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## THE WASHINGTON WHIG

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— o & r Washington Whig.

### HISTORY OF THE LATE WAR.

No. IV.

#### CAMPAIGN OF 1812.

THIRTY years of peace had left the United States but ill prepared for a contest with the most powerful nation in the world. That military spirit and knowledge which had been acquired in the revolution was almost entirely lost. The people being averse to the danger and expense attending standing armies in peace, their military department was without a proper organization, and our army exhibited only the skeleton of a few unfiled regiments. Though acts of congress had been passed anticipating the conflict and authorizing an addition to the army, yet the inducements held out to soldiers were insufficient and but little progress was made in filling the ranks. The high price of labour and the ease with which all classes find employment and afford themselves a competency together with their freedom from control, rendered it difficult to recruit an army and difficult to reduce them when recruited to disciplined and obedient soldiers. Enterprize and bravery were possessed by almost every individual, but time was necessary to give them the habits of a soldier and to enable them to encounter the concerted movement of a well trained and well disciplined foe.

Our exposed situation to the operations of an enemy powerful on the ocean, made a respectable navy of vital importance. But in this we were culpably deficient. A few frigates and smaller vessels and a number of ill constructed gun-boats, were all with which we were to enter the lists against the mistress of the sea, who could boast of her thousand ships. This little navy was however manned with as gallant and able officers and crews as ever carried a ship into action, and had all the advantages, which experience and strict discipline can give, to undaunted resolution and bravery. Our commerce that had escaped the depredations of the rival belligerents being unprotected by a navy, seemed exposed to inevitable destruction; and our unfortified harbours and towns on the coast were open to the destruction of an exasperated enemy.

Under these discouraging circumstances the first care of the government was to call upon the patriotism of the people and to direct their efforts to the formation of an army of regulars. The militia were armed and from necessity carried into the field to hear the first brunt of the conflict while the regular force was collected and organized. Our enemy was vulnerable to our attacks at no other point than at the adjoining province of Canada. Here we had at our doors a province highly prized by Great Britain within the reach of our most effectual blows which afforded us an opportunity of meeting our enemy upon equal terms. To have confined our operations to the water merely because that was the theatre upon which we had suffered the wrongs for which we waged the war, would have been to display a species of Quixotism certainly incompatible with good policy. Canada too enabled the enemy to instigate the Indians to fall upon our unprotected settlements and we could be safe from their ravages only by driving from our neighbourhood the depraved enemy who moulded the tomahawk into its deathlike form, and who issued from his magazines the supplies that nourished and sustained the savage in his murderous hostility.

A considerable force of regulars and volunteer militia from the state of Ohio, had been stationed in the Michigan territory some time previous to the declaration of war, as well to provide for its security against the attacks of hostile Indians, as in the event of a war to take possession of the enemy's posts in the upper part of Canada, and thus intercept the hostile influence of Great Britain over the savages and by co-operating with other forces to be employed on the Niagara frontier, obtain the com-

mand of Lake Erie. These troops were placed under the orders of the Governor of Michigan, William Hull, who was commissioned a Brigadier General, and clothed with discretionary authority to act offensively. This officer had served as a volunteer in the revolutionary army, and as aide-camp to different generals, and had always held a high place in the public confidence. The most sanguine expectations of success were universally entertained, the General being well provided with money, men and provisions; and it was known that many of the inhabitants of Upper Canada, were well disposed to the American interest, and would have rejoiced to join their union. These expectations were however, most cruelly disappointed; the operations of the General from the moment he assumed the command until his final surrender of the army and territory exhibit a series of the most injudicious operations, which if they were not influenced by treasonable motives are indications of the most shameful cowardice and incompetency. On his march to Detroit, before the act declaring war was received; but when he must have known from his instructions that such an event had probably taken place, before that time; upon reaching the rapids of the Miami, he put on board an unarmed vessel some sick soldiers and his hospital stores, together with a trunk containing his official correspondence and papers, detailing the number and condition of his army; which vessel was taken possession of the very next day by the enemy. This criminal exposure of such important documents, created a strong suspicion of previous concert, and fixed upon the General the imputations of treachery.

Our army reached Detroit the beginning of July, and the declaration of war having reached them, General Hull crossed into Canada, on the night of the eleventh, and proceeded about two miles to Sandwich at the head of two thousand men. Here a considerable number of the Canadians joined him, and the rest seemed indisposed to make any resistance. The General issued a proclamation, inviting the inhabitants to remain peaceably at home, promising them protection, and denouncing vengeance against those who should be found in arms. A reconnoitring party under Colonel Cass and Lieutenant Colonel Miller, was pushed on to a bridge over the river Canard, within four miles of Malden, where a skirmish ensued, in which our troops acted with great spirit and bravery, and succeeded in putting the enemy to flight. The possession of this bridge put it in the power of our army to march immediately to the assault of Malden, which was not capable of making much resistance. The attack however, was delayed, for the purpose of mounting the heavy cannon, and affording the Canadian militia time and opportunity to quit an obnoxious service, and finally the plan was entirely abandoned; and instead of acting offensively the army was ordered to evacuate Canada and re-cross the river, on the night of the 7th of August, without having been molested by the shadow of an enemy. The miserable Canadians who had joined the Americans, were thus left to the mercy of the enemy; the troops were dispirited and all confidence in the commanding General was destroyed by a series of timid, irresolute and indecisive measures.

The communication between Detroit and the State of Ohio, which it had cost much labour to open, and particularly the road to the river Raisin, where was an important depot of stores and provisions, had been left unprotected. After the surrender of Michilimackinac which had been surrounded and taken by the British and Indians, before the commander was apprized of the war, almost all the Indians in that quarter joined the British standard, and enabled them to intercept this communication. Major Van Horne, having been sent with a force entirely inadequate to the object fell into an ambuscade and was defeated, with considerable slaughter: upon the return of the army to Detroit six hundred men were detached under Lieutenant Colonel Miller, to protect the provisions at the river Raisin, under the escort of Captain Brush. On the ninth this detachment was attacked by the British and Indians, at Maguago, about 14 miles from Detroit. Colonel Miller, immediately formed his line and in the most gallant manner pressed upon the enemy, and when within a small distance made a general discharge, and proceeding with charged bayonets, put them to flight. The victory was complete and the retreating foe was pursued in the most vigorous manner for two miles and the pursuit was discontinued only on account of the fatigue of the troops

and the approach of night. This action reflected the highest honour upon the troops engaged; but the most conspicuous gallantry and the most undaunted bravery availed nothing, where incapacity and timidity conspired to render their efforts useless.

