

## THE WASHINGTON WHIG

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Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

The following biographical sketch of *Sergeant Jasper and Count Pulaski*, whose names have been given to two of the counties composing this state, in commemoration of their gallant deeds and signal services during the revolutionary war, is extracted from the second volume of M. Call's History of Georgia, recently published.

Geo. Journal.

"The conduct of *Sergeant Jasper*, merits particular notice in the history of Georgia, and his name is entitled to a page in the history of fame, while many others, high in rank, might justly be forgotten. He was a man of strong mind, but as it had not been cultivated by education, he modestly declined the acceptance of a commission, which was offered to him. At the commencement of the war he enlisted in the second South Carolina regiment of infantry commanded by Col. Moultrie. He distinguished himself in a particular manner, at the attack which was made upon fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's island, on the 28th of June 1776. In the warmest part of that contest, the flag-staff was severed by a cannon ball, and the flag fell to the bottom of the ditch on the outside of the works. This accident was considered by the anxious inhabitants of Charleston, as putting an end to the contest by striking the American flag to the enemy. The moment *Jasper* made the discovery that the flag had fallen, he jumped from one of the embrasures, and mounted the colors, which he tied to a sponge-staff, and re-planted them on the parapet, where he supported them until another flag-staff was procured. The subsequent activity and enterprise of this patriot, induced Col. Moultrie to give him a sort of roving commission, to go and some pleasure, confident that he was always usefully employed. He was privileged to select such men from the regiment as he should choose to accompany him in his enterprises. His parties generally consisted of five or six, and he often returned with prisoners before Moultrie was apprized of his absence. *Jasper* was distinguished for his humane treatment, when an enemy fell into his power. His ambition appears to have been limited to the characteristics of bravery, humanity, and usefulness to the cause in which he was engaged. When it was in his power to kill, but not to capture, it was his practice to permit a single prisoner to escape. By his cunning and enterprise, he often succeeded in the capture of those who were lying in ambush for him. He entered the British lines, and remained several days in Savannah, in disguise, and after informing himself of their strength and intentions; returned to the American camp with useful information to his commanding officer. In one of these excursions, an instance of bravery and humanity is recorded by the biographer of general Marion, which would stagger credulity, if it was not well attested. While he was examining the British camp at Ebenezer, all the sympathy of his heart was awakened by the distresses of a Mrs. Jones, whose husband, an American by birth, had taken the king's protection, and been confined in irons for deserting the royal cause, after he had taken the oath of allegiance. Her well founded belief was, that nothing short of the life of her husband would atone for the offence with which he was charged. Anticipating the awful scene of a beloved husband expiring upon the gibbet, had excited inexpressible emotions of grief and distraction.

"*Jasper* secretly consulted with his companion, *Sergeant Newton*, whose feelings for the distressed female and her child were equally excited with his own, upon the practicability of releasing Jones from his impending fate. Though they were unable to suggest a plan of operation, they were

determined to watch for the most favourable opportunity and make the effort. The departure of Jones, and several others (all in irons) to Savannah, for trial, under a guard consisting of a sergeant, corporal, and eight men, was ordered upon the succeeding morning.—Within two miles of Savannah, about thirty yards from the main road, is a spring of fine water, surrounded by a deep and thick underwood, where travellers often halt to refresh themselves with a cool draught from this pure fountain.—*Jasper* and his companion considered this spot as the most favourable for their enterprise. They accordingly passed the guard and conceded themselves near the spring. When the enemy came up they halted, and only two of the guard remained with the prisoners, while the others leaned their guns against trees in a careless manner and went to the spring. *Jasper* and *Newton* sprung from their place of concealment, seized two of the muskets, and shot the sentinels. The possession of the arms placed the enemy in their power, and compelled them to surrender. The irons were taken off, and arms put into the hands of those who had been prisoners, and the whole party arrived at Puyburgh the next morning and joined the American camp.

There are but few instances upon record, where personal exertions, even for self-preservation from certain prospects

of death, would have induced resort to an act so desperate of execution; how much more laudable was this, where the spring to action was caused by the lamentations of a female unknown to the adventurers?

Subsequent to the gallant defence at Sullivan's island, Colonel Moultrie's regiment was presented with a stand of colors, by Mrs. Elliott, which she had richly embroidered with her own hands, and as a reward for *Jasper's* particular merits, Governor Rutledge presented him with a handsome sword. During the assault against Savannah, two officers had been killed, and one wounded, endeavouring to plant these colors upon the enemies' parapet of the Spring Hill redoubt. Just before the retreat was ordered, *Jasper* attempted to replace them upon the works, and while he was in the act received a mortal wound and fell into the ditch. When a retreat was ordered he recollected the honourable conditions upon which the donor presented the colours to his regiment, and among the last acts of his life succeeded in bringing them off. Major *Harby* called to see him soon after the retreat, to whom it is said he made the following communication: "I have got my furlough. This sword was presented to me by Governor Rutledge, for my services in the defence of fort Moultrie—give it to my father and tell him I have worn it with honour. If he should weep, tell him in the hope of a better life.—Tell Mrs. Elliott that I lost my life supporting the colours which she presented to our regiment. If you should ever see Jones, his wife, and son, tell them that *Jasper* is gone, but that the remembrance of the battle which he fought for them, brought a secret joy to his heart when it was about to stop its motion forever." He expired a few minutes after closing this sentence.

