

# WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. I.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY PETER HAY, AT BRIDGETOWN, WEST NEW-JERSEY.

No. 3.

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

TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1815.

PER ANNUM.

For the Washington Whig.

GLEANINGS AND LUCUBRATIONS.

No. II.

It is thought we cannot more usefully occupy this number, than by giving an extract from the conclusion of Sermons on the Character, Causes and Ends of the late War with Great Britain, preached in New-York last fall, while active preparations were making for the defence of that city,—by the very learned and eminent Dr. McLEOD.

"The hope, brethren, of a general emancipation, supports and animates the benevolent exertions of the christian philanthropist. Party will indeed rejoice in any event which may have an auspicious bearing upon the desired elevation of a favourite leader to power. Selfishness will rejoice, in whatever tends to promote its private gratification, should it be at the expense of a nation's independence and honour. But vital religion refers every event to the meridian line, the work of Jesus Christ for the salvation of men; and estimates the value of such events in proportion to their tendency in bringing about peace upon earth and good will towards men of all kindreds and languages.

"The christian spirit is of a diffusive, an active, an enlarged benevolence. It seeks first the kingdom of heaven and its righteousness; and never ceases to pray to Jehovah, thy kingdom come. It seeks the overthrow of all false principles, of all immoral power, of all tyranny, and of all irreligion. Infidelity, hypocrisy, corruptions in matters of religion, are alike objects of its aversion: Knowledge, virtue, liberty, righteousness, these are the objects of pious regard; and in proportion to the prevalence of true religion in the heart, will man be desirous to see these blessings extended throughout the nations. That they shall, in time, be extended—He hath promised who is able also to perform. The promise is however, accompanied with a threatening to those nations who know not God, and obey not the gospel. Thus saith the Lord God, remove the diadem and take off the crown—I will overturn, overturn, overturn it; and it shall be no more, until he come whose right it is; and I will give it him.

"It is this overturning which astonishes the nations, and makes the people afraid. We have seen much of it come to pass, in the last twenty years; and more remains still to be accomplished. Terrified at the work of judgment according to the threatening, many who have plead the promise, have ceased from their prayers. There was a time when the churches were earnest in their supplications, for the downfall of anti-christ—when all protestant ministers and people were united in seeking the overthrow of the man of sin, and of all the pillars of his throne. That time, alas! is now no more. A temporizing, a superficial faith, an accommodating morality have succeeded in destroying a taste for able evangelical discussion; in diminishing the ardour of devotion, and in conciliating for the sake of carnal pleasure and gain, the affections of the ministers and members of the churches towards the great corruption of religion in the world, effected by the superstitious establishments of the European nations. There are very few, I repeat the remark with fear and sorrow, I repeat it with gloomy anticipations, as it respects those churches themselves, there are very few who publicly pray for the downfall of anti-christ. And yet this is the principal object which the Lord has in view, in dashing the potsherds of the earth against the potsherds of the earth.

"To this object the hopes of the church were long directed from afar. Modern wars, in the great scheme of Providence, are destined to realize these hopes. By terrible things in righteousness wilt thou answer us, O God, of our salvation. Of that grand scheme, the contest in which our own country is engaged, is a part. Therefore do I declare in Zion that it is the work of the Lord our God. I hope with respect to us the contest will be short—that our country will escape the trial, without injury to its republican institutions; without diminution of its honour or power; without dismemberment; and without curtailing the rights of its citizens. But it is in the old world the principal scenes of this tragedy are exposed to view. The nations of Europe are, it is true, now at peace with one another. The storm is, at once, unexpectedly and surprisingly hushed. There is a calm. The troubled ocean is still. It will not long continue in this state. Against these nations there is wrath from him that

sits on high. Ignorance may flatter itself that the era of the repose of nations is arrived. Crafty men encourage the delusion for the sake of personal gain and party purposes. If they should not live to retract, some of you will live to bear testimony to the delusion which they have attempted to practise. In vain has it been asserted that, by the fall of Napoleon Bonaparte, the peace of Europe is secured. That man is indeed fallen. Events, which astonish us have come to pass in a few months. While in the height of his power he was not an object of our love or of our fear. Circumscribed; by the waves which encircle the island of Elba, he is now neither the butt of our reproach nor the object of our contempt. We are not in the habit of bowing to the rising sun, nor of meanly trampling upon men who are stripped of authority. Mind he possessed in a higher degree than usually falls to the lot of princes of royal blood. For talent, activity and decision of character, courage in the field, and intelligence in the cabinet, Bonaparte had few equals in any age. His religion and morality were ever such, as we view with disapprobation. They were those of unsanctified men, of mere politicians. He was betrayed; He fell; and France is fallen with him. The Bourbons are restored. The pope has re-assumed his mitre. The inquisition has seized the instruments of torture in its gloomy caverns. In the restoration of the Germanic empire, the last head of the beast is more conspicuously revealed to view, and in the adjustment of the balance of power among the anti-christian nations, the ten horns may again be more distinctly displayed before the last vial is poured out by the angel of destruction.

"The end however, is not yet. The peace of Europe cannot be permanent; A day of retribution cometh. The scourge which God employed in the punishment of guilty communities, is indeed laid aside; but although Napoleon should never again attract the attention of the civilized world, instruments of equal anguish to offending nations, will be employed by him who hath pledged his word for their entire overthrow. We never considered the events which proceeded from the French revolution, in any other light than as judgments from the Lord upon the anti-christian earth. They were not the saints of the most high, but the votaries of the man of sin, that suffered in the recent wars. Perhaps there was not one single Fitness for the cause of the Lord, who suffered martyrdom during the whole French revolution. If any real christian perished in the strife, he was not condemned to seal with his blood the testimony which he held, but fell like others in the indiscriminate calamities of the political earthquake. It is against the thrones of ancient dynasties that the blood of the martyrs is calling for vengeance: and so far as the United States, in the present war with Great Britain, contend for liberty and righteousness, they are co-operating with the martyrs, in opposing that nation which is now the principal support of the man of sin.

"If I have, in these discourses, given any encouragement to the prosecution of this war, with valour, with unanimity and with energy, I have done my duty. The faithful ministers of Christ give, with divine approbation, the golden vials full of the last plagues, into the hands of the angels of war, and of death; that they may be poured out upon the dominions of the man of sin. In common with others, I have a right to declare my sentiments; and in doing so, in a tone of respect for those who differ from me, I hope that the mere fact of these sentiments being on the side of my country, and its government, in this contest, is not a reason for condemning them unheard, or of displeasure at me for giving them utterance.

