston,
William R. King,
William Love,
(Vacant)
Wm. H. Murfree,
Israel Pickens,
Richard Stanford,
Lewis Williams,
Bartlett Yancey. | <i>South Carolina.</i>
John C. Calhoun,
John J. Chappell,
Benjamin Huger,
William Lowndes,
William Mayran,
Henry Middleton,
Thomas Moore,
John Taylor,
William Woodward. | <i>Georgia.</i>
Alfred Cuthbert,
John Forsythe,
Bolling Hall,
Wilson Lumpkin,
Thomas Telfair,
Richard H. Wild. | <i>Kentucky.</i>
James Clark,
Henry Clay,
Joseph Desha,
Benjamin Hardin,
Richard M. Johnson,
Samuel M'Kee,
Alney M'Lean,
Stephen Ormsby,
Solomon P. Sharpe,
Micah Taul. | <i>Tennessee.</i>
Newton Cannon,
B. H. Henderson,
Samuel Powell,
James B. Reynolds,
Isaac Thomas,
(One vacant.) | <i>Ohio.</i>
John Alexander,
James Caldwell,
David Clendenen,
Wm. Creighton, jun.
James Kilbourn,
John M'Lean. | <i>Louisiana.</i>
Thos. B. Robertson. |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|--|--|

SENATE.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| <i>New Hampshire.</i>
Jeremiah Mason,
T. W. Thompson. | <i>Vermont.</i>
Dudley Chase,
Isaac Tichenor. | <i>Massachusetts.</i>
J. B. Varnum,
Christopher Gore. | <i>Rhode Island.</i>
William Hunter,
Jeremiah B. Howell. | <i>Connecticut.</i>
Samuel W. Dana,
David Daggett. | <i>New York.</i>
Rufus King,
Nathan Sanford. | <i>New Jersey.</i>
John Condit,
James J. Wilson. | <i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Jonathan Roberts,
Abner Lacock. | <i>Delaware.</i>
William H. Wells,
Outerbridge Horsey. | <i>Maryland.</i>
R. H. Goldsborough,
(One vacancy.) | <i>Virginia.</i>
James Barbour,
J. W. Eppes. | <i>North Carolina.</i>
Nathaniel Macort,
James Turner. | <i>South Carolina.</i>
John Gaillard,
John Taylor. | <i>Georgia.</i>
Charles Tait,
William W. Bibb. | <i>Kentucky.</i>
Isham Talbot,
William T. Bar. | <i>Tennessee.</i>
G. W. Campbell,
John Williams. | <i>Ohio.</i>
Jeremiah Morrow,
Benjamin Ruggles. | <i>Louisiana.</i>
James Brown,
Eligius Fromentin. |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|

DELEGATE'S.

<i>Mississippi Territory.</i> William Lattimore.	<i>Illinois Territory.</i> Benjamin Stephenson.
<i>Indiana Territory.</i> Jonathan Jennings.	<i>Missouri Territory.</i> Rufus Easton.
<i>Senators.</i>	36
<i>Representatives.</i>	182
<i>Delegates.</i>	4
Total.	222

It is stated in the Democratic Press, that Mr. Findley, of Pennsylvania, continues so severely indisposed as to have relinquished the intention of attending the present session of congress; and that Mr. Woods, from Allegany county, is also unwell, and not expected to attend early in the session.

Extract of a letter from the Isle of France, February 10.

Sunday last, the 5th of this month, about three o'clock in the afternoon, a column of fiery air (*air enflammé*) traversed part of the district of Flacque. It seemed to come from the east; a violent noise accompanied it, and nothing could resist its force.

A great part of the establishment of La Retraite has been devastated by this column; one habitation was utterly destroyed; several cottages and office-houses were overturned.

A wooden house, 50 feet long and 28 broad, was moved five feet from its ground work; a magazine 30 feet long, was also moved 15 feet; the frame work was broken to pieces, and the contents of the magazine, although very heavy, were scattered about the neighbouring wood.

The whirlwind of flame overturned several houses. A child, ten years of age, was lifted up and thrown to the distance of 100 paces.

After breaking and rooting up all the trees that were in its course, this column of air and fire burst upon a mountain, beyond which it could not go.

What is remarkable is, that nothing which was touched by this whirlwind or flame, was set on fire, only the thatch of the cottages which was made of straw was scorched.

Perhaps this may be attributed to the great dampness which prevailed at that moment, and which was occasioned by the heaviest showers of rain ever remembered in the colony. These rains had continued for near a month without interruption.

Since the appearance of this phenomenon, the heats have been excessive, and have occasioned many sudden deaths.

The *Gazette di Messina*, of Aug. 23d, (a Sicilian Journal) makes the following honourable mention of Commodore Decatur and his country:—"That brave officer has the glory of having, after 35 days' absence from the new world, concluded the most honourable peace for the GREAT NATION which he represented, and very much to the advantage of the commerce of his country."

The King of France has issued a Royal Ordinance reducing the salaries of the officers of the different branches of the French Government, both civil and military.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The brig Pocahontas, in 37 days from Liverpool, has arrived at Norfolk. Brings London dates to the 26th Oct. The papers, says the Ledger, contain some interesting articles, which we cannot insert today.

France was still quiet. The tyranny of Ferdinand was somewhat relaxed in Spain, and an act of amnesty was recommended and expected.

Rumor of war between Turkey and Russia had subsided.

The emperor of Russia and king of Prussia were expected in Berlin on the 18th of October.

Generals Savary and L'Allemand had arrived at Malta.

Very tempestuous weather was experienced on the English coast from the 20th to the 25th ult.

