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GLEANINGS AND LUCUBRATIONS.

No. XI.

REFLECTIONS ON THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

"Now I will climb yon rough rock's giddy height,
That o'er the ocean bends his brow severe;
And, as I muse on time's neglected flight,
Wait the last sunshine of the parting year."
MERRY.

As we are near the close of the present year, reflections on the fleeting nature of time, and the short term of our lives on earth, ought to fix our most attention. In order to feel these subjects with due sensibility, we ought to examine with seriousness the manner in which we have spent the past year, however humiliating the recollection may prove. There is nothing in which wisdom is more requisite than in the management of time, and nothing wherein mankind display their inconsistency more. Viewed in particular periods, we are often entirely careless of it, and throw it away with thoughtless profusion; but when those periods are past, and we view it as the measure of our continuance in life, we are made sensible of its value, and begin to regard it in a serious point of light. Happy would it be for us, if idleness and vicious pursuits did not so often obliterate from our minds this salutary seriousness.

In a review of our conduct during the year that is just passing away, there are few of us, probably, who will not find sufficient matter of regret and deep humiliation. Who of us that have acted any considerable part on the stage of life, but can remember many errors and many follies in our past conduct and behaviour? How barren, for the most part, have been our services to God, ourselves, and our country! Who of us can say, with sincerity, that he has employed his time, his talents, and his great and precious privileges, as he ought to have done? Much do human pride and self-complacency require some correction; and that correction is never more effectually administered than by an impartial and serious review of former life. Let, then, the recollection of our many sins and infirmities, and the barrenness and errors of our lives the past year, fill us with humility to our own eyes, and with abasement before God.

We have been endowed, by our bounteous Creator, with intellectual and moral faculties, and placed in this lower world, as the priests of God, to offer up the praises of the whole creation to him, the great Creator. But, at the close of this year, let us pause, and ask ourselves solemnly, whether we have rendered according to the benefits received. We observe the regularity with which the planetary system performs its evolutions; the regular return of night and of day, of winter and of summer; the exact observance of the instincts of nature by all irrational beings: in a word, we cannot but observe, that all inanimate things, and all animal beings in this world, strictly observe the laws of their nature. But can we, on a retrospect of our lives, say that of ourselves? The writer stands self-condemned. He feels that he has sinned against the law of his nature, and against the righteous commandments of his God. And he calls on all those, who are without sin, to cast, in succession, stones at him.

But while the remembrance of the past fills us with regret, remorse, and humiliation, let not the recollection pass away wholly barren and unfruitful. To very useful purposes the past may be applied, if we lay hold of it while it remains in remembrance, and oblige it to contribute to future improvement. If we have gained nothing more by the year that is passing away, and have at least gained some experience; and experience, especially to the young, is the

mother of wisdom. We ought at least to have discovered the weak side of our characters; and the chief sources and causes of our misconduct. To these our attention, with great anxiety, ought to be directed; and proper guards set against them in future. If we have heretofore trifled, let us now resolve to trifle no more. If our passions and appetites have often betrayed us through the present year, let us study for the future to keep them under better discipline, that they may degrade us no more. At the same time we ought not to trust too presumptuously to our own wisdom and virtue; but rather humbly apply to the Author of our being, from whom descendeth every good and perfect gift, most graciously to guide us safely through those dangerous and slippery paths, in which, we have learned by experience, we are very apt to err and fall.

Does the retrospect of the days that are past call to mind many that were spent in idleness, vanity, and false pleasures? Do others witness against us, as having been profaned by impurity, envy, jealousy, slander, and other vices, which betray a heart void of respect for God, and of charity to our neighbour? Let such awful recollections fill us with penitential sorrow, and so influence our minds as to redeem the time that is past and lost, by making the wisest and the most virtuous improvement of that which remains.

This is CHRISTMAS day; a day which has been celebrated with solemnity, as the birth-day of our blessed Saviour, by many branches of the church, in every age of the christian era. Whether the chronology is correct, that has fixed it as the birth-day of our Immanuel, is not worth inquiring. It ought to be had in grateful remembrance as the day of the manifestation of God in the flesh. What a stupendous thought! What amazing condescension! By this mysterious union of the divine with human nature, the incomprehensible Jehovah is in some sort familiarized to our finite capacities, and a way opened for the restoration of our fallen natures, and for our obtaining the forfeited favour of our Maker.

On this day, therefore, we ought to be joyful, and let our orisons arise to heaven in grateful acclamations. But it is a base abuse of the glad tidings which it brought to our world, to spend the day in profaning the name and attributes of God, or in wanton sports, in dissolute and frantic amusements, or in vain, lascivious, irreverent, and trifling conversation. From such abuse may the writer and every reader be preserved by that influence, which the Redeemer came into our world to purchase for our sanctification. M.

EXTRACTS

From Governor Snyder's Message to the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

"At no period of our existence as a nation has our character stood so deservedly high, and our prospects been so bright, as at present. Single handed, we have waged a glorious war against the nation of all others most able and willing to cripple our commerce, annihilate our navy, and dry up the sources of our independence and happiness. An honourable peace has brought with it an abundant commerce, which will enable our government to meet all demands, and provide for all probable future wants. The navy, which, in our contest with Great Britain, was the first and the last portion of the public force which covered itself with glory, and the nation as with a shield, has, within a few months, carried our fame into other nations, and conquered another enemy. After liberating our captive fellow citizens, it dictated the terms of peace. The barbarian pirates, that for centuries have plundered and extorted tribute from all Europe, have been humbled by the youngest nation of the earth. The crescent of the East has been eclipsed by the rising star of the West, and we should be more or less than men if these repeated gallant achievements of our countrymen, at home and abroad, did not make us proud of the name of Americans—a pride, which it is honourable to cherish, and which, I trust, will be cherished until every man, who is entitled to the appellation, will feel so much of its dignity as to make it a respectable passport throughout the world.