"*Count Pulaski* was a native of Poland, and of noble birth. Liberty and independence, the favorite genius of *Pulaski*, were banished from his native country and had winged their way to the western shores of the Atlantic ocean, where he learned men were conflicting with tyranny, determined to be free; there was no counterpoise in the balance; having been unsuccessful in his efforts to re-establish the independence of Poland, he resolved to lend his aid to the people of the United States, who were engaged in his favorite pursuit; a war for self-government.

"The pursuits and fortunes of *Pulaski* were made known to the American ministers, then at Paris, by the French court; by the influence of which, the ministers gave him a recommendation to congress, who appointed him a brigadier general of cavalry in their service. The remainder of *Pulaski's* life was devoted to the service of the United States; and it may be truly said, that on all occasions where he had an opportunity to act, "he sought the post of danger as the post of honour;" apparently regardless of danger, he sought every opportunity of being engaged with the enemy, and was always foremost in the day of battle.

After receiving a wound in the attack on Savannah, the vessel in which he was intended to be conveyed to Charleston having

a long passage, he died at sea and his body was launched and sunk beneath the waves; the funeral rites were performed in Charleston with military honours. The death of that gallant officer was greatly lamented by all the Americans and French, who witnessed his valor or knew how to appreciate his merits."

### DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.

*St. Johns, (N. F.) Nov. 20.*—On Sunday the 10th inst. the hired transport *Harpooner*, Joseph Bryant, master, from Onancock, bound to England, was totally wrecked on St. Shout's near Cape Pine. The *Ship Comus*, was wrecked. The following particulars relative to this melancholy and distressing event are such, as, at present, we have been able to collect.

The *Harpooner* sailed from Quebec on Sunday the 27th October, having on board 385 men, women and children, exclusive of the ship's company, principally the fourth Royal Veteran Battalion, under the command of Captain Prime and Lieut. Mylrea, one of the oldest subalterns in his Majesty's service; he is 70 years of age, and was the last person who quitted the wreck, having remained there 19 hours. She had also detachments of the following regiments:—Royal Artillery Drivers, 70th, 76th, 99th, 103d, De Watteville's, and the *Regiment of Fencibles*, under the command of Captain Willock, 103d regiment. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on this gentleman, for his indefatigable exertions and perseverance in saving a number of the distressed passengers. He will long be remembered by the survivors with gratitude and esteem.

They had moderate weather down the River and Gulf; and at the time she went on shore was going about five knots, supposing they had been much to the eastward; the fog for several days had prevented an observation being taken. She struck about 9 o'clock at night; when the master called all hands forward, which brought her by the head, and occasioned her to swing round with her stern to the shore. The wind increased and blew a heavy gale; the masts were cut away, and the large boats stove to pieces soon after she struck. The stern boat having been lowered down, some of the crew succeeded in getting on shore, but could not return through the great surf. The vessel lap on her ends, and the sea made a passage over her. At this time she took fire in the cabin, by the candle falling on some spirits, and by the fire in the stove; the water soon extinguished it. The people collected on deck, clinging to the weather side and other parts of the ship, forming a solid mass.

After many fruitless attempts, they at last succeeded in getting a rope on shore from the stern, by tying it to a dog which happened to be on board, who swam with it to the shore about day-light; when the strongest made their way over the heads of the rest, to take advantage of the only means left to save themselves by this rope. Many perished on the deck; others were washed overboard with parts of the wreck when the ship fell to pieces, about 11 o'clock. A. M. most of whom were drowned. Mer parting was noticed by those on shore, and signified to them with the most dreadful cry of "Go forward!" It is difficult to paint the horror of the scene. Children clinging to their parents for help; parents themselves struggling with death, and stretching out their feeble arms to save their children, dying within their grasp.

After getting on shore they remained on the rocks for the night, and next day found a house a mile distant, occupied by fishermen, who could afford them no other relief but fire and shelter, and that hut for a few.