Marshal Macdonald, commander in chief of the French troops, issued a general order at Burges on the 10th of October, stating "that in defiance of orders so often repeated, soldiers have been seen bearing the insignia of revolt, and others have been heard to utter seditious shouts," and threatening to punish such offenders to the utmost rigor of the laws.

On the 19th of October, the frigate Orlando, and the ship Thomas, both belonging to the East India Company, sailed from Portsmouth (Eng.) for China, the former having on board \$720,000, and the latter \$800,000.

Extract of a letter from Paris to the Editor of the Boston Patriot, dated Oct. 22.

"The articles of the Treaty between France and the allies as published partially in the journals of the day, have made a very unfavourable impression on the public mind towards the Bourbons. It appears to every reflecting mind impossible for them to maintain themselves—such is the opinion of three fifths of the French nation against them."

NEW-YORK; ONONDAGA, Nov. 7.

Storm on Lake Ontario.—We are informed that on Wednesday or Thursday of last week, the schr. Julia, Capt. Hubbel, of Oswego, was lost in a gale. She had sailed from Lewiston the Tuesday preceding, with about 35 souls who have all perished. Considerable property was also lost.—The schr. has since drifted into Sodus Bay, a complete wreck.

A sloop at the same time drove ashore, without a soul on board.

The Julia arrived at Niagara, and was bound to Oswego; and having little or no ballast, she capsized.

The schooner Reindeer, laden with lumber, also belonging to Mr. McNair, was shipwrecked off Salmon River, in the same gale. The crew were saved.

Plattsburg, Nov. 25.

We learn, by a gentleman of veracity lately from Canada, that the British government has very lately sent shipcarpenters to Kingston to complete the vessels of war on Lake Ontario; and that carpenters came up to the Isle aux Noix a few days since to finish a large vessel begun before the peace, which it is said will carry 60 guns.

On Thursday morning, we had a strong gale from the north east, accompanied with a heavy fall of snow. In the afternoon it became more moderate. Yesterday we had a clear atmosphere in the morning; the thermometer was at 4 below 0. This morning it was about 2 degrees milder.—The winter may be considered as fairly set in. *Mont. Her. Dec. 2.*

[We are indebted to a friend at West-Point for manuscript copies of the following address and answer.]—*Dem. Press.*

Military Academy, West-Point, Dec. 4. 1815.

MAJOR GENERAL JACOB BROWN,
Sir—As cadets of a country, the happiness of which great as it is, may chiefly be ascribed to the liberty and independence of its people, we heartily congratulate one of its bravest supporters; the hero of Niagara and Sacket's harbour, on his safe arrival among us, from the theatre of victories as glorious for himself, as honourable for our country. We do but justice to our feelings by seizing this opportunity of presenting our highest tribute of respect to Gen. Brown, for his heroic example, in imitation of which Americans will emulously bleed to preserve that liberty from which the happiness of every country flows.
Probably all of us will soon enter upon a military career. We feel happy in having among our countrymen some of the most brilliant examples of military talents for our imitation; and we are proud to rank among the first the name of Major-Gen. Brown.
We present to you our cordial thanks

for the present visit, and consider it as an honour to the military academy.

With sentiments of high respect,
We are your most obedient servants

J. A. WEBBER,
RICH'D. DELAFIELD,
N. H. LORING,
CHARLES PARKER,
H. GILES,
Committee in behalf of Cadets.

*Head Quarters, North Division,
West-Point, December 4, 1815.*

Gentlemen—I acknowledge with pleasure your flattering address. Popular applause is not to be despised or coveted, but the approbation of the virtuous and intelligent, is in my estimation the highest reward a country can confer.

I am gratified to perceive that you duly estimate the civil institutions under which we live, as they rest upon public opinion, and our country has no other hope for a long course of prosperity and glory, you will continue to cherish them, as the greatest blessing bestowed by Heaven upon man. It is to the unequalled qualities of our countrymen, if not produced, at least called into action by our happy form of government, that we are to ascribe the high character our nation has so nobly won. Every good citizen will consider himself called upon to defend his government and to vindicate the rights, and the honour of his country, from whatever quarter assailed. As children of the Republic, you will remember this is your peculiar duty, and from the high example set you by officers of your school, that have passed under my eye, I doubt not that you will enter upon your official duties without a feeling but for the honour of your country and the glory of her armies.

Accept for yourselves, and the gentlemen Cadets of the Military Academy, the assurance of my continued recollection, respect and affectionate regard.

Signed JACOB BROWN,
To Messrs. J. A. Webber, Richard Delafield, Nath. H. Loring, Charles Parker and H. Giles,
Committee in behalf of Cadets.

[Were any evidence wanting, to prove the absolute necessity of congress extending to our infant manufactures a fostering hand, the following description of the once flourishing town of Paterson, in this state, would be amply sufficient. We have, however, a well grounded confidence, that that body will do every thing that lays in their power to secure and perpetuate the independence of their country. *Ed.]*
WASHINGTON, November 29.
TO THE EDITORS.

It is with sincere regret that the occasion induces me at this time to ask you to lay before the readers of the Intelligence, the following extract of a letter received on Monday, by a gentleman of this city from his friend at Patterson, New-Jersey. If we are not greatly mistaken in our opinion, unless some relief be afforded to the Manufacturers of the United States, the fate of Patterson will not be singular in the annals of those establishments, by whom the production of domestic fabrics has of late been so eminently encouraged;

EXTRACT—"It is with extreme regret I inform you, that this once flourishing town is falling off faster than it rose, owing to the higher price of cotton, and the great influx of British goods. Two of our most extensive manufacturing establishments, (those of Ward & Johnson, and Robert Collet, esq. formerly of Washington city) have failed; and this unfortunate event has an immediate tendency to make the pressure greater on those which may yet survive through the winter.