"Since the meeting of the last legislature, events the most important, extraordinary, and unexpected, have agitated and convulsed Europe. An individual, attended by a body guard, confiding in the affection of the people and the devotion of the army, landed on the shores of France; his name, the

herald of his glory, was hailed with acclamations; he rode, as in a triumphal car, to the capital; not an arm, not a voice was raised against him, and he was in a few days seated on the throne which a Bourbon had hastily abdicated. The sovereigns of Europe combined against the man, whom a nation had welcomed. They poured their armies upon France like a mighty torrent, and a single, but sanguinary battle decided the fate of that kingdom, and hurled from his throne that man whose genius and talents had caused kings and emperors to forget their hatred and unite against this mighty one as the common enemy of all. The allied armies entered France, and compelled her to drink deep of the cup, of which she had made others taste. France, the first and most faithful ally of the United States, is devastated and dismembered by foreign arms, while those of her own children, instead of being turned against the invaders, are employed in destroying each other. United, they would have stemmed the tide of invasion and turned back the waters of bitterness upon those who are now consuming their means of subsistence, violating the dearest objects of their love, and turning them from their homes, hungry and homeless. As human beings, we must feel for our fellow men, nor can we help feeling acutely for the sorrows and sufferings of those who stood firmly with us in our day of adversity; who with their arms assisted to raise, and with their blood to cement, the glorious temple which we raised to Independence.

"Shall those awful dispensations of divine providence pass before us without our being deeply impressed with the baleful consequences of being a divided people? We must unite upon national ground—we must cherish a national spirit, and become a united people against all foreign foes, or (which God forbid) the day may come when we, like the people of France, in sackcloth and ashes, may weep over the ruins of our unhappy and dismembered country. The page of history is full of the most impressive lessons; but if any one truth be more repeatedly or impressively illustrated, it is the necessity of union amongst the people. Let us be wise and profit by the experience of ages. In our late war we had too much of contention, too much of division, but Heaven be praised with all our embarrassments and all our drawbacks, a just and glorious war has been terminated by an honourable peace. Long may the peace continue! Long may the nation repose in honour and safety on the laurels with which our faithful militia, our brave army and gallant navy, have profusely strewn the land, the ocean and the lakes. The best way to preserve peace is to be prepared for war. We live in an eventful age and duty requires prudent preparations to meet those dangers which jealousy, hatred and envy may engender. The late war has done more to secure the permanence of our republican institutions, and to establish for us a character abroad than its most zealous advocates and most sanguine friends could have hoped; it has shown us our strength and our weaknesses, and we owe it to ourselves, our posterity and mankind, to profit by the knowledge thus acquired.

"During the late war the soil of this commonwealth was never trodden by an hostile foot, yet it had, at one time, a greater number of militia and volunteers in the service of the United States than were at any time in the field from any other state in the union. Our militia and volunteers were actually engaged with the enemy in Canada, on lake Erie, at Baltimore and elsewhere, and stood ready to repel him from the states of New York and New Jersey.—These are proud facts for Pennsylvania, and I could not deny myself the gratification of placing them, without comment, before our fellow citizens; not, however, without cherishing the hope, that they may stimulate to such legislative provisions as shall make the militia the best and safest, as it always must be the surest instrument for the support of national independence and the preservation of internal tranquility.

"Experience has shown the futility of the idea of converting every man into a soldier. An efficient defence must in my judgment be sought in a select militia, such a body always organized, disciplined and well appointed, can on any emergency be promptly brought into the field, and so long as freedom is appreciated and valor inherited from a brave ancestry, we shall never want abundant materials to form such a force. To attain this desirable object it would seem only necessary to aid and foster the

spirit that animates our youth, by granting immunities to those who shall enrol themselves in select corps to serve such a period, as may be fixed by law; holding forth to him who honourably discharges his duty, future exemption from service, a liberal remuneration for the uniform and accoutrements furnished by him, and for the time he shall have spent in acquiring the art of war. It is well observed in the farewell address of the great and the good Washington, that "timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent greater disbursements to repel it." The whole male population between certain ages might be held in reserve, enrolled, and mustered perhaps once a year—the quantity of labour which would be performed by the latter body on those days now spent in attempting to teach them the military art would be, in value, equal to the expense which ought to be incurred in organizing and equipping a very considerable body of select militia; I cannot dismiss this subject without declaring my conviction that the late war has manifested the patience under privation, the military ardour and innate courage of our fellow citizens. In the South where difference of language, of habit, and even national prejudices tended to disunite and distract, yet all were through the delicate attentions, sagacity, firmness and supereminent qualifications of one of the first heroes of the age, made subservient to the general weal, sources of the most honourable emulation, and causes of the most glorious triumph.

"The subject of manufactures, from full experience during the restrictive system and the war, is now so well understood as respects the practicability of advantageously carrying them on, as to the kind of goods which may be made, and the quality and durability of the articles which have had a fair experiment among us, that it is deemed unnecessary to urge arguments in their support. The general government fully aware of the importance of the subject, will, it is confidently hoped, follow the dictates of political wisdom, and protect our manufactures against injurious foreign competition or combination. A contrary course would protract the long and anxiously sought real independence of our country, and again impose on us a dependence almost colonial. So far as individual state means can aid national measures for the promotion of this and other desirable objects, we may confidently pledge the co-operation of faithful Pennsylvania, who, we anticipate, will soon take a conspicuous and permanent rank amongst manufacturing nations.