By postponing in the first instance and finally abandoning the meditated attack on Malden, an opportunity was given to the enemy to collect and combine his forces. General Brock, the governor of Upper Canada, having in the mean time arrived with a reinforcement of four hundred men, advanced to a position opposite Detroit, and was permitted to erect his batteries without molestation. He summoned the town and fort to surrender, stating that he could no longer restrain the fury of his savages. This being refused, the batteries were opened and a firing commenced on both sides with little effect. In the morning the enemy crossed the river three miles below the town; no precautions having been taken to prevent a landing, and marched to the assault in close columns. The American forces were stationed in the fort and town, at advantageous positions and were supported by two twenty-four pounders, placed on an eminence and loaded with grape, and their superiority over the enemy was manifest to all. When the head of the enemy's columns arrived within five hundred yards of the line, General Hull ordered the whole to retreat into the fort, without firing the cannon. Here he exhibited the most disgraceful marks of cowardice and personal fear, in the presence of his officers and men; and shortly hung out a white flag in token of surrender. A capitulation was entered into between the commanding Generals, in which Hull surrendered an army eager to meet and encounter the enemy, in an advantageous position; well supplied with arms, ammunition and provisions, and a fine train of Artillery, to a force much inferior and completely in his power. Colonels Mac Arthur and Cass, who had been detached to force a communication with the river Raisin, and Captain Brush, who commanded at that place, were included at the request of the General in the capitulation. This detachment might have been brought to intercept the rear of the British army, which being thus placed between two fires without the hope of succor must have been totally destroyed. Such a dastardly surrender of a gallant and brave army, without firing a gun, awakened the indignation of the army, who were its victims and of the nation dishonoured by it. The officers and men shed tears and broke and threw away their arms. The commanding General was universally execrated as a traitor, or despised as a coward. He was some time afterwards brought to trial before a General Court Martial and convicted of cowardice, and neglect of duty, and sentenced to be shot! a sentence which in consideration of his age and revolutionary services was remitted, and he was struck from the rolls of the army. The patriotic zeal however which was enkindled by this misfortune it was necessary to limit, rather than excite. Large bodies of Militia and Volunteers, from Kentucky and Ohio, and from the western parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia, promptly took the field and dared the hardships of a camp, to retrieve the honour of their country and protect the frontier, from the ravages of a savage foe, let loose upon them by the surrender of the post best calculated to keep them in check. General Winchester was already advancing at the head of a considerable force to the support of Hull, and General Harrison, the Governor of the Indiana Territory, who had distinguished himself before the war, in an engagement with the Indians on the Wabash, and had acquired the confidence of the army and people, was selected to command the Militia and other forces assembling.

[To be Continued.]

### Medical.

Dr. Chretien, of Montpellier, having recommended muriate of gold, *aurum muriaticum*, for the cure of syphilis, it has been used in Hamburg and Berlin with great benefit. The following is the method of employing it.—One grain of the muriate, and twenty grains of liquorice powder are carefully mixed together, and divided into twelve equal parts; one of which must be rubbed upon the tongue every morning; care being taken to avoid cold, and to refrain from acids.

*Med. and Phys. Jour.*

For the Washington Whig.

Mr. Editor,

A Friend to equal justice complains, in your last paper, of what he is pleased to term an unjust and oppressive law, which entitles the landlord to distrain the goods of his tenant, and thus secure his rent. I can only glory in the fact that this piece has not been written by some lease-holder, fearful of "the law's staff officers" but by a real, substantial freeholder, who is so anxious for the liberty of the people as to be willing to relinquish in their favour a right which he holds for his own benefit. But this friend of equal justice surely takes but a narrow view of a law, which, in my opinion, is far from authorizing an oppressive stretch of power, is calculated to insure the houseless wanderer a home, and is thus humane rather than tyrannical. It is true, that this custom is a remains of the old feudal system; but we certainly ought not to give up a good thing because it came out of Nazareth.

Mr. Equal Justice might, with as much propriety, challenge the fairness of our law which allows the physician and undertaker to be first paid out of the estate of the deceased; for what right have they to preference over the creditor who has been obliged to wait longer for his money? But nobody finds fault with this law, because it is calculated to insure the sick the faithful attendance of his physician, and the dead a decent burial. Now, does not the law of distress operate in the same way? Does it not insure the landlord his money, and thus induce him to open his doors when they might otherwise be closed. Besides, this law is now subject to such equitable restrictions, and the mode of redress, when it is wrongfully used, is so easy, that instances of oppression under it do not and cannot more frequently occur than by the ordinary process of justice. The poor man, who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, is certainly entitled to his wages; but it is no injury to him, because circumstances do not enable him to employ a summary remedy for the recovery of his just demands. That another, who is more fortunate, should be invested with a more expeditious and cheap method than the usual course of laws. That would certainly be an extraordinary method of legislation, which should deprive one man of an advantage, merely because another cannot enjoy the same or a greater. It would, Mr. Editor, be like saying, that because this friend to equal justice cannot understand all the advantages of a politic law, that another should not be allowed to be more wise.

A Friend to Tenants.

### PARTIES.

The circumstance of Lord Grenville differing in opinion with Lord Grey on this important question (war with France) will probably lead to a dissolution of that coalition which was always thought unnatural, and which, perhaps, was not considered very honorable to either party.—Those members of the Commons who had joined the Ministry in the same question, have unquestionably good reasons too for their alteration of sentiment.—Mr. Plunkett, indeed, is said to be destined for the Chief Justiceship of Ireland; Mr. Wynn has an eye to the Speaker's chair; Mr. Grattan's son has lately been appointed to office; and Lord Milton who never was an advocate for parliamentary reform, is surely now fearful that the new change of constitution in France is more likely to produce that effect by its example than by all the exertions of the reformers in this country, and therefore it is advisable to prevent any such reform by war.

*Tyne Mercury.*

**BRITISH DESERTERS.** Desertions from the British army are frequent on this frontier. Seven of their soldiers arrived here yesterday morning. They state, that 16 started, but were discovered and fired upon after leaving the Canada shore, when 4 of the number were killed, and the remaining five taken.—*Buffalo Journ.*

By letters from England, it appears that there has been a wonderful revival of religion in many parts of the country, particularly in Cornwall. It is believed, that in the space of ten days, several thousand persons of all ranks, from the nobleman to the peasant, were converted.

