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## THE WASHINGTON WHIG

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For the Washington Whig.

### HISTORY OF THE LATE WAR. No. III.

#### CAUSES OF THE WAR.

The impressment of American seamen from our merchant ships was one of the most important causes of the war, and was, after the British government abandoned their orders and blockades, the principal object for which the United States contended. The superior inducements which our service held out to foreign seamen, especially in its freedom from the terrors of a press-gang, were sufficient to overcome, in many instances, those natural propensities, which bind even the sailor to his native home. Our government, proud of the freedom and happiness their own citizens enjoyed, and pitying the miseries consequent upon the kingly governments of other countries, invited the oppressed of all nations to this only asylum of afflicted humanity. Imitating the example of other countries, and sanctioned by the law of nations, they adopted them as citizens, allowed them the same privileges, and extended to them the same protection as was enjoyed by those born within their own territory. A considerable number of sailors, natives of Great Britain, entered into the service of American merchants, and some of them were naturalized.

But the progress of the human mind is so slow, that the nations of Europe, although they have, for the most part, exploded the feudal doctrines that considered the vassal as appurtenant to the soil, and subject to the absolute disposal of his lord, yet they still claim the perpetual allegiance of their subjects, a claim growing out of the same principles. Great Britain, who was obliged to man her overgrown navy by a forcible impressment of her seamen, maintained the principle of perpetual allegiance, disregarded the right of independent nations to naturalize, a right exercised by herself in its fullest extent, and demanded from us, those seamen who had voluntarily entered our service, and those also who had acquired a sacred claim to our protection, by becoming our adopted citizens. This was a claim, which no government, which no human being who felt for the degraded situation of mankind, while subject to the dominion of kings, or who appreciated truly the sweets of liberty, could regard with complacency. That holy spirit, which was kindled by the revolution, would have considered a war in which a true patriot and philanthropist would not have hesitated to engage, as a war, upon which they could, with a clear conscience, have invoked the aid of a merciful and kind Providence.

Our character as a neutral subjected us to the visits and search of the belligerent for contraband of war, enemies' property and enemies' persons. This visit, authorised by the law of nations, for those particular purposes, and those only, was also made use of by British officers as an opportunity for reclaiming their seamen in our service. The number impressed, governed entirely by wants of his majesty's service, or the caprice of the boarding officer, was often so great as to break up the voyage, or subject the ship to loss and destruction. But the evil stopped not here; the British officer being both accuser, witness, judge, and captor, seized and enslaved whom he pleased, and carried away a large number of native and naturalized Americans. The character of our flag, and the written evidence of their country\* were alike disre-

garded, and our unfortunate seamen were doomed to all the hardships of a foreign service with scarcely the hope of a release. The events of the war have fully disclosed the extent and enormity of this evil. The crew of every British vessel, whose flag was struck to our brave tars in the early part of the contest, was found to consist of a number of impressed Americans entered as such in their muster roll. There was an average of at least twelve to each vessel of those sent on our coast, and the number was probably greater in those on other stations. Supposing that five hundred vessels are kept constantly in commission, it would make a total amount of six thousand on board the British fleet, at the commencement of the war. Four hundred were discharged from the Toulon fleet, and detained by prisoners of war. Several hundred were imprisoned at one time at Dartmoor, who had given themselves up as prisoners of war, choosing rather to undergo a tedious confinement with the hope of again visiting their homes and their country, than to remain in the hateful service of their country's enemies.

The conduct of the British government through the whole course of the negotiations which have taken place on this subject, has shown a fixed determination to adhere to their claim, and to agree to no arrangement calculated to insure us against the wrong and injury which must inevitably result from submission to the exercise of such a claim. What was at first considered as only a right to search for and seize actual deserters was at length extended to a right to seize every native of Great Britain who should fall in their way, and the citizens of all other nations, while actually under the dominion, or under the special protection of the United States. The discontinuance of the practice was absolutely refused, and said to be totally incompatible with the support of their navy, and to be a sacrifice of their maritime rights, subversive of their most vital interests. Apparent concessions were occasionally made for the purpose of preventing an absolute rupture, but when they were pressed, a practicable arrangement was declared unattainable. When Mr. King thought he had placed the subject upon sure ground, and that the ministry were on the point of relinquishing the matter entirely, an exception as to the narrow seas was suddenly introduced, an exception to which the British government could never have expected our assent, and which they must have introduced solely to free themselves from their embarrassment. The ministry with whom Messrs. Munroe and Finckney had to deal, seems to have been the only one seriously desirous of an amicable accommodation. But they were unwilling to insert an article in the treaty respecting it, and only gave indications of a determination so to modify the practice as to confine it to their own ports and harbours, where it was not so liable to do us essential injury. Relying upon their good faith, and declared intentions, our ministers concluded the treaty; but the government at home, a new ministry having, in the mean time, come into power in Great Britain, refused to ratify it, principally because it contained no stipulation against impressment. The subsequent conduct of the new ministry, who soon declared themselves bound by no arrangement made by their predecessors, but such as were included in the letter of the treaty, and under whose administration the practice of impressment continued with redoubled activity, amply justified the measure. The United States, as the only rule which could insure them any safety, insisted that their flag should determine the character of the seamen who sailed under it; but they at the same time offered, by the most penal statute provisions to exclude entirely from their merchant service all seamen but natives, and such as had already been naturalized. This proposal the British government refused to consider sufficient, and no method of putting an end to the practice seemed practicable but an open resistance by arms; an actual state of war became comparatively more safe and prosperous than the imaginary state of peace to which we were reduced. Our neutral rights were involved in total destruction: thousands of our seamen were compelled to endure the severities of discipline in the ships of war of a foreign nation, were exiled to distant and deadly climates, and forced to fight the battles of their oppressors, even against their own countrymen, and the British government seemed determined to supply the wants of their navy by having recourse to the American nursery of seamen, by impressing native

Americans, knowing their character:—a slavish submission, under such circumstances, would have blotted as from the list of independent nations.