"At no time since the existence of our government, was the utility and value of inland navigation more clearly evinced than during the late war. The embarrassments, disappointments and losses to the government and to the citizens, consequent from the want of that mode of intercourse and transportation for warlike as well as commercial purposes have been so manifest that further excitement than a reference to the example and projects of our sister states and other nations, is deemed to be useless. It may however be proper to add that notwithstanding appropriations of near a million of dollars of public treasure during a short period, and the extraordinary expenses of the state during the war, our resources are unimpaired, and united with individual wealth and enterprise, are equal to the accomplishment of any practicable water communication. I presume again to invite your attention to those two highly important objects: the connexion of the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware, and those of the Susquehanna and Schuylkill.

It is with high gratification I refer the Legislature to the auditor general's exposition of the financial concerns of the commonwealth. So abundant has been our revenue, that of the debt of \$300,000, contracted under an act passed the 25th Feb. 1814, to pay expenses incident to the war, there remains unextinguished but \$45,000. This balance could now be paid, but will not be received before it is due, agreeably to contract, and we have a well-grounded hope soon to extinguish the loan to the State, of other \$300,000 first above alluded to without embarrassing the treasury, and of meeting also in due time any unapplied for appropriations, as well as any probable reasonable expenditure for the further improvement of the State, which the prevailing spirit of liberal policy will dictate to a wise and prudent legislature.

At Montreal on the 8th and 9th inst. the Thermometer was 7 degrees below 0.

SEQUEL OF COM. PORTER'S EXPEDITION
IN THE SOUTH SEA.

We are indebted to the politeness of one of the officers of the government for a copy of the following letter, addressed by Capt. GAMBLE (of the Marines) to Com. PORTER on the return of the former to the United States, in August last. Capt. Gamble (the reader will recollect) was left by Com. Porter, with a few men, in charge of two or three vessels and some public property, when he sailed from Madison island for Valparaiso, previous to his ever-memorable battle in the Essex. The following letter comprises all the subsequent occurrences:

Copy of a letter from Captain Gamble to Commodore Porter.

New-York, August 30, 1815.

Sir—With regret I have to inform you, the frigate had not got clear of the Marquesas, before we discovered in the natives a hostile disposition towards us, who in a few days became so insolent, that I found it absolutely necessary, not only for the security of the ships and property on shore, but for our personal safety, to land my men and regain by force of arms the many things they had in the most daring manner stolen from the encampment; and what was of still greater importance, to prevent, if possible, their putting threats into execution, which might have been attended with the most serious consequences on our part, from duty requiring my men to be so much separated.

I, however, had the satisfaction to accomplish my wish without firing a musket, and from that time lived in the most perfect amity with them, until the 7th May following, when my distressed situation placed me in their power.

Before mentioning the lamentable events of that day, and the two succeeding ones, I shall give you a brief account of a few preceding occurrences, which were sources of great uneasiness to me. The first was the death of John Wetter (marine) who was unfortunately drowned in the surf on the afternoon of the 28th February, and the desertion of four of my men. They took the advantage of a dark night, and left the bay unobserved by any person, all excepting one (a prisoner) having the watch on deck. They took with them several muskets, a supply of ammunition, and many articles of but little value. My attempt to pursue them was prevented by their destroying partially the only boat (near the beach) at that time sea-worthy.

On the 12th April began to rig the ships Seringapatam and Sir Andrew Hammond, which, as I calculated, employed the men until the 1st of May. All hands were then engaged in getting the remainder of the property from the Greenwich to the Seringapatam, as I began to despair of your rejoining me at that place.

The work went on well, and the men were obedient to my orders, though I discovered an evident change in their countenances, which led me to suppose there was something wrong in agitation, and under that impression, had all the muskets, ammunition, and small arms of every description, taken to the Greenwich, (the ship I lived on board of) from the other ships, as a necessary precaution against a surprise from my own men.

On the 7th May, while on board the Seringapatam, on duty which required my being present, a mutiny took place, in which I was wounded, and the mutineers succeeded in getting the Seringapatam out of the bay—two days after, when making the necessary preparations to depart for Valparaiso, we were attacked by the savages, and I have, with the deepest regret to inform you, sir, midshipmen William Felters, John Thomas, Thomas Gibbs, and William Brudinell, were massacred, and Peter Coddington (marine) dangerously wounded. After bending the jib, and spanker, we cut our moorings, and fortunately had a light breeze that carried the ship clear of the bay with six cartridges remaining out of the only barrel left us by the mutineers.

After getting out of the bay, we found our situation most distressing. In attempting to run the boat up, it broke in two parts, and we were compelled to cut away from the bows the only anchor, not being able to cat it. We mustered altogether eight souls out of which there was one cripple, one dangerously wounded, one sick, one just recovering from the scurvy, and myself confined to the bed with a high fever, produced by my wound.

In that state, destitute of charts, and almost of every means of navigating the ship, I reached the Sandwich Island, after a passage of seventeen days, and suffering much from fatigue and hardships. I was there unfortunately captured by the English ship Cherub, remained a prisoner on board of her seven months, during which time my men were treated in a most shameful manner. We were then put on shore at Rio de Janeiro, without the possibility of getting

away until after hearing of the peace. I then, by the advice of the physician who attended me, embarked on board a Swedish ship bound to Hayre de Grace, (there being no other means of my getting away at that time) leaving behind acting midshipman Clapp and five men, having lost one soon after my arrival in that place with the small pox.

On the 1st inst. lat. 17. N. long. 18. W. we fell in with the American ship Oliver Ellsworth, from Hayre, bound to this port. I took a passage on board of her, and arrived here two days since, after being upwards of an hundred days at sea: I am at present unable to travel, and shall therefore await either your orders, or the orders of the Commandant of the Marine Corps at this place.

I have the honour to remain, with the highest respect and esteem, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. GAMBLE.

