

WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. I.

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

No. 7.

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

TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1815.

PER ANNUM.

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.

GLEANINGS AND LUCUBRATIONS.

No. VI.

ON PRUDENCE.

The substantive *prudence* imports the application of wisdom to practice. Now wise men in all ages, have reckoned it a chief point of wisdom, to make a right estimate of the goods and evils of life. They have laboured to discover the errors of the multitude on this important point, and to warn others against them.

The opinions which we form have, no doubt, great influence upon what we account the good things, or the evil things of life. The same station or condition in life may make one man happy and another miserable. Some men are wretched through life, from vain fears, and anxious desires, grounded solely on wrong opinions; whilst others are entirely exempt from these groundless anxieties. On the other hand, what, of the common ills of life, sinks one into despair and absolute misery, rouses the virtue and magnanimity of another, who hears it as the lot of humanity, and as the discipline of a wise and merciful Father in Heaven. He rises superior to adversity, and is made wiser and better by it, and consequently happier.

It is, therefore, of the last importance, in the conduct of life, to have just opinions with respect to good and evil; and surely it is the province of reason to correct wrong opinions, and to lead us into those that are just and true.

Often the indolence of our minds, and the force of our animal passions and appetites draw us one way, while a regard to what is good on the whole would lead us in a quite contrary direction. The prudent man will suppress and reject those animal motives, and be guided by such rational views as are presented to his understanding. To prefer a greater good, although distant, to a less that is present; to choose a present evil, in order to avoid a greater evil, or to obtain a greater good, is, in the judgment of all men, prudent and reasonable conduct; and when a man acts a contrary part, he is universally condemned as acting foolishly and unreasonably.

That a due regard to what is best for us on the whole, in an enlightened mind, is a sublime idea, and leads to the practice of many virtues, we may argue from the universal desire manifested for those for whom we have the strongest affection. When judging for ourselves, our passions, appetites, and prejudices frequently bias our minds, and are apt to lead us from the right track into visionary regions of delight; but when judging for others, that bias is removed, and those delusive phantoms of the imagination vanish "as the baseless fabric of a dream." It is then, and then only, that we judge impartially.

Now, what would a wise man wish as the greatest good for a son, or a friend whom he loved? Is it that he should spend his life in a constant round of sensual and frivolous delights, and fare sumptuously every day? No, surely; he would wish him to be a man of real virtue and worth. He might, and ought indeed, to wish him an honourable station in life; but only with this condition, that he acquit himself honourably in it, and acquire a just reputation by being useful to his country and mankind. He would be far better pleased to see him honourably undergoing all the labours and dangers of Hercules, than to doze away life on the lap of pleasure with Sardanapalus.

Such, it is believed, is the wish of every man of understanding for those to whom he is strongly attached. This line of conduct, therefore, he judges best for him on the whole. And if we judge otherwise for ourselves, it is because our minds are not duly enlightened, and because our judgments are perverted by animal passions and desires, and by the glare of external wealth and splendour.

The right application of this principle to our conduct, requires an extensive prospect

of human life, and a correct judgment and estimate of its goods and evils, with respect to their intrinsic worth and dignity, their constancy and duration, and their attainableness; it is therefore ill suited to be the leading principle of action for the great bulk of mankind. He is a wise man indeed, if any such man exist on earth, who perceives in every instance, or even in every important instance, what is best or fittest for him on the whole.

The observation and advice of Solomon are worthy of our utmost attention. "Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom, and with all thy getting, get understanding." Pursue the path to which wisdom pointeth as the great end of life; as leading to the highest dignity, and greatest glory of man. And in the pursuit exert all the powers of your understanding, and call to your aid all the scientific acquirements within your reach, in discovering the direct path, and the surest means of attaining an end so desirable.

There can be little doubt but what the principle of prudence, or a regard to our good on the whole leads directly to the virtues of temperance and fortitude; and as there are many benevolent affections planted in our constitution, whose exertions make a capital part of our good and enjoyment; this principle may lead us also, though more indirectly, to the practice of justice, humanity, and the social virtues. Certainly, however, a regard to our own good cannot, of itself, produce any benevolent affection. And it is seldom we see men, who are actuated in all their conduct by this principle, exhibit any strong marks of benevolence. But if such affections be a part of our constitution, and if the exercise of them make a capital part of our happiness, a regard to our own good ought to lead us to cultivate and exercise them, as every benevolent affection makes the good of others, contribute to our own happiness.

Enough perhaps has now been said to give the attentive reader some correct notions of that principle of action, which we have called a regard to our good on the whole, and which enables the man who pursues it to overcome the irregularity of his animal desires, passions and appetites; and to entitle him to the character of a prudent man. We have called it a rational principle, as it is not discoverable in any other than rational beings: but it will hereafter appear that it is not so direct and safe, nor does it yield so much satisfaction, as another principle, by which dependent and accountable beings ought to be governed, a sense of duty, or submission to the authority of the divine legislator.