Nothing, perhaps, can be a more justifiable cause of war than when one nation claims and exercises a right, which must of necessity cause such an injury to another as cannot be submitted to without a surrender of its own dearest independent rights. But if such an injury is inflicted in the commission of an act in itself wrong, war becomes not only justifiable, but absolutely necessary to self-existence. That nation, which should claim and exercise the right of seizing our citizens, and dooming them to slavery, would be met with interminable war. But the mere claim of a right, however injurious it might be, as long as the exercise of it was abstained from, it would be folly to resist. It is the practice of an obnoxious principle, which requires to be met with resistance and punishment. The government of Great Britain never had the effrontery to openly claim a right to force our citizens into their service, but they exercised the right claimed by them to which they were by no means entitled, in such a way as necessarily to injure our vital interests. In the strong language of our government, "the United States asserted the honour and privilege of their flag, by the force of reason and arms; to resist a systematic scheme of maritime aggrandisement, which prescribing to every other nation the limits of a territorial boundary, claimed for Great Britain the exclusive dominion of the seas; and which spurning the settled principles of the law of war, condemned the ships and mariners of the United States to suffer upon the high seas, and virtually within the jurisdiction of their flag the most rigorous dispensations of the British municipal code, inflicted by the coarse and licentious hand of a British press-gang."

Proximity of territory is a fruitful source of disputes and wars on the continent of Europe. The United States are happily, from their particular situation, exempted from many of the evils arising from this circumstance. But their growing population, which has a constant tendency to press upon the Indians within their territory, exposes them to constant danger from their hostility. It is, therefore, of immense consequence, that these Indians should be subject to the control or influence of no foreign power. From the commencement of the federal government, the most mild and conciliatory policy has been observed towards them; and every effort has been made to withdraw them from their savage pursuits, and engage them in the peaceful employments of civilized life. The success of these efforts has been in a great measure prevented by the influence of British officers and British traders on our north-western frontier. At their instigation, the savage scalping knife and tomahawk have frequently spread terror and devastation upon the unprotected frontier settlements. The hostile Indians were continually furnished with arms and ammunition from the forts and trading houses within the Canadian provinces, and a price was paid for American scalps! The exasperation, which these flagrant acts occasioned, united the whole western country heartily in a war which promised by open hostilities against the Indians and their allies, to free them from so terrible a scourge.

In reviewing the causes of a war commenced by the people of the United States for the preservation of their most important rights, those circumstances which contributed to render the British government regardless of our complaints, must not be entirely forgotten. Among the most prominent of these, was their acknowledged reliance upon a party in this country, favourable to their cause, and embittered by a deadly hatred for the administration. So persuaded were they of the advantages which they might derive from a proper use of this circumstance, that one of their subjects, who had resided a considerable time in this country, and had already contributed to estrange the people from their government, by filling the newspapers with essays in favour of the British claims, and by decrying our republican institutions, of which he was a deadly enemy, was employed to sound the intentions of the violent opposition leaders, and, if possible, to organize an open opposition to the laws, and finally to produce a dissolution of the union. This insidious attempt was made, too, at the very time when the British government was carrying on a negotiation for the amicable settlement of differences, and professed to entertain the most sincere desire for a continuance of friendly relations be-

tween the two countries. The foundations of a British influence in the Atlantic states are so deeply laid, and have such a firm hold in the habits and propensities of the people, that it requires no excitement from the machinations of authorized agents to make it dangerous. Every pretension, every outrage of the British government, has been more ably supported, and more strenuously defended by their friends and admirers on this side the water than by the British ministry themselves. Divide and conquer has ever been the maxim of the enemies of freedom; it is a maxim to which this country had well nigh fallen a sacrifice.

The disposition and habits of the American people lead them to the exclusive cultivation of the pursuits of peace. Their government, necessarily partaking of this spirit, have steadily bent their whole efforts to the preservation of amicable relations with the whole world. To the injuries heaped upon them by foreign nations, they have uniformly contrasted the most inflexible adherence to the strictest ideas of equal and exact justice. Complaints and negotiations have been resorted to, till they were in danger of inviting insults by their anxiety to avoid a war. And there are strong reasons for believing that the British government calculated strongly upon their reluctance to engage in hostilities; like their predecessors of 1775, they were deceived by their adherents here into a belief that we had not the spirit to resist their encroachments.

The United States unable to continue longer passive under so many indignities, and compelled to retrieve their sinking character by the thunder of their cannon and the glory of their arms, committed a just cause into the hands of the Almighty disposer of events. The dispensations of a beneficent Providence have carried them safely through the dangers of the contest, enabled them to look back without regret upon its commencement and required from them the tribute of humble thanks for its happy conclusion.

### Bible Society.

We understand, that, agreeably to public notice, a meeting was held, some short time ago, for the purpose of establishing a Bible Society in this county; but, in consequence of the very limited attendance of the citizens, though they adopted a constitution, they deferred the election of managers till the next meeting, which will take place on the next Tuesday of September next.—Whether this partial attendance proceeded from the want of sufficient notice, or from indifference to the subject, we cannot tell;—we would hope, from the former.—Whoever believes that the Bible is the word of God; that it is calculated to point out the wretched state of man by nature, and the means of attaining happiness; that it smooths the rugged paths of life, and affords consolation at the hour of death,—whoever believes these things would unquestionably wish to see the Scriptures universally circulated throughout the world. Societies have been formed, and missions have been instituted, to preach the gospel, and circulate the scriptures in remote and heathen lands;—but, is the religion of Jesus of so much importance to the ignorant and besotted Indian, and of no value whatever to our own brethren, more enlightened indeed, but equally sinful? Are not many, very many, even in this state, and in this county, suffered to perish for lack of knowledge? Were an appeal made to the citizens of this county to supply with bread a starving fellow-creature, the appeal would not be made in vain; they would fly to his assistance. But when they are called upon to save a fellow-sinner from perishing forever, with what listlessness do they hear the appeal? with what apparent reluctance do they offer assistance? and yet, how much more valuable the soul than the body, the support of spiritual than of animal life!—This is an object, in which christians of every denomination can cordially unite.—We trust the meeting will be attended as it ought to be.