"I have spoken upon this subject as a Whig—as the friend of religion and liberty—asa consistent Presbyterian. Our fathers, my dear hearers, were of that stamp. Our brethren in the reformed church, (for I have spoken their sentiments concerning all the great moral principles which I have discussed,) are now, and have been from the dawn of the reformation, Whigs from conscience. The Puritans, the Presbyterians, the Martyrs supported the same principles, in their faithful opposition to the throne, and the prelacy of tyrannical England. The monuments of their faith and their sufferings are still to be seen by the traveller in every part of that guilty land; and their blood, like that of Abel, still calls for vengeance upon the successors of the persecutors, the advocates of the crown, and the mitre—the British Tories,

"The spirit of true religion is friendly to civil liberty. It has appeared to be so in every country. Some of the most faithful ministers; among the reformers, with patriotic ardour contended, even with the sword in defence of their civil and religious liberties. Ulrich Zuingli, the morning-star of the reformation, fell in battle, at Zurich, 1580, at the commencement of the strife against arbitrary power; and towards the close of the struggle which terminated in the overthrow of the purest of the churches; Richard Camron fell at Airmoss, 1680, while defending, as a Christian hero, the religion and liberties of his country, against the tyranny of the bishops, and the royal house of Stuart."

"So far as I too, may still retain any portion of the spirit of my native land; where Wallace fought, where Buchanan wrote, where Knox preached the gospel of God, where the Martyrs, down from Patrick Hamilton to James Renwick, left their flesh to rest in hope of deliverance—that spirit is opposed to the impious misrule of a corrupt hierarchy and immoral power. If I have caught the spirit of this, the country of my choice, it is in favour of liberty. If I claim a place among consistent Protestants, I must testify against all the arts of anti-christian power. If I follow the steps which are dyed by the blood of the Martyrs, I must raise my voice against the thrones which shed that blood. If the Bible is my system of religion, and of social order, I must disclaim attachment to those powers that are hostile to evangelical doctrine, and to the rights of the church of God. If, in so doing, I have offended any of my hearers, it is without intending it; for I watch for your souls, and desire to promote your welfare, and your happiness.

"I have indeed spoken, what I felt it my duty to speak, without respect of persons. Time will determine whether I have erred or not. And I leave the consequences, as it respects myself and all that is dear to me—as it respects the Cause of America in the present contest, to GOD MY REDEEMER, to whom be glory forever and ever.—AMEN." M.

"There, said Robert Murray, who cut off the head and hands of Mr. Camron, and presented them to the king's council.—"There are the head and hands, that lived praying and preaching, and died praying and fighting."

Extract of a letter to the Earl of Liverpool, from Cobbett's Register, of June 2, on the political effects produced in America by the peace of Ghent.

Botley, 27th May, 1815.

My Lord—It was frequently observed by me, in former letters, which I had the honour to address to your lordship, during the war with America, that, if you were at last, as I foretold you would be, compelled to make peace without humbling America, and, indeed, without subduing her, or nearly subduing her, the result would be honourable to her, seeing that she would, in a war single-handed against England, have succeeded in defending herself. It was clear that when once the contest became a single combat, to defend herself must be to her triumph and to us defeat. And, if she came out of the war without any, even the smallest concession, her triumph over us must raise her greatly in the estimation of her own people, and of all the world. She did come out of the war in this way; and the natural consequences have followed.

The political effects in America of such a peace must be wonderful. Indeed they evidently are so. The men who, in the New England States, were forming open combinations against Mr. Madison, are, as I told you they would be, covered with that sort of disgrace, that deep disgrace, which defeated malice always brings upon its head; They appear, from all I can gather, to have become the butt of ridicule, after having long been the object of serious censure. These men are suspected of treasonable views and acts. At any rate they are chargeable with a real attempt to destroy the liberties of their country, in revenge for their rejection by the people.—They were defeated in their grasp at the supreme powers of the union, and they have endeavoured to do as the baboon is said to have done with the fair lady, that is, destroy that which they could not possess.

Mr. Pickering, to whom the Times newspaper looked up as the "hangman and successor of Mr. Madison," now talks like a very hearty republican; but the poor gentleman seems to know very little of what is going on here. He says, that you made peace, because so many petitions were

poured in against continuing the war; and your lordship knows, that not one such petition was poured in. He says, that the failure of New Orleans will put you out of place. Poor gentleman! how little, how very little does he know about you! He says that the opposition have clamored for peace. It was the opposition who urged on the war, and only found fault with you for not doing the Yankees more mischief than you did. Yet this, this is one of them, to whom we have looked as capable of overthrowing Mr. Madison! This is one of the men who were to "re-unite the colonies to the parent state!"

It is very true, I acknowledge, that a dangerous faction has arisen in the republic. I see very clearly, that wealth has introduced a taste for what are called honours. Vanity is making a desperate effort to decorate men with titles. The law forbids it; but vanity is at open war with law. The germ of aristocracy, which was discovered in the New England states, and, in a few instances, in some of the others, at the end of the war of independence, has grown out now to full view. There are Squires and Honourables in abundance.—There are the "Honourable the Governor," "His Honour the judge," and so on. These men will soon begin to regret that they have no one to give them permanent titles; that they have no "fountain of honour." That which men regret the want of, they endeavour to obtain, whenever an occasion offers. The Priests of New England appear to be working hard to procure something in the way of an establishment. Hence the joy of both these at the restoration of the Bourbons, the old French noblesse, the pope, and the jesuits; and hence, they will, I venture to predict, be as abusive of Napoleon, Carnot, Fouché, Rœderer, and Merlin, as our Times newspaper.

In the mean while, however, the People are sound republicans; and, it will take some years to over-set their government, though the manners and tastes of many may be corrupted. Letters which I have received from America, will show you, that the war, and especially the peace, have produced a great change in that country. They will also show you, that, long ago, I had hit upon the true nail, and that you ought to have paid attention to me sooner than you did. The newspapers from America breathe a spirit of resentment, which it should be our object to allay, if possible; but, really, the language of our prostituted press was such, that, added to the "character of the war," it is almost impossible that reconciliation should take place for an age to come.

Before I conclude, I beg leave to call your lordship's attention to the statements in the American papers, relative to our treatment of the American prisoners of war; also to call your attention to certain intercepted letters of our officers, relative to plunder; and further, to call your attention to their Charges relative to the parole given by General Packenham, when he was about to assault, and to take, as he expected, New Orleans. I DARE NOT COPY THESE.—Newgate is not so pleasant as Botley. But still I do most anxiously wish to see these papers published here, because they might then be met by denial and disproof, if not true. This is a serious matter, my lord. If we dare not publish here, they dare do it in America; and there, it is that the effect will be produced injurious to us. I dare say that long before this will reach the press, all these charges, and narratives, will have been collected, published in a permanent shape, perhaps, translated into French. Thus they be read by all the civilized world, the people of England excepted; but thus have I done my duty in pointing these things out to your lordship, which is all that I dare do in this case. I am, &c. WM. COBBETT.

New Publication.—An Essay on the Character and Practical Writings of St. Paul. By Hannah More. In 2 vols. 12mo. Boston, 1815.—By the politeness of a gentleman, in the Philadelphia steam boat, a few weeks ago, we had an opportunity of perusing, in a very hasty manner, this little volume, which, we understand, is about to be republished in Philadelphia. Abating a little for her zealous attachment to the national church establishment of Great Britain; and her abhorrence of democracy, which she seems to think the offspring of infidelity, the work of Miss More is well worth an attentive perusal.