Even the credit of those who are considered as perfectly safe, is suspected by the farmers and merchants, and few supplies can be obtained without cash. We have an elegant building, nearly completed, for a banking house; but should the present distressing times continue for any length of time, it will stand alone amid the ruins of those enterprising establishments which gave it birth. We all look with anxious eyes to the public spirit and liberality of our enlightened government, for that protection, to which we flatter ourselves to have gained a title by the value of our efforts."

INFORMATION.

"It may be noticed (says the Fredonian) that the acts laying duties on carriages, on sales at auction, on stills, and on spirits distilled, on store and tavern keepers and other retailers, and on manufacturers, have all been revived, or passed without limitation as to time, and do not expire until specially repealed by an act or acts of Congress. We have deemed it proper to make this remark, as many are of opinion that most or all of these duties cease one year after the termination of the

GEN. RIDGELY has been elected governor of Maryland.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, DECEMBER, 18, 1815.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Some of our subscribers as have not yet complied with the terms of subscription, are requested to forward the amount to the editor at Bridgetown, or to either of the following gentlemen, who are authorized to receive the same, and to give receipts therefor.

Fairton.—Daniel L. Burt,
Cedarville.—Richard Mulford.
Downe.—Wm. Chard, Esq. Major Henderson.
Millsville.—David G. Parris.

We have perused, with attention and with pleasure, the message of governor Snyder to the legislature of Pennsylvania, at the commencement of their present session. We shall probably give some extracts from it in our next. It exhibits a gratifying picture of the prosperity and progressive improvement of that great and patriotic state, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, and proves the falsehood and malignity of the assertions of Duane, with respect to the conduct of the men in power in that state.—If the veriest monarchist in existence will cast his eyes on the happiest and freest, or to speak more correctly, on the least enslaved portion of the old world, and then turn them to Pennsylvania, he will hardly fail to be convinced that the people are fully capable of managing their own affairs, without any assistance from the divine race of legitimate or illegitimate kings.

It is stated, in some of the London papers, that Great Britain has obtained, from the Spanish government, a cession of the Floridas, as a remuneration for her services in the peninsula.—The fact, that these provinces annually cost the Spanish government a considerable sum, and the conviction, that must rest on their minds of the utter impossibility of their being able to retain possession of them, for any great length of time, render the report highly probable.—It is a subject of deep interest to the United States.—The possession of that country by the British would be productive of many serious evils. It would tend very much to keep alive those feelings of hostility and of jealousy, which should have been buried with the hatchet;—it would encourage the Indians to commit depredations on our frontier settlements, from an idea, that there they would be able, at all times, to find an asylum; it would compel the United States to keep a large regular force constantly in that quarter; it would enable the British, in case of a future war, to act with considerable effect against the southern section of the union, and would paralyze the efforts of the United States, on Canada, the most valuable part of the British dominions.

With this view of things, some think it would be proper for the United States to take possession of the Floridas, and hold them until remuneration be obtained for spoils committed or countenanced by the Spanish government.—Such a measure might perhaps, have been justifiable when it was proposed some time ago; but, much as we would regret to see the British in possession of these provinces, and firmly as we are persuaded, that, if true, it will ultimately lead to a dispute between the two countries, such a measure—with a knowledge of the cession to Great Britain, could hardly be justified.—It would inevitably produce an immediate war between the two countries, with, at least, the appearance of aggression on the part of the United States.—They have never yet engaged in any war, except in defence of their dear and undeniable rights; and we think it might be safely asserted, that in no war of a different character could the people of the United States be induced heartily to engage: they could, therefore expect to gain from such a war neither honour nor advantage.—It is the duty of the government and the people to be always prepared to resist aggressions on their rights.—In such a state of preparation, and with a consciousness of the justice of

their cause, we are firmly persuaded they will have nothing to fear from any foe.

The governor of Pennsylvania has returned with objections the militia law passed by the legislature at their last session.

It has since been taken up by the senate and negatived by a large majority.

TREASURY REPORT.

We have perused, in a cursory manner the annual report of the secretary of the treasury. Its formidable length prevents our inserting it in this paper, though it ought certainly to be read by every one who wishes to become acquainted with the financial concerns of the United States. The secretary states the total amount of the national debt on the 30th of September at 119 millions, 635 thousand, 558 dollars and 46 cents.—The following extract from the report (the only one we have room to insert) will show how very far from the truth have been the statements and surmises of the opponents of the administration, respecting the amount of the debt contracted in consequence of the late war.

"It is proper to remark," observes Mr. Dallas, "that the aggregate of the national debt, thus stated to the 30th of September 1815, is subject to considerable charges and additions. The floating debt in treasury notes is convertible, at the pleasure of the creditors, into funded debt; and independent of a direct application of the current revenue to discharge the treasury notes, as well as the temporary loans, there must be a great, though gradual reduction of the floating debt, by the payments made in treasury notes for duties, taxes, and public lands. There are indeed, some claims known to exist for loans, supplies, and services, during the late war, which have not been liquidated, or are not embraced by existing appropriations; and doubtless there are other legal and equitable claims which have not yet been brought into view, in any form, at the accounting departments, but which may eventually receive the sanction of congress. It is not, however, within the scope of any estimate hitherto made, to state the probable addition to the funded debt, under all circumstances, at more than 5,000,000 of dollars, which would consequently place the aggregate of the funded debt created in consequence of the war at a sum not exceeding 70,000,000 of dollars. But it may be important to recollect, that the war debt has not been entirely incurred for objects limited to the continuance of the war; and that the military and naval establishments, in particular, have derived durable advantages from the expenditures of the treasury.