On the 13th, about four miles farther on the road, they were met by Messrs. Holden and Sinclair from Trepassy, with a party of men bringing provisions, shoes, and other necessary articles for their accommodation, who went at the instance of Capt. Scott, Ensign Gleeson and the master of the vessel; they had proceeded to Trepassy on the 12th, for that purpose. After distributing their timely nourishment, and waiting until they had partaken thereof, they returned with them to Trepassy, through a morass of 16 miles, rendering them every assistance which humanity and their means could dictate. The exertions of this walk, in the weak state in which they were reduced, was if possible, worse than what they suffered on the wreck.

### 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 that the Court in the premises.

Also at the same 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 15th, 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 H. Seeley,  
Jeremiah Lupton,  
Wm. Lawrence,  
John Scull,  
Ezekiel Foster, jun.  
Samuel Archer,  
David Perce,  
John Coy,  
John D. Richards,  
Samuel Watson,  
Samuel Ruffei,  
Warren Jackson.

Gloucester Prison, Dec. 10, 1816.—2f

### 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 Barnes, 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.—3m

# WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, DECEMBER 30, 1816.

The following paragraph, although from a northern paper, is very applicable to a great portion of our patrons.

"Let me see, don't I owe the printer something? Is'nt it more than six months since he paid him? Yes.—Well then this is the season when he must be paid something for the employment of his pen during the winter, and something to keep himself and his family warm. I guess, wife, we must try to muster up as much as will pay him off, and send it to him. Perhaps it will cheer him up a little, and he may give us more news; and it will certainly give us more pleasure to read the papers after we have paid off. Yes, I think it will be best to go and pay him; for tho' he may be ever so much in want I know he is too modest to be dunning us for it; and I'm sure he don't like to sue, or else he would have sued us before. Don't let me forget now to go and pay him, or send it by the first chance."

## CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editor.

Washington, December 21st, 1816.

"Since I last wrote you, the house with the exception of what is termed the morning business, (presentation of petitions, resolutions, &c.) have been almost exclusively employed in committee of the whole on the state of the union, in discussing Mr. Pickens' propositions to amend the Constitution of the United States. Several gentlemen have expressed their sentiments somewhat at length, and the debate has been conducted in a liberal and dispassionate manner, and resulted in the rejection of Mr. Jewet's amendment to the second member of the proposition, relative to the choice of electors.

The original resolutions have been agreed to and reported to the house; on the latter the vote was 87 to 51, which it will be observed is not a majority of two thirds, which will be required in the house to give validity to the measure; so that it is more than probable that the scheme will fail when the house acts upon it, which will be most likely early next week.

Mr. Fancey has made several unfavorable reports on petitions referred to that committee, which have, with one exception, (where the report was ordered to lie on the table,) been concurred in.

Mr. Tucker from the committee on the district of Columbia, has reported several bills for incorporating new banks, and extending the charters of others in the district; and also a bill to prevent in said limits the circulation of unincorporated bank paper.—Within the district there are a great number of banking institutions, as many as ten or twelve I believe; four or five of that number, though they have done business for years, have never been incorporated by law; they have frequently applied to congress for the purpose, but have been refused. This is a renewed application, what will be the issue time will shortly show. Congress have hitherto been disposed to consider the citizens here too much inclined to be dabbling at banks, and consequently withheld their sanction to later attempts. On this matter as well as some others, the liberality and fostering care of the legislature has been called in question by the citizens,—whilst on the other hand, the inhabitants of the district have been charged with extravagance in their requisitions. The plan of government provided in the constitution for this "ten miles square," is not perhaps the most fortunate either for the district or the nation. Congress are vested with the exclusive right of legislation; very few of the members have any immediate or personal interest therein, and consider themselves in the light of sojourners for a season only; the principal objects of their regard and attachment being elsewhere. These circumstances may and probably do occasion too much inattention to the interests and concerns of the district, which is not a little

promoted by the prejudice and coolness excited in the minds of the members, on account of the exorbitant charges to which they are subjected, as well for the actual necessities, as the convenience for subsistence. Besides, congress are often too busily employed on subjects of a more extended, and nationally interesting nature, to spend much time on business which will always to them seem of minor importance. Would not therefore a local legislature, chosen and paid by the people, with a provision vesting the President under certain restrictions to put his veto on their acts, operate as an advantage to the district, and a relief to congress?

In the course of the last season the appearance of this city has been materially changed for the better; many new buildings have been erected, and the streets rendered more comfortable: a progressive improvement is apparent, and all fears of the removal of the government appear to have subsided. Yet after all, two great hindrances in the way of a comfortable and independent state of society remain; a want of personal industry, and domestic economy. To these charges there are many exceptions, but in general terms it is but too true. A large number of the inhabitants derive their living from the government, to whose service they devote a portion of each day called office hours, the balance of the time after deducting the necessary allowance for refreshment and rest, would be amply sufficient for many valuable purposes, such as the cultivation of a portion of the waste soil, the superintendance of manufactures, or mechanical branches of industry. But accustomed as they are to liberal salaries, punctual periodical payments in money, without abatement for inclement weather, unfavourable seasons, or bad debts, they live sumptuously without knowing the necessity or value of that careful devotion to business, and frugal disbursement of their means, which those in moderate circumstances in the country find it indispensable to observe; hence will arise, if not originally intended, an imperceptible disposition to indulge in parade, show, gay attire, high living, and a thousand unnecessary little extravagances, which ill comport with the plainness and simplicity which ought to characterize every portion of our government.

