

THE WASHINGTON WHIG

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY,
AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM,
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months, and unless orders are given, at that time to discontinue, an intention to continue will be implied.
Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

For the Washington Whig.

HISTORY OF THE LATE WAR.

INTRODUCTION.

THE study of history has ever been the favourite occupation of great men. Julius Cæsar, one of the most brilliant characters, as a statesman and warrior, the ancient world produced, left to posterity an interesting account of his campaigns, written with his own hand. The closet-study of the mighty Napoleon is said to be history and biography.

The advantages to be derived from a faithful narrative of the important events, which take place in the history of nations, are so obvious, that men of the greatest genius have employed their time, and exerted their abilities in detailing them. It has always been considered the first and most important qualification of a statesman to have his mind well stored with a knowledge of history. The longest life is too short to enable any one, however attentive, to acquire an experience sufficient to guide him, with safety, through the never-ending combination of circumstances, which is constantly taking place. The example of other times and of other nations must be looked at, as a chart to enable him, on the one hand, to avoid the sunken rocks that threaten destruction, and on the other, to pursue the channels that lead to prosperity and happiness.

Amidst the confusion and bustle inseparable from a state of war; whilst the passions are kept in a constant state of excitement, and whilst the mind is distracted by the various events that fill up the bloody tragedy, and is engaged with all its ardour in preparing for a nearer contact with danger, it is impossible to keep constantly in view the chain of causes and events, so as to be able to derive that instruction from their general result which we may be enabled to do, by a more calm survey of them after the storm has passed over. In our moments of passion, we are too apt to raise molehills into mountains, and to sink mountains to the level of the plain. So it is, when we attempt to appreciate the influence of passing events upon the general aspect of affairs, whilst we are immediately engaged in their accomplishment. Adventitious circumstances raise transactions of insignificant consequence into deeds of determining importance; when, perhaps, there are causes operating, out of our immediate observation, that produce powerful effects, but which are obscured by the dark cloud that hangs over the field of battle, from which proceed those flashes of glory that blind us with their dazzling effulgence.

The citizens of the state, although deeply interested in the issue of the struggle, are unable, from their situation, properly to appreciate the motives that have induced those intrusted with the government, to make the movements they see taking place. Standing, as they do, upon the level of the plain, they see but a small part of the ground that is to be trod. 'Tis those only, who are elevated to the summit, and to whose view every source of information is exposed, that are able to extend their observation to the farthest limits of the scene, and to form their plans with a full knowledge of all the circumstances.

A state of war is, of all others, that state in which the rulers are lifted highest above those whom they govern. The executive exerts that high authority with which he is invested for the defence of the people: he stands, at their head, the stern avenger of their wrongs. When the free people of Rome were involved in war, and felt themselves in danger, they threw themselves into the arms of a dictator. Him they set on the pinnacle of absolute authority, and to his single arm they entrusted the direction of their invincible power. As soon as the object for which they fought was accomplished, and the state freed from danger, the dictator descended from his eminence to the walks of a private citizen, and exchanged his sword for a plough: his conduct while invested with the supreme authority,

became subject to the animadversion of every citizen.

The quiet security of peace having happily succeeded to the tumultuous dangers of war, it will afford satisfaction, as well as instruction, to take a calm survey of the bustling scenes through which we have just passed. Free from that excitement, which was so apt to lead us astray, we can assign to each event that engages our attention, its proper place in the scale of importance.

Circumstances, which at the time of their occurrence seemed inexplicable, may be more easily understood, now that the safety of the country has permitted the government to unfold to the people the information of which they were possessed, and the motives upon which they acted.

The immediate pressure of danger no more requiring that we should leave off lamenting errors, while we hastened to fight, we may look back with advantage upon the many fatal blunders that have been committed, and thus learn to avoid them for the future.

A republic has for its object the happiness of the people, and for its basis, the will of the governed combining for its support. It becomes, therefore, peculiarly important to impress on the minds of its members the grounds for confidence in its capability to answer the end proposed, and the absolute necessity that their support should be decided and uniform.

The skill of their public functionaries in the cabinet, the matchless heroism of their warriors, and the fortitude and bravery of a people inspired by the irresistible influence of freedom, will be held up for admiration and imitation. 'Tis thus that the affections are awakened to the excitement of patriotism and love of country. The sordid passion of love of gain, engendered by the overwhelming influence of commercial speculation, may be thus gradually sunk in the more ennobling principle of love of country. *Omnia relinquam ad servandam rempublicam*, should be the motto engraven in living characters upon the breast of every republican.

Upon the darkened pages of many a history are recorded the fatal effects of faction and anarchy. The free states of Greece, the mighty republic of Rome, and in truth every republic, either ancient or modern, of which we have any knowledge, has been offered up a sacrifice upon the blood-stained altars of faction. This truth cannot be too often or too solemnly impressed upon the mind of every citizen of the United States. Faction is the worm which sooner or later will too probably gnaw off, at the root, the tree of liberty, whose towering branches have, in this favoured land, almost reached the skies.—“Freedom is that hardy plant that will brave the tempest, and strike an everlasting root into the most unfavourable soil.” How unfortunate, that this hateful worm should affect the most fertile soil, and attack the most luxuriant plants.

It will come within the plan of the following brief sketch of the war, which has lately ended so gloriously, to review the mad career of unparalleled obliquity, which has been run by that party in the country hostile to the government, and opposed to the war. The design of the writer will be to tear from their loathsome forms the mantle of hypocrisy, in whose folds they have sought to hide the atrocity of their conduct. However disposed he may be to acknowledge and lament the errors of the administration, he will never cease to detest and to expose that blind, indiscriminate, and traitorous opposition, which has endeavoured to thwart every scheme for the maintenance of our undoubted rights, without proposing a substitute, and which has attempted to raise itself to power on the ruins of the republic. Marius, amidst the ruins of Carthage, was a spectacle at which the world gazed with trembling wonder. Had their mad schemes succeeded, this faction, if they escaped the more deserved fate of Danton and Robespierre, might have exhibited the same spectacle; and they would have had the additional consolation of knowing, that they were themselves the authors of the desolation with which they were surrounded.

THE Rev. Arthur Young announces his intention of leaving England, and settling in the Crimea, “the most beautiful province in the Russian empire, where, during a residence of five years, he never saw the face of a tax-gatherer!”—He invites the farmers of England, whom he considers in danger of ruin, to accompany him; and is ready to receive proposals either for jetting or selling parcels of the land!

For the Washington Whig.
GLEANINGS AND LUCUBRATIONS.

No. III.

On the Folly & Impiety of Judging others.

To judge the actions and consciences of mankind is the right of God alone, as the sole Creator and universal Lord; yet there is no error more common in human life than the usurpation of this right. Every man forms to himself a kind of tribunal within his own breast, at which, as if invested with full authority, he arraigns without scruple, and condemns without mercy, the conduct of his neighbour; by these means, as far as he can, infringing the prerogative of the Almighty, and pretending to a power which properly and strictly belongs to the Most High.