\* The granting of paper protections, in the first instance, was the grand error committed by the American government.—It is a degradation, to which, I believe, no other nation has submitted.—Had they never been issued, and the flag remained the only protection, the disgrace of having the crews of American vessels mustered, for inspection, by a British officer, together with the numerous instances of fraud and perjury committed, in order to obtain them, would have been avoided.—*Whig.*

By the late arrivals at N. York and Philadelphia, we learn, that Paris capitulated to the allies on the 3d of July.—They entered it on the 7th. By the capitulation, the French troops left Paris, with all their field artillery; military chest, horses, &c. and were to take a position behind the Loire.—The British army were to occupy the right of the Seine, and the Prussians the left.—Louis entered Paris, and re-assumed the reins of government. He has issued an ordonnance directing that “the public functionaries, and the officers of the national guards, who were in active service on the 1st of March last, shall resume their functions forthwith.” He has restored the command of the national guard at Paris, to lieut. gen. Desolles, under the orders of Monsieur. He has appointed Talleyrand minister of foreign affairs, and president of the council of ministers; the duke of Otranto minister of the interior; the duke of Richlieu, minister of the marine; the duke of Feltre, minister of war; baron Louis provisional minister of finances, count Lilly Tolland, minister of the household; M. Lafne, vice chancellor and keeper of the seals; and M. d’Ambry honorary chancellor.

The commission made known to the king, through its president, that it had dissolved. The peers and representatives of the late government have received a notification on the subject.

It is quite uncertain what has become of Bonaparte, whether he has retreated to the coast, as at first reported; whether he is at sea, or whether he is not still with the army in disguise.

Franklin 74.

The Franklin, 74, was launched at Philadelphia, on Monday, the 21st instant.—The editor of the Democratic Press says, that the spectators amounted to not less than sixty thousand men, women, and children.

The day was fine, and she went into her destined element in a very easy, and handsome manner.—We are sorry to state, that just before the launch, one of the workmen was accidentally killed by the falling of a piece of timber.—One or two other accidents occurred, of which we have not obtained a particular account.

It appears, from the papers, that the electioneering campaign is about opening, in the eastern part of this state and in Pennsylvania.

The following is the ticket agreed upon by the republicans of Sussex county, N. J. to be supported at the ensuing general election.

- Council.—William Kennedy.
- Assembly.—Joseph Sharp, Simon Cortright, Robert W. Rutherford, and James Davison.
- Sheriff.—Samuel Johnson.
- Coroners.—Nathan A. Shafer, William Inglis, and Peter Decker.

Mr. Whitbread, the celebrated leader of the opposition in the British house of commons, has cut his throat with a razor. The coroner’s inquest returned a verdict of insanity.

Commodore Barney had arrived out with despatches from our government.—It was reported, that the Congress frigate, with Dr. Eustis and suite on board, had passed up the channel.

SOME SATISFACTION. A southern paper says—the late commander of the Cyane, captain Gordon Falcon (captured by the Constitution) was the first lieutenant of the British ship Leopard, at the time of her attack on the Chesapeake, in 1807; and was the officer who boarded that ship, demanded the muster roll, and took from her the men.—Niles’s Reg.

Marshal Ney has left Paris. It is said he is gone to the United States of America.

By a circular from the treasury department, it appears, that the following banks have refused to receive and reissue treasury notes agreeably to a proposition made, on the 15th of June last, to them by that department, and that therefore the notes of those banks will not be received after the first day of October next, by collectors and other public officers employed in the collection and receipt of duties, taxes, and other public dues.”

**New-York.** The bank of America, the Union Bank, the Merchants’ Bank, the Bank of Columbia (Hudson), the bank of Hudson, the Ontario Bank, the Catskill Bank, the Orange County Bank.

**In New-Jersey.** The State Bank, Elizabeth; the State Bank, Morrisville.

**In Pennsylvania.** The Bank of the Northern Liberties, the Columbia bank of Pennsylvania.

**In Ohio.** The Farmers Bank of New Salem, the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Cincinnati.

The other State banks have generally acceded to the proposition, those which pay their own notes, on demand, in gold or silver, excepted.

A letter has been received from Commodore Bainbridge, east of the banks of New-England, mentioning that he had proceeded thus far prosperously; that his ship sailed well, and was in all respects an admirable sea vessel. *Nat. Int.*

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Biddle to Commodore Decatur, dated

United States Sloop Hornet, St. Salvador, June 10, 1815.

SIR—I have the honor to report, that the Peacock and this ship, having continued off Tristan d’Acunha, the number of days directed by you, in your letter of instructions proceeded in company to the eastward on the 12th of April, bound to the second place of rendezvous. Nothing of any importance occurred to us until the 27th of April, when at 7 A. M. in lat. 38, 80, N. and long. 38. E. we made a strange sail in the S. E. to which we gave chase. The wind was from the N. E. by N. and light throughout the day, and by sundown we had neared the chase considerably. It was calm during the night, and at day light on the 9th he was yet in sight. A breeze springing up from the N. W. we crowded sail with steering sails on both sides; the chase standing to the northward upon a wind. At 2 h. 45 m. P. M. the Peacock was about six miles ahead of this ship; and observing that she appeared to be suspicious of the chase, I took in starboard sails, and hauled up for the Peacock. I was still, however, of opinion that the chase was an Indiaman, though, indeed, the atmosphere was quite smoky and indistinct, and I concluded, as she was very large, that Capt. Warrington was waiting for me to join him, that we might together go alongside of her. At 3 h. 22 m. P. M. the Peacock made the signal that the chase was a ship of the line and an enemy. I immediately took in all steering sails, and hauled upon a wind; the enemy then upon our lee quarter, distant about eight miles. By sundown I had perceived that the enemy sailed remarkably fast, and was very weatherly. At 9 P. M. as the enemy was gaining upon us, and as there was every appearance that he would be enabled to keep sight of us during the night, I considered it necessary to lighten this ship. I therefore threw overboard 12 tons of kentledge, part of our shot; some of our heavy spars, cut away the sheet anchor and cable, and started the wedges of the masts. At 2 A. M. the enemy being rather before our lee beam I tacked to the westward; the enemy also tacked, and continued in chase of us. At day light on the 29th, he was within gun shot, upon our lee quarter. At 7 A. M. having hoisted English colors, and a real admiral’s flag, he commenced firing from his bow guns. As his shot went over us, I cut away the remaining anchor and cables, threw overboard the launch, six of our guns, more of our shot and every heavy article that was at hand; the enemy fired about thirty shot, not one of which took effect, though most of them passed over us. While he was firing, I had the satisfaction to perceive that we slowly dropt him, and at 9 A. M. he ceased his fire.