By the late arrivals from Europe, it appears reduced to a certainty, that a horrid scene of bloodshed and devastation has, ere this, commenced in that devoted country. We are often asked our opinion respecting its probable result. Possessing but a very general knowledge of the actual state of Europe, and without making the least pretension to the spirit of prophecy, with a double portion of which some of our fellow editors seem to be endowed, we shall merely state a few leading facts, from which our readers may draw their own conclusions.

Against France are arrayed Russia, Prussia, Germany, England, Sweden, Spain, and several powers of inferior note. Were France true to herself, she would have nothing to fear: but La Vendee is in a state of insurrection, and the disaffection of some of the other departments is well known;—besides which, the overthrow of Murat (the consequence of his own wavering and perfidious policy) will enable the allies to bring against France the force hitherto employed in that quarter.

On the other hand, Spain is kept from active exertions by intestine commotions; the Belgians are evidently in favour of Napoleon; the Saxon troops have already manifested strong symptoms of discontent and revolt;—Sweden is lukewarm;—Denmark, it is said, will not move, until she has received compensation for Norway.—Switzerland has declared herself neutral; Portugal is a mere cipher;—the Poles are dissatisfied at seeing the government of their country usurped by Alexander; the Russians themselves complain, that their emperor is engaging them in a war, in which they have no immediate interest;—and the emperor of Austria's own dominions are said to be threatened by the Turks; so that England and Prussia alone appear disposed to enter into the contest with alacrity and zeal.

It will be recollected, that at an early stage of the French revolution, the same, or nearly the same powers were arrayed against France, and for nearly the same object, viz. the restoration, by force, of her legitimate sovereign; and that the people of France were at least as much divided in opinion, at that time, as they appear to be at present.

Under these circumstances, if the people (for of the army, as a distinct body, there can be no doubt) if the people remain faithful to Bonaparte, the conquest of France, if made at all, will cost the allies more—much more than it will ever be worth to them—their million of men to the contrary notwithstanding.

The following notice of our paper has been sent us by Mr. Wilson, as an editor, exertions, for many of republicanism, renounce weight, and the tourable to the citizens w-Jersey, that we can nation of copying it, re may, perhaps, incur nity.

entitled the "Washington Whig," commenced at Bridgetown, in the West Indies. It promises to be a work of sound principles, honest politicians, West-India, and its inhabitants certainly possess their full share of patriotism and liberality. Mr. Hays, therefore, has a right to calculate on an extensive and efficient support in his useful undertaking. We have always found in that part of the state a disposition to subscribe freely, and to pay punctually. We trust he will do the same. He has our hearty wishes for his complete success."

Capt. W. P. Owen (brother of commodore sir Edward W. C. B. Owen) and capt. Richard O'Connor, of the navy, are appointed to make a particular survey of the lakes in Canada. It is computed that capt. Owen, as practical surveyor, will be not less than seven years in obtaining all the information that is required from him.

For the Washington Whig.

In several late papers, insinuations have been thrown out against the British government, for commencing hostilities against France without a previous declaration of war.—The following passages, however, taken from writers of acknowledged authority, will show, that a declaration of war is not required, in any case, by the law of nations.

"War," observes M. de Vattel, "is that state in which a nation prosecutes its right by force."

"As to the time of commencing war, it seems to be no way contrary to natural law to say, that it is at any time the injured party pleases, after having received an injury." Witherspoon's Mer. Phil.

"The universal law of nations," says Martens, "acknowledges no general obligation of making a declaration of war to the enemy, previous to a commencement of hostilities."

"Ut bellum legitimus sit," says Bynkershoek, "indictionem belli non videri necessarium."

The object of a declaration of war is to "proclaim the intention, and explain to the civilized world the reasons for having recourse to arms;" or, according to Dr. Witherspoon, "to call upon the injuring party to prevent it by reparation—likewise to manifest to all other states the justice of the cause." So much for the writers on the law of nations.

But as the French people, in expelling Louis from the throne, and in choosing Bonaparte for their chief magistrate, have merely exercised a right which belongs to them as an independent nation, and have therefore given no legitimate cause of war to England, would it not be absurd to call upon them for reparation?—Not having committed an injury, they could make no reparation. Besides, how could any declaration of England manifest to other nations the justice of her cause, when it must be apparent to every one, that the whole is a shocking system of injustice and iniquity? and no one, who knows any thing of England, would, for a moment, suspect her of the candour of exhibiting the real motives which influence her, in thus making war upon the French people. Under all these circumstances, therefore, it appears to me, that they have acted consistently, in adopting a system, supported by all the writers on the law of nations, (and to these writers both they and we are in the constant habit of appealing, in cases of doubt) and that is still better, by the uniform practice of the legitimate sovereigns of Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers.

INDEX.

FROM COBBETT'S REGISTER OF JUNE 3.

Letter to Lord Castlereagh,

On the debates relative to the commencement of the war against the French.

Botley, 1st June, 1815.

MR. LORD—At last, then, you appear to have struck the first blow; for, we are now told, by the public prints, that our fleets have taken a French frigate in the Mediterranean. But, this is of no consequence as to the grand question.—We have long been in a state, which would have justified France in attacking us openly; and, indeed, it has now been officially stated, that we have for some time past been at war, though to this very day, or, at least, till yesterday, French vessels have freely come into our ports, and have landed and sold their goods; and then sailed quietly for France. However, the fact is, that you and your colleagues have now distinctly asserted, that we are at war, and have been at war for some time.

Here you start, then; and here I start with you, as I did with your worthy colleague in the American war; that is to say, in that war which, as we are told, was to depose Mr. Madison. I mean to accompany you through this war, have been hesitating who I should go along with; but, after due consideration, I have preferred your lordship to every body else; not merely because you were the aptest of all Pitt's disciples; not because you have been the grand actor at the congress; not because you have, in point of character, more at stake on this war than any other man, excepting only Napoleon; but because, the times are likely to be ticklish, and because the mere sound of your well known name is enough to fill any man living with \* \* \* \* \* prudence, my lord. Doubtless we shall see times different from these; and I am not at all afraid, that I shall have to address you in those times; but we must, in this world, take things as we find them, and fashion ourselves a little to what the Whitehall people denominate "existing circumstances."

Therefore, my noble champion, before we start upon our journey, it is my intention, in this letter, to put upon record the substance of what has been published to the nation, in the report of the Debates in Parliament, upon the following subjects:—

- 1st, Of the character of Napoleon;
- 2d, Of the French system of government;
- 3d, Of our present situation with regard to France;
- 4th, Of the Pitt system;
- 5th, Of the great means of the allies against France, including subsidies;
- 6th, Of the small means of the French to defend themselves;
- 7th, Morality of the subsidies.