The repairs to the President's house and the Capitol are going forward, but a considerable time must elapse, (as it respects the latter, years I think), before they will be fit for occupancy.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury has been received and ordered to be printed."

Washington, December 26.

"Since I last wrote you, nothing of much moment has been done by either house.—Mr. Pickens' resolutions have not been called up; and with the exception of the bill supplementary to the act to encourage vaccination, which has been ordered to a third reading, the time of the House of Representatives has been employed on business of local and minor importance.

Several bills however have been reported, which I may notice more particularly when they come under consideration; among the number is one by Mr. Calhoun entitled "a bill to set apart and pledge, as a permanent fund for internal improvements, the bonus of the National Bank, and the United States share of its dividends."

Mr. Robertson introduced a resolution, directing the military committee to enquire into the expediency of educating gratuitously in our military academies, those sons of both officers and soldiers of the United States who may have fallen fighting the battles of their country, who may desire it.

To-morrow being Christmas, both houses have adjourned over till Thursday."

Our crop of corn is a good deal short of an average crop—much of it is yet ungathered in the fields: a circumstance very unusual at this season of the year—for it is yet so damp, that when gathered into barns, it moulders, and the heart of the grain rots.—*Virg. Enquirer.*

The projected meeting to consider the proposition for establishing a *Colony of Free Blacks*, took place on Saturday last in this city, according to public notice. It was numerous and respectable, and its proceedings fraught with interest. As we propose to publish a report of the whole proceedings as early as practicable, we will only here state, that the hon. Henry Clay having been called to the chair, and Thomas Dougherty, esq. being appointed secretary, the business of the meeting was opened by an address from the chairman, Elias B. Caldwell, esq. in a speech of considerable length, developed the views of the friends of this project, and offered several resolutions for appointing a committee to draw up and report a constitution for the association, for appointing a committee to present a memorial to congress, &c.—which, after some remarks from the hon. John Randolph and hon. Robert Wright, were unanimously adopted. It is scarcely necessary to add, that all connection of this proposition with the emancipation of slaves, present or future, is explicitly disclaimed. No vested rights of any party are proposed to be in the least affected by it, unless beneficially.—*Nat. Int.*

We hear that Gen. BERNARD, of the engineer corps, has arrived at Plattsburg, to inspect our frontier lines for the purpose of selecting the most suitable place to commence fortifications.—*Col.*

A most wicked and diabolical attempt was made to poison the passengers, officers and crew of the packet schooner Maria, captain Lathato, arrived on Sunday evening from New York. Providentially, however, though eight persons partook of the dish, but one fell a victim to its deleterious operation. The ill-fated young man was Mr. John Benjamin, whose place of residence was, we understand, in North Carolina. The poison (supposed to be arsenic) was mixed with a dish of hash, for breakfast; and every person who tasted it, was almost immediately attacked with violent vomiting. As soon as discovered, every precaution was used to prevent its effect, by using castor oil, abstaining from water, &c. Mr. Benjamin died in 24 hours after eating the poisoned meat, it is supposed, from having indulged in the use of water. The other sufferers, (amongst whom was captain Latham,) though they underwent great pain and suffering, have nearly recovered. This circumstance took place when the Maria had been about four days out from New York.

Very little doubt is entertained that this atrocious act was committed by John Gibson, a free black man, cook of the vessel, to vent his resentment at having been censured for neglect of duty, just before leaving New York. He was heard to utter some threats of this nature whilst there, and on the morning of the above catastrophe, he turned a boy out of the cambouse whilst making the fatal hash. The unhappy wretch pretended also to have eaten of the dish, and affected to vomit, but it was all a sham. He was lodged in the guard house as soon as the vessel arrived, and had since been fully committed for trial.

Charleston City Gaz.

Boston, Dec. 20.

Marshal Savary, &c. &c.—Ship Augusta, Rea, 62 days from Smyrna, and 60 from Malta, has arrived at Salem. The Augusta stopped at Malta, in consequence of a report received from an English vessel, of a war having broke out between America and Spain; heard nothing from Naples of Mr. Pinckney's negotiation; Marshal Savary, duke of Rovigo, was on board the Augusta about a week, and was very anxious to procure a passage with captain Rea to America, but could not be accommodated; but preparations were making on board the brig Only Son, of Philadelphia, to take him to America. Gen. Lallemand had embarked for England, to secure some property; from thence he intended also to come to this country.