London, July 26.

A morning paper, in its speculations upon the fate that awaits Bonaparte, observes—"It is said ministers will be justified in the eyes of all Europe in refusing him any personal liberty on his parole of honor, because he did not himself recognize the sacredness of the parole, by employing general Desnouettes and others who had violated that pledge of honor. They may therefore, they say, justly subject him to close confinement, on the same principle that they subjected general Le Clerc and others who had themselves broken their parole, and were retaken: and we have heard that he is likely to be sent to the same place as general Le Clerc—that is to Dumbarton Castle, situated on a projecting rock, between deep valleys, on the river Clyde, between Glasgow and Greenock, a spot extremely beautiful in its situation, as it overlooks a delightful country, but from which it is next to impossible that any one should escape: this is mentioned as the place of his reception, and that notice has been sent by telegraph for Capt. Maitland to proceed with his prisoners directly to the Clyde."

"That Bonaparte is at length secured—that he 'who kept the world in awe' is deprived of all further power to do mischief, is an advantage, the importance of which cannot be duly appreciated, without contemplating the possible, nay probable consequence, of his having been able to secrete himself or to escape. Had he got to America, who would have pronounced it a chimerical speculation that he might have obtained great sway in the United States, or that he might have procured vast influence in those provinces of South America which are now in arms against Spain? All these chances are at an end; all these apprehensions are now idle. But it is by weighing these things, by considering the danger that might have occurred had he escaped, that we are able to feel and appreciate the full value of his having surrendered himself to us. Another point is, that he has thereby placed the seal of condemnation upon all those calumnies which for a long time he has spread in speeches and in writing against this country. He has given himself up to a people whose destruction he had menaced and attempted and whose power and very existence he has pronounced to be incompatible with the welfare of the rest of Europe; stimulated and confirmed in this hatred by Fouché—among the rest Fouché, now Louis XVIIIth's confidential minister, who in his letter to Collot d'Herbois, dated from Toulon, breathing the following wish:—"Let the perfidious and ferocious English be assailed on all sides! Let the whole republic form but one volcano to vomit upon them its devouring Java! Let the infamous island which produces these monsters who no longer belong to humanity, be for ever buried in the graves of the sea."

"In going on board a British ship of war he surrendered himself to the British government, whose officer Capt. Maitland was. Let us not be supposed for a moment that in discussing this question we mean to palliate the enormous crimes of Bonaparte, or to contend that they do not deserve condign punishment. But the question is simply this: Bonaparte voluntarily surrenders himself a prisoner of war into the hands of the prince regent of Great Britain and the law of nations prescribes that "as soon as your enemy had laid down his arms and surrendered his person, you have no longer any right over his life. If it be said he paid no regard to the law of nations and has no right to their protection, it may be answered that his former violation of them would afford us no justification in violating them ourselves, especially when he is no longer in any condition to repeat that violation. But then comes the answer of our other respectable contemporary:—"Deliver him up to the justice of his injured sovereign." Why, he could have done that himself without our interference. But as he did not do it, as he surrendered himself to us, and we received him, he must have surrendered himself under the conviction that he should receive an asylum, which conviction we confirmed by the act of receiving him—or captain Maitland would have refused receiving him. It seems therefore that we cannot give him up—that we shall afford him an asylum—that his life will be spared, but that we shall have him in such safe custody, that he shall not be able to disturb again the repose or the security of the world."

Courier.

Paris July 17.

The town of Lyons capitulated on the 12th. The capitulation is signed by M. Fargue and M. Chabról, the former mayor and prefect, who were to resume their offices on the next day. The allies entered on the 16th.

A marriage is spoken of which will powerfully contribute to the union of the two most ancient houses in Europe, and

will elevate the hopes of the French nation.

There was a numerous attendance at the castle yesterday morning. Among those present were remarked several marshals of France and many foreign officers.

General Count Reille, one of Bonaparte's peers, was brought last night to the hotel of Baron Muffling, the governor of Paris. It was said that he was escorted hither by Prussian soldiers. He was put into one of the chambers of the hotel, where he passed the night on a mattress guarded by two sentinels, who have orders not to allow any communication with him. He asked permission to sleep in his own hotel, which was refused. It appears that he is very closely imprisoned.

Marshal Ney left Lyons on the 12th to proceed to Switzerland. In Lyons he was several times assailed with cries of down with the traitor.

Yesterday we remarked in the public promenades a number of persons always walking, three or four together, and wearing in the button holes of their coats a red pink. Many citizens, perhaps too readily alarmed, have conceived this pink to be the successor of the violet, and a rallying sign. Some quarrels took place, the most serious of which we were eye witnesses to, occurred on the boulevard of the temple. Several of the king's guards, right or wrong, took offence at some words uttered among a group of individuals, all of whom wore the red pink. Acts succeeded to words, and the crowd and the tumult equally augmented. Some seditious cries were heard; but the disappearance of the principal actors in the affray terminated a scandalous scene, which doubtless will not be renewed. It is to be hoped that the public will be able to prevent the recurrence of such events, and to defeat the projects of those who might be inclined to disturb the public tranquillity.

We have stated, on the authority of several journals, that a war contribution of one hundred millions had been required from Paris by the Prussians, and the king had obtained its reduction to eight millions. This contribution was not demanded, but several of the wealthiest citizens of Paris were convoked, to consider of the means of providing for the subsistence of the allied armies in the capital. On the recommendation of a committee of five, it was resolved, in order to attain the required object, to raise immediately in money, in the form of requisitions addressed to the bankers, stock-brokers, notaries, &c. the sum of eight millions, the advance of which should be repaid to them by a repartition of the same upon all the inhabitants according to their means. It appears also certain that henceforth no more war contributions in money will be required by any single power, but that species of contribution, if resorted to, will be demanded in the name of all the powers, after concert thereon with the king.

## EPIGRAM.

From Cobett's Weekly Register, of July 22.