That power which the Saviour of the world himself shall at last use only by way of delegation, some usurp and exercise without the least shadow of title. “Who art thou,” says the great St. Paul, “that judgest another man’s servant? to his own master he standeth or falleth.” That is, why dost thou judge that which concerns thee not? And why are thy views extended beyond the limits that Providence has set them? The man, whose opinions or conduct thou censures; whose actions, and even intentions thou condemnest, is he thy subject? Hast thou in nature any superiority over him? may not his opinions and conduct be correct, and thine erroneous? shalt thou give account and answer to God for him? if so, thy right of judging him is good; and it is thy duty to exercise it in the spirit of prudence and of charity. But, since nothing of this is the case, where is the need for thy opinions and decisions with regard to his merit? leave him to his natural Judge, and respect in thy brother the right which he has of being responsible to God alone. If he does well, thou mayest rejoice in his happiness; and if he does ill, the blame is not thine. But if it is thy practice rashly to condemn him, whatever he does, thou art criminal; for, if he does well, thy judgment is false and scandalous; and even if he does ill, it is unjust, because it is usurped.

From this principle, it appears, that of actions which admit of the smallest place for doubt, it is dangerous to affirm any thing hastily; since we have no right of judging our brethren at all, far less of judging them rashly. And, even supposing this right to be in us, we are very badly qualified to exercise it, both from want of knowledge, and from want of integrity.

To know without judging, is often both modest and virtuous; but to judge without knowledge is always indiscretion and rashness. If this be true in general, it is eminently so in the case of despising and condemning our neighbour; and therefore the disadvantageous judgments which we make of our neighbours, are, for the most part, rash and criminal; because they have seldom that decree of evidence and certainty which would be necessary for their justification. What is more common in the world than to judge by appearances, and even by vague report? than to judge of men’s intentions by some outward act, and that with precipitation and presumption? than to carry our examinations farther than is necessary; and when we can see no farther with certainty, to set loose our imagination? all these are sources of the false judgments which we make of each other; which disturb, and in a great measure destroy the peace of society.

It has been observed by some, that, instead of judging men’s characters from a partial view of their actions, we ought to judge of actions from the knowledge of men’s characters. Not to insist on this point, which leads to an infinite idea we cannot grasp, it may be observed that there are numberless people in the world, who at the bottom, are nothing of what they appear to be, and often appear nothing of what they really are; many who, from a certain negligence not easy to be described, make little show of their good qualities: many whose whole study it is to disguise the depraved and sordid dispositions which they have, and to adorn themselves with the semblance of graces which they have not; many whose visible faults and imperfections are fully compensated by a fund of solid merit; and who under rather a forbidding exterior, possess the most excellent virtues. To judge of such persons, as is too often the case, by appearances would be plainly unjust; every idea would be distorted and false.

Frequently we judge of the character of

our neighbour from the report of others; and in this case we deem ourselves more at liberty, and pronounce with greater assurance. A malignant curiosity makes us listen to injurious reports of those who do not cut their cap according to our taste, or pin their faith on our sieves, and a fatal credulity makes us find them probable, though perhaps most incongruous and absurd. We give credit to people, some malicious, some ignorant, some selfish, some trifling, some insincere; and upon the word of such informers, we make judgments for which we ourselves must answer at the bar of Jehovah. They give us the silly history of their suspicions; and those suspicions, retailed by us, become truths. Though convinced that there is no information more unfaithful than those reports which are spread in secret, yet from this very source we gather a thousand false opinions, that poison the heart, and become the seeds of hatred and endless division;

Not only are we deficient in knowledge to qualify us for judging correctly of others; we are also destitute of that integrity which is necessary for judging impartially. We too often judge according to the desire of our heart, and riot according to the light of our understanding, however faint that light may be. We judge from prejudice, from aversion, from interest, from sectarian views, and from innumerable other motives that corrupt the purest reason.

One illustrious instance of this will be sufficient to show it in the dearest light. The Pharisees refused to acknowledge Jesus Christ, because they were interested, ambitious, and jealous of the power they had acquired, or rather usurped; over the people: When the Son of God therefore appeared, they regarded him as an obstacle to their designs, as the enemy of their hypocrisy, and the destruction of their sect for that reason it was their interest to decry and defame him. His credit was incommensurable to them; and there was nothing more necessary to make them think of him all that the most envenomed hatred was capable to suggest. In vain was he held by many as a prophet; the Pharisees declared they knew him to be a sinner. Rut how did they know this? because they wished it to be so; and their interest was the rule of their judgment. This is a lamentable picture of the judgments which now very frequently take place in the world. We judge of men, not from the merit which distinguishes them, but from the interest or caprice which governs us: not from the good or ill qualities which they possess; but from the good or ill which may accrue to us from them. Hence arise our most flagrant violations of justice; our blind regard for one, and capricious aversion to another; our malicious censures of the most deserving, and extravagant praises of the most indifferent. Interest, that hangs like an impervious cloud before our eyes, that fetters our reason, that debases our hearts, rendering them sordid and selfish, how does it destroy every heavenly virtue! and what wounds does it daily make in the peace of society, by the false impression it imposes on our minds!

To judge his neighbour, then, a man ought to be free of all prejudice, free of all affection, of all passion, aversion, attachment, resentment, hope, fear, and every modification of interest. But where is the man that will agree to this description? who can give such a character to his own heart? Since then we can attain to so little of this perfection, our wisest course is to hold by the evangelical law; and judge not, that we may not be judged: or, if we must judge, let us judge our own hearts, and do it severely; for there we may find sufficient matter for examination, for correction, and for reproof. But let us, in the true spirit of christian charity, judge favourably of every man, till we are forced to do otherwise. By these means shall we not only escape the disorders that are connected with uncharitable judgment, but also the dreadful consequences which immediately follow it. For one sin here follows another in rapid succession: rash judgment produces calumny; calumny begets resentment; this brings on animosity, hatred and revenge; all which it is our duty and interest to avoid.

M.

It is stated, in a late English paper, that after the restoration of Louis to the throne of France, upwards of 20,000 English families emigrated to that country, on account of the cheapness of living, and the comparative rightness of the taxes; thus drawing from England from fifteen to twenty millions sterling annually.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, AUGUST 14, 1815.

By the brig *Abellino*, captain Wyer, arrived at Boston, from France, intelligence of a very important and curious nature respecting another revolution in the government of that country has been received; of the substance of which the following is a very brief outline.

It appears, that after the battle of the 18th, at the close of which the French were completely defeated, with the loss of their artillery, baggage, and military stores, Bonaparte returned with precipitation to Paris, to demand additional supplies.

From the debates in the legislative body, it appears, that they were in a state of confusion and alarm for the safety of France. Marshal Ney declared, that there was nothing to prevent the allies from entering Paris in six or seven days, and recommended the making of propositions to them.

Finding things in this state, and that the legislative body was not disposed to comply with his demands, Bonaparte offered to abdicate in favour of his son, which proposition was rejected.

