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THE WASHINGTON WHIG

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Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

ELEGANT EXTRACTS.

The Richmond Enquirer gives several letters from a young American naval officer, in the Mediterranean squadron, (a native of Richmond) from which we select the following interesting passages.—*Bost. Gaz.*

From Gibraltar, July 10.

"The view which presents itself from the harbour of Syracuse, has more of grandeur and sublimity than any to be possibly conceived.—The venerable heaps of hoary ruin, overlooked by the snowy crest of old Etna, reflecting the rising sun, form a collection of sublime and lovely objects, transcendently wonderful, and calculated to inspire the dullest, most rapid mind, with sentiments of awe and reverence.—When I beheld this scene, I could scarce contain an exclamation of rapture and delight.—Surely a pious and exalted mind would have enjoyed the most enviable and holy pleasure in the contemplation of such objects. Added to all this, the scene is graced with tints of a softer, lovelier nature.—A rich and almost immeasurable meadow presents itself adorned with the finest cultivation, intersected by a stream on whose banks the finest cattle in the world are ever grazing. Indeed it is a fairy spot; but time, ambition and oppression, have soiled it with the deepest tinge, and all those beauties are lavished on a race of corrupt and degraded wretches.

"We sailed from Syracuse to Messina; of that place, and the view as you proceed up to Faro, I have spoken in a previous letter, so we will commence with Malta; of which you have so often read, celebrated as the long and well descended stronghold of the knights. It is now in the hands of different masters, who are as much for them, as you or I for Don Quixotte or his squire. The fairy islands of Calypso, now Cozo, is only five miles from Malta, though by no means corresponding with its former character of flowery banks, eternal springs, &c.

"La Valette, the capital of the island, and residence of the governor, is second in strength only to Gibraltar. I was but a few hours ashore, and had only an opportunity of visiting one or two curiosities. The church of St. John is celebrated as having been one of the richest in Europe. It was built by the knights of Malta, and has twelve separate chapels, varying with each other in splendour, and magnificence, and allotted to the different nations to which some of their distinguished order belonged. All its ornaments such as statues, grates, candle sticks, &c. were formerly of solid silver, but was rifled by the French, who carried off, according to the story of the Maltese, a frigate ballasted with its spoils. A gate and railing of silver still remain round one of the altars, which, with many other ornaments, were painted black, to deceive the plunderers, and thus preserved. However, every thing falls short of the tapestry work, of which the execution is so exquisite, that it requires the nicest observation to distinguish it from the most delicate touches of the pencil. It is all on crimson velvet, representing the birth and most remarkable scenes in the history of our Saviour down to his crucifixion. The floors are of the most curious and beautiful Mosaic, composed of the tombs of all the knights, whose remains are deposited, in which are inlaid a thousand singular beautiful devices. The palace is a handsome and extensive building; it has a library, and one of the best armories in Europe. These I did not see; however, I have as good a right to mention things I never saw, as Sterne, who occupied five pages with the description of Calais, which he reached after dark, and left before day-light."

From Naples, Aug. 21.

"I have been highly gratified and delighted in visiting many of these curiosities, which my short stay, when we were here last summer, prevented my seeing. The king's palace at Portici, the ruins of Baia, the museum, &c. were all sources of renewed pleasure and satisfaction. The palace was superbly decorated by Murat, and shows, among its finest ornaments, his portrait, with that of Joseph Bonaparte, his wife and children, that of Napoleon and his mother, specimens of exquisite execution. The apartments are all superb; that of madam Murat particularly. The gardens are decorated with equal taste and magnificence. The museum of Naples produces some rare collections in painting and sculpture; the former are modern, and from the hands of the best masters in Europe; among them some productions of Raphael, M. Angelo, &c. The statues are mostly from Pompeia and Herculaneum—a few from Rome. They are numerous, some equestrian, colossal; besides many busts.

"The ruins of Baia require a longer description. We obtained permission to go in one of the ship's cutters, so we had nothing to hurry us. We got a guide from Puzzoli, and passed by Caligula's bridge, 13 arches of which are still above water. It was intended to join Baia and Puzzoli, but it was never completed except by boats and spars, which were soon washed away.