At 11 A. M. the enemy was again coming up with us. I now, therefore, threw overboard all our remaining guns, but one long gun, nearly all our shot, all our spare spars, cut away the top gallant fore-castle, and cleared every thing off deck, as well as from below, to lighten as much as possible. At noon the enemy again commenced firing. He fired many shot, only three of which came on board; two striking the hull, and one passing through the jib. it is, however, extraordinary, that every shot did not take

effect, for the enemy the second time he commenced firing was certainly within three quarters of a mile of the ship and the sea quite smooth. I perceived from his sails that the effect of his fire was no deader, his wind, and at 2 P. M. he gain ceased firing. At 2 h. 30 m. P. M. the wind which had previously, and greatly to our disadvantage, backed to the southeast, hauled to the westward, and freshened up. At sundown the enemy was about four miles astern. The wind fresh and we went at the rate of nine knots throughout the night. We saw the enemy at intervals through the squalls during the night, and at daylight on the 30th he was about 12 miles astern, still in chase of us. At 3 h. 30 m. A. M. he took in steering sails, reefed his topsails and hauled to the eastward, and at 11 A. M. he was entirely out of sight. During the chase the enemy appeared to be very crank, and I therefore conclude he must have lightened while in chase of us. I did not at any time fire our stern chasers, because it was manifest that the enemy injured his sailing by his firing. As we had now no anchor, no cable, no boat, and but one gun, there was of course an absolute necessity for relinquishing our intended cruise; and as in our then condition, it would have been extremely hazardous, on account of the enemy’s cruizers to approach our own coast, I considered it most advisable to proceed for this port. I arrived here yesterday, and on my arrival received information of the peace between the U. States and Gt. Britain. Permit me to state that it was with the most painful reluctance, and upon the fullest conviction that it was indispensable in order to prevent a greater misfortune, that I could bring tily mind to consent to part with my guns; and I beg leave, to request, that you will be pleased to move the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy, to call a court of Inquiry to investigate the loss of the armament of this ship. It will be very satisfactory to me to have such an investigation. I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant, J. BIDDLE.

Cominodore DECATUR.

The Victory in the Mediterranean.

Copy of a letter from the American Consul at Alicante, to the secretary of State, dated Alicante, June 21st, 1815.

SIR—I have the honour to inform you, that, by a letter this moment received from my vice-consul, Nicholas Rriale, at Carthage, I learn that the first division of our squadron under Commodore Decatur, had appeared off that port, and sent in an Algerine frigate of 44 guns, and 500 men, captured off Cape de Gate, after a short engagement, during which the commander of the Algerine was killed. Our loss consisted of four men. The commodore had sent in a schooner for refreshment, and other necessaries, with which she immediately sailed for the fleet. The prize must perform ten days’ quarantine. I shall set off within two hours for that place in order to make further provision for the fleet, if necessary, and render every other service in my power—from thence I shall have the honour of addressing you, and advise what further may occur.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I am, sir, your most obedient servant, ROBERT MONTGOMERY.

To the Hon. the Secretary of State.

Copy of a letter from the American consul at Cadiz to the Secretary of State, dated Consulate of the United States, Cadiz, June 27, 1815.

SIR—I have much pleasure in referring you to the subjoined statement, for the interesting and important information it contains, which, I doubt not, in a great part may be relied on. The informant adds, that about 400 prisoners had been lauded from the prize frigate, and that but few had been saved from the brig. The wind being now from the S. W. makes it probable that the particulars of this action from the commodore will not come to hand for some days.

With much respect, I have the honour to be, &c.

RICHD. S. HACKLEY.

Hon. J. MONROE.

Cadiz, the 27, 1815.

ARRIVED, Spanish boat Santa Christi del Grao, Patron Manuel Servento, in four days from Carthage; said Patron reports, that on the 21st inst. an Algerine frigate of 44 guns, (admiral) a prize to the Americans, had entered said port, with the loss of all her masts, except the foremasts, and otherwise much injured. She was brought in by an American schooner, which, after taking some fresh provisions, again put to sea. The captain of said schooner reported that an Algerine brig had been run on shore by her crew, between the tower of

Estacio and that of Albufera, but was afterwards cut off by the Americans: that the American squadron continued in chase of two other frigates, and had driven a third into Alicante. The American squadron were expected in Carthage, in 10 or 15 days, which place was to be their rendezvous. The admiral had ordered a house to be prepared for him. The frigate captured was the one which some years ago captured a Portuguese frigate.

Translated from the original.

RICHD. S. HACKLEY.

The Algerine admiral had been killed in the engagement

Welcome from Dartmoor.

The British cartel ship Mary, has arrived at Boston, with 208 prisoners from Dartmoor. A large English ship was to sail next day with 350. Several other vessels were in the Sound and could take all that remained in prison, about 850 in the whole. We welcome to their native homes, these gallant sons of America, who have carried their country’s flag in triumph over the ocean. They are equally disgusted with the conduct of their late enemy, and that of their advocates in this country. A large portion of those arrived in the last cartels, were IMPRESSED in time of peace. Of 255 which arrived in the Robert Taylor, >NEHUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT were delivered up from British ship of war!!! A positive proof of the statement of Gov. Strong’s committee!—Boston Yankee.