They demanded an unconditional abdication; a provisional government was formed, consisting of five members, namely, the duke of Vicenza (Caulincourt), the baron Quinotte, on the part of the peers; the duke of Otranto (Fouche), count Carnot, and general Grenier, on the part of the representatives.

There is a report that Bonaparte had been tried by a military tribunal, and been

ADDRESS

Delivered to the Inhabitants of the Township of Fairfield, Cumberland county, New-Jersey, July 4th, 1815.

[Published at their Request.]

FELLOW CITIZENS,

AGAIN designated to address you on the anniversary of our national independence, I feel conscious that a long and intimate personal acquaintance precludes the necessity, or even propriety, of introductory apologies, the usual exordium on such occasions. Permit me, however, to observe, that a reluctance to discharge the duties assigned me is increased by my total abstraction, for some years past, from political pursuits, and the consequent direction which my mind has received towards objects of a different nature. On this occasion, however, it requires no stimulus to reproduce those sensations, to rekindle that holy flame which each recurrence of the birth-day of our political freedom, for thirty-nine years past, has successively witnessed. The day itself, bringing with it the proud recollection of the achievements of our ancestors, the lustre of whose heroic deeds has not been tarnished by their sons, in the late war, irresistibly arrests the attention, fixes the thoughts, and confines the wandering imagination to subjects worthy of the American mind. An inquiry into the causes which produced our separation from the mother country, the difficulties encountered in effecting that important object, and the beneficial consequences which have resulted from its attainment, naturally present themselves to view. And, while an anxious solicitude for our country's welfare suggests measures for perpetuating to posterity the blessings of civil and religious freedom which we enjoy, while we are indulging the pleasing contemplation of the rapidly progressive increase of population, wealth, commerce, agriculture, manufactures, and the liberal arts, we are unconsciously waded, on the wings of fancy, to a completion of the dazzling prospect in the future glory, power, and greatness of this extensive nation.

The ambition, the avarice, and intolerant spirit of princes have frequently been the undesigned occasion of producing events of the most unexpected kind, of the most stupendous magnitude, and of the most important consequences to the world; subverting established habits, destroying old balances of power, and creating new and powerful nations. Thus the oppression by Pharaoh of the descendants of Jacob, under the guidance of providence, led to the migration of the Israelites from Egypt, the conquest of Canaan, and the foundation of the Jewish empire. From similar causes arose the first settlement of this country. From a handful of men thrown upon our shores by the government of Great Britain in 1610, to lay a foundation for the extension of her power and her revenues, and from subsequent emigrations from the same soil in 1620, to avoid the religious persecution of James I. and the prompt and minister of his intolerance, archbishop Laud, have risen to our present standing among the nations of the earth. The perils, the hardships, the privations, and the sufferings of our forefathers in effecting a settlement, were such as would seem to require more than human fortitude to have sustained, more than human courage to have encountered. The colony planted in Virginia, which, in 1609, consisted of 500 men, was in 1610 reduced by war and sickness to only 60, and those in despair had re-embarked for England when they were met by a reinforcement commanded by lord De la War, who induced them to return. Neither were the northern adventurers less exposed to difficulties and trouble. They arrived in the middle of winter, almost destitute of provisions, in an unknown country inhabited by savages. The victims of religious perse-

dition, they had no patent for their land, not even the royal promise, trifling as it may seem, of a charter for their liberties. Till the spring of 1624, they were destitute of cattle, when a seasonable supply of clothing, and a bull and three heifers were sent them by their dissenting friends in England. Still, however, animated with the love of liberty and protected by the fostering care of divine providence, the colonies surmounted every obstacle which presented itself, took deep root in the soil, grew, flourished, and extended their wide-spreading and healthy branches in every direction. Notwithstanding the pressure of arbitrary power, which extended its arm across the Atlantic, in 1753, agreeably to the estimate of Dr. Franklin, the present United States had already attained a population of upwards of a million of people, and at the commencement of the revolutionary war in 1774, of two millions and a half of inhabitants, and near a million of horned cattle. Scarcely had the colonies been planted, even in their infant state, when they most needed the care, assistance, and protection of the parent country, it would seem as if they were singled out as the victims of the rapacity of their avaricious monarch. Even in 1619, but nine years after the arrival of lord De la War at James-town, when the planters had just conciliated the friendship of the Indians, had commenced the cultivation of the land, and prospects of future happiness and ease began to present themselves; when the toils and dangers of effecting a settlement in the wilderness had been overcome, and they were beginning to enjoy the fruits of their labour and of their sufferings; when they found themselves sufficiently strong to protect the weaker sex from danger, and felt that it was "not good for man to be alone," but that their happiness would be incomplete without the charms of female society, that lovely woman was designed by nature to soothe the cares and participate in the pleasures of man; when they began to apprehend the danger of a diminution of numbers, and that their improvements must pass into the hands of strangers, unless they raised families of their own to perpetuate their names and inherit their estates; we find an instance of the most strange, unnatural, and ridiculous pieces of extortion practised upon the colony, which would appear incredible, did not the authenticity of record stamp upon it the indelible impression of truth. Ninety young girls were sent to the planters for wives—but they all came invoiced as merchandise, and 40 lbs. of tobacco charged for each. And as if to cap the climax of the folly, the injustice, the bigotry, the unbounded avarice, and the ingratitude of James I. while he was practising this uncharitable species of extortion on his colony, the very man who had obtained a patent from queen Elizabeth for his discoveries in North America, the very man who had at his own expense planted the first settlement at James-town, the man to whom the British are indebted more than to any other for the power they still hold in America, a man whose memory will ever be held in veneration by the people of England and of the United States, the brave, the enterprising, the virtuous, the learned, the philosophic sir Walter Raleigh was brought to the scaffold in the 65th year of his age. He had been arrested for a supposed conspiracy in the early part of James's reign, but for want of proof, or fear of exasperating the nation, was retained a close prisoner in the tower for many years, till his long sufferings had begun to excite the sympathy and the murmurs of the people. He was then permitted, to gratify the insatiable avarice of his master, to search for a gold mine in the western world. He returned unsuccessful, and was executed.