We are sorry to state, that yesterday, about 10 o'clock, the carriage of com. Hull, was upset near the common, by the horses taking fright.—We understand, Mrs. H. her sister and another lady, (the only persons in the carriage) were very much hurt, also that the coachman had his arm broken.—*Bos. Gazette.*

Extract of a letter, dated New York, October 13 1816.

"We are here very much surprised at the conversion of three reverend gentlemen of the Episcopal clergy to the Roman Catholic Church, which lately happened. I has staggered many, they were intelligent men and of irreproachable characters; they have besides sacrificed an independent living in their own churches. The first is Dr. Rowley, at the time Rector of St George's Church, in our city; he left his place shortly after for Europe, where as we understand, he is gone to receive ordination, he being a single man."

"The second is Mr. Frouside a licensed minister of that Church; but at that time acted in the capacity of a teacher in our vicinity, and had a respectable and numerous school, as he had a thorough knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages. The third is the Rev. Virgil pl. Barber. He at the time of his conversion was President of an Episcopal College in Fairfield, and was Rector of a parish adjoining. These are facts to rely upon."—*Lat. Jour.*

"A BOLD STROKE FOR A" WOMAN.

On Monday evening a respectable shop-keeper, having occasion to pass across the Collect in his way home, was accosted by a female, and asked protection of his company, as the way was somewhat lonesome; which was, of course readily granted. Being about half way across the Collect, the female was observed to linger a little; and just as the gentleman was about to enquire the reason, a ruffian in female attire threw off a cloak, and at the same moment levelled a blow with a large club at his head, which brought him senseless to the ground. When he recovered his recollection, he found his watch gone, and his pockets rifled. Happily he escaped any very serious personal injury.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

Wilkesbarre, December 6.

Singular Instance of Female Heroism.

About two weeks since, the wife of Mr. John Cobb of Providence, in this County, observed a wolf following some sheep directly towards the house in which they lived; and as her husband was absent from home she immediately took down his rifle and approached the wolf who stopped as she advanced. She levelled the piece at him and snapped it three times in succession without effect. Being convinced that the rifle would not go off, she resolved upon another mode of attack, and immediately approached the wolf, who began to advance, and with tire breech of the gun she struck him on the head, when the breech broke off; not discouraged however, at this accident, she kept the wolf at bay with the barrel, and called to her son (a boy of about ten years) to bring an axe; who did so; but as he approached—the wolf made towards him, when he threw the axe at the wolf and retreated.

The wolf immediately turned, and again attacked the woman; who had in the mean time secured a club, with which she beat the wolf and killed him, without receiving any injury.

Batavia, (Genesee Co.) Dec. 7.

Another serious warning to parents and house-keepers, is exhibited in a truly melancholy event which occurred in this town on Thursday evening last about 5 miles west of this village. The house of Mr. Joseph Olds, in the absence of himself and Mrs. Olds, was consumed by the fire, together with two of their children. Mrs. Olds, we understand, went out that evening to a neighbor's, and left the two little sufferers in bed; and on her return found her dwelling completely enveloped in flames, and her children fuel to the devouring element!—On searching for their bones the next day, they were found, one in one corner of the room, and the other in the other corner; which circumstance adds a poignancy to the event, as it proves that the little unfortunates not only suffered death, but its horrors also.

From the South Carolina State Gazette.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. J. L. Wilson on the 11th instant, was concurred in by both branches of the legislature, viz.

Whereas, the highest tribute of respect which a Republican government can pay its officers, is the approbation of its freemen, unequivocally and candidly expressed; and whereas JAMES MADISON has, with wisdom, firmness and patriotism, exercised for near eight years, the high and important office of President of the United States, preserving and supporting the character of the nation in peace and war; and is soon about to return to the peaceful shades of retired life:

Resolved unanimously, That the legislature of South Carolina recall, with grateful recollections, the past services of JAMES MADISON, president of the United States; and whilst they, in common, yield this favourable statesman and patriot, to retirement, discharged from those arduous public duties, so long faithfully, wisely and promptly rendered the public; they request he will receive their unfeigned approbation and regard, assuring him their fervent benedictions, and best affections accompany him to the scenes of private life.

Resolved, That the president of the senate and Speaker of the house of representatives, communicate this resolution to JAMES MADISON president of the United States.

From the Louisiana Gazette, Nov. 31.

The Legislature.—Monday next is fixed by law for the meeting of our State Legislature. According to the Constitution, the

two branches of the legislature shall within two days after they have formed a quorum proceed, by joint ballot to make choice between the two persons having the greatest number of the votes of the people, as governor of the state for the ensuing four years. Major General Jacques Villere and the hon. Joshua Lewis, are the persons between whom the selection is to be made. There appears to be little doubt that the former will be the successful candidate.