Before I conclude this number, I ask the indulgence of making a few observations more particularly addressed to the young and rising generation. In order to become either prudent or wise some improvement of the intellectual and moral faculties is necessary, and for this purpose scientific pursuits recommend themselves to an aspiring, or good mind. Every kind of knowledge is valuable, but some of the sciences have a more particular and salutary effect upon the mind, as they improve and enlarge the objects of contemplation, afford a fuller and more correct estimate of characters, and of the comparative value of the various objects of pursuit in life. It will be found that all increase of knowledge is improvement in the understanding. The more the sphere of knowledge is enlarged, the greater number of objects that are correctly presented to its view, especially when those objects are of intrinsic value, the more must those rational powers which are the glory of man, be in the course of attaining their proper strength and maturity.

Science and wisdom have always been represented as seated on a hill of difficult access. Their votaries must labour, strive, and even agonize, in order to attain them. Nothing sublime or excellent can be attained in this world, without great attention and constant application. Idleness therefore, and the trifling away of time in vain amusements, must be the most deadlybane to all human improvements. Every thinking person will acknowledge that idleness is the mother of every sin, and of every folly; and yet how many pass away their time, during the most important period of life, in total idleness, or in those frivolous amusements and employments that neither tend to invigorate their bodies, nor increase their store of useful knowledge. Let such remember, for it is an important truth, that the idle man is in every sense both foolish and criminal. Every person is under obligation to employ his natural faculties and his advantages in the service of God, his fellow men, and himself; but the idler and

the trifler fulfil none of these duties. To God he is unfaithful, to society useless, perhaps pernicious, and shuts the door against all improvement, and at the same time opens it wide to every destructive folly, and thereby excludes himself from the true enjoyments of pleasure.

Observation in life has furnished too many lamentable instances of young men of good natural capacities, and amiable dispositions, that sunk themselves into the abyss of vice, ruined their constitutions and brought on a premature dissolution, from indulgence in sloth, vain amusements, and trifling company. Having some talent for wit and humour, their first ambition was to shine amongst the gay and vain, inattention to the great concerns of life followed, embarrassed circumstances, excessive drinking, and other concomitant evils brought about their ruin. If the minds of the young and active are not employed in business, or some useful pursuit, they presently sink into a state of lethargy, or absolute vice. They easily fall a prey to every allurements, and finally become a pest instead of an ornament to society. Nor is it sufficient to be engaged in some employment, or reading, the employment must be useful, and the reading improving and enlightening to the mind. The evil of novel reading, which has often been unreasonably condemned, consisteth generally, not in the contaminating erect of the moral, for that is mostly good, but in the fascinating effect of the tale upon a young and unripe mind. Novels are too apt to lead the imagination of the inexperienced into airy regions, and to excite a desire to look forward with an overstrained anxiety for the catastrophe of the whole, or some of its episodes. Hence the mind becomes bewildered in a deleterious state of inquietude, and thereby unfitted for serious or philosophical studies.

Some parents imagine that if their children avoid what they term vulgar company, and move in fashionable circles, all is well: nay they will encourage such intercourse, however trifling, under the notion that it will give young people confidence and consequence in the fashionable world. But such persons should be admonished, that there is a high and fashionable, as well as a low and debased vulgar. And although the former may riot lead so directly to degrading vices, yet it often proves more injurious to the peace and happiness of society. Amusement is necessary; it is redly a useful part of life; but it should be manly, invigorating and innocent; and not indulged longer than is necessary for relaxation. A proper improvement of time, and an assiduous care to increase, by every possible means, the sum of human happiness, will be found, on the whole, to promote most effectually, our highest individual happiness. I will, therefore, conclude, by admonishing the young of both sexes, to exercise every active power, both of body and mind, with which the bounty of their heavenly Father hath endowed them, to some useful purpose. Either in the performance of those avocations and duties of life, that are assigned them in their different stations; or in preparing by study, and the practice of every virtue for future usefulness and eminence. By thus doing you will secure to yourselves the approbation of your own minds, receive the applauses of the wise and virtuous, and evince to all around you that your characters are not only amiable, but truly estimable.

For the Washington Whig.

THOUGHTS ON NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. Editor,

In a government constituted like that of the United States, where all political power emanates from the people, it is all-important, that the principles of our admirable constitution, the natural and acquired rights of nation; and individuals, the integrity and qualification of our rulers, their policy towards foreign powers, and the wisdom and propriety of their municipal regulations, should be well understood, and duly appreciated; and if errors are discovered either in principle or practice, those errors, whether real or imaginary, ought to be candidly stated, and dispassionately considered, without resorting to personal defamation, or invoking the evil genius of an over-heated party spirit. Every kind of information, calculated to qualify each individual to judge correctly of passing events, and enable him to exercise his rights and privileges as a free citizen, in a judicious and prudent manner, cannot be too widely diffused. The sacred political principles recognised by our constitutional charters ought to be indelibly impressed on the