The example of king James in oppressing his colonies was not neglected, but improved upon by his successors. Even the commonwealth of England, after the execution of king Charles II. determined not to be outdone in acts of injustice by its royal predecessors. In 1650, the parliament prohibited the trading of the American colonies with any other country than Great Britain, and then subjected their importations to heavy imposts. In 1750, an act was passed prohibiting the erection of any slitting mill, or forge, or iron-works in America. These instances of early oppression, on the part of Great Britain, are selected from a host of others, all indicating a disposition existing on the part of that country, from the very settlement of this, hostile to the growth, the prosperity, and interest of the United States. But upon the accession of George III. to the throne, insult was added to insult, injury heaped upon injury, till no room to doubt remained of a systematic intention to reduce the colonies to the most abject and unconditional submission, and no alternative existed but slavery or a manly resistance of despotic power. Between such alternatives, with high-minded men, fired with the love of liberty, these could be no hesitation in making the choice. In Oct. 1774, deputies from the several states met in congress at Philadelphia, and agreed to articles of confederacy for their mutual safety and protection, and in April 1775, the undisciplined American farmers triumphed over the veteran troops of England at the memorable battle of Lexington. The American blood spilt on that occasion roused the whole nation to the most active preparations for war, and in July following, the idol of his country, George Washington, was appointed to the command of the American forces. Hopes were still vainly entertained, that the British government might return to a sense of justice, of moderation, and to its true interest, and that harmony might again be restored to the mother country and the colonies on terms compatible with her honour and the liberties of the American people. But these hopes were illusory; the addresses and remonstrances of congress mere treated with contempt, their agents were imprisoned, and the venerable patriots Hancock and Adams proscribed and excepted from the general pardon offered to those who would return to their allegiance to the king. Weak in population; unprovided with the munitions of war, and without money or financiers, to enter the lists with such a powerful nation as Great Britain was an act of daring spirit which a universal determination "to live free or die" could alone inspire. Viewed as rebels, the aid of no foreign states could be obtained. At length, after the most mature deliberation, it was determined to take a rank amongst the nations of the earth, and to solicit the alliance and aid of European powers. The declaration of independence, which you have just heard read, will remain for ages an imperishable monument of the zeal and talents of Jefferson by whom the instrument was drafted, and of the patriotic ardour, the political

agacity, the public virtue and the intrepidity of those sages and heroes to whom our country at that time confided their destinies. In 1778, a treaty of alliance was entered into with France, and we soon received the aid of her fleets and armies and the loan of her money. In 1783, the contest was terminated, and the king of Great Britain was compelled reluctantly to acknowledge that we were, as of right we ought to be, "free, sovereign, and independent states." Although the revolutionary war terminated gloriously for the American arms, yet like most other wars, it was checkered with alternate successes and reverses. At one period, a general gloom hung over the affairs of America, consternation and despair seemed to have seized on almost every breast.—Without resources and the half-fed half-clothed army reduced to a handful of men flying before the enemy, there appeared to be but little room for the patriot to rest his hope for the ultimate safety of his country. But the clouds were soon dispelled—confidence again imparted, and Washington soon gave new presages of our eventual success.

In reviewing the scenes of the revolutionary war, the reflecting mind is forcibly struck with the contrast in the characteristic traits of the American and British troops. When an American regiment under command of the gallant Wayne, at the storming of Stony Point were directed, if successful, to yield no quarter to the British soldiers who garrisoned it, in retaliation for their inhuman butchery of the unresisting, disarmed American troops, begging for quarter, at Paoli, and to remind them of the tragic scene and arm their souls with vengeance, Paoli was the watchword, yet when the garrison surrendered and quarter was cried for, the American soldiers were disarmed of their resentment and spared in mercy the murderers of their brethren. Wherever the British army traversed the country, bloodshed, slaughter and devastation marked their progress. It was the peculiar misfortune of our unhappy state to experience a double portion of the effects of their flagitiousness and resentment. From necessity it became the seat of war the greater part of the revolution, and was seldom freed from their detested presence, or the predatory incursions of their friends the Tories. Even the protections which the timid amongst us had been induced to receive from British officers, were unavailing with the Hessian troops, and did not protect their families from brutality of insult, nor their property from destruction. But as it served to show the inefficacy of these protections, it also tended to strengthen the weak and irresolute, to confirm the brave and to unite all in the most vigorous exertions for the defence of the state and the expulsion of the enemy.

Revolutions have ever called into action genius, transcendent talents, and eminent worth which in other ages would have remained in silent obscurity. This was amply illustrated in the history of the times of which we are speaking: men were called from the walks of private life and peaceful retirement, to be statesmen, legislators and soldiers, and successfully competed with the most able diplomatists, and the most experienced military tacticians of Europe. Of that noble elevation of sentiment, ardent love of liberty and inflexible, incorruptible integrity which marked the American character at this period, and which bore them triumphantly through the arduous struggle in which they were engaged, there is one instance thought worthy of being recorded ever in the English history. An offer was made to Mr. Joseph Reed, afterwards governor of Pennsylvania, by the British commissioners, lord Carlisle, Mr. Eden and gov. Johnston, if he would use his influence in bringing about a reconciliation, of 10,000l. sterling, and any office in his majesty's gift. This offer Mr. Reed considered as an attempt to bribe him, and replied in words worthy of being written in letters of gold. "I am not worth purchasing—but such as I am, the king of Great Britain is not rich enough to do it." With what brilliancy does such an illustrious character shine when contrasted with the treason of the brave but perfidious Arnold.

On this occasion it would be unjust as well as ungenerous, to neglect a tribute of respect for the character, and applause for the conduct of our fair countrywomen during our revolutionary contest. They contributed essentially to the success of our cause. The foreign luxuries of dress and the table, even their favourite tea, was sacrificed on the altar of patriotism. Their indignant frowns awaited the traitor and the coward, while their smiles and approbation directed our youth to the field of honour and rewarded their valour. Their benevolent attention to the sick and wounded, soothed the anguish of distress—their voluntary supplies of food and clothing to the necessitous soldier often snatched him from a premature grave, and enabled him again to fight the battles of his country.

To the memory of those departed heroes who consecrated our cause with their blood, who sacrificed their lives in the establishment of our independence should our sacred homage of respect and veneration be annually raised. While the United States continues an independent republic, the admiration and gratitude of successive ages will be an imperishable monument to their fame. Their names and their splendid deeds will be recounted with pride and pleasure by millions yet unborn, as examples of public virtue and courage, more illustrious than any of the ancient models, and more worthy of the emulation of their offspring. Most of their compeers in glory and in the affections of their countrymen, have already followed them to bliss, closing a well-spent life with the sweet recollection of having successfully devoted their days to the service of their country, and crowned with the merited plaudits of a grateful people. Franklin remained but a little longer than they in this transitory world—George Washington is no more—and a few days since Ramsey descended to the tomb from the plains of Canada, fighting to support the cause for which you bled, the kindred spirits of Pike and Covington have flown to join you. [To be concluded.]

MORE RESTORATION!

The order of the Jesuits has been "restored" in Spain by King Ferdinand, on whom the deputy defender of the faith has lately conferred the order of the garter! We should not care much if the next honour they would both receive would be the order of the halter.

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Official Account of the Battle between the French and Allies.

Waterloo, June 19, 1815.

My Lord—Bonaparte having collected the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 6th corps of the French army and the Imperial guards, and nearly all the cavalry on the Sambre, and between that river and the Meuse, between the 10th and 14th of the month, advanced, on the 15th, and attacked the Prussian posts at Thuin and Lobez, on the Sambre, at day light in the morning.