I am far from certain that seeing the result, the war has not been, or, at least, will not prove in the end, beneficial to mankind; and, that is to say, beneficial to the real representative, or, self government. For, without freedom, what is man better than the beasts of the field.—These have an abundance to eat and drink, to wear, and wherewith to repose; and, therefore, are not in any wise surpassed in happiness, or in dignity, by the subjects of despots, whatever names or forms, the despots or despotism may assume. And without real representative government, freedom cannot exist. There are only two states in civil society: one, in which the governed give their assent to the laws; the other, in which laws are made without their assent. The first is a state of freedom; the other, a state of slavery. In the one case the people submit to rules agreed on by themselves; in the other they submit to a master.

The war has been beneficial to mankind in another way, the events and the termination of it having clearly proved, that, to defend a country against the most powerful and active and best disciplined enemies, there need neither standing armies, privileged orders, titles, decorations nor expensive governments; provided the people be the makers of their own laws, the choosers of their chiefs, and be, at the same time, enlightened in their minds.—This is the great, the important, the most useful fact, which the late war has established beyond all dispute.

The pensioned BURKE talked of titles and privileges as the cheap defence of nations; as if he had forgotten the immense sum of money, with which these are always accompanied. You will see, that nearly a million of dollars have been voted to one of our commanders for one victory, besides nearly two millions before for other military services. These sums would make a deep cut into the whole of your country's revenue for a year. But, while this is going

on, it has been stated in Parliament that the country jails are filled with debtors, farmers, and the country swarms with paupers. If, indeed, the pensioned BURKE had seen you, with a PRESIDENT, costing 25 thousand dollars a year, and with generals and commodores, unpensioned, untitled, urged on solely by the love of freedom and a sense of duty, not only defending the sacred soil of their country, but performing deeds of heroism without a parallel in the annals of European nations, with all their titles, decorations and pecuniary rewards: if he had seen the war wound up by a village lawyer, at New Orleans, with a band of raw militia, whose officers even were scarcely in uniform, by defeating and putting to flight, after an immense slaughter, superior numbers or the best disciplined and bravest and best commanded invaders that Europe ever had to boast of; if he had lived, to see this, and to see your brave countryman, JACKSON, without title or pecuniary reward, return; perhaps again to his occupation at the bar; then, indeed, the pensioned BURKE, might well have exclaimed: behold, here, the cheap defence of nations.

It is by establishing and making known throughout the world, facts like these; it is by affording such lessons and such examples to mankind, that the late war has done a good which far outweighs all the temporary misery which it occasioned. Those lessons and those examples must, in the end, produce their due degree of effect.—But, give me leave to avail myself of this opportunity to express my anxious hope, that it will be the constant object; the never ceasing care, of the people of America, to guard, as they would guard the apple of their eye, those principles of their constitution, which forbid the creating of privileged orders. To you the introduction of titles would be the death of freedom. The very first step towards that fatal measure would be followed by a corruption of manners and every evil of civil society. When your men in such a state as yours begin to wish to place themselves and families above the mass of their fellow citizens, they start without restraint in the career of all sorts of baseness! The appellations and epithets of squire and excellency and honour and honourable, given amongst you, without thought in general, have a mischievous tendency.

The happiness of America arises chiefly not from the great learning possessed by any part of her citizens, but from the enlightened state of the minds of the whole population. This has arisen from the means of education which all possess. These means arise, not so much from the superior industry of Americans (for they labour less, far less, than the people of England,) as from the cheapness of their government, which may safely be cheap, because it is strong in the good sense, the information, freedom and happiness of the people. Next to your enlightened state of mind comes, as a cause of your happiness, that moderation in the desire to amass wealth, which is the natural consequence of an absence of titles and family distinctions. All the money of Peru would not place either of your sons above the son of your poorest neighbour.—Since therefore, no great end is to be obtained by the possession of wealth, men are less likely to use unjustifiable means in obtaining it, as well as less likely to apply it to a corrupt use, or to heap it on one child to the ruin of all the rest. Hence that equal distribution of property; hence that stubborn spirit which makes the labourer refuse to call his employer master; hence that consciousness of self worth, which makes meanness and crimes so rare; and hence, in the Americans, that fidelity to their country and their colours, and that contempt for their enemies, which naturally must produce, and which already have produced, such wonderful effects.

Introduce family distinctions and primogeniture and all these blessings vanish at once. It would not take ten years after that to fill your country with sinecure place-men and pensioners, political spies and informers, hired writers, fraudulent and servile domestics and labourers, and paupers too base to be numbered amongst them. Make it a rule to look upon every one as an enemy of the country, who makes the smallest attempt to introduce them; and thus will you keep the scourge from amongst you.

Another evil for you to guard against is, any increase in the power of the priesthood. If you look at Europe you will see the amount of the evils which this power has produced. The struggle now in France, is in fact, between the priesthood and freedom of thought. If the enemies of France do not restore the power of the priesthood they will do nothing at all at last, towards the accomplishment of their great object; that is, the eradicating of what they call the jacobin system. Whenever the priesthood have power, that power is sure to be employed on the side of what is called "regular government," that is, the keeping of men in order by coercive means.—It is very odd, but the fact is so, that even you find priests of all denominations pull

together in this way, though they are daily and hourly accusing each other of teaching false doctrine. Each tells you, that it is sinful not to believe in what he teaches, and he tells you that all other sorts of doctrines are to be listened to also, though all these others tell you that he is in the wrong. How can you account for the wonderful zeal of the Protestant clergy of Europe to restore the Pope and Catholic religion? Does not this zeal put the subject in a light so clear as to make it impossible longer to misunderstand it? Does it not shew, that priests of all denominations, though they pronounce the creed of each other to be damnable, make common cause as towards the people? Does it not show that they are all on the side of "strong government?" Therefore take care to give them no means of possessing an influence in your political affairs.

I cannot conclude without congratulating you most cordially on the defeat of the *dingines* by the gallant Decatur, and his no less gallant companions. Even in this your republic has given a blow to tyrants in general. Even in this your example is of great weight. Even in this does the world see a proof of those sound and just principles, which are the basis of your political institutions. To free the captive from the lash of barbarians; to restrain them from future cruelties to punish them for past torments inflicted on the innocent; to make the sea the safe highway of nations; to avenge the insults and the violences committed against freemen; these are motives of war worthy of America. A LOUIS, king of France, acquired the title of SAINT LOUIS, because, at the instigation of the pope and the priests, he fought against these same Algerines to make them change their religion. Your ground of war is very different: it is that of a free and enlightened people, drawing the sword in the cause of unequivocal justice and humanity. Our news papers, and so will it be with the reviews and magazines (except the Monthly magazine) are very dry and shy upon this subject. They notice the account of your victory, but they do it in a way which clearly shows that they are very sorry for it. They do not say this in so many words; but that this is their feeling is manifest. The truth is, they feel it to be a blow against tyranny generally; and, they also smell danger, though distant, in the encouragement which it will certainly give to the growth of your navy, which, to them and their supporters, is the most hideous of all ideas. They think, and indeed they say, that France will now be crippled for a century; and I shall not be at all surprized, if they soon begin to inculcate the necessity of crippling you for a like reason. I will take care to convey to you an account of their proceedings; and once for all, let me beseech you most earnestly to READ THIS ACCOUNT WITH ATTENTION.