The ship Benjamin Rush, arrived at this port, left Liverpool July 12th. At that time Messrs. Gallatin and Clay were at Liverpool, waiting for a passage to the United States. It is believed they would sail about July 20 for Boston. We understand a Commercial Treaty between the United States and the united kingdom has been signed. From the talents and principles of the American negotiators it is expected the treaty is such as will be ratified by the government and approved by the country.—Press.

The U. States store ship John Adams, Lt. Chauncey, sailed from Baltimore on Thursday, to join the squadron in the Mediterranean. Wm. B. Barney, Esq. American Consul at Trieste, went passenger.

THE LATE GENERAL PIKE.

We have been favoured with the following letter by the gentleman to whom it was intrusted, a gallant officer, whose subsequent conduct has proved him worthy of the unlimited confidence which was reposed in him by his late commander.—Editor Analectic Mag.

The following is a correct copy of the last letter of Gen. Pike. It was handed to his aid, on the evening previous to his fall, with this injunction—“Should I fall, and you survive, hand this yourself to Mrs. Pike.” As it breathes a spirit of patriotism and affection worthy of the departed hero, I have thought it worthy of preservation and publication. D. F.

“My dear Clara,

“We are now standing on and off the harbour of York, which we shall attack at day light in the morning. I shall dedicate these last moments to you, my love, and to-morrow throw all other ideas but my country to the winds. As yet I know not of Gen. Dearborn’s plans; he has acted honourably so far, and I feel great gratitude to the old gentleman: my sword and pen shall both be exerted to do him honour. I have no new injunction, no new charge to give you; nor no new idea to communicate; yet we love to commune with those we love, more especially when we conceive it may be the last time in the world.—Should I fall, defend my memory: and only believe, had I lived, I would have aspired to deeds worthy of your husband. Remember me, with a father’s love—a father’s care, to our dear daughter; and believe me to be, with the warmest sentiments of love and friendship,

“Yours,

“MONTGOMERY.”

KIDNAPPED NEGROES. A captain Booth has lately arrived at Alexandria from Bermuda, where he saw a black man that he knew, the property of Mr. Wishart, who wished to return home. Capt. B. interested himself on behalf of the negro, but was told by the governor he could not be permitted to carry the man off unless he would pay 100 dollars for him.

Niles’s Reg.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the London Gazette.  
WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing Street, July 11.

A DESPATCH, of which the following is a copy, was this day received from field marshal the duke of Wellington, K. G. addressed to earl Bathurst.

Paris, July 8.

My Lord—In consequence of the convention with the enemy, of which I transmitted your lordship the copy in my despatch of the 4th, the troops under my command and that of field marshal prince Nuchter, occupied the barriers of Paris on the 6th, and entered the city yesterday; which has ever since been perfectly quiet.

The king of France entered Paris this day.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

London, July 11.

WE yesterday received a complete series of the different Paris papers up to Friday last inclusive. The expiring faction, after debating and wrangling to the last moment, have all dispersed, and the leaders fled in different directions, some of them across the Loire with the retreating army; Carnot is, we believe, among this number. Others to different ports, particularly Rochefort, from which two frigates sailed on the 2d July, having on board some distinguished passengers; among them it is said is Marshal Ney. Others have fled, no man knows where.

Marshal Angereau, who was exiled by Bonaparte, and who never would approach him since, has returned to Paris.

Marshal Soult has gone to his estate at St. Amand.

A London paper of June 27. states that Lord Wellington had invited Louis 18th to his Lordship's head quarters, and that Louis had accepted the invitation. Those head-quarters were then near Cambray.

The marriage of the Duke of Cumberland, 4th son of George the III. to the Princess of Solms, is said to be disagreeable to the British Court, and that the queen will not admit her to her levees.

We know from Jean d'Angely's own declaration that he was the first to advise Napoleon to his second abdication. The London papers say, that Bonaparte, at the instant was highly enraged at St. Jean, and applied to him many abusive epithets. But afterwards consented as has been seen.

It is reported that two of our sloops fell in, on Friday last, with an American ship under very suspicious circumstances; she had just left Havre, and with the wind easterly she kept close in with the shore, so that the sloops could not get near to her. They however continued to follow her, until they fell in with the Horatio, and then that vessel stood towards her. Just as the Horatio was on the point of firing upon her to bring her to, a fog came on, and they lost sight of her. The wind was fair for her to run down channel.

London, July 11.

Sunday, at 3 o'clock, the gallant marquis of Anglesea (earl of Uxbridge) having been landed that morning at Deal from the admiralty yacht, arrived at Storey's Gate, which, though the entrance for the royal family only into that part of St James Park was previously thrown open, that, by the avoiding of the pavement, the wounded hero might be conveyed with as little inconvenience as possible to Uxbridge house; the people soon recognised him, and instantly taking the horses from the carriage, constructed so that he might sit or recline at ease, drew him through the Park amidst the acclamating populace, who rent the air with their loud and joyous exclamations.

But where is Bonaparte all this while? He hopes to escape during all this bustle and confusion. On the 25th of last month he applied to the provisional government for two frigates, which were granted him, and he solicited passports for America from the duke of Wellington. His grace's answer was, that he had no authority whatever from his government to give any answer whatever to that demand. No passport was of course granted him. Six carriages, and six heavily laden, were sent off to Rochefort. His suite went in them, whilst he actually proceeded in the common diligence from Paris to Rochefort. It is given out that he embarked there on

board one of the frigates. We shall not be surprised to find that, instead of embarking there, he has proceeded to some other port, or perhaps that he is still with his army behind the Loire.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

July 8th, 1815.

The general commanding in chief the national guard of Paris, in execution of an ordinance of the king, dated 7th July, has resumed his functions, and congratulate himself upon again finding the national guard faithful to the object of its institution, and devoted without reserve to the service of order and security attached to it.

Amidst the military and political events which have agitated men's minds, the national guard has never forgotten that its first duty towards its prince and country was the preservation of the capital, and the maintenance of public order.—This spirit ought more than ever to animate the guard. The union of Frenchmen can alone be the safety of France. But to obtain it there must succeed to the spirit of party, which has caused so many evils, that enlightened patriotism, which, in a difficult crisis, reconciles citizens, and saves states.