"We passed in sight of Mount Barbara, where the Romans got their Falernian wine, of which we read so much, particularly in Horace. We landed where Fort Julia formerly stood, which was destroyed at the same time that Solfatara sunk, by the sudden appearance of Monte Nuovo, which filled up its grotto, of which some remains are still seen. Here we saw the Locrian lake, where were preserved the fine oysters for the luxurious Romans. About a mile beyond this is lake Avernus, of which the ancients give such a horrid description. It is now a harmless lake, remarkable only for the ruins on its borders. A temple of Apollo still remains on one side; its venerable ruins, moss grown, still defying time and weather. In the opposite shore to the temple is the grotto of Sybilis, as remarkable as the story of its priestesses. We entered a cavity at the foot of a high hill, and descending gradually about 40 yards, were conducted by our guides, each having a torch, down a gloomy narrow passage hewn in the rock. I assure you, had I been at all inclined to superstitious fears, this was no fair a subject to exercise them, as any you can well conceive. We soon arrived to water, when on the backs of our guides we were transported to the baths of the priestesses, the appearance of which was no more inviting than the other apartments. We retired through another avenue equally difficult and disagreeable, leading through the hill. We were next arrested in our progress by Nero's baths. After ascending a high hill, and entering a cavity as before, we were conducted down a narrow regular descent several hundred feet till we were stopped by the boiling spring.—From the moment I entered, I was in a profuse perspiration, the steam continued more oppressive, and after reaching the bottom, as soon as the guide got a bucket of water, and threw the eggs we had provided in, I was glad to make my retreat; in 2½ minutes, the eggs were boiled, and it is remarkable that how ever long they are kept in this boiling spring, they never become hard, always continuing in the most delightful consistency.

"Below, on a level with the sea, are baths of a milder temperature: and the land on the beach below this hill, though covered constantly with cold water, is so hot as to be scarcely supportable to the touch. We next visited the temples of Venus, Mercury and Diana. The wells are of brick, and yet stand! In that of Mercury, there is a remarkable echo in one of the apartments, justly termed the *whispering room*; by placing the mouth close to the wall, the slightest whisper can be as distinctly heard on the opposite side (60 feet) as if spoken in the loudest tone. The apartments adjacent to the temples are generally in a more perfect state. Hence we proceed to the tomb of Agrippa; it is but little injured, though not cleared of the rubbish; its interior has been elegant. We were thence conducted to Nero's prison—a dismal horrid place, well adapted to the complexion of his crimes. The reservoir of Pauli, where the Roman fleet used to water, is immense and capacious supported by 42

stupendous arches. Then, to wind up our fatigues, as the ancients in their mortal career, we were conducted to the river Stryx and the Elysian Fields; the former, by eruptions, convulsions, &c. is now reduced to a small lake; the latter is converted to a vineyard, not half so decent a receptacle as fiddlers' green, allotted to sailors. Thus have I, a second Æneas, visited both Hell and Elysium; and though I was not gratified with a dish of chat, no doubt experienced otherwise as much satisfaction, and will spin as long a yarn as he.

"We also got a view of the scite of Cicero's villa, and of the palaces of Julius Cæsar, Nero, and Scylla. A great part of ancient Baia, is now under water, and can be plainly seen in passing from one place to another in boats.

"In contemplating these venerable ruins, I have experienced much gratification, and been taught a wise lesson of the frailty of earthly hopes. In ascending the rugged path to fame, our best support is but a brittle reed, and that course of conduct which enures us happiness, is alone to be aimed at."

Scraps from late London Papers.

The minutes of evidence annexed to the report of the select committee of the house of commons, relating to the British forts on the coast of Africa, afford a great mass of interesting information on the state of trade, policy, and national productions of that country. The principal witness examined before the committee was Mr. Swanzy, from whose evidence particularly we have made extracts. Mr. Swanzy states, that an individual may travel between 2 and 300 miles into the interior from the Gold Coast in perfect safety: and is also clearly of opinion, that to reach the Niger, the point from which the exploring of the interior of Africa should commence, is the gold coast. Merchants from Howsee, a large town on the Niger; beyond where Mr. Park explored, he says, were in the habit of coming down to the Gold Coast with trade; the journey then occupied about three months.—'Slaves' he adds, 'have been brought down to the Gold Coast by Ashantee traders from a country called Doncos, before the abolition of the slave trade, who must have come at least 1000 miles from the interior, by the time it was said they occupied in their journey.' These Ashantee traders represent their own country as exceedingly fine, containing large quantities of gold and elephants, cattle of all sorts, common to other tropical climates, and their capital as a place of great extent.