The Wasp.—Notwithstanding the reports which we have heretofore published, a conversation with an officer of the first rank and respectability in the navy, permits us to entertain no doubts of the loss of the United States' sloop of war Wasp, and that her end was as glorious as her cruise had been brilliant.

All readers of newspapers must recollect, that about a year ago, there was an account of a British frigate putting into Cadiz, much cut to pieces, and one hundred men killed and wounded; reporting her having had an engagement with a large American frigate off that port.

It was known at the time that we had no frigate in that quarter, and that the Wasp was believed to be cruising in that neighbourhood; but little was thought or said about it at that time, as the report was not generally credited. We now learn, from a source which cannot be doubted, that there was an action between a British frigate of the largest class, and an American ship, and that it was undoubtedly, the Wasp. Lieut. Conkling, who commanded the schr. Ohio, one of Com. Sinclair's squadron, on Lake Erie, and who was captured in August, 1815, off Fort Erie, and sent to England, has lately reported himself to his commanding officer; to whom, it appears, he related, having met with one of the lieutenants who was on board the above mentioned frigate: and was informed by him, that the ship they engaged was not a frigate, as was stated; and that his commander, as well as every person on board, could see, by her battle lanterns being lighted, and from the flashes of her guns, that she was a corvette ship, mounting 24 guns; and that they believed themselves, it was no other than the Wasp; but, after being so gallantly beaten off and having suffered so severely, they were reluctant to acknowledge how inferior the force was, which inflicted such severe chastisement on them.

It appears by the lieutenant's own account, that the action lasted several hours; that the frigate sheered off to refit, intending if circumstances would admit of it, to renew the action, at day-light, which was not far distant; but, at its earliest dawn, there was no vestige of their gallant opponents. From the crippled state of the ships, and the short time intervening between their separation and day-light, the lieutenant believed it impossible that they could have been out of sight of each other had their opponent been above water.

[The above account, it is said, essentially coincides with the opinions of the best informed naval men about the seat of government, who generally agree in the belief that the Wasp was the vessel engaged by the British frigate above alluded to.]

Latest of the Epervier.—Capt. Tupper, of the schr. Portumnus, arrived at Charleston, December 9, from Gibraltar and Malaga, spoke, on his outward passage from that port, the 8th of Aug. in lat. 39, 4, N. long 61, 18, W. the U. S. brig of war the Epervier, under double reefed topsails—at the same time the Portumnus had all sail set. The Epervier sailed for the U. S. on the 10th July last, with despatches for government; this account is consequently the latest received from her. The Epervier had then been nearly 30 days at sea, and most probably encountered one of the severe autumnal gales soon after. Four months have now elapsed since any tidings have been received from her; and she has, it is feared, shared the fate of many other vessels which were overtaken by the late severe storm.

By the following letter, which appears in the Richmond papers, we learn, that Mr. Eppes is obliged, by ill health, to decline the appointment of senator in congress, which had been conferred upon him in so flattering a manner.

Buckingham, Dec. 11, 1815.

DEAR SIR—Permit me to return through you, to the House of Delegates, my grate-

ful acknowledgments for the distinguished proof of their confidence, with which I have been honoured; and to tender to yourself my thanks for the flattering terms in which you have been pleased to announce my appointment as senator, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Giles. Nothing but the present deplorable condition of my health would prevent my attempting to discharge the duties of a station thus conferred on me by the legislature of Virginia. I have not been out of my house for four weeks, and it is probable that months may yet elapse, before I could repair to the city of Washington. Under these circumstances, I consider it more honourable to decline the appointment, than to hazard leaving the state unrepresented.—The legislature will, I hope, justly appreciate the motives under which I act, and unite with me in opinion, that the circumstances I have stated, ought to prevent my accepting the appointment conferred on me.

With respect, I have the honour to be your most obedient,

JOHN W. EPPES.

Hon. ANDREW SCYVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

[As the Senate are not in session, and will not be so until the 29th inst. no step can be taken upon this subject. Until then, Virginia must be unrepresented in part, on the floor of the Senate.] *Enquirer.*

INTELLIGENCE.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Dec. 18.

LATEST FROM ITALY.

We have been politely favoured with a Florence Gazette of the 24th of October, brought by the General Jackson, containing a full account of the failure of Murat's Expedition and of his having been shot, of which the following is the substance. The account shall be given at length as soon as we can obtain its translation.

"An expedition under Murat to regain his Crown has proved abortive.—He embarked at Corsica 28th September with about 250 men in a number of barges, &c. and after encountering severe weather, they succeeded in landing on the coast of Calabria about the 5th of October; but the people being averse to him, he was met after a few days, and after a hard fought action defeated and taken prisoner. It was reported at Leghorn on the 17th that he had been tried by a military tribunal and shot."

Extract of a letter to a respectable merchant in this city from his friend dated

Leghorn, Oct. 28.

"Since my letters were closed, information has been received in town, that Murat had been shot at a place called Pizze."

Extract of a letter officially sent to the undersigned.

"Murat embarked on the night of the 28th September, with 200 armed men, and about 30 officers, on board of six gondolas, (large boats) with provision for eight days. A violent storm in the night; between the 30th and 1st October, forced the expedition on the coast, and separated the six boats. On the 4th was descried off the coast of Sorrento a boat, which was believed to appertain to Barbary cruisers, and which seemed to be looking out or waiting for other vessels.

"Murat debarked with Gene. Franceschetti, one colonel, and about 50 armed men, at the Pizze on the coast of Calabria, not far from Monteleone; and about 48 hours march from Naples.

"He left 40 men and some officers on board the other two boats, giving orders to sail along the coast of Calabria.

"He had scarcely disembarked, when he proceeded to the great square, assembled the people and ordered them to cry long live king Joachim, telling them that he was the king, and came to take possession of his states:

"At this time there were no troops there—a moment of uncertainty followed; but the peasantry and other brave men of the neighbourhood, having learnt the landing of Murat, armed themselves and came to attack him.