heart of every person in the community capable of understanding; and as mankind, from carelessness, or deep immersion in business of a different nature, are prone to lose sight of these fundamental principles of our independence, they have need of being often admonished, and reminded of them.—But how is all this valuable information to be spread among the people? and how are those principles, so essential to the preservation of our liberties, to be inculcated most successfully? I answer, through the medium of a well-conducted, patriotic newspaper. Newspapers are read by a greater number of persons in this country, than is generally believed, and read also by many who read little else; certainly by numbers, who otherwise would for ever remain lamentably ignorant of the geography of our country, the genius of our government, and the general affairs and circumstances of the nation, with which every school-boy ought to be acquainted. Among these readers, there are too many, who place implicit reliance on the correctness of every word of doctrine that they find advocated by a favourite editor, and consequently imbibe the partialities, prejudices, and want of candour with respect to public men and measures, which characterizes too many of our public prints.—How important then is it that the trust confided to, and influence possessed by, a public editor should be exerted for the promulgation of orthodox republican principle; and the diffusion of correct information; that they should not, by a contrary course, lay before their readers "a stone of stumbling and a rock of offence."

There are few portions of our country of equal extent and population with that of the Lower counties of New-Jersey, which have not supported at least one public newspaper, and though one or two abortive attempts have heretofore been made, yet such is the increase of population and business since that period, and such also is the increased inclination for reading them, that I have no doubt, but that the establishment of the *W. Whig* will, under judicious management, be a source of profit to its editor, and of advantage and amusement to its patrons. I am strengthened in this opinion, from having been informed, that the subscription list is already respectable, and that there is every reason to believe, that it will be very considerably augmented. The value of periodical publications is greatly enhanced by the number and worth of their contributors, and in this place especially, the assistance of correspondents on different subjects is desirable. I have, therefore, been much gratified to find a disposition to afford you assistance in that way, and that the original articles, which you have already published, have been well received, and each valued by those of your readers with whom I am conversant. Under the influence of the ideas which I have above expressed, I have thought it my duty to throw in my mite, with this understanding, that you, Mr. Editor, are at liberty to treat this production, and any future communications from me, in that way that your judgment may deem correct.—If health and leisure will permit, I shall probably furnish you occasionally with short articles, in a plain familiar style—short, because I would not trespass too much upon your columns, and also, because I (for I have some vanity) should stand a better chance of being read.—In a plain and familiar style, because I am most capable of writing in that way, and shall be much more likely to be understood by the mass of your readers.

A SUBSCRIBER.

EXTRACT.

"The doctrine of expatriation, and the true nature of allegiance and protection, being hereafter better understood, will encourage the best part of the Protestant of Europe to seek an asylum in these lands, in the day of trial and of darkness, which awaits them in their own country. In vain should we conceal from ourselves the awful truth—Europe, the Latin earth, the scene of antichristian persecution, is to suffer more, infinitely more, than it has done in the last twenty years. The rejoicings which have taken place at the restoration of the Popish powers, shall be changed to lamentation and woe. The saints must yet suffer before the witnesses finish their testimony; and in America thousands will yet seek for hospitality and repose. They will be encouraged, from the well known fact, that we have vindicated by the sword the rights of the stranger."

—M. Lead's Sermons.

London, June 20.

An agent to one French house, on Saturday bought 400,000l. in the British funds. The island of Banca, allude to in the House of commons on Thursday, as improperly ceded to the Dutch, is one of the Sunda islands, and is situated between Sumatra and Borneo.

By recent accounts from Sutherlandshire it appears, that the emigrations to North America are very considerable; 300 families and upwards go this season to Pictou, N. Scotia, under the agency of a man named Logan.

Tours, July 1.

Napoleon passed through this city at midnight; he was accompanied by Generals Bertrand, Rovigo and Becker.

On this article the Gazette de France of July 5th thus remarks: "We see by this how badly informed are the prints which pretend that Napoleon had gone to the army."

Ghent, July 1.

Extract of a private letter, written from Mons, June 24, at noon, by a person belonging to the Court of the king of France —

"There has just been effected in the ministry of the king of France a revolution which has been long foreseen, and which will cause a great sensation in the whole Kingdom. M. de H. is displaced, and sets off within two hours for England. When the King set out for Cateau, neither the Chancellor nor M. De L. nor M. De Ch. B. were desired to follow his majesty, whom they however, did follow, with Baron Louis, and the other Ministers. It is the party of M. which has obtained the sacrifice of M. de H. and the removing of M. De Tall. The latter was yesterday 25 minutes with the king, and said as he came out—'My ideas are not well received, I withdraw.'—He offered his resignation, which the king did not accept, and announced his departure for Wisbaden. He has, however, followed the King to Cateau."

Arrived ship Hunter, capt. Reynagan, 34 days from Bordeaux. We have received papers by this arrival, but have not time for translation to day. The following is verbally communicated by capt. Reynagan:—

On the 12th of July some mob attempted to haul down the tri-colored flag, and to hoist the white. The soldiers fired among them, and killed and wounded several, dispersed the mob and patrolled all over the city. Report as per letters and newspapers, said the allies and Louis 18th entered on the 10th. The army under the command of gen. Davoust, prince of Eckmuhl, has retired on the south part of the Loire, and was strengthening itself fast, which Macie gen. Clauzel, governor of Bordeaux, stand out. Several places in the South of France had hoisted the white flag.