I did not hear of these events till the evening of the 15th, and I immediately ordered the troops to prepare to march, and afterwards to march to their left, as soon as I had intelligence from other quarters to prove that the enemy's movement upon Charleroy was the real attack;

The enemy drove the Prussian posts from the Sambre on that day; and general Zieten, who commanded the corps, which had been at Charleroy, retired upon Fleurus; and marshal prince Blücher concentrated the Prussian army upon Sambre, holding the villages of St. Amand and Ligny in front of his position.

The enemy continued his march a the road from Charleroy towards Bruxelles, and on the same evening, the 15th, attacked a brigade of the army of the Netherlands, under the prince de Weimer, posted at Frasné, and forced it back to the farm house on the same road, called Les Quatre Bras.

The prince of Orange immediately reinforced this brigade with another of the same division, under general Perponcher, and in the morning early regained part of the ground which had been lost, so as to have the command of the communication leading from Nivelles and Bruxelles, with marshal Blücher's position.

In the mean time I had directed the whole army to march upon Les Quatre Bras, and the 5th division under lieutenant general sir Thomas Picton, arrived at half past 2 in the day, followed by the corps of troops under the duke of Brunswick, and afterwards by the contingent of Nassau.

At this time the enemy commenced an attack upon prince Blücher with his whole force, excepting the 1st and 2d corps and a corps of cavalry, under gen. Kellerman, with which he attacked our post at Les Quatre Bras.

The Prussian army maintained their position with their usual gallantry and perseverance against a great disparity of numbers, as the 4th corps of their army had not joined, and I was not able to assist them as I wished, as I was attacked myself, and the troops, the cavalry in particular, which had a long distance to march had not arrived.

We maintained our position also, and completely defeated and repulsed all the enemy's attempts to get possession of it.—The enemy repeatedly attacked us with a large body of infantry and cavalry, supported by a numerous and powerful artillery; he made several charges with the cavalry upon our infantry, but all were repulsed in the steadiest manner. In this affair his royal highness the Prince of Orange, the Duke of Brunswick, and lieutenant general sir T. Picton, and major general sir James Kempt, and sir Dennis Pack, who were engaged from the commencement of the enemy's attack, highly distinguished themselves, as well as lieutenant general Charles Baron Alten, major general sir C. Halket, lieutenant general Cooke, and major generals Maitland and Byng, as they successively arrived.—The troops of the 5th division, and those of the Brunswick corps, were long and severely engaged, and conducted themselves with the utmost gallantry. I must particularly mention the 28th, 42d, 78th, and 92d regiments, and the battalion of Hanoverians.

Our loss was great, as your lordship will perceive by the enclosed return; and I have particularly to regret his serene highness the Duke of Brunswick, who fell fighting gallantly at the head of his troops.

Although marshal Blücher had maintained his position at Sambre, he still found himself much weakened by the severity of the contest in which he had been engaged, and as the fourth corps had not arrived, he determined to fall back and concentrate his army upon Wavre; and he marched in the night after the action was over.

This movement of the marshal's rendered necessary a corresponding one on my part; and I retired from the farm of Quatre Bras upon Genappe, and thence upon Waterloo the next morning, the 17th, at 10 o'clock.

The enemy made no effort to pursue marshal Blücher. On the contrary, a patrol which I sent to Sambre in the morning, found all quiet, and the enemy's videttes fell back as the patrol advanced.—Neither did he attempt to molest our march to the rear, although made in the middle of the day, excepting by following with a large body of cavalry, brought from

his right, the cavalry under the Earl of Uxbridge.

This gave lord Uxbridge an opportunity of charging them with the first life guards, upon their debouche from the village of Genappe, upon which occasion his lordship has declared himself to be well satisfied with that regiment.

The position which I took up in front of Waterloo, crossed the high roads from Charleroy and Nivelles, and had its right thrown back to a ravine near Marke Braine which was occupied, and its left extended to a height about the hamlet Ter la Haye, which was likewise occupied. In front of the right centre and near the Nivelles road we occupied the house and garden of Hougomont, which covered the return of that flank; and in front of the left centre we occupied the farm of La Haye Sainte. By our left we communicated with marshal prince Blucher, at Wavre through Chalm; and the marshal had promised me that in case we should be attacked, he would support me with one or more corps, as might be necessary.

The enemy collected his army, with the exception of the third corps, which had been sent to observe marshal Blucher, on a range of heights within our front, in the course of the 17th, and yesterday morning; and at about 10 o'clock he commenced a furious attack upon our post at Hougomont. I had occupied that post with a detachment from general Byng's brigade of guards which was in a position in its rear; and it was for some time under the command of lieut. col. Macdonel, and afterwards of col. Hume; and I am happy to add, that it was maintained throughout the day with the utmost gallantry by these brave troops, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of large bodies of the enemy to obtain possession of it.

This attack upon the right of our centre was accompanied by a very heavy cannonade upon our whole line, which was destined to support the repeated attacks of cavalry and infantry occasionally mixed, but sometimes separate, which were made upon it. In one of these the enemy carried the farm house of La Haye Sainte, as the detachment of the light battalion of the legion which occupied it had expended all its ammunition, and the enemy occupied the only communication there was with them.

The enemy repeatedly charged our infantry with his cavalry, but these attacks were uniformly unsuccessful, and they afforded opportunities to our cavalry to charge, in one of which lord E. Somerset's brigade, consisting of the life guards, royal horse guards and 1st dragoon guards, highly distinguished themselves, as did that of major gen. sir W. Ponsonby, having taken many prisoners and an eagle.

These attacks were repeated till about 7 in the evening, when the enemy made a desperate effort with the cavalry and infantry, supported by the fire of artillery, to force our left centre near the farm of La Haye Sainte, which after a severe contest, was defeated, and having observed that the troops retired from this attack in great confusion, and that the march of general Bulow's corps by Buschermont upon Planchenorte and La Belle Alliance, had begun to take effect, and as I could perceive the fire of his cannon, and as marshal prince Blucher had joined in person with a corps of his army to the left of our line by Ghaim, I determined to attack the enemy, and immediately advanced the whole line of infantry, supported by the cavalry and artillery. The attack succeeded in every point; the enemy was forced from his positions on the heights, and fled in the utmost confusion, leaving behind him as far as I could judge, one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon, with their ammunition, which fell into our hands. I continued the pursuit till long after dark, and then discontinued it only on account of the fatigue of troops, who had been engaged during 12 hours, and because I found myself on the same road with marshal Blucher, who assured me of his intention to follow the enemy throughout the night; he has sent me word this morning that he has taken sixty pieces of cannon belonging to the imperial guard, and several carriages, baggage, &c. belonging to Bonaparte, in Genappe.

I propose to move this morning upon Nivelles, and not to discontinue my operations.

Your lordship will observe, that such a desperate action could not be fought, and such advantages could not be gained, without great loss—and I am sorry to add, that ours has been immense.

[Here follows high commendations of officers who distinguished themselves in the action.]

I have the honour, &c.

WELLINGTON.