"After a warm and obstinate resistance, Murat's party was overcome, and he himself was taken, put in irons, and conducted to General Nunziante, commander of Calabria.

"At the departure of the Courier, the most perfect tranquillity reigned in the Province. On the 10th a division of Neapolitan gun-boats captured two other boats; sailing along that coast, whose owners, as well as the officers, declared that Murat had told them in Ajaccio, that he meant to go to Tunis, but when arrived off Cape Garbonara, they were commanded to steer for Calabria."

From the Royal Consulate of the Two Sicilies.

Leghorn, 18th October, 1815.

CASPER DISPERATI,
V. Consul.

Note of the persons who landed with Murat.

Gen. Franceschetti; Marshal Natali; captains Lanfranchi, Viaggiani, Pasqualini, Perucci; Deputy Inspector Calvani; Lieutenant Muletto; Sergeants Perilli Sartarelli, Catania, Santini, and Pellegrini, Corporal De Ge Giulio; two chamberlains Armano and Boggi; one cook; Blacksmith; and about 12 soldiers.

It is also said that in his flight, Murat had succeeded in gaining the boat which waited for him at the shore, but he had not time to push off, by reason of the quick arrival of those who pursued him. By a very extraordinary combination, with the exception of himself, almost all the persons that were with him, were wounded, besides one who was killed.

By particular letters dated at Naples, we have the following further details relative to this event.

Some time back a foreign emissary dispatched by Murat, had penetrated as far as Naples, who however was instantly arrested, and still remained in prison, without having as yet confessed the criminal commission, with which he had been charged.

Moreover, about the persons who landed at Pizzo, were found many copies of divers proclamations by Murat, tending to create an insurrection of the people against their legitimate sovereign.

On the first notice of this mad attempt, the Prince of Canosa had been sent from Naples, with instructions to the governor General Nunziante, but having met on the rout the Courier, bearing of the sentence executed, the above-mentioned Prince returned to his Capital.

After Murat had heard sentence of death pronounced by the military commission, conformably to the same military code which was in force in the time of his government and which has not yet been altered, he accepted a confessor, with whom he remained about an hour; he then underwent his sentence at a little distance from the gate of the prison where he had been confined.

Several couriers have been sent off from this capital to divers sovereigns.

[Gazette of Florence, Oct. 24, 1815.]

FROM MALAGA.

The schr. Sine-qua-non, capt Harrod, arrived this morning in 33 days from Malaga. Captain H. informs that it was reported at Malaga that the Algerines had beheaded their Dey in consequence of the unfavourable treaty made by him with the United States; and that they had recommenced hostilities by capturing an American ship and brig. Capt. H. adds, however, that Mr. Kirkpatrick, the American Consul at Malaga, had received advices of the arrival of the Algerine squadron at the Straights, but no confirmation of the report above mentioned.

Letters from the Madeira Islands to the 3d ult. bring intelligence that the Vintage had totally failed there—estates that formerly produced 40 pipes of wine, were not expected this season to produce more than two.

Paris October 10.

The Prussian ministry has presented to our government the project of a convention explanatory of the articles of the treaty of Paris, relative to the claims of foreigners upon France. The principles laid down in it, facilitate, in the most appropriate manner, the liquidation and payment of these claims.

This important work proceeds from the Prussian minister of state Baron Von Altenstein.

Fouche, who was at Brussels, was not to stop there any longer. It is now said he will not go to Dresden as ambassador, nor will M. Gruner, it is said, go there as ambassador from Prussia.

A report that the Patterson Bank had failed having obtained considerable circulation, injurious to the credit of that establishment, we are authorised to state, on good authority, that the report is perfectly fallacious.—Persons having any doubts respecting the solidity of the Bank, are referred to the Mechanic's Bank of this city.

N. F. pap.

The naked Truth.—A scene of rather a singular nature took place at Grunsey a few weeks ago. A widow, in order to indemnify her second in command from the debts of her first husband, stripped herself completely naked in her house, got out at the window, and was there, then, and in that state received into the arms of her intended, in the presence of two substantial witnesses and a few Coventry Peeping Toms; and thus she was conveyed into her house again at the door. By this lawful performance were all sides perfectly satisfied with the benefit of the act. Whether there be really any statute law, the advantage of which is to be got in such a way, we leave our readers to determine.—*Lon. pap.*

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUCH 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.
Millville.—David G. Parris.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received the communication of Z. on the subject of *Slander*. The article is, in some respects, objectionable; we have it, however, under consideration.

We have examined the selected articles with which we were favoured by our friend P.—The article entitled "*The Grave*," to which he has prefixed some neat and well-written remarks, and of which he appears not to have known the author, is one of the most admired productions of Mr. Montgomery, author of the *Wanderer of Switzerland* &c. The remarks of P. evince a sound understanding and a correct taste; and we would insert the lines with pleasure, but that, from the circumstance of our having frequently, since our residence here, met with the volume which contains them, we are under the impression that they have been perused by a considerable portion of our readers.—A continuation of his favours is requested.

No foreign intelligence of any importance has been received this week, with the exception of the capture and death of Murat, in an attempt to recover his kingdom.

From recent accounts, which will be found in a preceding column of this week's paper, the fate of the sloop of war *Wasp* and *Epervier* is placed almost beyond a doubt.

By some proclamations, which have been issued by the Duke of Tarentum, it appears, that in the French army strong symptoms of disaffection to the Bourbons and of attachment to Bonaparte still continue occasionally to show themselves. Several officers have been arrested for wearing the tri-coloured cockade, and many of them, who do not, refuse to raise the white.

From the report of Mr. Brent, paymaster of the United States to the secretary at war, it appears, that there will be a deficiency in the appropriations for the military establishment of the United States for the years 1814 and 1815, of about six millions of dollars.