All the ports in France were blockaded to prevent Bonaparte's getting away; but the report; when we sailed, was in circulation, that Bonaparte and all his suite had surrendered to the British squadron.—Corn. Gthom off the Isle of Aix, the pilot who carried the ship out confirmed and said, that he saw a man who was on board of the brig who carried Bonaparte and suite to the squadron. The brig had returned since to Rochefort.

The British squadron suffering and overhauling the French coasting vessels who bore the white flag, to proceed up the river. The Fort about 3 miles above seeing all vessels with the white flag hoisted, fired at them and obliged them to haul it down and hoist the three colored.—*Rel's Gaz.*

The Austrian army, at our last dates, occupied Bourgogne, the department of the Nicore, and there had arrived on the banks of the Loire a corps of Russians, Bavarians and Wirtembergers, to observe the army of the Loire, which was daily decreasing by continual desertions. Davoust had returned to Paris.

There were great and magnificent rejoicings at Bordeaux on the 18th of July, on the re-hoisting of the Bourbon flag.

Gen. Clausel issued a proclamation on the 20th of July, addressed to the soldiers, containing his submission to the authority of the king.

A deputation from the garrison of Strasbourg, and other French Corps, arrived at Paris on the 20th of July, to offer their submission to the king.

Cardinal Pesch has left Paris, under an escort of Austrian cavalry.

The fortress of Betsfort, in Alsace, has been carried by the Austrian troops, after five assaults, which cost much blood on both sides.

It appears from the latest French papers that the most perfect tranquillity reigned in every part of France.

Siege of Valenciennes.

From the Camp before that place, July 2.

The head quarters of his Royal Highness prince Frederick are at Curgies, a league and a quarter from Valenciennes. This place is warmly blockaded at this moment. Yesterday evening we began to throw red hot balls into it. The day before, Mr. Rey, the commandant, had turned out 500 women and children, who are now wandering about in the neighboring towns and villages. The commandant has but a weak garrison, which is supposed to have retired into the citadel. M. Rey has had the cannoniers of the town thrown into prison, for having refused to serve the batteries. There are at present no cannoniers except those who have stolen out of Lille, and some douaniers.

Surrender of Bonaparte.

From the London Gazette Extra, July 25.

Foreign Office, July 21.

A DESPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received from viscount Castlereagh, dated

Paris, July 17.

Since the closing of my despatches at this date, I have received the accompanying communication from this government.

Despatch from M. Bonnefoux, naval commandant of the maritime prefect to the minister & marine, dated

Rochefort, July 15, 10 in the evening.

In execution of your excellency's orders I embarked in my boat, accompanied by baron Ricard, prefect of the Lower Charente. The reports from the roads of the 14th had not reached me, but I was informed by captain Philibert, commanding the Amphitrite frigate, that Bonaparte had embarked on board the Epervier brig as a flag of truce, determined to proceed to the English cruising station.

Accordingly at day-break we saw him manœuvring to make the English ship Bellerophon, captain Maitland, who, on perceiving that Bonaparte was steering towards him, had hoisted the white flag at his mizen. Bonaparte and the persons composing his suite were received on board the English ship. The officer whom I had left to make observations communicated to me this important news, and general Becker, who arrived soon after, confirmed it.

(Signed) BONNEFOUX.

New York, August 28.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Ariosto, capt. Lambert, which arrived at this port last evening, in a short passage of 24 days from Havre de Grace, Paris papers to July 28th inclusive have been received, from which the following summary has been made.

Capt. Lambert states that Bonaparte voluntarily went on board the Bellerophon 74, near Rochfort, and sailed from thence on the 22d July for England. He had previously written to the prince regent, claiming his protection and asking an asylum in England. This letter is published in the Paris papers; It was reported at Havre, when captain L. sailed, that the Bellerophon was at the Isle of Wight with Bonaparte on board, and it was said he would be ordered to St Helena.

The Prussian troops had become extremely licentious. The emperor Alexander and Lord Wellington had declared that unless they desisted from their depredations they would withdraw their armies from France, and leave them to the vengeance of the enraged populace. Whether this declaration had the desired effect was not known at Havre.

Captain L. further states that on Thursday last, he spoke the schr. Jennett, capt. Pond, 23 days from Bordeaux who informed that, in the Bay of Biscay he spoke a brig from Leghorn, which reported that Com. Decatur had made Peace with the Dey of Algiers, and the American squadron was then in the harbor of Algiers.

Paris, July 28.

London papers are received to the 21st, in which the embarkation of Bonaparte on board the Bellerophon, and her arrival at Plymouth is stated. The London paper adds that it is impossible that any determination of the government in relation to this news could have been known at this period. The French paper adds, "that the most effective measures should be adopted, to put it out of his power ever again to trouble the world, that we agree in opinion with the English journalist, that to attain this point, it will not be sufficient to shut him up in the tower of London, or an old Scotch castle, he should be transported to a great distance from the continent of Europe, the island of St. Helena for example. We are firmly convinced that Bonaparte, by himself, will hereafter be nothing more than a cypher; but his name may,

perhaps, excite unworthy hopes, and serve as a pretext for treasonable plots and insurrections, which may trouble France, and perhaps all Europe. It is therefore absolutely necessary that his fate should be decided on in one way or the other. Death to his supporters and adherents. This is the only means to put an end to the alarms and machinations of which he might become the object. His removal to an immense distance from Europe is as imperiously demanded by policy as by humanity."