It is stated that Gen. Scott, "during his residence in France and England, made a large collection of military books, and that he is now engaged in compiling a book on Police, principally from French authors, for the army of the United States."—*Fed. Gaz.*

#### LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Baltimore, Dec. 21.

Arrived, schr. Highflyer, Gardener, 30 days from Gonaves, ballast, to rhos. Tenent.

Postscript.—The Highflyer, from Gonaves, brings a report that a detachment of the Patrio forces in Mexico, with Dr. Robertson, has been cut to pieces. We have not learned particulars, but hope the report is without foundation.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Mr M'Faden, who came passenger in the Highflyer, 32 days from Boquilla de Pietras, has politely communicated to the editors the following important intelligence:—

The fort of Montebland, which commands the king's road near the cities of Orizavi and Cordova, was captured November 15, by a force of 2,500 Spanish royalists, means of treachery. Several attacks were repulsed by the forts, but two companies of royalists, throwing down their arms, and rushing into the fort under pretence of joining the patriots, having arms ynt into their hands by the latter, in the night rose upon them, and in conjunction with the troops without, subdued the garrison.

General Vittoria, the patriot commander of the province, was in his turn besieging the royalists—he had a force blockading the cities of Xalapa, Orizavi and Cordova.

The royalists were advancing from Vera Cruz, 100 strong, upon Boquilla, which is garrisoned by only 75 men, and would probably have to surrender.

The fort of Guazaloo was attacked in the month of October last, by general Terant, who was defeated with the loss of 400 men.—Wm. D. Robertson, esq was killed among them.

#### CHACTAW LANDS.

It appears that by a late treaty with the Chactaw Indians, they have agreed to sell to the United States their claim to the tract of country on the east side of the Tombigbe, lying below the mouth of the Oaktibba, and above the old boundary, about 150 miles from the head of Mobile Bay, near Fort Holmes. This land has been for a long time in dispute between them and the Creeks; and the extent of the Chactaw claim is to the top of the ridge that divides the waters of the Tombigbe from those of the Alabama. Six or seven years since, the two tribes agreed to settle their dispute by a game at ball, and if we do not mistake, it was won by the Creeks. At all events, by the treaty concluded by general Jackson in 1814 with the Creeks, they relinquished all their claim to it, and as we have now purchased it from the Chactaws it is probable there will be no more question about our title.

A great part of this land is very valuable, some indeed, is pine barren—but on the banks of the Tombigbe and on a great part of the high lands the soil is equal to any in the United States. The eastern part of the Mississippi Territory is increasing fast in population, and when this body of fertile land, in addition to the rich country on the Alabama is thrown into market, it must soon be not merely the most populous, but the most wealthy part of that territory. True near tide water settlements can never be extensive, owing not more to the sterility of the soil than the insalubrity of the climate. But the interior possesses every advantage of soil and climate that can be wished, with good valuable waters.

If the article below is correct, the U. States have bought a great bargain.

From the St. Stephens Halcyon, Nov. 1.

We understand that on the 24th of Oct. a treaty was concluded and signed between the United States? Commissioners and the Chiefs of the Chactaw Indians, by which the latter have ceded a valuable tract of country embraced within the following boundaries, to wit:

The Chactaw cede to the U. States and quit claim to all the lands pretended to be claimed by them east of a line beginning at the mouth of Oaktibbecha, where the Chick-

asaw line terminates on the south; thence down the Tombigbe (meaning to make the main channel, a common water path of navigation) to the point where the line of the late boundary crossed the same at Faluktabunee.

In consideration of the above cession, the U. States paid the Chactaws in hand (in merchandize) ten thousand dollars, and engage to pay annually for twenty years, six thousand dollars, making in the whole the sum of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

Several efforts were made to secure some reserves for individuals, but without success.

The utmost decorum was observed in conducting the negociatioa.

#### CANAL CARONDELET.

From every appearance a few months will complete the labors of the Navigation Company on this Canal and give an easy access to the basin immediately in the rear of the city to the schooners and other craft navigating lake Yontchartrain &c. The work is now so far progressed that a few weeks of dry weather would enable the undertaker to finish it—but this cannot be expected at this season.—The crevasse at Macarty's, last spring, has delayed the completion—not so much on account of the actual damage it did as the delay it occasioned.

It is contemplated to extend the canal to the Mississippi—but we apprehend that the funds of the company are inadequate at this moment to this desirable object. From the basin to the river will require a canal of between five and six thousand feet; and towards this the government of the United States have appropriated, if we are not mistaken, the sum of 20,000 dollars, to be expended, however, only on the works to be erected at the junction of the canal and the river.