THE NAVY.

The secretary of the navy, in his report to the senate, relative to the gradual and permanent increase of the navy, proposes the building annually, of 1 ship of the rate of 74 guns; two frigates of the first class, rated at 44 guns; and two sloops of war. He states, that the means of accomplishing this "are completely within the reach of our national resources, independently of any foreign country."

A report is in circulation, which we hope is untrue, that Mr. Pinkney has resigned his seat in congress.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor.
Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1815.

"SINCE the decision of the question, last year, in favour of the continuance of the seat of government at this place, confidence has been inspired, and all apprehensions of a removal are at an end.—The consequence has been, that an advance in the value of property hereabouts has been experienced, to a great extent, and the improvements by buildings and otherwise, have been much greater in the course of the past season than usual.

On motion, yesterday, of Mr. Lowodes, the house resolved itself into a committee

of the whole, Mr. Yancey in the chair, on the bill making additional appropriations for defraying the expenses of the regular army and militia, during the late war.—The blanks were filled in committee, the bill reported to the house, the amendments adopted, and finally passed, in the course of the day, without a division, NO doubt remains, but that it will speedily become a law.—There has been a deficiency, it seems, in the appropriations heretofore granted, particularly, in the present and last year—in the present, on account of a mistake in the calculation, it having been made simply for the pay and subsistence of 10,000 men; whereas, it is well known, that a much larger number of troops was retained during the two first quarters of the year.—In 1814, and the preceding years, the deficiency arose from the extraordinary and unexpected expense arising from the calling out and employment of so large a body of militia.—The object of the bill is to cover all these deficiencies, up to the termination of the present year, and to place at the disposal of the proper authority the necessary funds for that purpose.

Several petitions have been presented, and referred to the committee on post offices and post-roads, praying congress to prohibit, by law, the transportation and opening of the mail on the Sabbath. They come from different sections of the union, and afford sufficient evidence, that there is a general doubt, among the reflecting, as to the necessity or propriety of the practice.—The question will no doubt undergo a candid and deliberate consideration. I shall probably submit hereafter some further observations respecting it.

The manufacturers of the United States, particularly those of cotton, appear to be alive to their situation. Meetings have been held in different places, and delegates appointed to proceed to this city, in order, if possible, to impress upon congress the policy and importance of protecting them from ruin. It is said, that the cotton manufactures cannot be carried on at present, but at a loss. The high price of cotton and labour, on the one hand, and the astonishing influx of European and East India goods, on the other, have almost excluded them from the market. A greater disposition than I had anticipated, begins, I think, to manifest itself in their favour; but whether there will be a general agreement upon any effective system, is yet to be learned.—The idea of prohibiting altogether the introduction of cotton goods from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, is considerably spoken of. Those goods are generally flimsy and unsubstantial in their texture; in many instances, scarcely worth making up; yet, from the lowness of their price, they are anxiously sought for, and purchased by many, who, in their attention, to this particular, entirely overlook the real value and usefulness of the article.—Charles Kinsey, esq. of Paterson, in New-Jersey, has come on, to represent the establishments in that quarter—others are expected daily.

The senate have been much employed, with closed doors, on executive business, during the few days past. Mr. Fromentin submitted a resolution yesterday, ordering a sufficient number, of the documents, which have relation to the secret business on which they have been employed, to be printed for the use of the members of both houses, and distributed to them as soon as the injunction of secrecy shall be removed; from which circumstance, connected with others that might be named, the impression is pretty general, that a commercial treaty between this country and Great Britain is under consideration."

Mr. Eppes, who was elected by the legislature of Virginia to supply the vacancy in the senate of the United States, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Giles, has

* The following article from a New York paper seems to place the accuracy of our correspondent's supposition almost beyond a doubt.

Ed. Whig.

New York, Dec. 20.

The British Packet still waits for the King's Messenger from Washington. It is supposed he is waiting for the ratification of the Commercial Treaty.

officially notified that body, that on account of present ill health, and its probable continuance for some time, he declines accepting the appointment.

That venerable patriot and statesman William Findley, of Pennsylvania, who has, perhaps, set more days in a legislative body than any other man in the nation, is, it is understood, too much enfeebled to attempt a journey to this place; it is probable, therefore, that his seat will be vacant during the session.

Very little doubt is entertained here, by those qualified to judge, but that the Sloop of war *Wasp* was sunk many months ago by a British frigate, after a long and severe contest, in which event every soul on board unquestionably must have perished."

WASHINGTON, Wednesday Dec. 20.

"THE Senate sat to a late hour last evening in conclave; and it is understood, have not yet decided upon the subject matter of their deliberation (the commercial treaty no doubt), from which it is inferred, nay, I believe, it is pretty certain, that there is a difference of opinion in that body, on the merits of the treaty, and that there has been considerable of debate.

A bill is under consideration in the house of representatives, allowing compensation to those private individuals who have lost horses, mules, or oxen in the military service of the United States, either from capture by the enemy, or from wounds, whereof they died, or where they have perished on account of the government neglecting to provide suitable forage; and also for wagons and sleighs which have fallen into the hands of the enemy; provided it can be made to appear, from the best evidence the nature of the case will admit, that those losses have not been sustained in consequence of negligence or mismanagement on the part of the owners. Militia men who carried their own arms and accoutrements into the service are placed on the same footing. Colonel Johnson of Kentucky, from the committee on that subject, reported a bill for the organization of an Invalid corps, to consist of infirm, disabled, and superannuated officers and soldiers of the army who may make application for the purpose of being enrolled in said corps.—They must, however, prove that their infirmity or disability has been occasioned by wounds received, or hardships endured, in the service. This bill was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day for Monday next."