London, July 22.

The news of Bonaparte's surrender to the British fleet gave rise to a number of extraordinary reports here yesterday.—Every description of business appeared to have been forgotten. His surrender was in the mouth of every one, affording food for the most ludicrous conversation. Some doubted the fact; but at four o'clock all doubts were put at rest by the receipt of an official letter by lord Castlereagh from the duke of Otranto, containing an official despatch of the 11th of July, of which the following is an extract:

"After having closed my despatches to you of this morning, I received the enclosed communication:

"I have the honor to make known to your excellency that Napoleon Bonaparte, finding it impossible to escape the British cruizers and troops who were stationed to yard the coast, came to the resolution of going on board the British ship of the line Bellerophon, capt. Maitland.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

"Le Duc d'OTRANTO."

Bonaparte's Letter to the Prince Regent.

"In consequence of the factions which have divided my country, and the hatred of the greatest powers of Europe, I have terminated my political career; and I come, like Themistocles, to place myself under the protection of the British nation. I place myself under her protection, as the most powerful, the most constant, and the most generous of my enemies."

Surrender of Guadeloupe.

The Island of Guadeloupe has surrendered, at discretion, to Sir James Leith and admiral Durham. Admiral Linois and Gen. Boyer, with all the French officers, were deprived of their swords, and the men of their knapsacks, and were to be immediately embarked for France, to be placed at the disposal of Lord Wellington. General Boyer had already been sent off in the Nicolli frigate, and Admiral Linois had 36 hour; given him to prepare, on account of his lady being with him.

By the schooner Comet, Cathell, arrived at Baltimore, in 17 days from Carthage, we learn, that the patriots were well supplied with arms and ammunition and were determined to defend the place. They had taken two of the Spanish transports, one of which had 270 men on board, among whom were the governor and captain general of Panama—there were also on board 2000 muskets and a large quantity of powder, balls, shells, &c. they did not appear at all apprehensive of being conquered; they had about 2500 troops in the city and 2000 on the tines.

N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser Aug. 24—

Noon.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool dated 8th July, received by the Benjamin Rush arrived at Philadelphia.

"The Commercial Treaty was signed in London on the 3d of July. It was only known here to-day, by letter from one of our Commissioners to Mr. Maury. Please say so to such of our friends as you may meet."

Another letter from Liverpool of the 11th July, confirms the above intelligence with the addition "that Messrs. Clay and Gallatin had arrived in Liverpool—and that, by the treaty, the Commerce of the two countries was placed on a footing of reciprocity." The letter also states that a vessel had arrived at Liverpool from Jamaica, which had spoken an Algerine frigate off the Western Islands.

The ship Lorenzo, Dunbar, sailed from Liverpool, for New York, July 25—with Messrs. Gallatin and Clay, with their suites.

A treaty of peace between France and the allies was signed at Paris July 23d.

The British squadron is withdrawn from the coast of France.

Such large importations of dollars have gone to, and are expected in England from the United States, "that the prices have declined from 5s. 6d. and 5s. 9d. to 4s. 9d. per dollar."

LIEUT. GAMBLE.

LIEUT. GAMBLE, who came passenger in the Oliver Ellsworth, was captured at the Sandwich islands, on the 19th of June, 1814, by the British ship of war Cherub, of 20 guns, having been left at the Marquesas, by capt. Porter, in charge of three ships. After remaining there five months, making preparations to depart, a mutiny took place amongst his men, in which lieut. G. was wounded. The mutineers and prisoners of war succeeded in taking the ship Seringapam out of the bay. Two days after, lieut. G. was attacked by the savages, and lost midshipman Wm. Feltus, and 3 men, besides one dangerously wounded.

Lieut. Gamble afterwards burnt the ship Greenwich, got out of the bay in the ship sir Andrew Hammond, and in a distressed state reached the Sandwich islands, where he was captured by the Cherub, and after remaining on board that ship 7 months, was set on shore at Rio Janeiro, where he remained 5 months, and then embarked on board the Swedish ship Good Hope, for Havre; and on the 1st of August, in lat. 47, long. 18, was put on board the ship Oliver Ellsworth. Lieut. G. left at Rio midshipman Clapp and 5 men.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

THE MOON-RAKERS.