Henry Alfred Adamson, Esq. Governor of Dixcove Fort, on the Coast of Africa, to a question put to him by the Commissioners to investigate the state of the forts and settlements on that coast, answers—'Death is seldom, if ever, inflicted on a person, if he have property sufficient to pay. Frequently cases of a very serious nature arise from very trivial causes. For example: if a person steals a fowl from another, and it is discovered, he to whom the fowl belonged, takes care to have two or three other persons as evidences: then it is left in oblivion for two or three years. When damages are brought, they calculate the number of young ones this fowl might have produced; and during the Slave Trade whole families have been sold to defray the expense. In such cases corporeal punishment is seldom inflicted, generally pecuniary fines! Accidental injuries are commonly settled by the person paying an equivalent for the injury received.'

The Island of Goree, on the coast of Africa, is considered as situated in the territories of Damet King of Cavor, from whose ancestor the grant was originally obtained. From that period and until 20 years since, the Peninsula of Cape Verd was concluded in the dominions of that Prince, but in consequence of the heavy contributions levied on them, and differing in religious opinions from their fellow subjects, the inhabitants of the Peninsula, headed by an able chief, threw off their allegiance and erected themselves into an independent Republic. They built a wall across that part which forms Cape Emanuel, to defend themselves against the King, and fenced it with superstition. Dangel assembled a large army to attack them; but such was the superstitious terror of this sacred wall, and perhaps the more rational dread of the brass and desperate men that were behind it, that though he remained encamped in its vicinity several weeks, he never

ventured a serious attack, and from famine and desertion amongst his ill-combined army, was obliged to return discontented.

Sheriff's Sales.

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—1m.

House of Assembly.

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

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

WILLIAM COXE,

JAMES PARKER, the county of ~~Washington~~

JOHN DOW, Essex.

DAVID THOMPSON, jun. Morris.

ROBERT C. THOMPSON, Sussex.

JAMES D. WESTCOTT, Cumberland.

GEORGE HOLCOMBE, Monmouth.

NICHOLAS WILLETS, Caye-May.

Trenton, October 30, 1816. Nov 4—tf

Cape May Orphan's Court.

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 hereon 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—3m.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editor.

Washington, December 14th, 1816.

"Since my last, several bills of a public nature have been introduced, most of them relating to subjects which received more or less attention last session, but were not definitely acted upon; among the number are the following:

By Mr. Wright—"A bill to authorise the settlement and payment of certain claims for the services of the Militia."—This bill proposes to pay those militia that were called out by the state authority during the late war, without the previous authority of the general government.

By Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, "A bill to establish three military academies." These academies are contemplated in the bill to be located in this district, at Mount Dearborn in South Carolina, and at the confluence of Ohio and Licking rivers, in Kentucky.

By Mr. Condict—"A bill supplementary to the act heretofore passed for the encouragement of vaccination."—Proposing to give the vaccine agent an annual salary, and making it his duty to distribute the infection free of expense to the applicant.

By Mr. Lowndes—"A bill supplementary to the act regulating the duties on imports and tonnage."—This bill is of an explanatory nature, and defines more particularly the duties to be received on tonnage, &c.

By Mr. Hopkinson—"A bill to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy." Mr. H. prefaced the introduction of the bill, by observing that the peculiar state of the country at this time, and the mercantile embarrassments which had grown out of recent events in Europe, &c. called more loudly than ever for the adoption of some uniform system of the kind, and he fully believed the one now offered more perfect than any that had heretofore been presented.

By Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, "A bill granting donations in lands to disbanded officers of the late army." This bill is very nearly a copy of the one which was negatived last session.

These several bills have all taken one, and the same course; that is, been twice read, referred to a committee of the whole house, ordered to be printed, and made the order for given days, the most remote of which is near at hand, so that it is probable in the course of the ensuing week, some of them at least will come under discussion. A mass of business in the shape of bills being now before congress, their daily sittings from this time forward will no doubt be protracted; and it is not likely that much leisure or relaxation will be afforded the members during the remainder of the session, which must of necessity terminate on the 30 of March next.

The last two or three days like several of the preceding, have also been fruitful of Resolutions. These are articles of easy production; most of them no doubt are the result of reflection, and a conviction of their propriety on the part of the mover. Some, however, I have often thought, were introduced for popularity purposes. I give you some of the most important.

By Mr. Root, To enquire into the expediency of abolishing the tax on carriages of a less value than 100 dollars. Mr. Wright moved to amend by embracing carriages of all description,—negatived. Mr. Root's original resolution agreed to by a small majority.