Who, that sets out on a voyage does not wish to understand something about the road that he has to go? This, however, it is not always in his power to arrive at; but, he must be a fool indeed, if he undertakes (why he can avoid it) a journey without knowing why he undertakes it. The causes of the two former wars against the French were lost sight of, long before the wars were half over. This was a very great evil. It was not so with the late American war. I myself took charge of the cause of that war; and, in spite of all that falsehood and hypocrisy have been able to do, on both sides of the Atlantic, the cause, the character, the result, the effects, of that war, are all clearly understood. So shall they all, in this case, unless I am deprived very speedily of all my mental powers. Give me life and health for only three months longer, and I defy all the ingenuity and all the impudence of all the corrupt hirelings in England (and their number is not small) to cause ignorance to prevail in this country, as to the real cause, or causes of the war, on which we are about to enter.

From the time of Napoleon's return being announced, our hirelings of the press cried for war! I cried, peace! peace! Between the 11th of March last and the present time, I have published, 1st, Two articles at the head of the Register; 2d, My first letter to you; 3d, A letter to Louis; 4th, My second letter to you; 5th, A letter to the merchants; 6th, A letter to the excellent people of Nottingham; 7th, A letter to the Earl of Liverpool, (called the VII.); 8th, A letter to the fundholders; 9th, My third letter to you; 10th, A letter to sir Francis Burdett.—In these ten papers, accompanied with the official documents, all to be found in the Register, I flatter myself, that we shall hereafter be able to see (without hunting through volumes of verbose, stupid stuff, in one shape or another) a complete history not only in point of fact, but of argument, of the beginning of this war. These articles contain, too, the political economy of the question, which you and your colleagues, and even your opponents, take little or no notice of. Thus far, then, I have made all safe; but, before we actually enter upon the work of blood, I mean, further, to put upon record the fair substance of what has been published as the reasons for the war; stated in the House of Commons, during the debate upon the question of war itself; because, the time is to come when we shall have to refer to, and to cite, these opinions and declarations. I should, perhaps, take notice of a reported debate of the Lords; but, it would be but repetition. I shall now proceed, point by point, to notice the report, and particularly to put its substance upon record.

1. Of the Character of Napoleon.

I shall be very short upon this head, "lions are not painters; if they were," said the lion in the fable, "you would not see a man painted in the attitude of crushing a lion." I totally disagree with all those, who drew hideous pictures of Napoleon's character; I could, even with safety, triumphantly answer what was said; but, justice would demand a full exhibition of the contrast that might be presented; and, as this cannot be made with perfect freedom, the answer ought not to be entered on. It would be the height of injustice to enter on the defence of any man without being free to produce all that can be produced in his justification; what, then, would it be to enter on such defence without being able to produce hardly any of the main facts, calculated to put the character of Napoleon in its true light? Let it be declared, that truth shall never more be a libel; and, then, the character of Napoleon will have its fair chance; then, and not till then, will his abusers have a right to expect, that until contradicted, their assertions ought to pass for truth.—But there are Aristocrats and Cassock Priests enough in New-England. There are men enough there who assail Napoleon; or, at least, who used to do it. Now, I hereby challenge any one of these upon the subject. Let him, like a man, publish in the Boston federal papers, the Daily Advertiser, a regular attack upon the character and conduct of Napoleon, embracing all parts, public and private, of that character and conduct. Let any one do this; let the paper be sent to me; and I pledge myself to answer it, in a letter sent in manuscript to the same paper. If the assailant puts his name, he will act more like a man; but, I will not stand upon that point. He must take this along with him, however; that I shall not admit of any fact being true, merely upon the assertion of any body; and when such assertion has been often repeated without any attempt at proof, I shall always regard that circumstance as a presumptive proof of its falsehood. But, though I, for the reasons here stated, decline entering into what I call an answer upon the subject of the character of Napoleon, there is a passage in the report of Mr. Grattan's Speech, that I ought to put upon record at least. It is this—

"He had made his brother king of Holland—he had banished the prince regent of Portugal from his native land—he had imprisoned the king of Spain—he had raised an army of 60,000 men which he meant to employ solely for the purpose of conferring the same favour on the king of England; and had the space between the two countries been wholly composed of land—had not that channel intervened, which gave full scope to the power of the British navy, he would long ago have put his design into execution. When he conceived the wild and extravagant idea of conquering Europe, he acknowledged he must first conquer England, and complained bitterly of the power of her marine, the subversion of which he was determined to attempt by the destruction of her commerce.—For the attainment of this object he put in motion all his political engines; and after subjugating the whole continent of Europe to his sway, he contrived to place you between two fires—that is, between the continent in Europe, in which was the army of France; and another continent in America, which was our great rival for the palm of commercial greatness; and by these means endeavoured to effect our utter destruction. He deluded the emperor of Russia into a treaty with him, by which he put an end to all commercial relations

between Russia and England; and because the emperor of that vast empire did not adhere to the prohibitions which he (Bonaparte) was continually dictating, he would, if he could, have driven him and his people into the frozen ocean. After having received the most signal favours from the king of Prussia, he avowed the intention of putting him out of the list of crowned heads; and after all those acts of ferocious enmity and malignant hostility, the allies, when they arrived at the gates of Paris, did an act which reflected on them the highest honour—an act which posterity should never forget—the allies had magnanimously given to France liberty; and to Bonaparte life, and the island of Elba."

He had made his brother king of Holland: Well! and what was that more than making his brother-in-law king of Sweden, or, at least, heir apparent to the crown? And, Mr. Grattan ought to bear in mind, that we have confirmed that act by a solemn treaty. I do not know that he banished the prince regent of Portugal, or that he imprisoned the king of Spain; but I know very well, that he had as great right to both, as Charles V. had to imprison Francis I. And, what if he did intend to take England, and capture the king of England? Did not a king of England once do that in France? If he did not, our historians are shocking liars. But, my lord, mind, Mr. Grattan says, that, if there had been no water between, Napoleon would have had our king in prison. I know that the French used to say this; but I always used to believe, that England could have defended itself without the aid of the water. However, since this second Burke tells us the contrary, we must not hesitate any longer. Napoleon "contrived to place us between two fires; he contrived to bring the Americans upon us; he deluded the emperor of Russia into a treaty hostile to our commerce; and then, because the emperor would not adhere to the prohibitions which Napoleon was dictating, he went to war with the emperor and his polite people. But, my lord, is it true, that an emperor, our ally, can be deluded, and more especially into a treaty; and a treaty too, hostile to English commerce? I am very anxious upon this point, my lord; because, if an emperor really has been deluded into one treaty, it is possible that he might be deluded into another. Besides, if I mistake not, our magnanimous ally had, at the time alluded to, ample opportunity of knowing Napoleon's views as well as his character.

It was in 1808, I believe, when Napoleon's army was in Spain, and when his brother was on the throne of that country. If I do not mistake, too, the emperor, at that time, recognized as valid what had been done in Spain. Grant that this was delusion, however, it is very perilous to have to do with such a man; a man, who was able to delude the two kings of Spain to abdicate in his favour; to delude the pope to marry him to a second wife, while the first was alive; to delude the emperor of Austria to give him his daughter in marriage; to delude Russia, Austria, Prussia, Spain, and Holland, to declare war against England; to delude Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxony, to join in a war to invade Russia!—Really, this is delusion upon a grand scale indeed! But, if he did not so delude ALL THESE POWERS before, and even contrived to bring America upon us, is there not a possibility, at any rate, that he may be successful in his delusive acts again?