A meeting of the republicans of the county of Monmouth was held on the 11th for the purpose of advising with the republican members of the legislature on the propriety of amending the constitution of this state! The meeting appointed two delegates to attend at Trenton on the 2d Tuesday of January next? and requested the republicans of the other counties of the state to do the same.—

In the Fredonian of last week, there is a *projet* of a constitution by Robert Lee, Esq. of Woodbridge.—We have not had leisure to peruse it.

James Sherron, jun. has been appointed post master of Salem, N. J. in the room of—Jones, resigned.

London, Oct. 26.

We have received letters from Cadix, dated October 9, of which the following is an extract:

"The moment the heroic resolution of the brave Porlier was known in this city, all the inhabitants were preparing to second his patriotic designs, and were filled with the same enthusiasm which impelled them to resist the power of Napoleon, during a siege of three years. Nothing was to be seen but felicitation and embracings: Every thing denoted that the minds of the people were ready for an explosion. Unfortunately a few hours after the receipt of the happy tidings the extraordinary express sent down by Court with all haste arrived, announcing that Porlier had fallen into the hands of his enemies. Two days more would have been sufficient for all Spain to have manifested her wishes. Yet our hopes are by no means lost. The shock has only paralysed the towns which have not had time to decide for themselves. A flame thus confined cannot fail to break out with great fury."

Paris, Oct. 23.

Yesterday several corps of Prussians were reviewed in the Champ de Mars. We are assured they will very soon take their departure.

Admiral Linois, the Guadalupe traitor, is still confined on ship board at Havre. His son, who left the island previous to its hoisting Bonaparte's flag and lately arrived in France, has been sent to the prison of the Abbaye.

General Itapp is treating for the purchase of the estate of Wildeck, in Switzerland.

ANECDOTE OF JOHN THE SECOND, DUKE OF BOURBON.

THIS prince, in the year 1639, instituted an order of chivalry. One of the statutes of it is curious, and shows the high opinion he entertained of the influence of the female sex upon the virtue and happiness of mankind. According to his statutes, the knights are obliged to pay due respect to all ladies, both married and unmarried; and never to suffer any thing derogatory to their reputation to be said in their presence; "for," adds the statute, "those who speak ill of women have very little honour, and (to their disgrace be it mentioned) say of that sex which cannot revenge itself, what they would not dare to say of a man; for, from woman, after God, arises a great part of the honour that there is in the world."

TRUE BENEVOLENCE.

AN EPIGRAM.

THE other day, says Ned to Joe,
(Near Bedlam's confines groping)
Whene'er I hear the cries of woe,
My hand is always open.

I own, says Joe, that to the poor
(You prove it ev'ry minute)
Your hand is open, to be sure,
But then—there's nothing in it.

WAS DROWNED, in the mill-pond near Cedarville, on Tuesday morning, the 19th inst. EPHRAIM BATEMAN, (son of Dr. Ephraim Bateman,) a fine boy about seven years of age. His death, we understand, was occasioned by his getting into an air-hole, while amusing himself sliding on the ice.

"Dear, lovely boy, repose in peace,
"Now, all thy worldly sorrows cease;
"Soon is thy mortal journey run,
"Ere scarce arisen, sets thy sun.

"Thy fluttering spirit, on the wing,
"Has flown to meet her heavenly king,
"Where pallid death has no control
"O'er thy immortal, happy soul."

DIED—in Philadelphia on the 19th inst. in the 49th year of his age, Dr. BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and of Natural History, and Botany, in the University of Pennsylvania.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE inhabitants of BRIDGETOWN, who are inclined to promote the establishment of SUNDAY SCHOOLS, for the instruction of the children of the village in spelling, reading, and other useful acquisitions, are requested to meet in the Court House on CHRISTMAS EVENING, at early candle light, to make arrangements relative thereto.
Dec. 20th, 1815.

BRIGADE BOARD.

AN adjourned meeting of the Brigade Board of the Cumberland brigade of New-Jersey militia will be held at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgetown, on Tuesday, the 2d of January next, at ten o'clock, A. M.
Paymasters and others having accounts to settle with the board will be punctual in attendance. Such commissioned officers of the several regiments as have been returned delinquent for non-attendance at parades, and at the meetings called by their respective colonels for exercise, will be fined, agreeably to the provisions of the law, unless a reasonable excuse shall be offered at the meeting of the board.—By order,
Dec. 1815. EUCUS Q. C. ELMER, Judge Advocate.

NOTICE.

THIS may certify, that Powel Garrison and Curtis Trenchard hold a certain paper against me for near 250 dollars; but as I have held one against Curtis Trenchard, more than ten times as long, for more than half that sum, which I consider as an offset, but which has been refused, I wish no person to receive said note, who is not willing to allow said offset.
EPHRAIM WESTCOTT.
Dec. 25, 1815—3t

NOTICE.

TAKE notice, that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Gloucester, have appointed the 29th of January next ensuing, at the inn of Randall Sparks, in Woodbury, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.
JOHN COLLINS,
STUART BEATTY,
Gloucester County Prison,
Dec. 22d, 1815.—4t

For the Washington Whig.
 MR. EDITOR,
 THE observant part of your readers will judge how far the following, from Freneau's poems, is applicable to the religious assemblies of the present time. Z.

MODERN DEVOTION.
 To church I went, with good intent,
 To hear *Sungredo* preach and pray;
 But objects there, black, brown, and fair,
 Turn'd eyes and heart a different way.
 Miss Patty's fan, Miss Molly's man,
 With powder'd hair, and dimpled cheeks;
 Miss Bridget's eyes, that once made prize
 Of *Fplings*, with his hair so sleek:
 Embroider'd gowns, and play-house tunes,
 Estrang'd all hearts from heav'n too wide:
 I felt most odd, this house of God
 Should be all futter, pomp, and pride.
 Now, pray, be wise; no prayers will rise
 To heav'n—where hearts are not sincere;
 No church was made for Cupid's trade;
 Then why these arts of ogling here?
 Since time draws nigh, when you and I,
 At church, must claim the sexton's care!
 Leave pride at home, when'er you come
 To pay to heav'n your offerings there.