Be you United, however, and you have nothing to fear. No compromise with traitors; no compromise with men who clearly aim at the subversion of your freedom; but moderation towards all who honestly differ in opinion. Mutual concession there must be among those who honestly differ, or your country will be divided and enslaved. Let not a consciousness of your valor lull you into a false security. You are all armed, can all shoot, are all willing to fight; but there wants organization.—You want adopted, and that too, directly, the plan of Major Cartwright, detailed in a little work called "ENGLAND'S ÆGIS." That is the deans of effectually defending the country without a standing army. I wish this work were in the hands of your Governors and President. Once organized, according to the plan of that work, you might set all the world at defiance: without such organization, the time may come when your country will be in imminent danger.

The duty of every freeman, and his very first duty, is to prepare himself for the defence of his freedom. To say that he is always ready to fight in that defence to his last breath, is not enough. Actually to be ready to do this is still short of the mark. He should not only be ready and willing to fight but, he should be able to fight, to exert his courage and patriotism to the greatest possible advantage. And this is not to be accomplished without organization, without constant attention to this great duty; without cheerful submission to regulations agreed on; without an ever active vigilance; without, in short making all, all private concerns give way to this paramount consideration. This is the way to preclude the necessity of a standing army with all its accompaniments of heavy taxes, dissolute manners, and insidious distinctions; this is the way to live, in safety, at peace with all the world; this is the way and the only way, to preserve inviolate your political institutions, to prevent the prodigious increase of your population and your wealth from endangering your liberties, and to hand down to posterity that happiness and freedom, that ease and plenty, which you have received from the hands of your wise and gallant fathers."

WILLIAM CORBETT

# WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, SEPTEMBER 11, 1815.

To Correspondents.

ESSAY ON LOVE, by F. Emeticus has been received.—It is at present in too crude a state for publication. Such articles should have elegance of style, accuracy of arrangement, or novelty of ideas to recommend them.—The article in question has evidently been written in haste; and, though it evinces some ingenuity, has not the sufficiency of either of these requisites to justify its insertion.—Besides, if the theory of F. were adopted, it would destroy the principle, and with it the value of most of the modern novels; romances; the purling streams and the warbling groves would be deprived of half their charms; and the gods and goddesses of our adoration would be reduced to the level of plain men and women. This would be horrible.

Several other communications have been received, which, on account of the editor's absence from town, have not been attended to.

THE details of the past week are neither numerous nor very interesting: such as they are, they will be found below. Notwithstanding the apparent symptoms of joy which have been exhibited in some parts of France, at the change of government, and notwithstanding the immense and overwhelming force of the allies now in the country, the dissatisfaction of the people at the present order of things has shown itself very clearly, in Paris, and several other parts of France.—More blood must and will flow in that devoted country.

By an arrival from New York, in twenty-seven days from Havre de Grace, it is reported, that 80,000 of the allied troops had gone into cantonments in the arrondissement of Paris; that every thing remained tranquil there.

A report prevailed at Havre, that the French armies had manifested symptoms of hostility; that to prevent a junction of two of the French divisions, an army of 20,000 Prussians had been sent, who were nearly annihilated in an action that took place; so great was said to be the destruction, that eight hundred wagons were required to bring off the wounded only.

The French army is concentrating at Berry and Auvergne. The head-quarters are at Bourges.

It appears, that in Auvergne there prevails great agitation. The country people are so badly disposed, so inclined to revolutionary troubles and disorders, that the old nobles and the rich take the precaution of retiring to the cities.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, dated 2d p 28,

It is said, the treaty of Paris has been renewed between Louis the 18th and the allied monarchs, with the addition that the former are to maintain one hundred thousand of their troops in France for five years at the expense of 500 millions of francs. If the French people descend to such humiliating terms, the country may be tranquil, by force of arms, for some years.

The number of the allied troops in France is supposed to amount to 700,000. Yet the free corps through the country and the people of Paris display a strong inclination to resist. The French funds continue to decline.

The English house of commons have passed a vote of thanks to the duke of York for the successes of Lord Wellington on the continent!!

The lord mayor of London proposed to the common council, that he should pay a visit in person to Paris, in order to present prince Schwartzburg, gen. Blucher, gen. Barclay de Tolly, and the Hetman Platoff, the magnificent swords that were voted to them in 1814; his motion was negatived, only three being in favour of it.

A splendid dinner has been given to Messrs. Gallatin and Clay in New York. Among the guests were Rufus King, secretary Dallas, gen. Macomb, and gen. Swift. The two negotiators have arrived in Philadelphia, on their way to the seat of government.

A favorite Mameluke, who was taken prisoner on the 18th, having heard of his master's decisive defeat, exclaimed, "Then I shall never live to see his downfall. With these words, he opened his knife, and cut out his eyes. A French soldier, who had just suffered the amputation of an arm, actuated by a like spirit, requested that the limb should be given to him; when taking it in his remaining hand, and brandishing it round his head he exclaimed, *Vive l'Empereur! Vive Bonaparte!*

Frankfort, July 18.

General Rapp has concluded a convention with lieutenant general Baron Wapant.

We learn from Deux-Ponts that all the couriers from the grand head quarters must be escorted to protect them against the free corps of the French who commit all manner of robbery. They attempted within a few days, but in vain, to seize the baggage at head quarters.

London, July 25.