Mr. Grattan's reporter tells us, that Napoleon after having "received the most signal favours from the king of Prussia, he avowed his intention of putting him out of the list of crowned heads." I never heard of these favours before. I knew, that, on the other side, Napoleon was twice in possession of Berlin; that the royal family twice fled; and that to the infinite mortification of the republicans all over the world, Napoleon re-placed the king of Prussia in his dominions and authority. I knew, too, that a Prussian army marched with Napoleon against Russia; and that the king of Prussia issued a proclamation, severely condemning Napoleon for his going over and leaving Napoleon! But, really, I never heard of any favours, received by Napoleon from the king of Prussia.

The allies, Mr. Grattan says, magnanimously gave Napoleon life and the island of Elba. You have denied this, several times, my lord, in the most positive terms. You have asserted, that the treaty of Fontainebleau was a treaty of policy;—you have asserted, that the allies were by no means sure of success by the way of arms.—There was, then, no magnanimity here, even if we could forget how the crowned allies had been treated by Napoleon, when he really had them in his power. The allies had been accused of magnanimity at Fontainebleau; the nation were bellowing very loudly about it; they began to be very much out of the humour that Napoleon had not been put out of the way completely; when your lordship, in justice to the allies, stepped forward and very clearly showed, that they had by no means been guilty of any thing like magnanimity; that they had made the best bargain that they were able to make for themselves; and that the English nation might be sensible, that the allies would have dealt harder by Napoleon, if they had been in a situation to do it without danger to themselves.

Mr. Grattan seems very bitterly provoked, that Napoleon should have prepared 60,000 men for the invasion of England. But, does not this gentleman allow, that the French have as great a right to invade England, as the English have to invade France? We made landings, at London, at Quiberon; and we even now are, if the public papers speak truth, sending all sorts of implements for killing men; for enabling the people to shed each others blood, in the west of France. I hope that this is not true; but, while our newspapers are boasting of this, it is likely, that we shall excite much shame in the French nation for their having been led to make preparations for the invasion of England!

The other topics I reserve for my next—I am, &c.

WM. COBBETT.

The United States brig Niagara, and schr. Porcupine, sailed from Detroit, on the 6th of July, for Michilimackinac.

We learn by a pilot boat, that the British frigate Narcissus, and the brig of war Arrow, are in our offing, ordered here, to watch the movements of the French frigate Hermione; now in this harbour. N. F. Gaz.

THE LOAN.

London, June 11.

The sum required, for the present year, is 36 millions sterling; viz. 27 millions for England; and 9 millions for Ireland; also a vote of credit for 6 millions, making a total of 42 millions. Notwithstanding the amount of the loan and vote of credit, Mr. Vansittart would not pledge himself that no more money would be wanted, or that more exchequer bills would not be funded, though he was not aware at present that the country would require more than the above loan. This intelligence occasioned an immediate depreciation of the funds.

In the house of commons, June 9, in reply to an inquiry, whether any arrangement had been made with the U. States respecting the Newfoundland fishery, lord Castlereagh said, that the treaty of 1783 had expired, and that the subject was to be construed by the general law of nations.

June 13.

The last letters from Brussels state, that 30,000 Russians were on the point of taking up a position, in line, with the allied armies.

On Friday evening the Nimble cutter arrived at Plymouth with two French officers, lieut. de Gourbillon, belonging to the staff of marquis de la Roche Jacquien, general in chief of the royal army in La-Vendee, the former gentleman was the bearer of despatches of importance.—These officers left St. Gillies (Vendee) on Sunday.

On the 28th ult. an action took place, in which Bonaparte's general (Travot) with 5000 men was routed with great loss, and on the 1st and 3d inst. the enemy were also repulsed in their endeavours to prevent the landing cannon, arms and ammunition, sent from this country.

Hostilities are looked for daily. The allied armies are already in motion, for the purpose of concentrating forces. The English and Hanoverians who were at Ghent, have advanced to Courtray and Menju.

Cardinal Maury and a great number of prelates and advocates, are imprisoned in Rome. Feuch is struck from the list of Cardinals; and the effects of Napoleon's mother, of Lucien B. Cardinal F. and princess Eliza, have been sequestered.

Mr. Tierney lately stated in the British Parliament, that the Navy expenses of England, for the present year, would amount to 80 millions, [of what?]

On the 4th of June last, the king of England completed his 77th year.

Aix la Chapelle, May 20.

Marshals Marmont and Victor, who have been here some time with a numerous suite, are very strictly watched, because it is thought that even those French who give themselves out for adherents of the Bourbons are not entirely to be trusted.

Wesel, May 25.

To-day we have here the three battalions of disarmed Saxons, for whose reception the great barracks in the citadel are prepared, under a strong escort of Prussian cavalry and infantry.

By the orders of Prince Blucher, arrangements have been made for sending away these disarmed men in detachments of 200 men, escorted by gens d'armes and landstrum, in such a manner that the detachments shall be at the distance of a day's march from each other. Except the officers, who keep their swords, they are considered prisoners of war, and will be conducted to Magdeburg, by way of Dorsten, Munster, Paderborn, &c.

New York, August 1.

Confirmation of the Capture of an Algerine Frigate and a Brig of War, by Commodore Decatur's Squadron.

Yesterday arrived at this port the brig Ganges, capt. Smith, from Turk's Island. Captain Smith informed us that on Sunday last, in lat. 39, long. 72, 30, he spoke a very fast sailing coppered brig, in a short passage from Naples, for Baltimore; and was informed by the captain, that in the Mediterranean, he fell in with Com. Decatur's Squadron, and was informed that they had captured an Algerine Frigate and a Brig of War. It was blowing very fresh when capt. Smith spoke the Baltimore vessel, which prevented him from getting more particulars.

Norfolk, July 26.

By the arrival of a vessel at Elizabeth city, in a short passage from Hayti, we learn, verbally, that the army sent out from Spain to oppose the patriots, had taken Carthagena after a short siege, and that the patriot army was totally dispersed.—The troops, as well as the inhabitants generally, who had embraced the cause of the patriots, had fled in all directions; numbers had taken shipping for New-Orleans.

HORNET.

The Hornet, capt. Biddle, arrived in New-York, on the 30th of July, in 40 days from St. Salvador.

On the 28th of April, to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, in company with the Peacock, fell in with a British 74, which chased the Hornet for seven hours, during which capt. Biddle threw overboard all his guns but one, cables, anchors, provisions, &c. and escaped, after receiving several shot. The Peacock continued on her course.—The Hornet has made no captures since the Penguin. None of her wounded men died, and all have recovered but lieut. Conner, and two men.

Charleston, July 22.

We learn from an unquestionable source, that Spain has declared war against Algiers, and that "Naples, whose navy consists of three, seventy-four gun ships, four frigates, and a considerable number of gun boats, is also fighting her."

Add to this force the American and Dutch squadrons, and there cannot be a doubt but that those barbarians will be brought to a sense of justice, as respects their conduct towards other nations, which will be long and lastingly impressed upon their minds.