"For the payment of the interest, and the reimbursement, or gradual extinguishment, of the national debt, the resources of the treasury are abundant; although the state of the circulating medium (which will be more particularly considered hereafter) has rendered it impracticable to obtain at all times, upon reasonable terms, the local currency of some of the places appointed for the discharge of the public engagements. These resources depend upon the sinking fund, connected with the faith of the United States, which is pledged to supply from the existing, or from other subjects of revenue, the deficiencies of that fund."

"As to the revenue," says the National Intelligencer, "Mr. Dallas proposes that the double duties on imports be continued until the 30th day of June 1816; that the present duties on sugars refined within the United States, on stamps, on sales at auction, and on postage, be continued; that the direct tax be reduced from six to three millions of dollars; that the duties on the quantity of distilled spirits be discontinued after the 30th day of June 1816, and in lieu thereof, that the duty on licences to distillers be doubled after that day; that the duties on licences to retailers, be reduced to the rates of the year 1813; that the duties on articles manufactured in the United States, and the duties on household furniture be repealed.

"The third branch of the report, relates to the national circulating medium, and concluding with the following proposition: 'That a National Bank be established at the city of Philadelphia, having power to erect branches elsewhere; and that the capital of the Bank (being of a competent amount) consist of three-fourths of the public stock, and one fourth of gold and silver.'

"This report was anxiously expected, as well because of the importance of the subject, as that the subjects of finances and the circulating medium are of primary importance, and will probably claim the attention of Congress in preference to any other. The public expectation, however highly raised, will not be disappointed as to the importance and ability of the report."

Another Memoire, by Fouché, on the state of France, is privately circulating in Paris.

Extract of a letter to the editor.
Washington, December 13, 1815.
Tuesday evening.

A BILL passed both houses of congress, and received the signature of the president, last week, authorising him to lease, on certain terms, the new building on Capitol Hill, of the private individuals, who had erected the same, and had tendered it for the better accommodation of the legislature.—The lease is terminable, at the pleasure of congress, at any time after one year from the date.—But it will require, according to present appearances, a much longer time than a single year to fit up the old capitol for occupancy. It is an extensive building, and the flames lighted up by British Vandalism have left little else but the incombustible walls.—The house of representatives met in the new building yesterday; the senate are expected to convene there to-morrow. It is much more spacious and convenient than the one occupied at the last session; far inferior, however, as I am informed, to the old hall. The desks for the use of the members are disposed in rectilinear rows, in front of the speaker's chair; whereas, if they were semicircularly arranged, there would be a much better opportunity of hearing, and of being heard.

The Rev. Spencer H. Cone, of the society of Baptists, has been elected chaplain, on the part of the house of representatives. On the part of the senate, the Rev. Mr. Glendy of Baltimore.—Mr. Cone is considered a man of uncommon pathos and eloquence, who, in the early part of his active life, had an opportunity of witnessing, in an eminent degree, the irregularities, extravagancies, and follies of what is termed fashionable life. A subsequent change in the temper and disposition of his mind has transferred him from the theatrical boards to the sacred desk, where it is to be hoped, he may be the instrument of doing much good to mankind.—The chaplains of the two houses interchange weekly. Their duties are to open the session of each day by public prayer from the clerk's table, in front of the speaker's desk, and to preach on the sabbath in the hall.

The secretary of the treasury, in his annual report, which is a voluminous interesting document, considers the finances of the nation in that state to authorise the abolishment of some of the most inconvenient and least-productive of the internal taxes, such as those on household furniture, gold and silver watches, &c. and the reduction of the direct tax fifty per cent. He also recommends a complete revision of the external system, and the adoption of a new tariff of duties on foreign merchandise, to take effect after a given day, which shall be so regulated as to afford adequate protection to our numerous manufactories.—This is a subject, in which the honour, interest, and justice of the United States are implicated.—It would be cruelly, indeed, to suffer, by negligence or otherwise, a policy to prevail, which would bring ruin and distress upon that worthy portion of our citizens, who have engaged in the manufacture of those articles, which the necessities of the people require, and which, with suitable encouragement, they are able to afford to an extent commensurate with the demand.

Petitions have been presented from the city of Philadelphia, and referred to a committee of the whole house, praying the institution of a separate standing committee on the subject of manufactures, that interest being now connected to that of commerce, by an indiscriminate reference, of all matters relating to either, to the same committee, that of "commerce and manufactures."

Both yesterday and to day a great number of petitions from different parts of the United States have been presented and referred to those standing committees, to which the nature of them gave the direction; such as the committee of ways and means,—of claims—of commerce and manufactures—on the public lands—on the post office, and post roads—on pensions and revolutionary claims; &c.

The seat of William S. Smith, who was returned a member of the house of representatives from the 17th district, consisting of the counties of Herkimer and Madison, in the state of New-York, was this day vacated by the house, and Westel Willoughby, jun. unanimously declared to be entitled to his seat. Mr. Smith received his commission, it seems, on account of a mistake of one of the returning officers, who placed in his return the votes of a part of the district to Westel Willoughby, instead of Westel Willoughby jun.—when this mistake was corrected there was a majority of more than 200 in favour of the latter.

John W. Eppes, Esq. who has heretofore been an active and useful member of the house of representatives, is elected by the Virginia legislature, a member of the Senate, in the place of William B. Giles, resigned.

Nathaniel Macon, also from time almost immemorial a member of the lower

house, has been transferred to the Senate, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Francis Locke esq. of N. Carolina."