Lucien Bonaparte is stated to have been arrested between Lyons and Grenoble, and conducted to Turin. The wife of Louis and another lady Madame Souza, who were implicated in the late conspiracy, have been ordered to quit France. La Vallette, ex-administrator of the post office, and also one of the conspirators, has been arrested. Some of the Paris papers having stated that the emperor Alexander had received visits from Mesdames Lætitia and Hortense Bonaparte, the *Moniteur* has contradicted it, from authority. However the public mind in Paris seems to be considerably agitated; with the particular cause we are not exactly acquainted; but the difficulties which oppose the settlement of the new government, and the apprehension that the allies may impose very harsh terms, are no doubt among the prominent causes. The funds declined, in the course of two days six per cent; and on Thursday last they were 10 per cent. lower than on the day of the king's entry. The five per cents. were last quoted at 67.

Nevers, July 21.

Our city is occupied by the Austrians. We are overwhelmed by requisitions of all kinds.

Blois, July 23.

Our city and all its environs have been disarmed by the Prussian troops.

Toulon, July 24.

This morning all the military and civil officers of the marine at this port, have addressed a respectful submission to the king. The white flag has been hoisted and the English squadron which was in sight of the port saluted the flag as soon as they saw it flying on the forts and batteries.

Paris? July 28.

THERE is a report of the arrival of the empresses of Russia and Austria at Paris.

The papers announce that peace was signed yesterday or the day before.

It has also been announced that the Vendéans have joined the army of the Loire. This news is positively denied by a declaration of the Vendean chiefs, dated at Beaupeau the 19th inst.

Marshal Brune has, it is said, returned to Toulon, where he awaits the orders of the king.

The king has issued a decree on the 21st inst. ordering the arrest and delivery to the councils of war, to be judged according to military law, of all general officers and other military commanders of departments and cities who have repressed or shall repress by violence or force of arms, the expressions of fidelity of the people towards his majesty.

The frigate United-States, com. Shaw; Alert store ship, lieu. Stewart; and Hotnet schr. lieutenant Page, sailed this morning for the Mediterranean with a fine wind.

The story going the rounds in the New York papers, stating that the Panther took out to Liverpool two millions of dollars, is without foundation. She had only three hundred thousand dollars.

Much pillage has been committed in the city of Nismes and in the neighbouring country, by the troops from Marseilles and the other parts of Provence. More than 30 houses, mostly belonging to rich merchants, have been destroyed in the city of Nismes, since the city guard, the gendarmerie and troops of the line have been disarmed.

The 3d of August was the birth day of the king of Prussia. His majesty on, that day entered his 46th year.

Gen. Clauzel, whose flight has been announced in many papers, and his arrest by others, was still at Bordeaux on the 25th instant.

The roads of Burgundy are covered with the allied troops.

The corps of Gen. Excelmans is cantoned in the arrondissement of Rion. He has a considerable park of artillery.

## TREATY WITH ALGIERS.

We understand that despatches have been received from Commodore Decatur, announcing the pleasing intelligence of his having, on the part of the United States, concluded a Treaty of Peace with the Dey of Algiers. With the conditions of the Treaty, of course we are unacquainted; but we learn, generally, that they are such as Commodore Decatur thought proper to dictate.—*Nat. Int.*

Copy of a letter from Com. Decatur, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated.

U. S. ship Guerriere, off Cape Palos. June 20th, 1815.

Sir—I have the honor to inform you, that on the 19th inst. off Cape Palos, the squadron under my command, captured an Algerine brig of twenty-two guns, and one hundred and eighty men. After a chase of three hours, she ran into shoal water: where I did not think it advisable to follow with our large ships, but dispatched the *Epervier*, *Spark*, *Torch* and *Spitfire*, to whom she surrendered after a short resistance. Twenty three men were found dead on board. We received from her eight prisoners, the residue of her crew having left her in boats. Many of them must have been killed by the fire of our vessels, and one of the boats was sunk. None of our vessels sustained any damage, nor was there a man killed or wounded. This brig is larger than the *Epervier*—was built in Algiers five years ago, by a Spanish constructor, the same who built the frigate captured on the 17th inst. and is perfectly sound.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, &c.

STEPHEN DECATUR.

Hon. BENJAMIN W. CROWNINGSHIELD, Secretary of the Navy.

Norfolk, August 30.

Late advices from Gibraltar mention the arrival there of the *INDEPENDENCE*, American 74. The Algerines are said to be at war with the following nations; the Americans, Dutch, Danes, Russians, Swedes, Prussians, and French. The Russians are fitting out a naval force in the Black Sea, to go against the Algerines: the Dutch fleet had arrived at Gibraltar; a part of the Algerine navy had gone to the Adriatic to cruise. The Algerine Admiral who was killed in the action with the United States frigate *Guerriere* was the famous Scotch renegade, Admiral LYLE, who, it will be recollected, styled himself Lord High Admiral of Tripoli. His squadron was blockaded in Gibraltar by the United States frigate *Philadelphia*, in 1801.

Charleston, August 29.

By Capt. Hallet, of the schr. *Rising Sun*, arrived last evening from Martinique, we obtain verbal information of the attack made by the British under Sir James Leith upon Guadaloupe. It appears on the 10th inst. the enemy passed along on the cluster of Islands called the Saints, and landed on Guadaloupe—but instead of advancing against Point Petre—they proceeded along the west end of the Island towards Bassaterre. The force of the British being infinitely superior, the heights of Bassaterre which commands one end of the Island, were carried by storm. The French made a bold and obstinate resistance. The 64th regiment of British were nearly destroyed. After considerable loss on both sides numbers prevailed. As Bassaterre does not at all command Point Petre, that city with its defences may hold out, although it is probable the Island finally will be held by the British for the legitimate Louis.

## SHIPWRECK.

The ship *Cicero*, capt. Newton, sailed from N. York on Saturday last, for Port-au-Prince, with several passengers, and a cargo valued at 80,000 dollars. In the course of two or three hours after she had left the Hook and discharged her pilot, it was discovered that she had sprung a leak; and when it was found that she was fast filling capt. Newton changed his course and attempted to return to the Hook. But the wind being directly ahead, and the ship having seven or eight feet water in the hold, capt. N. ran her ashore on the East Bank, as the only mode of saving the lives of the passengers and crew, and any part of the cargo. The former are safe, but it is feared the ship and most part of her cargo will be lost. The passengers came up to the city on Sunday, and the crew came up yesterday morning in the pilot boat *Science*. They left the ship at 3 o'clock in the morning, at which time she was entirely filled with water.

Carlisle, August, 30y

The regiment of riflemen who had been at the garrison at this place for some time, marched from it on Monday last, under the command of col. W. S. Hamilton, we understand for Prairie de Chien.