By Mr. Bennet, Directing an enquiry into the expediency of repealing or modifying the act laying duties on retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise.

Mr. Lowndes said he would not object to the inquiry if any member desired it; but declared it as his opinion, that there never had been a moment when there was inducement to repeal this tax than the present; and stronger reasons might perhaps

be adduced for increasing than reducing it. The resolve was agreed to.

By Mr. Wilde, Directing the committee of Foreign Relations to enquire what alterations are necessary in the several acts for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchant service, and for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, or of those discharged abroad after the sale of their vessels.

By Mr. Atherton, Proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States in the following words: "The congress shall have power to establish a National University." The house refused to consider the proposition, ayes 54 noes 86.

By Mr. T. M. Nelson, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of authorising a commutation for money for bounty land to soldiers of the regular army. Agreed.

By Mr. Hardin, A positive resolution, that it was expedient to repeal the distillery tax, except so much as might be necessary to enforce the collection of duties already accrued. This resolve by consent of Mr. H. was laid on the table, he at the same time giving notice that he should call it up for consideration on Monday week.

Among the numerous petitions of late presented is one by Mr. Archer from Hartford county, Maryland, praying congress to prohibit for a limited time the exportation of grain from the United States—which was referred to the committee of ways and means.—This is a subject of serious import, notwithstanding the abundance of the summer harvest, the failure of the autumnal crops, particularly of Indian corn, has been so extensive as to excite serious apprehensions for the consequence; much individual and sectional distress will certainly be produced.—The President is of the opinion, that the aggregate supply is more than sufficient for the aggregate wants for consumption.—I hope this may be the case; the president however may be mistaken in his information; and if doubts remain, the principle of self-preservation ought, I think, to lead to the adoption of the measure. It is true that the high price at present of grain and bread stuffs, in the United States, is a kind of security that large quantities will not be sent off, inasmuch as it would be difficult to find a foreign market sufficiently inviting to authorise it. Yet there are so many ships and seamen unemployed, and such is the adventurous spirit of our merchants, that voyages are often undertaken with very remote prospects of gain, and articles of the kind under consideration are rarely returned, though they should be disposed of at a loss in a foreign port.

A lengthy but rather desultory debate took place yesterday on the consideration of one of Mr. Forsyth's resolutions, presented some time ago, relative to the commissioner of claims, which resolution went to request the President to suspend further proceedings under the act providing for the payment of property lost, captured and destroyed, until congress should further legislate upon the subject. There were many speakers and a variety of sentiments expressed, most of whom seemed to agree that the commissioner had acted improperly; some, however, doubted the power of the executive, either with or without the request of the house of representatives, to suspend the operation of an existing law. Be this as it may, the debate will certainly, I think, have the effect of dropping for the present further proceedings, as it is not probable after what has passed, that Mr. Lee will be disposed to make any further decisions, until the act undergoes explanation or revision."

Washington, Dec. 17th.

"The Rev. Sereno E. Dwight, of Connecticut, chosen Chaplain to Congress; on the part of the Senate, in the place of the Rev. J. Glendy, who declined accepting the honour conferred.

Yesterday Mr. Calhoun presented the following resolution, which was agreed to nem con.

"That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of setting apart the bonus, and the net annual proceeds of

the National Bank for internal improvement."

Mr. Smith of Maryland also moved a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the committee of ways and means to enquire into the expediency of repealing the act laying a duty on notes of banks, bankers, and certain companies, &c.

Mr. Fancey to-day, from the committee of claims, reported a bill supplementary to the act, providing for the payment of property lost, captured and destroyed; the object of which was to transfer the duties of the commissioner under the original act, to the War Department.—Something like this will no doubt pass.

The House resolved into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, on the amendments proposed to the constitution of the United States by Mr. Pickens, Mr. Smith of Maryland in the chair, when, after some time spent thereon, the committee rose, reported progress, asked and obtained leave to sit again. The speakers were Messrs. Pickens, Root, Hammond, and Ross."

Washington, December 18th.

COMPENSATION LAW.

"Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, from the select committee on that subject, made a very long and elaborate report, which evidently cost much research and labour, in which the propriety of an increase of compensation to the members was steadily maintained, and fortified by the production of all the facts and arguments in support of it, which the ingenuity of the committee were capable of arranging:—at the conclusion of which they presented a bill, repealing the present law, and providing for a per diem allowance of dollars. The title of this bill, which is somewhat singular, I do not recollect.