NO ROSE WITHOUT A THORN.
 The blooming rose, whose foliage fair
 With splendour decks the vale;
 Whose sweets perfume the morning air,
 And scent the evening gale;
 Tho' rich and dazzling to our eyes,
 The tints its leaves adorn;
 Yet, ah! beneath its beauty lies
 Conceal'd a treacherous thorn.
 The moral-muse a theme may find,
 In this delusive flower;
 It strongly pictures on the mind,
 Life's desultory hour;
 Whose prospects opening to the view,
 Seem fair as summer's morn;
 Yet mingled sorrows prove too true,
 No rose without a thorn.
 When flush'd with youth we first appear,
 Hope paints, in colours gay,
 Long hours of peace and rapture near,
 Along the devious way;
 Till, disappointed of our aim,
 Its flattering smiles we mourn;
 And, sighing at our lot, exclaim,
 No rose without a thorn.
 The brightest prospects lure our eyes,
 Of power, of wealth, and fame,
 Eager we grasp the glittering prize,
 But find an empty name;
 And when the glittering phantom's known,
 Dejected and forlorn,
 The mournful truth our bosoms own,
 No rose without a thorn.
 Such is the destin'd lot of all,
 Along this vale below,
 Now pleasure's sweetest shows nigh fall,
 And now the sweets of woe;
 To scenes of sorrow and of pain,
 The human race is born;
 Then cease expecting to obtain
 The rose without the thorn.

But let us learn life's ills to bear,
 To HEAVEN'S WILL RESIGN'D,
 Its joys partake, its sorrows share,
 With calm content of mind;
 For he who murmurs at his fate,
 Deserves contempt and scorn;
 He'll find in life's most envied state,
 No rose without a thorn.

BOUNDARY LINE.
COL. BARNET, one of the Commissioners appointed by the United States government for defining the limits of the Creek nation, according to the treaty concluded by General Jackson with the Indians, reached Milledgeville on Monday evening. He states, that the lower boundary line will be finished in a day or two, it being nearly completed when he came away. We understand the line crosses the road cut by Gen. Blaksheer from the Okauchgee to Trader's Hill, about eleven miles from the river.—*Geo. Jour.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.
General Sessions of the Peace—Present, his honour the Mayor, alderman Fish and Munson.
The People v. Benjamin F. Haskin, Theodore E. Phillips, and Aaron Bayard, indicted for a conspiracy in setting up a bank, for the purpose of defrauding the public.
 It appeared from the testimony in the above cause, that Haskin was confined to the debtors' limits of the jail, and for the purpose of fraud, was the instigator and contriver of the bank, known by the title of the "Agency and Exchange Bank." Bay-

ard, the president, was a soldier, lately discharged from the service of the United States, and was in close confinement in the jail of this city, at the time the above bank commenced its operation. Haskin having procured from him a power of attorney, with a power of substitution, to use his name for three years, for any purpose that he might think proper. Accordingly, Haskin substituted one M'Curdy, who wrote a handsome hand, to sign the name of A. Bayard, as President; and to add to the facility of disposing of the notes, represented Bayard as a gentleman of large fortune.
 Philips was a young man about eighteen years of age, of respectable connexions in the western part of this State, from whence he came, last spring, a stranger, to this city with a view of getting employment as a clerk in some respectable store; but by accident fell into the hands of Haskin about the time he was planning the machinery of the above named bank, and as he was young and artless, would answer his purpose the better. He immediately employed him as a clerk, and afterwards made him cashier.

From the signatures of the President and Cashier, and the manner in which the plates were engraved, the notes had the appearance of our incorporated banks. The bank was in operation for about three months, during which large issues of those notes were made to persons ignorant of the fraud, particularly in some of the neighbouring states, where the notes of the New-York banks have been in better credit than their own. The cause that led to the suspension of the payment of the notes of the above fabricated bank, was the run that was made upon it by some persons, who were unfriendly to it; one of which, on his being refused payment of three or four of the notes, made a complaint to the grand jury, who found a bill, which closed its concern. The whole amount of the run (from the testimony of M'Curdy, who signed the name of Bayard) was between thirty and forty dollars.

The cause took the whole of Monday, until a late hour at night, when upon a full investigation of the testimony and the law, by the eminent counsel on both sides, and after an able and impartial charge from his honour the Mayor, the jury retired for about half an hour, and returned with the verdict of guilty.

Saturday being the last day of the term, the Court pronounced judgment—which was, that Haskin be continued in Bridewell for the space of two years; and that Bayard and Philips pay the fine of one dollar each.

By William Rossell, 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 Fork 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 Haskin 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 ROSSELL.

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 SEELY, Clerk.
 DANIEL ELMER, Atty.
 Nov. 13, 1815—2m

NOTICE
 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.

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

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 Steelling, Philadelphia; or to the subscriber in Bridgetown.
 LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER.
 Dec. 11 1815.—(7L)

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

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. Henry Rocap, do. Salome Rocap. Ruth and John Reevdo. Samuel Reeve.
 Will be reported to the Orphans Court, to be held 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

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. 13) 1815—2m

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Orphan's Court I 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.

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 20th 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

PETER HAY

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.

JUSTICES' BLANKS
 FOR SALE.
 At the Office of the Whig.

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 of 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.—4f

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 REAVES. 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 county.—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 Res. for the counties of Cumberland and Cape 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 Hook 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 24th, 1815—(D. 18) 4a