The elegant basin opened in the rear of the city, near the scite of the old charity hospital, is capable of containing a great number of small schooners, and when the works on Canal Carondelet are finished, which will connect it with lake Pontchartrain and its tributary waters, it will open to the inhabitants of their margins a certain and lucrative market for all their surplus produce, while their supplies, no longer impeded by the sloughs of the Bayou road, will reach them at far less expense, and in greater abundance.

Domestic Economy.—A friend from the country has handed the following with a request that it might be made public. It has been long known that bread may be made from potatoes, but the method of making good bread from them, has remained a secret with many. Believing that the information may prove of importance to all at this time, when bread stuffs are commanding a very high price, we with pleasure give it an insertion.

[*Providence American.*]

Method of making GOOD BREAD at about half the common price.

Boil the potatoes not quite so soft as common; then turn the water out and let them hang over the fire and dry a short time; then peel them while they are hot, and pound them as fine as possible, then take a small quantity of pearl ash, which should be added to new yeast, which is working briskly; add the potatoes to these ingredients, and knead them together; then add as much rye meal or flour as you can possibly work in—the whole should be pounded together with a pestle or something of the kind: no water to be added at any time. After the dough is thus prepared, let it stand an hour and a half or two hours before it is put into the oven. Be particular in following these directions, and you may make as good bread as can be made from the best rye and Indian meal; indeed many give it the preference. It does not require quite so long time to bake, as the common brown bread.

#### LATEST FROM ENGEAND.

By the ship Indian Chief, arrived at Norfolk, from London, English papers of October 28th have been received. A few extracts follow:

LONDON, Oct. 23.

This morning Paris Journals to the 26th have arrived. By the letter of our correspondent, who espouses the side of the French Ministry, it will be seen they are in great trepidation respecting the meeting of the Chambers. It is said that the sale of the remaining Church Lands will not now be attempted. It is further intimated, that on the one hand the ministers will assume themselves and on the other hand that they will make considerable efforts to get rid of the persons of too marked a royalism either among their own colleagues, or the subordinate authorities, civil and military.

It is now said that the Germanic Diet will not meet on the 4th of next month, as before stated, and that its opening will be postponed till next year. The ministers, however, have conferences in the mean time.—The statement of its having been

signified that it was not the intention of the Emperor of Russia to interfere in the affairs of Germany, is positively contradicted.

One o'clock.—We have just received another letter from Paris, which says the *Quotidienne* has been suspended as an Ultra-Royalist Journal; and that the most serious disasters are likely to result from open contention between the civil and military authorities, at Lyons, Dauphiny, &c. The letter shall be inserted to-morrow.

This morning arrived a mail from Hamburg. The following is the most remarkable piece of intelligence:—

Constantinople, Sept. 12.

The arrival of the Russian frigate, the *Minerva*, of 44 guns, in this port, from Odessa, with Baron Strogonoff, the Russian Minister on board, is considered here as a remarkable circumstance, because hitherto the ships of war of all nations have not been allowed to pass through the Channel.

The Dutch mail this morning brings further accounts of the rise in the price of Grain in various parts of the Continent. A storm has destroyed much corn in Deux-Ponts. The Duke of Wellington is establishing magazines of grain on the frontiers of France for his armies, that they may not inconvenience the inhabitants.

Corn Exchange, London, Oct. 28.

Although there was a good supply of wheat this morning, chiefly from Kent and Essex, yet having many buyers, the stands were soon cleared at an advance of 5s. per quarter on the prices of this day week. A few prime samples of barley obtained 60s. but all other descriptions were exceedingly heavy slae at 1s. per quarter cheaper. Wheat (English) 92s. 100s. 115s.; do (new) 30s. to 105s.; do. (foreign) 60s. 90s. 115s.; barley. (old) 46s. to 56s. do. (new) 58 to 66s.

It is a melancholy consolation to know, that whatever degree of failure may have occurred in our own harvest, other countries are in a much worse condition. France certainly is; so are the fruitful Netherlands. We are informed from the throne; and learn with regret that the harvest has been extremely deficient in Italy, inasmuch as the government had issued a Decree allowing the importation of Wheat, Rice, Flour, Oats, and Barley of all kinds, free of duty, until the 31st August, 1817.

Average prices of Corn in England and Wales, by the quarter of eight Winchester bushels, and of Oatmeal per boll of 140lb. avoirdupois, from the returns received in the week ending the 19th Oct. 1816—Wheat, 93s. Rye, 53s. 11d. Barley, 44s. 9d.

Letters from the North state that the states of America are at present negotiating a Treaty of Commerce with Denmark.

#### Bridgetown Literary Society.

The Society will hold a Public Meeting in the Academy, on next Wednesday evening.