(Signed) Count DESOLLES.

Supplement to the London Gazette.

FOREIGN OFFICE, JULY 5.

Despatches of which the following are extracts, have been received at this office:—

Extract of a despatch from W. A. Court Esq., minister plenipotentiary to the king of Two Sicilies, to viscount Castlereagh, dated, Naples June 17, 1815.

I have the satisfaction to inform your lordship, that his Sicilian majesty made this day his public entry into his capital, after an absence of nine years. The crowd that thronged the road all the way from Portici was immense, and nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of the people on the appearance of their legitimate monarch.—It was impossible to mistake the public feeling upon this occasion. The theatrical processions of Murat drew crowds as I am told, of curious spectators, but curiosity was not the inducement here; in every countenance might be read the honest expression of heartfelt joy, at the return of a beloved and native sovereign. His majesty was received, on his arrival at the palace, by all the principal nobility of the country, the greater part of whom appeared to partake of the enthusiasm which had been previously demonstrated by the lower classes. In fact, never was national joy so unequivocally and so universally displayed.

Extract of a despatch from lord Burghersh to viscount Castlereagh, dated Naples, June 15, 1815.

Having received the commands of his majesty, king Ferdinand IV. to attend him from Portici, in his entry into his capital, I had this day the honour of being present with his majesty, and of witnessing the enthusiasm with which he was received by his people. The king entered Naples at the head of his own troops, together with the Austrians and British, who defiled before him on his arrival at his palace. The constant attachment the Neapolitan people are known to have ever borne their legitimate sovereign, makes it unnecessary to detail to your lordship their joy at his return. His majesty re-assumes the government of his country, beloved and respected by all classes of his subjects.

London, July 8.

Government has received intelligence that Dunkirk has returned to the authority of its legitimate sovereign, and has hoisted the white flag. A French boat arrived at Deal yesterday morning, bringing despatches to the admiral and the French ambassador, with the official news of this event. Our private letters state that it was the result of a burst of loyalty in the citizens, who rose against the garrison, and after a serious affray expelled all the rebel soldiery from the town.

In the convention entered into between the duke of Wellington and the French, there are great proofs of policy as well as of humanity, since the allies had thus sent out of Paris, without bloodshed, all the troops of the line, who are the only party disposed to uphold the provisional government, and to resist the popular voice in the restoration of Louis XVIII. If they had not taken this prudent course, they must have stood the hazard of a battle with an entrenched army on the heights, which in itself must have cost the effusion of much valuable blood; but by the removal of the troops of the line they might hope that the national guard, to save their shops and houses, would acquiesce in any arrange-

ment that promised them tranquillity, and that thus they might pave the way for the approach and re-establishment of Louis XVIII. trusting to the influence that the example of Paris has always had on the conduct of the rest of France.

The contention for the surrender of Paris had scarcely been ratified, and the terms of it known in the French army, than desertion had begun to thin its ranks rapidly, and before it had reached its destination behind the Loire, it was expected to be reduced one third. Any effectual resistance it cannot be expected to make, for it is cut off from all the fortresses, and from the other French armies. Besides, the other allied armies are fast approaching. Wrede, with 50,000 Bavarians, was expected in a few days.

Gen. Rey, who commands Valenciennes, is an aid-de-camp of Bonaparte's, and the same who defended St. Sebastian's with so much obstinacy, until the place was taken by storm by gen. Graham. It is somewhat remarkable, that Gen. Lauriston, who has summoned Valenciennes in the name of Louis XVIII. was also one of Bonaparte's aids-de-camp.

Paris, July 3.

A corps of from 40 to 50,000 allied troops, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, entered yesterday by the barrier de l'Étoile. These troops crossed the place Louis XV. proceeded along the quays, and were distributed in different barracks—the greater part of them were Prussians. The English cavalry and artillery were remarkable for the beauty of their horses. At the same time other troops entered by the other barriers.

Some English corps are encamped in the Champs Elysees. Yesterday evening some pieces of cannon, secured by the Prussians, were placed on the bridges.

The general commanding the national guards has, by the orders he has given, re-established a free intercourse, and directed the opening of the barriers. He has abrogated the orders by which were forbidden the public expression of sentiments in favor of the prince whom so many regrets have accompanied, and so many wishes have recalled.

Lord Castlereagh is arrived at the duke of Wellington's head quarters. He immediately waited on the king of France.

PROCLAMATION OF LOUIS XVIII.

Louis, by the grace of God, king of France and Navarre.

To all our faithful subjects, health.

At the time when the most cruel of enterprises, seconded by the most inconceivable defection, compelled us to quit momentarily our kingdom, we informed you of the dangers which threatened you, unless you hastened to shake off the yoke of a tyrannical usurper. We were not willing to unite our arms, nor those of our family, to the instruments which Providence has employed to punish treason. But now that the powerful efforts of our allies have dissipated the satellites of the tyrant, we hasten to re-enter our states, there to re-establish the constitution which we have given to France, to repair by all means in our power the evils of revolt, and of the war, its necessary consequence: to reward the good, to put in execution the existing laws against the guilty; in short, to call round our paternal throne the immense majority of Frenchmen, whose fidelity, courage, and devotedness have brought such pleasing consolations to our heart.

Given at Chateau Cambresis, 26th of June, in the year of grace 1815, and our reign the 29th.

(Signed) LOUIS.

House of Commons, July 3.

The speaker having taken the chair at the usual hour, a little bustle was created by the sudden appearance of lord Cochrane. His lordship was proceeding towards the table, for the purpose of taking the oaths and his seat, on his re-election, unattended by any members, when the speaker informed him that, according to the practice of the house, his lordship must be introduced by two members. Lord Cochrane shortly afterwards complied with this form, his lordship going to the table between sir H. Montgomery and Mr. Tead. Having taken the oaths, his lord-

ship, agreeably to mother form of the house, proceeded towards the speaker, whose custom it is to shake hands with every newly returned member; but on this occasion, no shaking of hands took place, his lordship contenting himself with a bow.