The bill was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole house, and made the order for the second Monday in January next, and together with the report, ordered to be printed. Mr. Hugh Nelson moved that it be made the order for tomorrow, but the question being taken first on the latest day, was carried. A considerable debate occurred on the question as to what day it should be referred, several members spoke; among the rest Mr. Robertson observed, that the people having complained of precipitancy in the passage of the act complained of, he thought congress were bound at this time to proceed with more circumspection and deliberation.

The House again spent considerable time in committee on Mr. Pickens's proposition for amending the constitution. Mr. Randolph, Mr. Gaston and several other gentlemen expressed their sentiments, when the first member of the proposition, viz. to divide the states into districts for the election of representatives, was agreed to by the constitutional majority of two-thirds. The second member of the proposition being read, Dr. Jewitt of Vermont moved an amendment, authorising the congressional districts to elect an elector of President and Vice-President each; and that the several legislatures in that capacity elect the two senatorial electors. This amendment it was said would prevent the confusion and inconvenience of two sets of districts in the same state, varying so little from each other. Whilst this motion was under consideration, the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

The project of planting a colony on the coast of Africa, for the purpose of disposing of a portion of our black population, is much talked of here, and seems to be gaining friends. A meeting of persons friendly to the measure is to be held at Davis' Hotel, on Saturday next, where it is expected several distinguished persons will be present."

The federalists of Massachusetts have nominated his excellency John Brooks, for Governor, and the hon. William Phillips, for Lieutenant Governor. The Hon. William Gray, lately nominated democratic candidate for Governor has declined. Major General Dearborn, has been nominated in his place.

The following lines were written in the year 1812, on reading Walpole's Life of Fox; by a young gentleman from one of the middle states, who was at that time pursuing his studies in Vermont.

CHARLES FOX, loved well the merry hour
Of song, and wine and cheer,
Nor lov'd he less, in covert power,
To press the hand of maiden fair,
And kiss away the precious tear,
That love, brought to his eye,
No meanness, did his soul deform,
Nor low disguise, he knew,
His heart it rose in tumult warm,
And owned the sweet, and holy charm
Of friendship, fair and true,
With Eloquence, he could awake
The Patriot's proudest glow,
And sometimes for his country's sake,
Even when her weal he did mistake,
He would King George's diadem shake,
And lay his favorite low.
But now, for Fox, no poor man prays,
No wand'rer has his gold,
No Club-room, hears his roundclays,
No Senates, hear him with applause,
His heart, and hand are cold,
And mournful was the hour, to him
When first his health decay'd,
At night he'd wander forth alone,
And gaze upon the beauteous moon,
And golden fringed cloud,
And oft he sigh'd, to think how soon,
He should behold, nor cloud, nor moon,
Beneath the humble sod,
But when around his dying bed,
Stood friend, and lover true,
No tear unmanly, did he shed,
But much to soothe their woe, essay'd,
And when his noble spirit fled,
Bid them a calm adieu.

B. VAN W.

PRINCETON, November 6, 1816.

At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of this place and its vicinity, GOL. EXKURIES BEATTY was called to the Chair, and JAMES S. GREEN was appointed Secretary.

The Rev. Mr. Finley read a paper purporting to be a Memorial and Petition to the Legislature of New Jersey, (a copy of which will be found below) and stated many interesting circumstances, tending to show the expediency and practicability of colonizing, on the coast of Africa, or elsewhere, the "Free Blacks," in the different States, who may feel disposed to emigrate to the land of their fathers.

The following resolutions were offered and adopted:—

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to circulate and obtain signatures to the Memorial. The following gentlemen were appointed the Committee, viz:—Elisha Clark, John G. Schenck, Dr. E. Stockton, Dr. J. Van Cleve, and Robert Voorhees.

Resolved, That this meeting view with high approbation, the plan of memorializing the Legislature of this State, to use their influence with the National Legislature, to adopt some plan of colonizing the "Free Blacks."

Resolved, That the friends to the above plan are requested to meet at Trenton, on the evening of the ninth of January, 1817, at the house of Mr. Herbert.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published, and that the printers throughout the states, who are favourable to the plan, are requested to give the proceedings of this meeting and the Memorial, an insertion in their papers.

ERKURIES BEATTY, Chairman,
JAMES S. GREEN, Secretary.

To the Honorable the Legislature of New Jersey.