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Millville, convened, agreeably to public notice, at the house of Nathaniel Foster, on Monday, the 11th inst. in order to take into consideration the expediency of putting an end to the circulation of paper bills, issued by individuals, in different parts of West Jersey, DANIEL RICHMAN, Esq. was appointed chairman, and NATHAN LEAKE, Esq. secretary.—A committee was then appointed to draft resolutions to lay before the meeting—who, after retiring a few minutes, returned, and presented to the chair the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas the circulation of paper to the enormous amount, which is at present imposed upon the public, with all the vexations and grievances experienced from a want of faith in one bank to receive iddeposit the notes of another. And the extreme inconvenience and loss the public, but particularly the fair and upright dealer is exposed to, in gratifying the avaricious speculator, by allowing him a discount upon notes which have been taken at par:

And whereas this state of things, if persisted in, is viewed as calculated to produce a general disorder, if not a total disorganization and dissolution of the vital principles of the republic—enveloping in its insidious intricacies, the solid interests and prosperity of our country—as well as prostrating, at the shrine of low ambition and ignoble avarice, every principle of moral, religious, and political obligation.

And whereas this meeting (after duly weighing, and dispassionately considering the foregoing important and irresistible facts,) are of opinion, that however willing they have heretofore been, to countenance, and receive, as money, individuals' bills (at best only a desperate remedy for a dire necessity,) they feel no longer a disposition to acquiesce in, encourage or patronize a speculation which modestly should long ago have consigned to the shades of oblivion—Whereupon,

1. Resolved, That this meeting view with regret the circulation of individual's bills, when the occasion which produced them, has ceased to exist.

2. Resolved, That there can no longer be any truth in their convenience as change—when we see regularly incorporated banks issuing notes from six cents up to one dollar.

3. Resolved, That this meeting pledge their words to each other, that they will rigidly oppose the circulation of individual bills, and therefore hereby solicit the co-operation of an enlightened community in discountenancing this pitiful subterfuge.

4. Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, that the public have indulged the issuers of those bills, far enough, and they flatter themselves, that they will be actuated from similar motives to discontinue a practice which is every day losing its reputation—because it never has, nor can it be of general utility.

5. Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the chairman and secretary, be published in the Washington Whig.

DANIEL RICHMAN, Chairman
NATHAN LEAKE, Sec.
December 11th, 1815.

December 8.
Scandalous Fraud.—In last evening's Post, we find a letter from Mr. Charles H. Graham, dated Havre, Sept. 29 stating that in 126 bales of American cotton sold there, upwards of 500 weight of stone was discovered in the centre of the bales. Every honest American, with proper indignation, will it is hoped, lend his aid in bringing to justice the base impostor.

The cotton manufactory belonging to Messrs. Wane and Williamson, at Springfield, (N. J.) was on Wednesday morning destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at 20,000 dollars, on which there was no insurance.

A LITERAL AMENDMENT.
Although I would attach no bill me
To Mr. Taswell for his name,
Yet any one who looks may see
'T would be as well, without the F.
Rich. Comp.

On hearing that Napoleon had been sent to St. Helena.
Now, who mould have thought it! the Allies so civil,
Should decline sending emperor Nap, to the devil,
So wicked they call him: It sounds very quaint,
When we hear such a stimer's to live with a saint.
W. City Gaz.

DIED—At Mount Holly, New Jersey, on Monday last after a short illness, Charles Shreve, esq. President of the Farmers Bank of New Jersey, universally esteemed for probity of conduct, purity of principle and suavity of manners. His loss will be sincerely mourned and deeply regretted by an extensive circle of relatives and friends.

In this town, on Friday, the 8th inst. Mr. JOHN REEVES.
At Port-Elizabeth, on the 25th ult. Elizabeth Badely, aged 78 years, 58 of which she lived at that place. In honour of her, the Fort received its name.

NOTICE.
THE subscribers, auditors appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Cumberland, in the case of Eden M. Seeley, an absconding debtor, will attend at the inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgetown, on Saturday, the 30th December inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of auditing and adjusting the demands of the plaintiff, and other applying creditors.
DAVID LUPTON.
JOHN BUCK.
DAN SIMKINS.
Dec. 18—2t

NOTICE.
PURSUANT to a decree of the Orphan's Court WILL BE SOLD at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the 20th day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, on the premises,
A House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Downe, late the property of Peter Campbell, deceased, now occupied by Jonathan Shaw. The house is two stories high, with a one story kitchen. The lot contains about one acre.—Terms at sale.
ETHAN LORE, Guardian.
Dec. 15th, 1815—2m.

Cumberland Orphan's Court,
November Term, 1815.

UPON application of Ann Brown, administratrix of Charles Brown, dec. to limit a time within which the creditors of said deceased shall bring in their debts, claims, and demands against the estate of the said deceased, or be forever barred from an action against said administratrix:
It is ordered, that the said administratrix give Public Notice to the creditors of said decedent 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 administratrix.
By the Court,
TIMOTHY ELMER, Clerk.
Nov. 30th, (Dec. 18) 1815—2m

I PUBLIC NOTICE
Is hereby given, that the accounts of
Norton O. Lawrence, admr. of Ephraim Buck, dec.
Henry Brooks, do. David Pierson, do.
Daniel Heaton, do. John Lore, do.
Levi Hollingshead, do. Samuel Hollingshead.
Will be reported to the Orphans Court, to be field at Bridgetown, in and for the county of Cumberland, on Monday the 19th day of February next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at which time and place, all persons interested in said Estates, or either of them; may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said accounts should not be severally allowed and confirmed.
TIMOTHY ELMER, Surrog.
Dec. 13th, 1815—2m

TO HIRE,
Horses and Carriage.
ROBERT ALDERMAN,
Laurel Hill.
Dec. 15th, 1815.