The U. S. frigate *Congress*, capt. Morris, with Dr. EUSTIS, our minister to Holland, arrived at Rushing, July 11.

The ship *Cicero*, which was lost a few days ago, had on board several pieces of elegant furniture for his excellency general Peticot.

## GENERAL POST OFFICE.

August 4, 1815.

Information having reached this Department, that stage drivers and mail carriers; on some post-roads, are in the practice of receiving, carrying and delivering letters contrary to law, under the mistaken impression that it is lawful so to do, unless such letters be sealed.

It is not sealing that constitutes or determines the character or quality of a letter. Attempts of this kind to evade the law and defraud the revenue, whether arising from ignorance or design, are not to be tolerated.

Post-masters are enjoined to vigilance in detecting such violation of law, and are directed to prosecute them accordingly.

Contractors will be held responsible for the conduct of their stage drivers and riders, who shall carry or deliver letters otherwise than as permitted by law, and are hereby required to discharge any one who shall continue the practice.

R. J. MEIGS, Junr.

Post Master General.

Married, at Millville, on Tuesday evening, the 5th inst. by Jeremiah Stratton, Esq. Mr. JOHN PAUL to Miss MARY MULLEN, both of Millville.

## THE SEMI-ANNUAL STATED MEETING OF THE Washington Whig Society Of the County of Cumberland

WILL be held at MILLVILLE, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst. of September; inst. at TWO

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

## NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent for several months during the ensuing winter and spring, I will esteem it a particular favour, if those who have unsettled accounts with me, will embrace an opportunity to call and settle the same previous to the 20th of November next.

EPHRAIM BATEMAN.

Cedarville, Sept. 11th, 1815.—3t

## NOTICE.

THE Republican Electors of the township of Fairfield are requested to meet at the Central School House, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing delegates, to meet the delegates of the other townships in the county in general committee, and assist in the selection of a ticket, to be supported at the ensuing election, by the republicans of Cumberland.

Sept. 11th, 1815.—2t

## Five Thousand Acres of WOODLAND For Sale,

AT Public Vendue, in Cape May county, state of New Jersey, on Monday the 25th day of September next, the

## "East Creek Tract,"

Containing about 5000 acres of heavy timbered Woodland, in lots to suit purchasers. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. at Imlay Johnson's tavern, Dennis's creek, where terms will be made known.

The land is situated from 1½ to 4 miles from Dennis's creek landings, where oak wood sells at four and a half dollars, and pine at three dollars per cord cash; the freights to Philadelphia one dollar fifty cents to one dollar seventy-five cents per cord. About one half the tract is heavily timbered with oak, and the other half with pine and oak. Competent judges allow the tract to cut 15 to 30 cords per acre. The soil is well adapted to clover and grain, and the situation is healthy. There are three mill seats upon the estate, one of which is the best in all Cape May; and the main stage road leads over the breast of the dam. The pine on said tract is principally heart, and commands at the mills whensawed 18 to 20 dollars per thousand cash. There are about 40 acres of young cedar swamp on the premises. The increasing price of cord wood, ship timber, and scantling, renders this tract particularly valuable, and well worthy the attention of purchase; and its lying contiguous to extensive meadows, which we now embanking, must greatly enhance its value.

Any person desirous of viewing the property, will please to apply to DANIEL CARRELL, Esq. at Bricksborough, near Port Elizabeth, or to the subscriber,

JOSEPH JONES,

No. 220, Arch street, Philadelphia. Aug. 25, 1815. (S. 11) — 2t

**LOVE AND LUST.**

By S. OSBORNE.

Lust, like a ravenous tiger, springs  
With savage gust upon its prey,  
And on the lovely object brings  
The mark of ruin and decay.  
Love, like the bee, with gentle pow'r,  
Extracts the honey of delight;  
Sips every sweet nor wounds the flow'r  
On which his tender pinions light.  
Lust, like a fiimace, breathing fire,  
Embraces only to destroy;  
And in the ardour of desire,  
Blasts ev'ry comfort, ev'ry joy!  
Love, like the genial sun of May,  
Emits its kind, refreshing beams;  
Drives each intruding cloud away,  
And o'er life's varied landscape gleams.  
Lust, like the mighty deluge pours  
Dismay and terror where it flows;  
Poor victims shudder while it roars,  
And wake to horror, from repose.  
Love, like the gently winding rill,  
Glides peaceful o'er the verdant green,  
Where ev'ry boistrous care is still,  
And all is tranquil, all serene!

For the Washington Whig.

**THOUGHTS ON NEWSPAPERS.**

No. II.

Mr. Editor,

In my first number, I made some observations on the importance and advantages of well-conducted newspapers on account of their affording a convenient medium for the free and extensive dissemination of those principles and doctrines, embraced by our form of Government, and which appear to be congenial with the feelings of the great mass of the people; and also as affording the best vehicle for the spread of every kind of information necessary to enable the free citizen of the United States to act politically right,—and those who heartily subscribe to the principles which gave rise to the American Revolution and carried us (under the blessing of God,) safely and triumphantly through it, if they have the requisite information will soon correct the prejudice, provided they can be fortunate enough to divest themselves of interested pecuniary motives, prepossessions, and prejudices.—I know this is a difficult task, rendered particularly so, because there is often a disinclination to make the attempt in good earnest; but I desist.

My present object is to bring into view some of the benefits resulting from the general circulation of newspapers, which are unconnected with the science of our own government, or the administration thereof, or at least but partially so, I before made the remark, that they were read by a much greater number of people than was generally supposed. I will now add, that they are read by a great variety of characters, being a source of information and amusement equally open to all capable of understanding the old and young, male and female, the professional character, the merchant, mechanic, farmer, and labourer, the public officer and private citizen, the very best men, and the worst; are all readers,—persons of different pursuits, feelings, and characters, look into the public prints for different purposes; and those sheets must be barren indeed, where nothing can be found calculated to amuse, instruct, or correct.

A newspaper, in my opinion, ought, as far as practicable, to be a kind of "SALMAGUNDE," or dish of all sorts, where something will be served up to every one's relish, unless, indeed, their appetites are vitiated by bad principles, or corrupt practices; in which case they ought not to be gratified. Mankind take great delight in perceiving that others think and feel like themselves: If they see the very transcript of their own mind in print, they are sure to gaze on it with attention, and enjoy an innate satisfaction, which, I presume, every reader has experienced.