The exercises will commence at half past six o'clock.

The following question has been selected for discussion at that time:

Does civilization tend to happiness?

J. J. FOSTER, Secretary.

December 28, 1816.

#### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 4th day of February 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 Sander,

No. 1. A TRACT OF LAND, situate in the township of Down, adjoining land of John Robins and others, said to contain 300 acres, more or less.

No. 2. A LOT of LAND, situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining land of Joseph Carter.

No. 3. A LOT of SALT MARSH, adjoining the heirs of Isaac Sheppard and others, said to contain 12 acres.

No. 4. A LOT of LAND, adjoining Ezekiel Westcott and others, said to contain 34 acres.

No. 5. A LOT of SALT MARSH, adjoining marsh of Daniel Husted and others, said to contain 50 acres.

No. 6. A LOT of LAND adjoining Penn's line, said to contain 27 acres.

No. 7. A LOT of LAND in Fairton, said to contain sixty hundredths of an acre.

No. 8. A LOT of LAND in Fairton, said to contain one acre.

No. 9. A HOUSE and LOT of LAND in Fairton, said to contain half an acre, more or less.

No. 10. A TRACT of LAND bounding on Buckshutum, said to contain 411 acres, more or less.

No. 11. A LOT of LAND bounding on Maurice River, said to contain 15 acres more or less.

No. 12. A LOT of CEDAR SWAMP, lying on Panther's Branch, said to contain 3 acres more or less; together with all other land of said defendant.—Seized as the property of Andrew Miller, and taken in execution at the suit of several plaintiffs, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.  
December 30, 1816—1m

#### Notice is hereby given,

THAT I have applied to the Judges of the court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Cumberland, and they have appointed the 29th day of January, at the court-house in Bridgetown, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear what can be alleged for and against my liberation from confinement as an insolvent debtor.

Isaac Trump.

Bridgetown, Dec. 30, 1816.

#### To be Rented,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by Major Trump, in Vine street.

Isaac W. Crane.

MISSING—Vol. 1, of the Life of Christ, and Vol. 1, of Blackstone's Commentaries. Whoever may have those books will oblige the subscriber by returning them.

I. W. CRANE.

Bridgetown, Dec. 30, 1816.

#### Cape May Orphan's Court,

OCTOBER TERM, 1816.

Present—Elijah Townsend, Cresse Townsend, Ephraim Kildreth, and others, esquires; Judges.

ORDERED, on application of James Ludlam, administrator of the estate of James Corson, jun. deceased, that the creditors of the estate of said deceased bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same on or before the fourth Tuesday in October 1817, or the said creditors shall be forever barred of an action therefor against said administrator: the said James Ludlam giving notice of this order by setting up copies hereof in five of the most public places in the county of Cape May, for the space of two months, and also advertising the same for the like space in one of the newspapers printed in this state.

From the Minutes.

JEHU TOWNSEND, Clerk.

December 30, 1816.—2m

#### FOR SALE,

TEN THOUSAND two-foot SHINGLES, of a good quality. They will be sold together, or in lots as it may best suit purchasers. For terms apply to

Obadiah Bennet.

Bridgetown, Dec. 30, 1816.—3t

#### Notice is hereby given,

THAT pursuant to an order of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Salem, the undersigned auditors will sell at public sale, on the 29th day of January, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock of that day, at the house of James Sherman, in Salem

#### A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Lower Alloway's creek, said to contain 90 axes.—Attached as the property of John Collic, at the suit of William Davis, jun.

Thomas Jones,  
Jedediah Allen,  
Josiah Hall,

Dec. 30, 1816.—3t

#### FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF WOODLAND, situate in the township of Fairfield, in the county of Cumberland, being part of a tract known by the name of the Henry Tract, containing twenty-five acres. The payments will be made to suit the convenience of the purchaser. Apply to JOHN HEXTER, who resides near the premises, and who will show the property, or to WILLIAM HARVEY, Mannington, Salem county.  
December 30, 1816.—6t

#### 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 recollected. The above Notes are supposed to have been dropped in changing, either at Glassborough, Woodbury, or in Camden Bulk. 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

#### Valuable Woodland.

#### FORSALE,

THE TIMBER of a tract of Woodland, situated in Cape May county, N. Jersey, near Fishing Creek, about one thousand acres. It is well covered with Hickory, White, Black, and Chestnut Oaks, Maple, Poplar, Ash, Beach, &c.—is entirely free from Pine, and contains a quantity of fine ship timber.—The centre of the tract is about two miles and a half from a landing on the Bay Shore, if required it will be divided. Any person wishing to view the tract, may call on Jonathan Nottingham living near it, or for terms, to

J. Fisher Leaming,

No. 53 Pine Street, Philadelphia  
November 11th, 1816—4t