PRINTING
INFORMS the public, that in addition to his newspaper establishment, he has opened an office for the execution of Printing of every description, such as Pamphlets, Handbills, Cards, Advertisements, and Blanks, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
* All Letters and Communications to the Editor must be post paid.
November 4th, 1815—(D. 18) 2m

GREEN TREE INN.

THE subscriber having applied for, and obtained a license, has opened a public house, at his residence, in Bridgetown, corner of Bridge and Front streets, west side of the Creek.

Sign of the Green Tree.
As he has procured the best wines, and other liquors, and intends to keep his larder constantly well supplied with the choicest of what the place affords, besides having a well of the best water in the town, he hopes to meet the general approbation of all those who may favour him with their company.
WILLIAM MERRITT.
December 18th, 1815.—t

WANTED,
A PERSON, qualified to teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, &c. at Maurice Town, Cumberland County, New Jersey.—For terms, apply to
ICHABOD COMPTON.
December 18th, 1815.—3t

RAN AWAY
FROM the subscriber, on the 22d of November last, an apprentice to the Shoemaking business, named LEWIS REEVES. He is just turned 19 years of age; about 5 feet high, dark hair, and thick set; has a large scar on his right knee, occasioned by the discharge of a musket. He took with him a new blue broadcloth coat, striped waistcoat, and corduroy pantaloons; besides a variety of other clothing, some superfine cloth which he got out of J. and W. Rose's store, and other articles, not belonging to him, which he took with him. It is supposed he has gone to the western country.—Whoever will take up said runaway, and secure him in any jail in the western part of New-Jersey, or in Philadelphia, shall receive TEN dollars, and reasonable charges.
STEPHEN LUPTON.
Bridgetown, W. N. J. Dec. 18.

This advertisement has been deferred hitherto, on account of the illness of his brother and guardian, since deceased.

Notice to Retailers, &c.

THE subscriber will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving applications, and granting licenses to distillers, shopkeepers, and tavern-keepers.
At Joseph Turner's, Port Elizabeth, on Wednesday, December 20th.
At Eli Eldridge's, Dennis's Creek, on Thursday December 21st.
At George Hand's, C. M. Court-House, on Friday, December 22d.
At Nathaniel Foster's, Millville, on Saturday, in the afternoon, December 23d.
At Richard Mulford's, Cedarville, on Tuesday, December 26th.
At his office in Bridgetown, on Wednesday, the 27th, and Thursday, the 28th of December.

All concerned will be expected to comply with the law previous to the 1st of January, 1816, after which time the penalties attached to a violation will be forfeited.
LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER, Dep. Coll. of Tax.
for the counties of Cumberland and Calp May, 6th District of New-Jersey.
Dec. 18, 1815.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Monday, the twenty-second 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 Lot of Land,
Situate in the township of Hopewell, joining land of Joseph Woodruff and others, said to contain sixteen acres, more or less. Also a house and lot of land, situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining land of John Whitman and others, said to contain thirty acres, more or less. Together with all other lands of said defendant in said county. Seized as the property of James Jones, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Murphy and William H. Biddle, and to be sold by
JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,
A House and Lot of Land;

Situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining land of Thomas Rook and others, said to contain two acres, more or less. Together with all other land of the defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of William Quicksell, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Murphy and William H. Biddle, executor of William Biddle, and to be sold by
JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,
A House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining land of John Westcott, Ebenezer Westcott, and others, said to contain two acres, more or less. Together with all other land of the defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of David P. Shaw, and taken in execution at the suit of John Ogden, sen. and to be sold by
JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.
November 4th, 1815—(D. 18) 2m

For the Washington Whig.

Mr. Editor,
PHILIP FRENEAU, of New Jersey, figured considerably as a poet about the era of the American revolution, and for some time afterwards. About twenty years ago, he collected and published his poems, and although many of them were written on subjects immediately connected with the various and interesting events of those times, and have in a great measure lost their interest, and others were employed on light and unimportant matter—yet there are some of a more durable character, and not at all injured by the years that have passed since their first appearance. In looking into his book lately, the following lines formerly much admired and often sung on social occasions, arrested my attention. I doubt not, but that a republication of them in the Whig would revive old recollections, and gratify many of your readers.

THE SCORNFUL LADY.

Dress'd out in all her gay attire,
Who sees, but seeing must admire,
The nymph, with all her arts,
Bound on a cruise to capture hearts.

Aloft her silken streamers play,
The ensigns of unbounded sway;
For her the wretched victim burns,
Yet she no love for love returns.

Young Jocky, from the isle of Kent,
In vain pursuit a year had spent,
And own'd at last some knight or peer
Could only hope to conquer her.

Proud of the artillery of her eyes,
She would not own so poor a prize,
But disregarding force or pray'r,
She struck him dumb, and left him there.

Thus, huntsmen of their prowess boast,
Who, hunting on the Spanish coast,
No deer at once by them is slain,
But left to languish on the plain.

When first this heavenly form I pass'd,
She back'd her topsails to the mast—
I saw there was no chance to fly,
At once she bade me yield or die.

Amaz'd at such a strange attack,
I chang'd my course, and hurried back;
But such a fatal arrow met,
As pierc'd me deep and pains me yet.

Ah, Celia, what a strange mistake
To ruin thus, for ruin's sake!
Thus to delude us in distress,
And quit the prize you should possess;

Years may advance, with silent pace,
And rob that form of every grace,
And all your conquests be repaid—
With Teague O'Murphy and his spade.

THE SEASONS MORALIZED.