Welsh v. Pearce.—This was an action brought by an artist, to recover 10l. 10s. for a picture and frame. The defendant keeps a public house in Bishops-gate street, frequented by Wiltshire-men. On one occasion, they requested him to hang up a picture in his parlour that would remind them of their country; the defendant consented, and the subject was to be the Moon Rakers, a story peculiar to Wilts. It is joyously related, that a custom-house officer once observed a party of Wiltshiremen raking a pond for a cheese, which was only the moon in the water. This ludicrous subject was proposed to the plaintiff, who was ordered to make a sketch, and send it in, with the price; The sketch was made, and the price for a picture, four feet by three, was to be five guineas. His design was highly approved, but at a general meeting of the Wiltshire folks, the painter was instructed to add three things, viz. an Owl, a Haystack, and a Smuggler, with two kegs of Brandy on his shoulders. The picture was finished according to order, and sent home. The defendant was satisfied, and it was hung up in his parlour in a fraise, for which the plaintiff was to be paid an additional five guineas, making his price for the whole 10l. 10s. A subject operating as a libel on the county of Wilts, could not suit every taste, and some one of the Wiltshiremen, perhaps piqued for the honour of his county, very clandestinely and resolutely ran a poker through the smuggler's body. The picture with a large hole in it was then sent back to the plaintiff, and in order to get rid of it altogether, the defendant alleged that it had not been painted according to contract, inasmuch as it was painted on paper put upon canvas, and not upon canvas itself.

Mr. Serjeant Vaughan, for the plaintiff, said his client's object was to have a picture that could be scrubbed, and washed clean, because the smoke in his parlour rendered that ceremony necessary at least once in twelve months. The plaintiff had received orders to paint it on canvas, but had thought fit to do it on paper, which would stand no washing. Commenting on the picture itself, which was exhibited in Court, to the great amusement of all present, he declared the owl was a correct likeness of one of the plaintiff's witnesses, who had given his evidence in rather a nocturnal sleepy style; he said he should have thought a full-moon sufficient indication of night without an owl; but looking a little closer to the picture, he found the moon might be taken for a batter-pudding, and therefore the owl was required by way of glossary. It appeared under all the circumstances, that the plaintiff had received no orders to paint on canvas, and the jury gave a verdict for ten guineas. The cause afforded much mirth in court.

Execution.

Two soldiers, belonging to the 25th regiment U. S. infantry, named CHARLES THOMPSON and JAMES PETERS, were lately executed at Buffalo, for the murder of Mr. JAMES BURBA, about the 6th of August last. There was another person concerned in the horrid deed, named BENJAMIN DART, who effected his escape from prison.—THOMPSON in his last hours, bore some testimony of repentance. PETERS met his fate with the nerves of a soldier.

The secretary of War has left the seat of government to pay a visit to the President. From Montpelier, he will join his family, in Georgia, from whom he has been separated by his public duties, more than two years.—*Nat. Int.*

In the present circumstances of the United States, the great cause of the continuance of party violence and animosity must be the lust of power.—To obtain any office—even the most insignificant—every nerve which ingenuity or malice can exert, is strained to the utmost;—the sanctuary of domestic retirement violated; the prospect of public and private usefulness destroyed; and truth and candour swept away in the current of indiscriminate opposition.

We are led to these reflections, by the outcry raised against the administration of the general government, on account of the heavy taxes occasioned by the late war, and by the pressure of which their political enemies hope to regain their ascendancy in the government of the country.—When in power themselves, they were by no means opponents, but advocates of a *system of taxation*. Or the question of the repeal of the internal duties, many years ago, several of the federal members of congress, and in particular Mr. Griswold, who made an elaborate and ingenious speech on the subject, opposed it at great length. He contended zealously, that as a system of taxation had been adopted, and in case of war would be necessary, that system ought to be continued, even if the taxes were reduced, so low as merely to pay the collection.

But admitting, for a moment, what is urged against the administration to be true; viz. that the taxes are heavy, and that they were incurred by an unnecessary war; still the debts actually exist, and must be paid off, let who will be in power. No efficient means for that purpose, but taxation, in some form or other, are we acquainted with. These means are now in operation, and the debt will be discharged as soon as possible. To ascertain the most suitable articles of taxation, and the exact amount that ought to be laid on them, is unquestionably the most difficult branch of legislation. No system has ever been adopted, which gave universal satisfaction. Whether that adopted by congress is the best that could have been devised, it is difficult, if not impossible to determine. It is very easy, however,—it requires neither honesty nor talents to—*find fault*.

Besides, it was the people, strictly speaking, who urged the administration to a declaration of war, and promised to support them in it; and, therefore, if blame on that account is to be attached any where, the people must bear it themselves.

The opponents of the administration do not promise, that if they are elevated to power, the people will be exempted from the payment of taxes, or from discharging the debt incurred by the war, or any portion of it. Nor do they point out any particular advantage to be derived from the change.—A commercial treaty, said by them to be on terms of reciprocity, has been concluded with our late enemy:—Bonaparte is put down;—the Bourbons are restored. *French influence*, we presume, has ceased.—The whole contest, then, seems to be, *Who shall have the loaves and fishes?*

To readers and correspondents.

The editor acknowledges the receipt of several communications respecting the conduct of certain individuals belonging to the *Washington Benevolent Society*.—By a reference to the prospectus of this paper, it will be seen, that he has pledged himself, that "while he will, at all times, and at all hazards, exercise the right of expressing his opinions with candour and with freedom, personal invective or abuse will, upon no account, be allowed to pollute the columns of the Whig."—The writers will, therefore, see the impropriety of publishing the articles in question.—While on this subject, I would observe, that notwithstanding all the mean and pitiful artifices which have been employed to injure me, every way in their power, by men who would wish to be called *respectable*,—aye, and *religious men*, too, (heaven save the mark!!)—I have not resorted even to *justifiable retaliation*: but human patience and forbearance have their limits.—The editor thanks his correspondents for the hints they have given him on that and other subjects.—They have not been thrown away.