The English papers state the loss of the Prussians in these battles, at 20,000, and the English at as many;—and that the number of British officers, in killed and wounded was 1100.

The following is the proposition of abdication made by Bonaparte, which appears to have been accepted by the legislative body.

Declaration to the French People.

Frenchmen,

When I commenced a war for the preservation of national independence, it was in the confidence that I should be seconded by a general union of the hearts and hands of my people, and by the concurrence of the national authorities. I had reason to hope for success, and I braved all the declarations of the allied powers against me. Circumstances seem now to be changed. I offer myself a sacrifice to the hatred of the enemies of France. May it prove, that their declarations were sincere, and that all their enmity is directed against my person.

My political life is ended; and I proclaim my son, under the title of *Napoleon II.* emperor of the French.

The existing ministers will form provisionally a council of government. The affection, which I bear to my son, induces me to invite the Chambers without delay to organize a regency, by law. Unite yourselves for the public safety, and preserve the independence of the nation.

Done at the Palace of Elysium, the 22d June, 1815.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Authenticated by Count Borlay.

General de la Fayette submitted to the chamber of representatives the following propositions, which, after a tumultuous debate, were adopted by that body.

1. That the chamber declare, that the independence of the nation is threatened.
2. That the chamber declares itself permanent, and that every individual who shall attempt disorder, be declared guilty of high treason, and be immediately condemned as such.
3. That the chamber declare that the troops of the line and the national guards who have fought for the integrity of the French territory, have deserved well of their country.
4. That the minister of the interior be requested to assemble the staff of that national guard, which by its services has at all times deserved so well of the country, in order that measures be taken to furnish arms to those who are destitute of them.

The motion made by Lucien Bonaparte in the French representative body for proclaiming Napoleon II. emperor, was defeated.—The majority, however, seemed disposed to recognise him. In the meantime, the provisional government has begun its functions. Fouché is president.

It is not true that Bonaparte is arrested.—Paris is tranquil.

A deputation composed of members from the bureau of each chamber waited on the emperor with the result of their deliberations; to which he made a reply expressive of his good wishes, and recommending exertions to be made to secure, by a manly resistance, the independence of France.

The people of France seem determined to resist the invasion of their territory by the allies.

A telegraphic despatch from the coast of England announced to the admiralty, that lord Wellington had reached La Fere without opposition, and was directing his march upon Compiègne (52 miles from Paris) where he expected to arrive that night.

The resolution for granting 200,000*l.* to the duke of Wellington was agreed to by the house of peers, June 26.

The population of Great Britain and Ireland is computed at fifteen millions. Of these, upwards of two are paupers. Upwards of one half the remainder is of the female sex. And of the males of mature years, which cannot be computed as far exceeding three millions, one out of six is in the pay of government. The offices in church and state, in the army, the navy, and the colonies, are filled by not less than half a million of men, deriving from the patronage of the crown not less than one hundred millions of dollars a year. These have friends and connexions; and there are many office-hunters depending upon the patronage of the crown. The evil is of course enormous. Scarcely will one hundred thousand independent electors be found in the united kingdoms. In England there are only, altogether, one hundred and sixty thousand freeholders. *King's Tables.*

“What then,” I use the words of Gov. Livingston, a distinguished patriot of the revolution, “What is the majority of their parliament, but a flagitious combination of ministerial hirelings, conspired to erect the Babel of despotism upon the ruins of the beautiful fabric of law.”—*McLeod's Sermon.*

Capture of an Algerine Frigate.

THE account of the capture of an Algerine frigate and brig of war, by com. Decatur's squadron appears to be amply confirmed. The frigate was taken on the 18th of June, by a brig and schooner of the squadron, after an action of three hours. She had 600 men on board, of whom 125 were killed and wounded; among the former was the commander in chief of the Algerine forces.—On the same day, an Algerine brig of war was chased on shore by three schooners of the squadron, and taken possession of, after a boat action of an hour and a half.

A singular duel was lately fought in Paris.—M. Grandpre and M. Le Pique having quarrelled, agreed to settle it in the following manner. They ascended in balloons to the height of 900 yards. M. Le P. fired his piece ineffectually; M. G.'s fire penetrated his adversary's balloon, by which Mr. Le P. and his second were dashed to pieces on a house top.

Mr. Crawford has accepted the office of secretary of war, and has proceeded to the execution of the duties of that department.

The town of Port Royal, Jamaica, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire.—Several lives were lost, and the inhabitants were in great distress.

To Readers and Correspondents.

In the present number, a series of papers, intended to give a general outline of the leading features of the late war, has been commenced by a gentleman fully competent to the task.—The whole will probably be comprised in ten or twelve numbers. By far the greater proportion of the readers of newspapers will never have access to the large and expensive works publishing on the subject; nor have they leisure to peruse them.—To such, these numbers cannot fail to be acceptable.

A Physician and B, have been received. They were unavoidably crowded out, but shall be inserted in our next.

Married, at Millville, on Saturday evening the 22d ult. by the Rev. Solomon Sharp, Mr. Nathaniel Salmon, to Miss Eliza Young, daughter of John Young, Esq. all of that place.

Also, at the same time and place, Mr. James Devereux, to Miss Margaret Young, also daughter of John Young, Esq.

OBITUARY.

Died, at Wilmington, Del. on Sunday the 6th inst. the hon. James A. Bayard, lately appointed minister to the court of St. Petersburg, and one of the negociators of the treaty of Ghent.

At Philadelphia, on Monday last, John Smith, Esq. commander of the Franklin 74. Also, at the same place, Dr. James Glen, aged 42 years.

For Sale.

BY the Subscriber, a pair of well-matched Grey Canada

HORSES,

Strong and accustomed to draught; or, a pair of Bay HORSES, active and well broke. Also, a good riding WAGON.

JAMES D. WESTCOTT.

Fairfield, Aug. 14, 1815.—3t

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 STITES.

Dorchester, August 4th, 1815.—2w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

A BRUTAL OUTRAGE

WAS committed some time past on the person of the subscriber's wife (she being alone in her house in the township of Fairfield) by a black man, who called himself NAT MURRY.—He has heretofore (while living in the county of Salem) passed by the name of SAM BANKS. He is about 5 feet 10 1-2 inches high, of a slender make, and jetty complexion. He affects a bold appearance. He has a scar extending from his nose nearly to his cheek bone. The subscriber has several times endeavoured to take him by civil process; but on the night of the 9th inst. the officer, while in the execution of his duty, was fired at. It is supposed that his present place of residence is the township of Greenwich.—The above reward, with all necessary charges, will be paid to any person or persons, who will apprehend said negro, and lodge him in any jail in this state, or bring him before any magistrate in this county, and detain him until the subscriber shall gain information.

JAMES ABRAHAM.

Fairton, Aug. 12th, 1815.—3t.

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.

Cumberland Orphans' Court,

June Term, 1815.