In general, the most attention is paid to those subjects, in which the reader is most interested; or on which he has thought most; or about which his anxiety or curiosity is at the time most excited; or which brings home to him important, but neglected truths; or awakens the conscience to a sense of its own turpitude, neglects of duty, or commissions of error.—Thus, the warm politician reads with eagerness political disquisitions, and controversial writings on the science or administration of our own and other governments; Where he finds an opinion coincident with his own, he marks the passage; it is imprinted on his memory. Where it is otherwise, he notes the supposed error, and animadverts in his turn, at any rate in his own mind.—The military man has his attention drawn to preparations, movements, and events of a military nature, the magnitude and position of conflicting armies, their marches and countermarches, plans of attack, and sys-

tems of defence. The result of this or that movement, and all the circumstances attendant on a battle are carefully observed; as also are improvements in military tactics, or whatever may have a tendency to awaken or keep alive a martial spirit among his fellow citizens.—The naval character, the seaman, those interested in vessels, and in fact, at this time, almost every person in the United States are desirous of being frequently informed of the furce, distribution, progress, exploits, escapes, and incidents which attend every portion of the American navy, of which the American people have so much reason to be proud.—The merchant, trader, and speculator study well the existing state of things, and pay particular attention to that intelligence which will assist them in planning a judicious voyage: determine them to make purchases of this or that article of merchandise, or enable them to estimate correctly the intrinsic or relative value of houses, lands, live stock, &c.—The farmer is most attentive to whatever suggests improvements in increasing, bringing to maturity, and to the best market, the products of the soil, every hint relative to the raising of stock, manuring and fencing his land, banking and draining his meadow, the management of his dairy, the situation and structure of barns, &c. are sure not to pass unnoticed by him.—The manufacturer and mechanic often derive great advantage, and get possession of new and useful ideas in their particular branches of business, from the casual hints, as well as from the systematic essays of those more ingenious or experienced than himself.—The scholar, philosopher, and poet, the historian and biographer may all, at times, find something suited to their taste, calculated to advance their knowledge, confirm their principles, if correct, confute them, if erroneous, improve their taste, and add sublimity to their ideas and conceptions. The fair sex, whose importance to the well-being of society is universally acknowledged, ought not to be left unarmured or uninstructed, and though the subjects which individually interest them are perhaps less numerous, yet every thing tending to impress on their minds the importance of domestic economy, the unspeakable value of the trust reposed in their hands in the nursing and early education of their children, neatness, a modest deportment, fidelity, a suitable regard for the peace of mind and welfare of their husbands, and, in short, the inculcation of the whole train of female virtues, will always attract their observation, and as they generally possess a teachable disposition, will be almost certain to leave some useful impressions behind.—The Christian, whose faith is strong, and whose graces are in lively exercise, will deduce instruction from almost every thing that comes under his notice. He will occasionally find, in the pages of such a newspaper as I have attempted to recommend and portray, abundant matter for sober reflection, for pious meditation, and religious improvement. He will not fail to notice the dealings of God with his people, both in a national and individual point of view; he will learn, that in very deed it is righteousness which exalteth a nation (as well as an individual) but that sin is a reproach to any people. His righteous soul, it is true, will be often grieved at the wickedness, oppressions, and cruelties that exist in the world; but at the same time he will derive great consolation from the invaluable promise, that all these things shall be overruled for the ultimate good of the church; that even the wrath of man shall be made to praise him, and that all shall work together to the spiritual advantage of him that loves God. On the other hand, he will be sometimes delighted to hear, that the great Head of the church is reviving his work in different parts of our land, that there is an ingathering of souls here and there, and that he sees daily more and more reason to repose on the promise, that he will have a seed to serve him while sun and moon endure.—And the lukewarm and backslidden disciple of Christ will here find, in one shape or other, ample reproof, evidences of his ingratitude, negligence, and declension, which, if suitably noticed and dwelt upon may be the happy means of reclaiming him to the right way. But I will particularize no further. This article has already been drawn out to a greater length than was intended.—Further observations on the subject are reserved for a future number.

A SUBSCRIBER.

**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; Aandbills, 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.

**Wood Land for Sale.**

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

TIMOTHY ELMER.

July 31, 1815.—8w

**NOTICE.**

ALL Persons who have unsettled accounts with the subscriber, are requested to come forward, and settle the same without delay.

WILLIAM R. FITZIAN.

Fairton, Aug. 28th, 1815.—4t

**Cumberland Orphans' court,**

June Term, 1815.

ABIGAIL DAVIS, administrator of Daniel Davis, deceased, having exhibited to this Court, duly attested, a just and true account of the personal Estate of said deceased, and also an account of the debts so far as they can be discovered, by which account it appears that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay said debts.—Therefore, on application of the said Abigail Davis, setting forth that the said Daniel Davis died seized of lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate, in the county of Cumberland, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises.

Also, at the Terms 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

**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

**In Chancery of New-Jersey,**

May Term, 1815.

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

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

WILLIAM S. PENKINGTON, Chancellor.

A true copy—WM. HYER, Clk., 2m

**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

**Six Cents Reward.**

RAN away from the subscriber on the 11th inst. an indentured boy, named ADAM BRIN-NESHOTTZ, 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 SHEPPARD.

Fairfield Township, Cumberland Co.

August 28th, 1815.—3t

**Sheriff's Sales.**

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday the twenty-third day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Bridgetown, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder—

**A Tract of Land,**

Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining land of Elisbia Smith and Henry Reeves; said to contain one hundred acres; more or less.

**Two Lots of Land, said to contain**

five acres each. One Lot adjoining land of Randal Marshal, Esq. and Jonas Vanneman; the other Lot adjoining land of William Morgan, and others; together with all other lands of said defendant, in the county of Cumberland.

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

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

**A Lot of Land,**

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

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

**A House and Lot of Land,**

Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining lands of James Lee, and others; said to contain half an acre, more or less; together with all the lands of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Daniel F. Simmons, and taken in Execution at the suit of James Lee—and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

**A House and Lot of Land,**

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

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

July 21st, 1815.—1m

**Notice is Hereby Given,**

THAT THE ACCOUNTS OF

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

HAT on application to us, by Isaac Garrison, of the township of Downie, in the county of Cumberland, who claims two undivided third parts of that tract of LAND, lying on Portescue's Island, in the said township of Downie, 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 Antuxet, 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.