We are sorry to inform our readers, that circumstances beyond our control have rendered it impossible to insert a number of the *History of the War*.—We hope, however, that in future, they will be inserted regularly, till the conclusion.

By a perusal of the preceding and subsequent columns of our paper, our readers will perceive, that Louis is firmly re-established on the throne of France; that he is about to banish some, and probably put to death others, (under the mockery of a military tribunal composed of creatures of his will) of the officers that took part with Bonaparte; that a large army of the allies is to remain in France, till a French army can be organized, which can be relied upon as subservient to the views of Louis and his friends;—that, in fact, France can no longer be considered as an independent, but as a conquered kingdom placed under the nominal command of a weak and imbecile prince. And what is more wonderful than all the rest of these wonderful events, that Bonaparte, accompanied by a number of his officers, had voluntarily gone on board a British ship of war, and given himself up to the British government. He was off Plymouth, but had not been suffered to land; the British government appearing to be in considerable doubt what to do with him.—Report says, that it is proposed to send him to St. Helena, an island, about 21 miles in circumference, situated in the Atlantic ocean, lat. 16. S. long. 8. W. about "1200 miles west of the coast of Africa, and 1800 east of the coast of South America. It consists of a steep high rock, and looks like a castle in the midst of the sea; nor is there any possibility of landing but at one place, which is defended by a platform of 40 guns, beyond which is a fort in which the governor resides;" and adjoining to it is a pretty town, to which the natives come down, to supply vessels touching there with fresh provisions. The island produces grapes, and all kinds of fruits and vegetables; but no corn comes to perfection, it being eaten up by the rats which burrow in the rock; and the climate is too warm to make wine." Such is the place spoken of as the probable residence of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Treaty with the United States

From a Liverpool paper.

This document is in a complete state. It is short in form, but comprehensive in the system. The navigation laws of the two countries are dispensed with, and British vessels trading to American ports, and American vessels trading to British ports, have equal privileges in regard to duties and exemptions with native vessels respectively. The benefit not only extends to the ships, but the cargoes. Thus cotton wool, which on coming to England in British ships from the United States, is liable to a duty of only 1d per pound, and if imported in American vessels is subject to a charge of 3d in the pound, will incur the same duty, if conveyed in the bottoms of either of the two countries.

It admits a free trade to Calcutta, and to all the British settlements of the peninsula of Hindustan. With regard to China there is no regulation, because that trade is exclusively with the India Company, and this company has no power to obstruct the trade to China, either with regard to the Americans, or any other foreign state.

It restricts the British from entering into any trade with the numerous tribes of Indians occupying any part of the country within the jurisdiction of the U. States.

The Prince Regent has appointed Gen. Henry Rose, esq. to be minister to the court of Berlin, and hon. Fredk. Lamb, minister to the court of Munich. Transports, with 12,000 British troops from Canada, had arrived in England. The duke of Cumberland had gone to the continent to bring over the princess of Solm, for the purpose of being re-married in England. Joseph Bonaparte is to be sent to Russia, Jerome to Prussia, Lucien to England, Louis to Austria, Madame Laetitia and Cardinal Fesch to Rome, M. Hortense to Switzerland.

A new declaration of the allied powers is expected to appear immediately. The British army in the vicinity of Paris, consists of 20,000, and other detachments (says the London Courier) are to be stationed permanently in several of the fortresses—twelve thousand more are on their way to France.

July 26.

The cabinet have not yet, we believe, finally resolved upon the spot to which Bonaparte shall be sent. St. Helena is spoken of. Meanwhile he remains on board the Bellerophon. She has been ordered to Plymouth, where strict orders have been issued to prevent all intercourse between the shore and the ship. The curiosity of all ranks is excessive. Persons from London and other parts are flocking down to Plymouth, though they know, that Bonaparte is not expected to land and that they cannot go on board the Bellerophon. But they can row in boats around the vessel and occasionally catch a glimpse of him. He is the greater part of the day in the stern gallery, either walking backwards and forwards with his hands behind him or surveying the shipping and the shore through a glass. In general, he keeps alone, Bertrand and Lallemand remaining at some distance behind him. Occasionally he beckons to one of them, to point out something to him, or to make some observation. He then walks on alone. Captain Maitland is more frequently with him than any of his suite, and he pays him great attention. He is in good health. As usual he passes but a short time at his meals and drinks but little wine.

The following is a list of the principal persons embarked in the Bellerophon with Bonaparte.

Licut. gen. Bertrand, the countess Bertrand, and three children; the duke de Revigo; licut. gen. Lallemand; maj. gen. baron Gourgaud; maj. gen. Montholon-Semouville, his wife, and one child; count de las Casas, and his son; M. de Resigny, chef d'escadron; M. Planat, chef d'escadron; M. Autrie, licut. officier d'ordnance; M. Schultz, chef d'escadron; M. Pointkorski, capt.; M. Mercher, capt.; M. Maingault, surgeon to Napoleon.