The Memorial and Petition of the subscribers, inhabitants of New Jersey, sheweth: That they have viewed with great interest and concern the present condition and future prospects of the free people of colour in this and our sister States. While the love of liberty, and the feeling of humanity have produced the emancipation of a great number of these people, and are gradually effecting the freedom of the rest; it is with much regret that your Petitioners observe the degraded situation in which those who have been free from slavery remain; and from a variety of considerations will probably remain while they continue among the whites.

To enable to rise to that condition to which they are entitled by the laws of God and nature, it appears desirable and even necessary, to separate them from their former masters, and place them in some favorable situation by themselves, perhaps in Africa, the land of their fathers. It is therefore respectfully requested of the Legislature to instruct, by Resolution or otherwise the Senators and representatives from the State of New Jersey, to lay before the Congress at their next meeting, as a sub-

ject of consideration, the expediency of forming a colony in the east of Africa, or elsewhere, where such of the people of colour as are now free, or may hereafter be free, may with their own consent be removed: And your petitioners will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

We learn that it was captain Downes of the navy, and not captain Gordon who lately died in the Mediterranean.—Lieutenant Kuhn of the marines, has been killed in a duel with some foreign officer.

Petition, the President of Hayti, for life, allowed by the Constitution of that Republic, a salary of forty thousand dollars per annum.

Suicide.—On the night of the 2d December, at Cedar Grove Farm, in Sussex, Delaware, a coloured man named Caesar Porter, (a tenant) in a fit of insanity leaped from the garret window of a two story house, and was found by his family the next morning dead. For several days previous he was seeking solitary places, and talked of dying, he was closely watched during the day, but whilst the family were wrapped in sleep, he committed the horrid deed.

Petersburg, December 7.

About twenty members of the new French colonial society, who were seen here these few days past embarked on Sunday morning last, to explore a suitable tract of land, for the culture of the sugar, the cotton, and the vine. Among them were a number of gentlemen of high rank and distinction, both civil and military; and it is with pleasure that the greatest friendship and harmony existed among them.

Melancholy Accident.—We are sorry to have to state, that the new Elizabethtown Steam Boat burst her boiler yesterday morning while at the wharf, just as she was about to start, by which accident a child of Mr. Waite, chocolate maker, of Boston, about 7 years old, was so severely scalded that she died a few hours after, and two or three other children were so much scalded that we understand their lives are despaired of. Mr. Orr, the engineer, and Mr. Dodd, machinist of the boat, and two passengers were also injured by the boiling water.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

American Invention.—Among the useful inventions daily made by our countrymen, perhaps a more useful one has not been published than one that has very recently been discovered by Mr. Edwards, of Catskill, N. Y. in the tanning of leather. By the process hitherto pursued, the usual time for tanning has been sixteen months. By the new discovery of Mr. Edwards, this is effected completely in four months without employing any new ingredients, and without any chemical preparation. But not only is there a saving in time, and labour, and bark, of at least 10 per cent. on the most moderate calculation, but it is ascertained by experience, the best and only satisfactory test, that the leather thus tanned, gains materially in weight, in quality, is more firm and solid, and consequently will be more durable for every purpose. Mr. Edwards has obtained a patent for his invention.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*

From the Southern Patriot.

We have been politely handed, by lieutenant Paine, a piece of *Georgia Refined Sugar*, equal in consistency and taste to any imported *Loaf Sugar*. It was grown and manufactured on the plantation of Major Wood, on the Alafordaha River. If the cultivation of this article, (now become a necessary of life) continues for a few years longer, as prosperously as it has begun, Georgia will soon be enabled to supply the whole Union.

Boston, Dec. 14.

We learn that the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Gray, as a director of the Branch Bank of the United States, has not been accepted, and that at the unanimous request of his associates, he has consented to afford his aid in the organization of this institution.

The Hon. James Lloyd and Wm. H. Sumner, Esq. have been appointed Commissioners to present to Congress and to advocate the claims of this state for expenses incurred in the general defence during the late war.

We yesterday received Newfoundland papers, and those of Halifax, to the effect that they contain an account of the melancholy shipwreck on the 10th ult. of the British government hired transport Harpooner, bound from Quebec to England,

on Cape Pine, near Trepassy, where the ship Comus a short time previously was wrecked. The Harpooner sailed from Quebec, Oct. 27, and had on board 595 men, women and children, independent of the ship's company, consisting principally of the 4th Royal Veteran Battalion and detachments of several other regiments. She struck at 9 o'clock at night, and went to pieces at 11, the next morning. A few men succeeded in getting on shore in the stern boat, all the others being stove in pieces, and in the morning many more were saved by means of a rope which was carried on shore by a dog. All who attempted to swim, and all on the wreck at the time that it went to pieces, were drowned. Whole number lost 208—saved 177.—*Bost. D. Adv.*

New-Haven, December 14.