UPON application of Ephraim Westcott, administrator to the estate of John Moore, deceased, to limit a time within which the creditors of said deceased shall bring in their debt claims and demands against the estate of said deceased, or be forever barred from an action therefor against said administrator—It is Ordered, That the said administrator give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their claims within one year from the date hereof, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places of this county, for the space of two months, and by publishing the same in one of the newspapers of this state the like space of time; and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his demand within the time so limited, after such public notice given, shall be forever barred his action therefor against said administrator.

By Order of the Court.

TIMOTHY ELMER, Clerk.

June 5th, 1815.—(A. 14.) 2m

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 BURGIN, Former Sheriff.

Bridgetown, July 28, 1815.—(A 7 4w)

In Chancery of New-Jersey,

May Term, 1815.

Between Rhoda Carle, complt. } 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 Superior 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

Fifty Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in the township of Maurice River, Cumberland county, N. J. on Wednesday, April 12th, an indentured boy, named JAMES LETTS, between 16 and 17 years of age, light complexion, blue eyes. He stoops forward. Had on a dark brown roundabout jacket and trousers, a wool hat pretty much worn, and thick shoes. All persons are forbidden to harbour or trust him. Whoever takes up and returns said boy, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

Also—On Dec. 25th, 1814, a negro woman, named DINAH; she has a short thick, yellow, bushy head, with a very large mouth and teeth. Had on a blue chintz gown; walks in a very singular manner. She formerly belonged to Rodger Ways, and is said to be about 40 years of age. Whoever takes her up and returns her to me, shall receive Fifty Cents, but no charges.

URIAH STITES.

Dorchester, Aug. 14, 1815.—1t

BONAPARTE'S POEM.

Charlemagne, or the Church Delivered.
By Lucien Bonaparte, of the Institute.
Translated by the Rev. Dr. Butler and
the Rev. Mr. Hodgson. 2 vols. 4to. Lon-
don, 1815.

FROM CANTO XVI.

*A Celestial Apparition—Prophetic Vision of the De-
scendants of Witkind.*

[Concluded.]

46.

"His sons shall reap the harvest of his fame,
"And with strong arm rebellious factions tame.
"To grace their ample reign two priests shall
come,
"Decked with the purple of illustrious Rome.
"By these instructed, valiant, just, and mild,
"Obedient to my laws, my favourite child
"Shall reign, the greatest of the Bourbon line,
"And France, like Greece, and ancient Latium,
shine.
"Shot from this glorious sun shall countless rays
"Heroes and sages, mid Lutetia's blaze.

47.

"In these Augustan days, great Louis' age,
"People and warriors, nobles, prince, and sage,
"The voice of God's blest ministers shall hear,
"And check the scorner with rebuke severe.
"But after him, alas, too quickly spread,
"Fierce Atheism shall rear her venom'd head,
"Midst Paris walls shall stretch her conquests
wide
"O'er spirits drunk with science and with pride.
"These on her mission, shall like prophets go,
"Preparing for mankind long years of wo.

48.

"Then for thy sons the world shall weep... but
thou
"For this thy distant race, repine not now.
"To christians, even misfortune's self has charms;
"My power the sharpest sting of death disarms:
"With meteor's speed your pilgrimage is o'er,
"Ye rise, ye flourish, and are seen no more.
"Heav'n is your home, and if that home ye gain,
"What boots some checkered hours of bliss or
pain?
"Your days on earth in short probation past
"Shall reap their rich reward in Heaven at last.

49.

"Thy sons shall in my sheltering bosom rest.
"Meantime do thou fulfil my high behest.
"Thyself and thine embrace the Christian creed;
"To the Frank's camp with fearless step pro-
ceed,
"There seek admission to the christian fold,
"And bid thine heart, in holy ardour bold.
"Receive the grace of heav'n; with morning's
light
"I wait thy presence at the sacred rite."
She ended: from the cloud the lightning flies,
Strikes, and dissolves the daughter of the skies.

We have thus brought to a close our ex-
tracts from Charlemagne. To some of our
readers, they have no doubt appeared dull
and uninteresting. To those, however, who
love to trace, under different circumstan-
ces, the workings of the human mind, and
to discover the difference between the
avowed and the real opinions of individu-
als, this will not have been the case. To
them we recommend a perusal of the work
itself.

Lucien Bonaparte was always esteemed
a republican. His voluntary exile at Rome,
and his attempt to escape to this country,
in order to avoid the persecution of his
brother, have been generally considered as
a sort of presumptive evidence of his re-
taining those principles after the assump-
tion of the imperial purple by Napoleon,
and of his hostility to that assumption.—
But his recent elevation to the rank of an
hereditary prince, and the poem of Charle-
magne, which perhaps contains hardly a
single distinctive republican sentiment,
rather incline us to believe that he is not,
and probably never was, a republican from
principle; but that, with many others in
France, he merely yielded to the force of
circumstances, and became a republican,
because republicanism was in fashion.—
A supposition of this kind will enable us to
account, upon more rational principles
than we could otherwise do, for the unfor-
tunate termination of the struggle for free-
dom in that country.

Lord Castlereagh stated the debts of the
Prince Regent at 339,000*l.* or about a mil-
lion and a half of dollars, which the people
of England must pay.—No doubt they were
contracted in pursuits worthy of the defend-
er of our most holy religion.

PIETY AND PATRIOTISM.

Governor Tompkins has transmitted to the Rev.
Benjamin Wooster of Fairfield, V. an elegant
folio, full gilt Bible, with the following letter
inscribed on one of its blank pages, as a "me-
morial of his veneration for the distinguished,
noble, and patriotic conduct" of that gentle-
man and his brave associates at the battle of
Plattsburg.—It gives us pleasure to record a
circumstance so honourable to the parties con-
cerned; especially, when we recollect, that
many of the clergy were using every exertion
to paralyze the efforts of our government, in
the prosecution of a war, not merely for our
rights, but for our existence as a nation.

Albany, April 21, 1815.

Reverend Sir,

GEN. STRONG, who commanded the in-
trepid volunteers of Vermont, on the me-
morable 11th of September, 1814, has made
me acquainted with the very distinguish-
part you bore in the achievements of that
day.

A portion of your parishioners, roused
by the dangers which hung over our inva-
ded country, generously volunteered in her
defence, and chose you, their pastor, for
their leader. You promptly obeyed the
summons, and placing yourself at the head
of your little band, repaired with alacrity
to the tented field.—There you endured,
with patient fortitude, the vicissitudes of
the camp, spurning the proffered indulgen-
ces which were justly due to the sanctity
of your character. In the hour of battle you
were found with your command in the
ranks of the regiment to which you were
attached, bravely contending for the impe-
rishable honour of victory. The invaders
were expelled, you quietly returned, with
your small but patriotic troop, to the duties
of your sacred calling, and there inculcated
by precept, those principles of morality,
patriotism, and piety, of which you had
just given a practical demonstration.