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

WILLING by the punishment of an unexampled outrage, but by graduating the penalties, and limiting the number of the guilty, to reconcile the interest of our people, the dignity of our crown, and the tranquillity of Europe, with what we owe to justice, and to the complete security of all other citizens, without distinction:

We have declared, and do declare, decreed, and do decree, as follows:

Art. 1. The generals and officers, who betrayed the king before the 23d of March, or who have attacked France and the government with arms in their hands, and those who by violence obtained power, shall be arrested and brought before the competent councils of war, in their respective divisions, viz: NEV, Labadoyere, the two brothers Lallemand, Drouet, d'Erlou, Lefebvre, Desnoettes, Ameilh, Brayer, Gilly, Mouton, Duvernoe, Grouchy, Clausel, Laborde, Dehelle, BERTRAND, Drouot, Cambrone, Lavallette, Rovigo.

2. The individuals whose names follow, (here follows a list of upwards of 40 names; among whom are Soult, Carnot, Vandamine and Bassano) shall depart within three days from the city of Paris, and retire into the interior of France, to the places which our minister of general police shall point out to them, where they shall remain under his superintendance until the chambers determine which of them shall be obliged to quit the kingdom, or shall be given up to the process of the courts.

Those shall be immediately arrested who shall not repair to the place that shall be assigned to them by our ministers of police.

3. The persons who shall be condemned to leave the kingdom, shall be at liberty to sell their effects and property within one year, to dispose thereof and to carry the proceeds out of France, and to receive during that time the income in foreign countries, upon furnishing however proof of their obedience to the present decree.

4. The lists of the persons to whom the 1st and 2d articles may be applicable are and remain closed, by the nominal designations contained in these articles, and can never be extended to others, for any reason, or under any pretext whatsoever, otherwise than agreeably to the forms and according to the constitutional laws, which are not to be derogated from, except in this case only.

Given at Paris, the castle of the Thuilleries, the 24th of July, in the year of grace, 1815, and of our reign the 21st.

(Signed) LOUIS
The minister secretary of state of general police.
(Signed) The duke of OTRANTO.

A Naval court of enquiry has been held, by order of the secretary of the navy, on board the United States ship Hornet, in the harbor of New-York, on the 25d day of August 1815, to investigate the causes of her return of that ship into port, and to enquire into the circumstances attending the loss of armament, stores, &c. during her late cruise; and the following opinion has been pronounced by the court:

The court, after mature deliberation on the testimony adduced, are of opinion that no blame is imputable to captain Biddle, on account of the return of the Hornet into port with the loss of her armament, stores, &c. and that the greatest applause is due to him for his persevering gallantry and nautical skill evinced in escaping under the most disadvantageous circumstances, after a long and arduous chase by a British line of battle ship.

SAMUEL EVANS, President.
HENRY WHEATON,
Special Judge Advocate.

CENSUS

Of the Humane and Criminal Institutions in the City of New York, collected by the attending minister, JOHN STANFORD, M. A. 1st May, 1815.

Orphan Asylum.	
Boys and girls,	101
Magdalen House.	
	3
City Alms-House.	
Men,	183
Women,	344
Boys,	232
Girls,	241—1050
City Hospital.	
Patients,	144
Maniacs,	75—219
United States, Military Hospital.	
Patients,	55
Debtor's Prison.	
Committed yearly,	1400
Confined at all times, including jail liberties,	90 to 100
Bridewell.	
White men,	30
Black men,	27
White women,	43
Black women,	51—131
State Prison.	
White men,	392
Black men,	88
White women,	19
Black women,	66—556

We are requested to state, that a CAMP MEETING will commence, on Thursday, the 21st inst. in Gloucester county, on the old camp-ground, near Fissler's Mill.

Married, In Knoxville, (Ten.) on the 7th ult. Major general Edmund Pendleton Gaines to Miss Barbara G. Blount, daughter, of William Blount, Esq. deceased.

DIED, at Hartford, Connecticut, on Friday the 18th of August, Chauncey Goodrich, lieutenant governor of that state. He was born at Durham C. in the year 1759; and was educated at Yale College, of which he was afterwards, chosen a tutor. He left college for the bar.—He has been successively a representative in the state legislature, a representative in congress, a senator in congress, lieutenant governor of his native state, and mayor of Hartford; the two last of which he held at his death.

He was a man of considerable attainments, both as a scholar and a lawyer.

In this town, Aug. 31st, Mr. SETZ BOWEN.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL STATED MEETING

OF THE Washington Whig Society Of the County of Cumberland

Will be held at MILLVILLE, on TUESDAY, the 12th of September, inst. at TWO o'clock in the afternoon.

LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1815.—2t

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.—2t

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 11th inst. an indentured boy, named ADAM BRINNESHOFF, aged 14 years, about 5 feet high, 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 SHIFFARD.
Fairfield Township, Cumberland Co.
August 28th, 1815.—St