New Discovery—Economy—and good Living

Saving of Fuel.—Mr. Matthew Read of this town, has invented and erected in his own house, a *fire place and grate*, which appear to be well calculated for saving fuel. Mr. Read states that on the 4th inst. which it will be remembered was a very cold day, all the fuel consumed was one half bushel of oak coal, and one stick of dry walnut wood 33 inches in length and 6½ inches in diameter: which not only kept the room warm enough for a setting room from 7 o'clock in the morning till nine in the evening, but was amply sufficient to do the cooking for the family, of seven persons—for breakfast, beef steaks, vegetables and coffee—for dinner, boiled beef, pork and fowl, and half a peck of vegetables; for supper, slap-jacks and tea; heating water and washing dishes, and all other necessary purposes in cooking; and heating flat irons for ironing 52 pieces.

New York, Dec. 16.

From Port au Prince.—We learn from captain Henfield, of the brig Sarah, that the latest accounts from the Spanish Maine represented the affairs of the Patriots in that quarter to continue successful. A vessel had arrived at Port au Prince, with an invitation to general Bolivar to return to the Maine and resume a command in the Patriot army. Barcelona and Camaba had surrendered to the Patriots, and Carracas was reported to have been evacuated by the royalists.

We find in our Port au Prince papers, a notice of the secretary general of the president Petion, promulgated on the 5th of November, to the merchants of the republic, that by official dispatches from the emperor of Austria, through his charge des affairs, dated 15th August last, at Trieste; the ports of Austria are open to the Haytian flag, that the emperor is desirous of promoting a mutual intercourse between the two countries. Persons desirous of availing themselves of this information, may receive all the necessary documents for an intercourse with Germany, by calling at the office of the Secretary.

The frigate which brought a minister from France to treat with Petion and Christophe, sailed from Port au Prince, for Jamaica, on the 13th November

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Translated for the N. Y. Gazette, from a Port au Prince Gazette, received by the Sarah, captain Henfield.

NOTICE.—The secretary general of his excellency the president of Hayti, has the honour to inform the merchants of the republic, that by official dispatches from the emperor of Austria, through his charge des affairs, dated the 15th of last August, at Trieste, that the ports of Austria are open to the Haytian flag, and that the Austrian Emperor is anxious to promote a mutual intercourse between the two nations.

Persons desirous of availing themselves of this information, may be fully satisfied by viewing the official dispatches, and receiving all the necessary documents for an intercourse with Germany.

Office of the secretary general, Port au Prince 5th Nov. 1816—13th year of the republic. B. INGINAC.

From a Paris Paper, October 25.

Charles Monier, ex-adjutant of engineers, condemned to die for being an accomplice in a plot for obtaining possession of the castle of Vincennes, after poisoning the garrison, was to have been executed yesterday. He was brought from the Bicetre, to the Conciergerie, at half past 9 o'clock. Still ignorant of the rejection of his appeal to the court of Cassation, he was quite at his ease and thought only of undergoing an examination: but when the jailor told him that he must prepare for death, he broke out in violent transports, "What, said he, must I die! die to day!—I have been deceived; I expected a pardon." The Abbe Moutez, chaplain, then offered him the consolation of religion, but he was incapable of listening. He asked urgently

for M. Couret, his advocate, whose arrival appeared to calm him. "If I make discoveries," said he, "may I hope for pardon?" At last, about 4 o'clock, when the executioners entered his cell, he said—"Let some magistrate have the goodness to hear me, I am ready to speak." Soon after, M. Dupaty, counsellor of the royal court, came down to a room of the prison into which Monier was brought.

From the window of this room which looks into the court of the prison, Monier perceived the fatal cart at which he shuddered with affright. Monier remained about three quarters of an hour with M. Dupaty, and the discoveries he made seemed so important, that the chancellor was made acquainted with them, who sent an order to stay the execution; all the preparations for which, were made in the Place de Creve.

Paris, Oct. 21.

The Swedish count de Lawenhaupt, commandant of Helsingburg, has been killed at Copenhagen in a duel with the Danish baron Muller. The quarrel took place five years since. Baron M. has frequently invited his antagonist to the field, who always declined. At length he complained to the Swedish minister at the court of Denmark, who informed his government, who ordered the count to fight.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 25.