At a period, sir, when principles incon-
sistent with what we owe to ourselves, our
country, and our God, had gone abroad,
your example on the occasion alluded to,
could not fail to carry with it an irresist-
ible influence. It illustrated the perfect
compatibility of the injunctions of patri-
otism with the duties of religion, and was a
striking and affecting instance of that at-
tachment and self-devotedness to the
cause of a beloved country, which ought
always to distinguish the conduct of the
virtuous and the pious in times of peril and
of war.

As a memorial of my veneration of your
distinguished, noble, and patriotic conduct,
on the 11th of September, 1814, and of my
grateful sense of the eminent benefits
which this state and the nation have de-
rived from your example and exploits, I
request your acceptance of this sacred vo-
lume, and beg you to convey to your brave
associates the assurance of my high estima-
tion of their patriotism and signal services.

DANL. D. TOMPKINS.

To the Rev. Benjamin Wooster,
Fairfield, Franklin Co. Vermont.

REPLY.

To his Excellency Daniel D. Tompkins, Esq. Go-
vernor of the state of New York.

Sir,

LAST evening my sensibility was awa-
kened by the reception of *Brown's Gilt
Family Bible*, which your excellency was
pleased to forward by the politeness of
col. A. Lamb, aid-de-camp to your excel-
lency.

If the stores of heaven had been unlock-
ed, your excellency could not have found
a more precious gift than the *Word of God*,
except you could have bestowed the very
God of the Word. And, as if it were
possible to enhance the value of the pres-
ent, your excellency is pleased, in a letter
dated Albany, April 21, 1815, to bestow
many encomiums on me, and on my intre-
pid band, for our conduct at Plattsburg, on
the memorable September 11th, 1814.

You are pleased to observe, that "Gene-
ral Strong, who commanded the *intrepid
volunteers of Vermont*, had made you ac-
quainted with the part I bore in the achie-
vements of that day."

I did not, sir, expect to be particularly
noticed by general Strong, nor by the go-
vernor of the first state in the union: but
by this, I have another assurance, that our
patriotic fathers delight to search out, and
reward the honest attempt to deserve well
of our country. Should a candid public con-
sider your very handsome encomiums too
freely bestowed, I hope they will also be-
lieve, that nothing but the speedy flight of
the invaders could have prevented our de-
serving all which your excellency has been
pleased to say.

The calls of a sister state, for help in a
common cause, wafted to our ears by the
western breeze, were powerful. The govern-
or of Vermont called for volunteers. Fourteen thousand British pressed upon
Plattsburg; the shock was like electricity,
and the language of the brave was, "I WILL
GO."

The act looked like temerity in the eyes
of the over prudent; the event was dubious,
and hung in awful suspense; but our lives
had no value when our country was in dis-
grace.

My aged brethren and sisters, whom I
loved as my life, then collected to hear a
sermon, preparatory to the sacrament, from
my lips, expressed their fears that I was
depriving them of a pastor forever! They
said, "Will you not preach with us this
once? We expect to see you no more!
Come go with us into the house where the
church we collected." Fearing what effect
so tender a meeting might have upon my
mind, I bade them a tender adieu, embrac-
ed my family in tears, kissed my clinging
babes, and sat out immediately with my
companions for Plattsburg; The conduct of
my men, on that hazardous expedition, will
endear them to me while my heart beats
for my country, or the blood remains warm
in my veins.

The honour done me on this occasion will
be justly considered to be rendered to all
my companions in arms; and is hoped will
prove a stimulus to others, to seek to de-
serve well of their country.

Your excellency is pleased to observe,
that "I obeyed the summons, repaired to
the tented field, and there endured the vi-
cissitudes of the camp, spurning the pro-
ffered indulgences which were justly due
to the sanctity of my character."

The sanctity of my station, sir, I would
sedulously preserve. But I have yet to
learn, that sanctity of character will make
bondage sweet, dangers unbecoming, or
justify idleness, when it is the duty of every
man to act. Law and custom render me
exempt; but my conscience and my country
forbade such an appeal. Hard, indeed, had
been my lot, to be chained by custom to a
bed of down, when general Strong and his
men were braving the danger of the field
of honour. How could my heart endure,
when my people were in danger, and yet
could not find me dividing those dangers
at their side? I grew up, sir, with the prin-
ciple, that dangers lessen by being divided;
that states are strengthened by union, and
that regular armies and fleets are invigora-
ted by seeing citizens contend by their side
for the honours of victory. Hard is the lot
of the soldier, when they who should be
his friends, whose battles he fights, whose
property he defends, are idle and regard-
less of his fate.

The sacred volume alluded to above,
your excellency is pleased to present as a
memorial of your veneration for my "dis-
tinguished conduct on the 11th of Septem-
ber, 1814."—Gratefully I receive it as
such; and beg leave to remind your excel-
lency, that this same holy book taught me
to march for Plattsburg, and told me how
to behave while I was there.

You were pleased to request me to con-
vey to my "brave associates the assurances
of your high estimation of their patriotism
and signal services." It shall be done. And
your excellency may be assured, that
should such a day as the 11th of September,
1814, ever return while we have life, THE
SAME MEN, DAY, MANY MORE, will appear
in the field; as VOLUNTEERS FROM FAIR-
FIELD.

BENJAMIN WOOSTER.

Fairfield, June 15, 1815.

Wood Land for Sale.

THIRTY SEVEN 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.—5w

Lands at Private Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, on very rea-
sonable terms, the following valuable pro-
perty, 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 Mill-
ville, bounded on the Southeast by the Sou-
der's mill road.
- No. 4.—500 Acres, adjoining the above on
the Southeast side of the road.
- No. 5.—200 Acres, opposite Richard Mil-
ler'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 Eliza-
beth," burthen forty-one 58-95ths
tons.

THOMAS SMITH.

Millville, July 18, 1815.—tf

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me di-
rected, 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, adjoin-
ing land of Elisha Smith and Henry Reeves; said
to contain one hundred acres, more or less.

**Two Lots of Land, said to con-
tain fifty acres each.**

One Lot adjoining land of
Randal Marshall, Esq. and Jonas Vanneman; the
other Lot joining land of William Morgan, and
others; together with all other lands of said de-
fendant, 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 Cumber-
land. 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, adjoin-
ing lands of James Lee, and others; said to con-
tain half an acre, more or less; together with all
the lands of said defendant in the county of Cum-
berland. Seized as the property of Daniel F. Sim-
mons, 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; to-
gether with all other lands of said defendant, in
the county of Cumberland. Seized as the prop-
erty 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.
- Aaron Buteaman, 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, }
- Phebe Pierson, ditto of Azel Pierson, do.
- Mary Rogers and } ditto of Abraham Rogers, do.
- P. Rice, }
- George Paris, ditto of Susanna Parris, do.
- Ethan Lore, ditto of Peter Campbell, do.
- Mary Silver, ditto of Abraham Silver, do.
- William Potter, ditto of David Potter, do.
- James Dament, guardian of Abigail Powell.
- 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 Septem-
ber 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 disco-
vered, by which account it appears that the per-
sonal 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, heredita-
ments, and real estate, in the county of Cumber-
land, 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