THEY, who to warmer regions run,
May bless the favour of the sun,
But seek in vain what charms us here,
Life's picture varying with the year.

Spring, and her wanton train advance
Like youth to lead the festive dance,
All, all her scenes are mirth and play,
And blushing blossoms own her sway.

The summer next (those blossoms blown,)
Brings on the fruits that spring had sown,
Thus men advance, impell'd by time,
And nature triumphs in her prime.

Then autumn crowns the beautiful year,
The groves a sicklier aspect wear,
And mournful she (the lot of all),
Matures her fruits, to make them fall.

Glad in the vestments of a tomb,
Old age is only winter's gloom—
Winter, alas! shall spring restore;
But youth returns to man no more.

British Post Office Regulation.

By a late act of the British Parliament relative to the forwarding and receiving letters to and from foreign parts, it is enacted, that the Postmaster-General shall receive a seapostage of eight pence for every single letter brought by vessels (other than packet boats) from places beyond the seas into Great Britain, except from the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius and the East Indies; two pence of which is to be allowed to the captain of the vessel by whom such letters are conveyed. A penalty of two hundred pounds is inflicted on the captain who shall open any letters with which he may have been so entrusted; and he is required to forward all his letters (except those for his owners) to the post office with the least delay possible, immediately after

his arrival, and to sign a declaration of their delivery in the presence of the person authorized by the postmaster general. Until this is done, and produced to the collector of the customs, he will not be permitted to report.—Every letter found on board his vessel, in his own possession or any of his crew, or of any passengers on board, subjects the person on whom or in whose baggage it is found, to a penalty of five pounds.

For the Washington Whig.

Mr. Editor,

The powerful influence of music upon animals of different species has frequently been noticed.—The following instance, extracted from the Med. and Phys. Journal will, perhaps, afford instruction as well as amusement to some of your readers.

L. T.

One evening, in the month of December, as a few officers on board of a British man of war, in the harbour of Portsmouth, were seated around the fire, one of them began to play a plaintive air on the violin. He had scarcely performed ten minutes, when a mouse, apparently frantic, made its appearance, in the centre of the floor near the large table, which usually stands in the ward room; the residence of lieutenants in ships of the line. The strange gestures of the little animal strongly excited the attention of the officers, who, with one consent, resolved to let it continue its singular actions unmolested. Its exertions now appeared to be greater every moment. It shook its head, leaped about the table, and exhibited signs of the most extatic delight.

It was observed, that in proportion to the gradations of the tune to the soft point, the extacy of the animal appeared to be increased, and vice versa. After performing actions, which an animal so diminutive would, at first sight, seem incapable of, the little creature, to the astonishment of the delighted spectators, suddenly ceased to move; fell down, and expired, without evincing any symptoms of pain.

Pretty well for Cumberland.—Without expecting to rival the accounts we have lately had of New-England pumpkins, or Ohio apples, we will merely state, that in Mr. Ashbury Mall's patch, in Hopewell, there, was raised this year a turnip that measured 25 3-4 inches in circumference, 5 1/2 inches in diameter, and weighed upwards of 5 1/2 pounds.

FROM THE HUNTINGDON GAZETTE.

"Go thou, do so likewise."

We understand from direct authority, that John Lorain, Esq. of Philipsburg, on the Mushannon, has raised this season a crop of Indian corn that yielded by measurement, one hundred and fifteen and an half bushels of shelled corn to the acre.—And that Mr. Hardman Philips and Doct. Dewees, at the same place, raised nineteen pumpkins whose aggregate weight was 1620 pounds. One among them weighed 160 pounds after having stood in the house four weeks.

It maybe proper to observe that the large pumpkins were raised in a field with the common pumpkins of the country, and that no more pains were bestowed upon the large than upon the crop in general; and that the weight of the large ones must have been considerably less than at the time of ripening, as they were not weighed until the time stated above, after having come to perfection.

Impudence.

A mere fellow in command of Fort Malden, nearly opposite Detroit, is endeavouring to get himself in favour with his government, or with the red allies of his master, by a course of conduct, that would call for direct chastisement, were it not that he has shown himself too miserably mean and ignorant, to be worthy the notice of the American government or any of its agents. It is rather to be regretted that national courtesy has placed the respectable name of governor Cass on the same sheet with an ignorant besotted Col. James.—Phila. True Amer.

Loss of ship Ellington.—She sailed from Liverpool, Sept. 18, bound to Boston; experienced very rough weather, and 28th day out, sprung a leak, which gained so fast, that 14 hours afterwards, the crew were obliged to take to the boats for the preservation of their lives—40 hours after were picked up by an English brig dismasted, bound to Charleston, and 3 days after were put on board ship James M. and arrived at Philadelphia. The E. had a full cargo of salt, crates, and dry goods.

[FROM THE EVENING POST.]

The British frigate Galatea, captain Losack, arrived at Portsmouth, Eng. on the 17th of October, in 12 days from Newfoundland, a distance of 1800 miles, with despatches from Sir Richard Keates.

THE BANKS.—Our letters say it is intended to introduce a bill into the House of Representatives to compel the several banks of this Commonwealth, to pay to each other legal interest, on the several balances which may become due to each other. Whenever this subject shall come to be discussed, it may lead to such an extension of the principle as may probably not yet be contemplated.—Dem. Press.

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

Extract of a letter from James Maury, Esq. American Consul at Liverpool, to the Secretary of State, dated

"American Consulate, Liverpool,
September 18, 1815.