Arrived at Philadelphia, on Wednesday last, and fired a salute, the United States ship Neptune, Lloyd Jones, Esq. commander.—She sailed from Plymouth, (Eng.) on the 18th June, with Messrs. Bayard, and Crawford, and suite, and 5 officers and 12 seamen belonging to the United States Navy, as passengers.

June 27th, lat. 47, long. 16, was boarded by the Congress frigate, capt. Morris, 16 days from Boston for Amsterdam, all well.

Messrs. Gallatin and Clay were in London, when capt. Jones sailed.

Intelligence of the death of the King of Sardinia, was received at Genoa on the 7th of July.

The Paris Moniteur of the 18th June, contains the following:

Lyons, June 17.

Suchet to the Minister of War.

Montmilliac, 17th June, 9 P. M.

The enemy were attacked this morning. We have made 600 prisoners, including a colonel and major, and killed from 200 to 300 men.

(Signed) Duke of ALBUFERA.

CONSISTENCY.

Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Grattan describe France as ruled by the military; therefore they cannot trust her: but she is weak say they; she is nothing against our incalculable strength and resources, therefore, we have the right to crush her, because we have the power.

The Russian Alexander, who violated the treaty of Tilsit, &c. says he cannot trust Bonaparte, because he had violated the treaty of Fontainebleau! besides, Bonaparte was not content with the natural limits of France; which of course authorised Alexander "the deliverer" to seize Poland; Prussia to seize Saxony; Austria to swallow up Italy; and all to subjugate and dismember France.—Columbian.

COL. FORSYTH.

MR. EDITOR,

The following anecdote of the late Col. Forsyth, who was unfortunately killed near the lines, some months previous to the termination of the late war, as related by an officer of the army, is, in my opinion, worth recording. It will be recollected, that the colonel, through the whole course of his service in the army, displayed a chivalric courage and contempt of danger, that peculiarly fitted him for those hazardous enterprises, in which it was his delight to be employed.

In a reconnoitering 'excursion, near Odletown, a party of the enemy showed themselves;—he gave orders to fire, which was immediately done; but observing one of his men take shelter behind a fence, whilst he loaded his piece, the colonel peremptorily commanded the trembling soldier to stand behind him, while he performed that part of his duty.—It is unnecessary to add, that the poor man was compelled to obey, and that it produced completely the intended effect. B.

To Correspondents.

The editor acknowledges the receipt of the black hunting of Telephus. As he must expect to receive the censure, though not the praise, due to every thing that may appear in his paper, he thinks it would be improper to publish, at least at present, the article in question; lest by some of the "unco guides," he might be anathematized for its immorality, or drubbed for the exposition of an offensive truth.—He hopes, however, that Telephus will not be deterred by this, from a repetition of his favours, which, it is hardly necessary to add, will always be received with pleasure.



SANGUINARY BATTLE

Between the French and Allies.

THE brig Favourite, in thirty-five days from Liverpool, has arrived at Boston, and among other articles of intelligence, brings the British official account of a desperate and sanguinary engagement between the French troops, and the allies under the command of Lord Wellington, on the 15th and 18th of June last. We have riot room to insert the account, at full length, in this week's paper. It shall be given in our next.

The British, as usual, claim the victory; but acknowledge their own loss to have been immense.

Among their killed, on the first days, are the Duke of Brunswick, lieut. general Sir Thomas Picton, lieut. general Sir H. Pönsöby, major general Sir W. Pönsöby, four colonels, five lieutenant colonels, five majors, and two brigade majors. Among the wounded is the Prince of Orange.

The loss of the French has not been ascertained. Some of the London editors estimate it at 20,000; but no dependence can be placed on any accounts that come from them respecting it. In the present instance, they could have possessed no means of ascertaining it correctly. And indeed, were we to judge of the loss of the British, by their own official return of their killed and wounded officers, and allow the Prussians to have suffered a proportionate loss, we should not estimate it at less on their side.

Lord Wellington says, that in the last day's engagement, the French left behind them 150 pieces of cannon, with the ammunition belonging to them.

The French and English accounts agree in one particular; namely, that on the first day's battle, the French were completely victorious.

It may be proper to remark, in this place, that the battle-ground is not in France, but in Belgium. This is a matter of some moment.

Thus has commenced, in a most sanguinary manner, a conflict, which, for a considerable time, every one has been expecting, and which is to determine the fate of at least one of the nations of Europe.—Our hopes and our wishes are on the side of oppressed humanity.

The Paris Moniteur of the 17th June contains the following bulletin.

Bulletin News from the Armies.

In the rear of Ligny, June 16, Half past 8 o'clock at night.

The Emperor has just gained a complete victory over the English and Prussian Army, commanded by the duke of Wellington and Marshal Blucher; the army is debouching at this moment by Ligny, in front of Fleurus, to pursue the enemy.

The Moniteur also contains an address of Bonaparte to his soldiers, dated from Avesnes, on the 14th, and a detail of operations from Charleroi on the 15th. In this we find that Marshal Ney commands his left wing; Mortier is left behind ill.

A firing had been heard all along the French coast, and the Telegraphs had announced a victory of the Emperor over the British and Prussians.

The Vendean and Bourbonites in the interior, are nearly annihilated.—Press.

In Corsica they have declared for Bonaparte, under gen. Simon, a strong partisan of his.

ROBBERY!

Thirty Dollars Reward.

THE Store of the subscriber was forcibly entered during the night of the 4th August, inst. and the following Property taken, viz.—

An old Silver Watch; a number of Bank and other Tickets; an old red Morocco Pocket Book, containing sundry 1, 2 and 3 Dollar Bank Bills; one Twenty Dollar note of the Bank of Baltimore, on which is written the word "Counterfeit."—Also, a Five Dollar note of the State Bank of New-York, at Albany; Silver change of 20, 10, 5, 12 1-2, and 6 1-4 Cents; with sundry Papers of no importance, to any person but the owner.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of the Robber.

FRANCIS G. BREWSTER. Bridgetown, 5th August, 1815.

Washington Whig Society.

SPECIAL MEETING.

TWO members of the County Committee having requested a Special meeting of the Society,—Notice is hereby given, that the Washington Whig Society of the county of Cumberland, will assemble at the Inn of Robert Alderman, Laurel Hill, near Bridgetown, TO-MORROW, the 8th of August, at 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of taking measures to establish Branch Societies, agreeably to the Constitution; of carrying into effect the resolution entered into at the last meeting, respecting the Washington Whig, and for the admission of new members.

The members of the county and township committees, are particularly enjoined to attend.

By order of the President.

LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER, Secretary.

August 7, 1815.—It

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.

Gentlemen holding subscription papers of the Washington Whig, will please to forward them immediately to the editor.

Public Vendue of Timber.

WILL be Sold at Public Vendue, on Saturday the 19th inst. On the premises, upwards of Twenty Acres of Bear Swamp

TIMBER,

In small lots. It is situated in the township of Downe, within two miles and a quarter of landings on Dividing Creek; almost all of it is heavily timbered, with a very considerable proportion of saw timber, within a convenient distance of Mills.