A bill for the grant of an additional sum of 6000*l.* per annum to the Duke of Cumberland on his marriage, was rejected in the British house of commons by a majority of one.

In the republican party in the city and county of Philadelphia, the same unfortunate division which has existed for several years, continues, and will probably, give a majority to the other side.—The Principal office to be filled at this election, is a member of Congress, in the room of Col. Jonathan Williams, deceased.

INDEPENDENCE AND FRANKLIN.

Some difference of opinion having arisen, as is usual, on the relative dimensions and incidents in launching of the two United States' ships Independence and Franklin, we have been favoured with the following authentic particulars of comparison:

The Independence, when launched,	Feet	Inches.
drew aft	19	
Franklin, do.	17	2
Independence, do. forward	14	
Franklin, do.	13	
Independence 4th port from aft above water,	10	
Franklin, do.	11	8½
Independence 5th port from forward,	12	
Franklin, do.	13	4

The Independence had on board when launched, 35 tons ballast, which could not have settled her more than 2 inches. Her bowsprit was riot in.

The Franklin had no ballast on board but her bowsprit was in.—*Aur.*

Married,—near Fishing Creek, Cape Mag. on the evening of the 17th inst. by Robert Edmonds, Esq. Mr. Joseph Teel, to Miss Mary Swain.

Also, by the same, Mr. James Corson, to Miss Sarah Newton, all of said county,

COMMUNICATED.

Was drowned near the beach in the neighbourhood of Cold Spring, Cape May, in the 20th year of his age, Mr. Cornelius Austin, son of Mr. David Austin, formerly of Pittsgrove, Salem county. He went into the surf to bathe where the water too suddenly deepened, lost his foothold, and was drowned before assistance could be afforded.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of "The Cumberland Bible Society" will be held in the Court House at Bridgetown, on the second Tuesday of September ensuing, at 2 o'clock, P. M. All persons, who are disposed to promote the universal spread of the pure word of life among the poor and destitute, are invited to attend the meeting of the Society.

EBENEZER ELMER, Sec.

August 28th, 1815.—2*t*

NOTICE.

A meeting of the subscribers for a school house in Second street, between Vine and Market streets, is requested at the inn of Philip Souder, on TUESDAY, the 29th of August inst. at 6 o'clock, P. M.  
August 26th, 1815.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have unsettled accounts with ward, he is indebted to the same as requested delay some for—

WILLIAM R. FITHIAN.

Fairton, Aug. 28th, 1815.—4*t*

Six Cents Reward.

BAN away from the subscriber on the 11th of August inst. a young man and a black boy, and of a dark complexion. All persons are forbidden harbouring or trusting him.—The above reward will be given to any person that will return him to the subscriber; but no charges paid.

WILLIAM SHEPPARD.

Fairfield Township, Cumberland Co.  
August 28th, 1815.—3*t*

Wood Land for Sale.

THIRTY-SIX Acres of excellent Wood Land and a half acre of meadow, situated in the township of Fairfield, Cumberland Co. N. J.

July 31, 1815.—8*w*

TIMOTHY ELMER.

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. WELLS SCOTT.

Fairfield, Aug. 14, 1815.—3*t*

**ELEGY**

**ON THE DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.**

Angel of Death, O fold thy raven wing,  
Nor hover, cireling, o'er yon happy home,  
Thy pointed dart delay, forbear to fling:  
'Tis sweet the lovely glades of earth to roam,  
To seek the fragrant flow'rets as they glow,  
On Friendship's arm to praise the instructive  
page,  
To wipe the tears from patient want that flow,  
And pay the debt of infancy to age.

Angel of Death, I loathe thy limbs of bone,  
Thine eyeless sockets, and thy chattering jaw,  
Thy fleshless hand, whose cold grasp chills to  
stone,  
Thy grim-gaunt shape, and never-sated maw.

Why art thou seen where day-light still is dear,  
Where Youth with smiles and roses decks the  
cheek,  
Where Hope still warbles to the attentive ear  
Of dancing loves, that from their ambush break?

To thee is welcome the dull-tolling knell,  
The mute, slow-stepping, black-clad, mournful  
trains,  
The hallowed prayer that bids a fast farewell,  
The "earth to earth" that weds the cold re-  
mains.

Thou hast thy prey.—But now, methinks, thy  
form  
Glow's flush'd with sudden life in beauty's  
bloom:  
Thy cheek, with health and youth immortal warm,  
Smiles 'at the pury prison of the tomb.

Thy dart—the palm that ushers to the skies,  
Beckons a sister-angel's climbing flight.  
On sunny clouds thro' sapphire skies ye rise  
—Till bursting glories cheek the aching sight.

For her is wove on high the robe of snow,  
To her the pearly gates of heav'n unfold,  
There living streams, and gales of Eden flow,  
—And praise and rapture strike their harps of  
gold.

For the Washington Whig.

**GLEANINGS AND LUCUBRATIONS.**

**No. V.**

**ON WISDOM.**

No complaint is louder or more general than that which is employed in depicting the weakness, the folly, and the corruption of human nature; and many infer from the fact of the weakness and corruption of mankind, that all the precepts of morality are utterly useless. Nothing, say they, can cure the depravity of man but the grace of God. True it is, we are indebted to the grace of God for every thing truly good and virtuous within us; but this grace, we are assured, has appeared unto all men, and if we attend to those illuminating rays which God, in great goodness, hath scattered around us, we may go great length in correcting the errors of our ways.

Man, indeed, is a weak creature. He comes into the world ignorant of every thing around him. He has also inherited a corrupt nature from his progenitor. A variety of appetites and strong passions are implanted within him, which constantly dead to lead him astray; but he has also strong powers of mind to counteract their operations. He possesses reason; and his happiness certainly depends upon the voluntary use or abuse, the neglect or exertion of this noble faculty. We should therefore as readily believe that instruction in any art or science was useless in forming an artist, or making a man learned, as that the precepts of philosophy, and the admonitions of the muralist were inefficacious in improving the life and manners of rational beings.