"Some of our vessels, lately arrived here with Tobacco, having been subjected to delay and inconvenience from their tobacco manifests having been sworn to before Notaries Public, I annex an extract of the treasury order to the officers of his majesty's customs at this place, recommending that in future all tobacco manifests of our vessels for this place be sworn to before a British consul, a magistrate or other public officer; with deference I submit to you the propriety of ordering the same to be made public. With perfect respect I have the honour to be, &c.

Extract of the Treasury Order, dated
September 28th 1815.

"It would be unreasonable for a limited period of six months to admit the manifests of Tobacco, sworn before a Notary Public in lieu of a like manifest, sworn before a British consul, or before some magistrate or public officer, as required by the 18 Sec. 29 Geo. 3, ch. 68."

By William Russell, Esquire, second Justice of the Supreme Court of the state of New Jersey.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on application to me by Benjamin B Cooper, Jeremiah Buck and William Potter of the counties of Gloucester and Cumberland, who claim an equal undivided half part of those several tracts of land, situate at and near Fort Bridge mills in Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland counties, adjoining lands of John Sheldon, Benjamin B. Cooper and others, known by the name of the Sheppard, Richman and Cowman tracts, containing about 2600 acres, be the same more or less; I have nominated Jedidiah Davis, John Baxter and John Steelman, Esquires, Commissioners to divide the said tracts of land into two equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to me at the house of Joseph Hatkinson in Mount Holly, on Wednesday the seventeenth day of January 1816, the said Jedidiah Davis, John Baxter and John Steelman Esquires, will then be appointed Commissioners to make partition of the said tracts of land, pursuant to an act entitled "an act for the more easy partition of lands held by co-parceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common," passed the 11th day of November, 1789.

Given under my hand, the 11th day of November, A. D. 1815.

WILLIAM RUSSELL.

ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attachment issued out of the inferior court of Common Pleas, in the county of Cumberland, state of New Jersey, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Samuel Youngs, an absconding debtor, at the suit of Major Henderson, in a plea of debt, for one hundred and fifty dollars, returnable to September term, 1815—which writ hath been duly served and returned by the sheriff of said county.

EBENEZER SEELEY, Clerk.

DANIEL ELMER, Atty.
Nov. 13, 1815—2m

Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attachment, issued out of the inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the county of Cumberland, and state of New Jersey, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Eden M. Seeley, an absconding debtor, at the suit of Jacob Richer, in a plea of debt for two hundred dollars, returnable to the Term of September last, hath been duly served and returned by the Sheriff of said County.

EBENEZER SEELEY, Clerk.

L. Q. C. ELMER, Attorney.
October 9th, 1815.—2m

NOTICE

It is hereby given, that the subscriber has been appointed deputy collector of the revenue for the counties of Cumberland and Cape May. Retailers, manufacturers, and others concerned, in said counties, will for the future make application to him at his office in Bridgetown. Stamps of all descriptions will be furnished on application.

LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER.

October 30th, 1815.

JUSTICES' BLANKS

FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Whig.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Monday the eighteenth day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 6 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 Fairfield, adjoining lands of Ephraim Westcott and others; said to contain seventy acres, more or less. Together with all other lands of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of George Tammes, and taken in Execution at the suit of Isaac Adcock for the use of Benjamin B. Cooper, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, adjoining land of Ezekiel Foster, and others, said to contain sixty acres, more or less; together with all other lands of said defendant, in the county of Cumberland.

Seized as the property of John Brannon, and taken in Execution at the suit of Thomas Smith, James Caldwell, real plaintiff, and others, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining land of Henry Reeves and others; said to contain half an acre, more or less; together with all other lands of said defendant, in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Jeremiah Carter, and taken in Execution at the suit of Joshua Brick and Thomas Lee, for the use of Roger Wales, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River adjoining land of John Elkinton and others; said to contain one hundred & fifty acres, more or less; together with all other lands of said defendant, in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Eli Stratton, and taken in Execution at the suit of William Rose & Co. and others, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

Oct. 11, 1815.—(N. 20) 1m

FOR SALE,

A GOOD set of Blacksmith's Tools. For terms apply to Daniel Burt at Cedarville, or to the subscriber at Fairton.

DANIEL L. BURT.

October 30th, 1815—6t

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Edward Bunker, Esquire, late of Bridgetown, in the County of Cumberland, deceased, are requested to make payment; And all those having any demands against said Estate, will please present them for examination, to

JAMES GILES, Executor.

Bridgetown, September 22, 1815.—9w.

Was Found,

IN the river Delaware, near Philadelphia, about the 19th ult. a good Batteau; with two hearts painted red on her stern.

The owner may have her by proving property and paying charges, by applying to captain Quicksil, on board the Two Brothers, or to Robert Alderman, Bridgetown.

Nov. 6, 1815.—2t.

SALT HAY.

THE subscriber has a considerable quantity of Salt Hay of the first quality, which he will sell, or exchange for boards.

J. D. WESTCOTT.

Jones' Island, near Cedarville.

Nov. 9, 1815.—3t.

FOR SALE,

THAT convenient landing on the east side of Cohansy Creek, above the bridge, and near the Free landing; together with two dwelling houses, and a building lot adjoining; there is about an acre and a half of ground.—It will be sold together or separate, to suit purchasers.—Apply to William Stelling, Philadelphia; or to the subscriber in Bridgetown.

LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER.

Dec. 11 1815.—(7t)

GLASS BLOWERS.

WANTED two or three Hollow Glass blowers, to whom good wages will be given by the subscriber, at Kensington—Philadelphia.

JAMES LEE.

Dec. 11.—4t

THE BRIGADE BOARD

Will meet at the inn of Richard Mulford, Cedarville, on Monday, the 18th Dec. inst.

LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER, Judge Advocate.