The government labours to render the navy still more respectable. A great number of vessels of the line and frigates are building at Cronstadt and Archangel. Two vessels of 74 guns, and four frigates of 40 each, constructed in the latter port, have arrived here lately.

Government also employs every means to increase our commerce with China.

Every body regards as very advantageous the treaty of commerce concluded with the United States & America.

COUNSELLOR PHILIPS,

In a late speech delivered at Dublin, speaking of the Religion of Christ, expressed himself in the following forcible and elegant language:

"Be sent it among us to heal, not to irritate—to associate, not to seclude—to collect together, like the baptismal Dove, ever-cree, and every clime and colour in the universe, beneath the spotless wing of its protection. This union of Church and State only converts good christians into bad states, men and political knaves into pretended Christians. It is, at least, but a foul adulterous connexion, polluting the purity of Heaven with the abominations of the earth, and banging the profaneness of a political piety around the cross of an insulted Saviour: Not all the splendid deism of Rousseau—not all the infidel ribaldry of Voltaire, nor all the stubborn impiety of Paine, nor all the blood converting Liasphemy of Mahomet—

Aim'd at the gospel grace so vile a blow,
Or prov'd so deadly and so damn'd a foe,
As he who wash'd the thorny garland's gore,
Daring to glide a wreath a Saviour wore!

Religion!—holy religion, ought not, in the words of its founder, to be "led into temptation;"—the hand that holds her chalice should be pure—the priests of her temple should be spotless as the vestment of their ministry; rank only degrades—wealth only impoverishes—ornament only disguise her. Her sacred porch becomes the mere sublime from simplicity, and should be snated on an eminence inaccessible to human passions. I would have her pure, unpensioned, unstepeady—would have her, in a word, like the bow of the firmament—her summit should be the sky—her boundaries the horizon; but the only colour that adorned her should be caught from the tear of earth as it exhaled, and glowed, and glittered in the sun beams of Heaven! such is my idea of what religion ought to be."

TEN DOLLARS

Reward.

LOST,

ON the 17th inst. on the road leading from Maurice River to Cooper's Ferry, a sum of money, amounting to SEVENTY DOLLARS, of which there were three bills of Twenty Dollars each, on the bank of Dover, (Delaware) and one bill of Ten Dollars, bank not recollectd. The above notes are supposed to have been dropped in changing; either at Glassborough, Woodbury, or in Camden Bank. Whoever has found said money; and will return it to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

RALPH PORCH,
Malaga.

Malaga, Dec. 23, 1816—3t

FOR SALE,

A Good COW. Enquire at the Printing Office.
December 9, 1816.

Kingston, Nov. 20.

Loss of the Schooner Oct. 4.—It is reported, as we learn from the Kingston Comet, that Warner and Smith by Mr. A. G. Goss, of this town, which has sailed as a packer from this port, the head of Lake, has lately been wrecked near Burlington Bay, and every person on board perished, (there being a number of passengers) except three; the captain, a woman and a sailor. We hope soon to have the particulars of this distressing occurrence.

MARRIED,

On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. J. W. Janvier, Mr. George Benson, of this place, to Miss Lydia Varneter, of Pittsgrave.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. Holmes Parvin, Capt. Philip Fithian, to the amiable Mrs. Sarah Fithian, both of Hopewell.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on Wednesday, the 25th day of December inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of James Loper, in Hopewell township, county of Cumberland, such as Beds and Bedding, Tables, Chairs, &c. Also, nine Horses, of a very superior quality; three Waggon, ten Sets of Gears, one Sleigh, Ploughs and Harrows, six Cows, twenty or thirty Sheep, six Hogs, a quantity of fresh and salt Hay, with all the moveable property of the defendant.—Seized as the property of James Loper, and taken in execution at the suit of several plaintiffs, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.
JAMES LOPER.

Bridgetown, December 23d, 1816.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I have applied to the judges of the court of Common Pleas and for the county of Cumberland, and that they have appointed the 27th day of January, at the Court-House in Bridgetown, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear what can be said for or against my liberation from confinement as an insolvent debtor.

James Loper, jun.

Bridgetown, December 20, 1816.—4

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 seized 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

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 M. Coy,
John D. Richards,
Samuel Watson,
Samuel Ruffel,

Warren Jackson.
Gloucester Prison, Dec. 19, 1816.—2t