Vendue to begin at 1 o'clock, P. M. Those desirous of seeing it sold will be at Whitaker's mill, at least by 1 P. M. Attendance will be given, and conditions made known by

URIAH STILES.

Dorchester, August 4th, 1815.—2w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday the ninth day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-House, in the county of Cumberland—all the right, title and interest of Thomas Stone, in and to the following

TRACTS OF LAND.

One situate on Menantico Creek, in the county aforesaid, containing about 500 Acres, be the same more or less.

One other Tract of Land and Marsh, situate in the township of Maurice River, containing about 287 Acres, be the same more or less.

Also, one other Tract in said township, containing about 182 acres, be the same more or less.

Also, one other Tract in said township, containing about 100 acres, be the same more or less. Together with all the Lands of the said Thomas Stone, formerly belonging to Joseph Jones, Esq. deceased.—Seized as the property of Thomas Stone, and taken in execution at the suit of several plaintiffs; and to be sold by

ENOCH BURTON, Former Sheriff.

Bridgetown, July 28, 1815.—(47 w)

**THE WANDERER.**

The wandering exile, doom'd to roam,  
Still cherishes the thoughts of home!  
Not all the toils that round him stand,  
Can wear him from his native land.

In every pleasure, every care,  
Memory still points and lingers there;  
And fortune's vacillating hand  
Endears to him his native land.

Whilst whirlwinds blow; and tempests rise;  
And thunders shake the troubled skies,  
I feet are on a foreign strand,  
His heart is in his native land.

Whilst all is calm and peaceful seen,  
And nought disturbs the blue serene,  
He cannot yield to joy's command,  
As exile from his native land.

Here tarry all his soul holds dear,  
And all his fancy loves is here;  
These are the friends his childhood plann'd,  
And this his lov'd, his native land.

**LORD HOWE.**

**LORD VISCOUNT HOWE** was third son of Scrope, second viscount Howe; and succeeded his brother Richard, the great admiral earl Howe, in his Irish honours, in 1799. Dying without issue, his titles are extinct. He was born August 10th, 1729, and received his education at Eton; but, being designed for a military life, left that seminary very early, and was soon after presented with his first commission in the army by the Duke of Cumberland, who gave him a cornetcy in his own regiment of light dragoons. Lord Howe passed the various gradations of the service. He was advanced to the rank of colonel in 1762, and in 1764, was appointed to the command of the 46th regiment. He had served during the seven years' war in America, under the command of general Wolfe, whose esteem and confidence he enjoyed for many years in their fullest extent, and bore a very distinguished share in the victory on the plains of Quebec, in which his friend and commander lost his life. In 1772, he was made major-general; in 1775, he was honoured with the commission of commander in chief in America, and directed the operations of the British armies during that bloody and inglorious contest, in which his exertions were repeatedly foiled by the immortal Washington. In 1777, he became lieutenant-general, and his services were further rewarded with the order of the Bath. In 1782, he succeeded the late Lord Amherst as lieutenant-general of the ordnance; and was appointed, in 1786, colonel of the 19th regiment of light dragoons. He, in 1804, resigned his situation in the ordnance, on finding himself, through his declining health, unable to perform, to his own satisfaction, the duties of that important office. He was removed, in 1805, from the government of Berwick, to which he was appointed in 1795, to that of Plymouth, in which he continued till his death, which (after a long and most severe illness, attended often with excruciating pains, sustained by him with all that firmness and magnanimity which had distinguished him during his life) took place on the 12th of July, 1814, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He married Frances, daughter of the right honourable William Conolly, Esq. of Castletown in Ireland, by lady Anna Wentworth, eldest daughter of William, third earl of Stafford.—*Month. Mag.*

**DISINTERESTEDNESS.**

"I esteem the man who will warmly vindicate the character of a friend; I love him who, unguided by interest, will guard the honour of a common acquaintance; but I reverence that individual, who dare protect the reputation of a stranger, when the envenomed weapons of calumny and detraction press upon his defenceless breast."

The greatest pleasure of life is love—the greatest treasure is contentment—and the greatest possession is health.

Democracy is a government of the people; and only those who dislike the people's governing, will rail against democracy.

"Nor even when captive my commands obey.  
"But, moved by courtiers pleas unjust and weak  
"His solemn oath and plighted faith shall break.

42.

"Six lustres more, Lorenzo's race shall dare  
"Profane with blood the sacred code I bear.  
"Hell shall the germ of evil discord sow,  
"And desolate the realm with guilt and wo.  
"O days of mourning! days of deathless shame,  
"Eternal blot to thy descendants' fame.  
"An impious female shall direct the deed,  
"A stranger doom devoted France to bleed,  
"And, adding blasphemy to guilt, command  
"In Heaven's blest name what fiends alone have planned.

"Yes . . . France shall offer, at her fatal nod,  
"A people-victim to the christian's God.

43.

"Mark'st thou, my son, yon prince with sullen brow?  
"Tis the ninth Charles, whose joyless front I show—  
"Sinking so young beneath a load of crime,  
"Despair and death await him ere his prime.  
"Irmensul's spells shall o'er his reason press,  
"And while his lips the christian's God confess,  
"Far from the christian's God his heart shall stray,  
"And stern Irmensul's bloodstain'd laws obey.  
"But, son, my gentle laws all blood disown,  
"And murder is the work of Hell alone.

44.

"Oft as from human passion wrongs proceed,  
"To Heaven the scoffer dares impute the deed.  
"Thus hate and prejudice, in after times,  
"Shall tax God's righteous laws with human crimes.  
"While to my charge the woes of France they place,  
"A stranger sect shall Henry's youth embrace.  
"But heavenly justice shall be moved, to spare,  
"And take his virtues to its fostering care.  
"Before the King of kings his humbled brow  
"Ere yet he fall, on ruin's verge shall bow.

45.

"He shall add brighter honours to thy race,  
"Led by my love, enlightened by my grace.  
"Seest thou yon cloud around him dimly spread,  
"Whose scattered mist before my torch has fled?  
"To him, like thee, my influence shall impart  
"Its secret blessing, shall direct his heart,  
"Bid heavenly truths by heavenly light be shown,  
"And ope the path before him to the throne,  
"Chained at his feet bid raving discord lie,  
"And France rejoice beneath a fairer sky.

[To be concluded.]

\* In the London copy, though in general very accurately printed, this line appears to be transposed. It reads thus:  
"Mark his young successor with laurels crowned."

**Sheriff's Sales.**

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday the twenty-third day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Bridge-town, 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 Elisha Smith and Henry Reeves; said to contain one hundred acres, more or less.

**Two Lots of Land, said to contain fifty acres each.** One Lot adjoining land of Randal Marshal, Esq. and Jonas Vanneman; the other Lot joining land of William Morgan, and others; together with all other lands of said defendant, in the county of Cumberland.