Under the impression, that the improvement of our intellectual and moral faculties by reading and reflection tends to the dignity of the human character, and the good order of society, these papers have been undertaken as an humble attempt to sow the seeds of moral and practical instruction in society. To the reader they will be attended with very little toil, for if they should be so unfortunate as neither to please his fancy nor improve his mind, he can cast them aside after a very cursory perusal. And with respect to the writer, whatever pains may be required in the composition will be more than compensated by the sound reflection, that while he is employed in endeavouring to edify his fellow creatures, he is taking the most effectual means of fixing his own attention upon useful and interesting subjects.

All mankind, who are led to reflect in any degree on themselves, and their situation in society, must be anxious to obtain the character of wise men. And the high estimation which Solomon bestows upon wisdom, in several of his first chapters of Proverbs induces a belief of its superior excellence, and animates in the pursuit of as distinguishing a property. "Exalter,"

says lie, "and she shall promote thee; she shall bring thee to honour; when thou dost embrace her."

Wisdom has relation only to intelligent beings, and imports the power or faculty of judging rightly. Like other abstract terms, it does not admit of logical definition, but must be described by its properties, adjuncts, and tendencies. The truly evangelical and excellent Dr. Blair judiciously observed, that "to be wise in our own eyes, to be wise in the opinion of the world, and to be wise in the sight of God, are three things so very different as rarely to coincide. One may often be wise in his own eyes, who is far from being so in the judgment of the world; and to be reputed a prudent man by the world, is no security for being accounted wise by God." Whether the opinion which our fellow men form of our wisdom be above or below the truth, ought to give us but very little concern; but it is of infinite importance, that we estimate our own worth by the standard of heaven. The man of the world, who directs all his views and efforts to promote his own interest and aggrandisement, cannot be said to merit fairly the character of a wise man. He may acquire much fame for his sagacity and cunning, but as all his actions terminate in selfishness, he cannot command the applause of the heart. His wisdom is that of the crafty; whereas it is the wisdom of the upright only that is regarded as truly estimable.

Wisdom, as it relates to the conduct and attainments of intellectual and moral beings, may, with propriety, be divided into two species, as resulting from two distinct principles, in human nature, and to each of which we have affixed an appropriate term. 1st, Acting from a regard to our good on the whole, or pursuing the best and by the safest and most direct course. This we call prudence. 2dly, Acting out of reverence and subjection to God, or from a sense of duty. This includes the fulfilment of all those obligations which religion requires, and is strictly denominated virtue. It is that wisdom which the apostle James characterises as coming from above. In its effects, it is pure, peaceable, gentle, easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy.

A desire of happiness is inherent in human nature. The good and the bad, the wise and the simple, are alike anxiously in the pursuit of happiness. As the hunted hart panteth for the cooling brook, so panteth every rational soul after the object of its supreme delight. The difference between a wise man and a fool consisteth chiefly in the means they use to obtain their end. Many pursue the road to happiness in the accumulation of riches, and these are emphatically called fools; others in the gratification of their appetites and passions, or in those trifling and fleeting objects which sicken in the enjoyment, or sting in the fruition. They appear eager in the pursuit of a phantom of present good, and the gratification of their momentary feelings, though leading directly to future evils. Hence they spend their money for that which is not bread, and their labour for that which satisfieth not. But the wise or prudent man looks forward to consequences, and refrains from those things, which he sees must terminate to his disadvantage, however alluring and inviting to his carnal senses. This must be rational conduct, as it is acting in obedience to the pure dictates of that rational faculty which distinguishes us from brutes. Hence I call that which, taken with all its discoverable connections and consequences, brings more goodness than ill, goodness upon the whole. The similarity of this principle to the strictly moral principle led many of the ancient philosophers, and some among the moderns, to resolve the sense of duty entirely into a regard for what is good for us on the whole. That they both lead to the same, or nearly the same external line of conduct, must be allowed; but they proceed from different principles, the one selfish, the other virtuous, as will appear more fully hereafter. We admit, however, that this principle of action is a rational one; for the desire of what is good, and aversion to what is ill, are necessarily connected with the intelligent nature.

To judge of what is true or false, is the office of speculative reason; to judge of what is good or ill for us on the whole is the office of practical reason. Of true and false there are no degrees; but of good and ill, there are many degrees, and many kinds.

**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.

\* All Letters and Communications to the Editor must be post paid.

**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) 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 BASKS. 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.

**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

**In Chancery of New-Jersey,**

May Term, 1815.

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

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

**Cumberland Orphans' Court,**

June Term, 1815.

A BIGAIL 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

**Sheriff's Sale.**

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me & retted, 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 Menanico 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 74w)

**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 Bateman, ditto of Rachel Mickle, do.  
Ruth & George Bacon, do. of Job Bacon, do.  
Amos Fithian and } ditto of David B. Sturges, 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 Pete Campbell, do.  
Mary Silver, ditto of Abraham Silver, do.  
William Potter, ditto of David Pytter, do.  
James Diamant, 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 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.

By John McIntosh, Asa Douglass and William Chard, Esquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the County of Cumberland.

**Notice is Hereby Given,**

THAT on application to us, by Isaac Garrison, of the township of Downe, in the county of Cumberland, who claims two undivided third parts of all that tract of LAND, lying on Fortescue's Island, in the said township of Downe, bounded by Delaware Bay and by lands late of David Page, deceased,—we have nominated John Chance, Nathan Henderson and Ethan Lore, commissioners, to divide the said tract of Land into three equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to us, at the house of Joseph Clark, innkeeper in Anuxet, on Tuesday the 17th October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the said John Chance, Nathan Henderson and Ethan Lore, will then be appointed commissioners to make partition of the said land, pursuant to an act entitled "An Act for the more easy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common," passed the 11th day of November, 1789. Given under our hands this seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

JNO. MCINTOSH,  
ASA DOUGLASS,  
WM. CHARD.

Aug. 21—6w.

**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 58-95th tons.

THOMAS SMITH.

Millville, July 18, 1815.—4f