Seized as the property of James Edwards, and taken in Execution at the suit of Robert M. Holmes, Joshua Brick, and Thomas Lee—and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

**A Lot of Land,**

Situate in the township of Downs, adjoining land of John Johnston, and others; said to contain fifty acres, more or less; together with all other lands of said defendant, in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Joseph Emmons, and taken in Execution at the suit of Elizabeth Mirseilles, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

**A House and Lot of Land,**

Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining lands of James Lee, and others; said to contain half an acre, more or less; together with all the lands of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Daniel F. Simmons, and taken in Execution at the suit of James Lee—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 Millville, adjoining land of William Charlesworth, and others; said to contain twenty-seven acres, more or less; together with all other lands of said defendant, in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Enoch Hunter, and taken in Execution at the suit of Israel Stratton, Esq. and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

July 21st, 1815.—1m

**Notice is Hereby Given,**

THAT THE ACCOUNTS OF

John Nichols, executor of Jonathan Nichols, dec'd. Ezra Wood, ditto of Walter Wood, do. Admr. David Pierson, do. of Joseph Ogden, do. baron Bateman, ditto of Rachel Mickle, do. Ruth & George Bacon, do. of Job Bacon, do. Amos Fithian and ditto of David B. Stretch, do. Sheppard Gandy, }  
John Compton, administrator of Levi Bright, do. John Hill, ditto of John Sutton, do. Mary Godfrey & ditto of Thomas Godfrey, do. D. Robinson, } Andrew Miller, ditto of Jacob Taylor, do. Charles Davis and ditto of Evan Davis, do. C. Sheppard, } ditto of Azel Pierson, do. Thebe Pierson, } ditto of Abraham Rogers, do. Mary Rogers and } ditto of Susanna Parris, do. P. Rice, } ditto of Peter Campbell, do. George Paris, } ditto of Abraham Silver, do. Ethan Lore, } ditto of David Potter, do. Mary Silver, } James Diant, guardian of Abigail Powell. William Potter, } Timothy Elmer, ditto of Azel Pierson. John Bennett, ditto of Catharine Husted.

Will be reported to the Orphans Court, to be held at Bridgetown, in and for the county of Cumberland, on Monday the 25th day of September 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.

July 4th, 1815.—(24) 2m.

**Cumberland Orphans' Court,**

June Term, 1815.

**ABIGAIL DAVIS**, administrator of Daniel Davis, 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 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 Abigail Davis, setting forth that the said Daniel Davis, died seized of lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate, in the county of Cumberland, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises.

Also, at the Term aforesaid,

Daniel Parvin and Matthias Burch, guardians of Jeremiah Harris, found on an inquest from the Court of Chancery, to be an idiot, the said Daniel Parvin and Matthias Burch, setting forth that the personal estate of the said ward is exhausted in the maintenance of him the said Jeremiah, and that he is seized of real estate in the county of Cumberland, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises.

It is Ordered, That all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of said deceased, and of the said idiot—do appear before the Judges of this Court, on the first day of September Term next, to show cause, if any they have, why so much of the real estate of said deceased, should not be sold, as will be sufficient to pay the debts which remain unpaid; and why the whole of the real estate of said idiot, should not be sold for maintenance.

By the Court.

TIMOTHY ELMER, Clerk.

July 24, 1815.—2m

**In Chancery of New-Jersey,**

May Term, 1815.

Between Rhoda Carle, complot. } On Bill for Divorce.  
and Isaac Carle, defendant; } 29th May, 1815.

IT appearing to the Court, that the object of the complainant's Bill is to obtain a Divorce from the bond of matrimony with the said defendant, and that the said defendant had withdrawn himself out of the state of New-Jersey, and cannot be served with the process of this Court,—upon opening the matter this day to this Court, in behalf of Isaac W. Crane, solicitor of the complainant—it is ordered, that unless the defendant appear and plead, demur or answer to the complainant's bill, at, or before the first day of the next stated term of this Court; a hearing will be had on the facts charged in the said bill, and a decree pass thereon, in the same manner as if the defendant had appeared; the complainant making publication of this order, conformably to the statute in such case made and provided.

WILLIAM S. PENNINGTON, Chancellor.

A true copy—WM. HYER, Clk. 2m

**Domestic Attachment.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attachment, issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the county of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Henry Yater, an absconding debtor, at the suit of William Brooks, in a plea of trespass on the case, on promises, to his damage one hundred dollars, returnable to the Term of February, 1815, which writ hath been duly served and returned by the Sheriff of said county: Now therefore, unless the said Henry Yater, shall appear, give special bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the said plaintiff—Judgment will be entered against him, and the property attached, disposed of according to law.

EBENEZER SEELEY, Clerk.

CRANE, Attorney.

July 24th, 1815.—2m

**FOR SALE,**

A VALUABLE piece of TIMBER, containing about twenty-five acres, situate in the county of Cumberland, township of Fairfield, adjoining the main road from Bridgetown to Buckshootum, and five miles from Fairton, and a good road; and to be sold altogether by the acre, it being a part of the late Henry's tract. The price per acre is forty dollars, for the timber alone. Any person wishing to view the same, may, by applying to John Henry, who resides near the premises; and any person after viewing the same, and wishing to purchase, shall have one year to get the timber from off the soil. The terms of payment will be made easy, and liberal credit will be given by applying to the subscriber, who lives in the county of Salem, township of Manington, Haines's neck.

WILLIAM HARVEY.

July 24, 1815.—3t

**Wood Land for Sale.**

THIRTY-SIX Acres of excellent Wood Land for Sale, situate in Downe, within two miles and a half of Dividing Creeks. For terms, apply to

TIMOTHY ELMER.

July 31, 1815.—8w

**Lands at Private Sale.**

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, on very reasonable terms, the following valuable property, in the township of Millville, Cumberland county:—

- No. 1.—200 Acres good Timbered Land, four miles from Millville, bounded on the East by the main Philadelphia road.
- No. 2.—700 Acres, three and a half miles from Millville, bounded as above.
- No. 3.—500 Acres, three miles from Millville, bounded on the Southeast by the Souder's mill road.
- No. 4.—500 Acres, adjoining the above on the Southeast side of the road.
- No. 5.—200 Acres, opposite Richard Miller's, on the Philadelphia road.
- No. 6.—500 Acres, adjoining Joshua Coombs's land, two miles from Millville.
- No. 7.—120 Acres, North of the town of Millville, and bounded by the Townplot.
- No. 8.—Four building Lots, in the town of Millville.
- No. 9.—A House, Lot and Wharf, in the town of Millville, forty rods above the Bridge.
- No. 10.—A Lot adjoining the above, with a small improvement thereon—this Lot is bounded on the West by the main channel.

No. 11.—One half the good Sloop "MOLLY of Port Elizabeth," burthen forty-one 58-95ths tons.

THOMAS SMITH.

Millville, July 18, 1815.—tf

**John Firth & Abraham Boys,**

FROM SALEM, NEW-JERSEY,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

China, Glass, and Liverpool WARE-HOUSE,

At No. 100, North Front Street, Philadelphia—Where Orders will be punctually attended to. July 24, 1815.—3t

**WANTED**

An active and intelligent LAD, as an Apprentice to the PRINTING Business. Apply at this Office. July 24.—1t