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For the Washington Whig.

HISTORY OF THE LATE WAR.

No. V.

CAMPAIGN OF 1812.

WHILST these events were taking place in the North West, the greatest exertions were making to assemble an army at Plattsburgh on Lake Champlain, and on the Niagara, and to acquire the command of Lake Ontario, by means of a navy. (General Dearborn, an officer of high distinction in the army of the revolution, and for a long time secretary at war, under president Jefferson, was commissioned a Maj. General, and assigned to the chief command. Early in the summer, upon the receipt of intelligence that the orders in council had been repealed, an event which took place shortly after the declaration of war, the governor of Canada proposed entering into an armistice, which was agreed on by General Dearborn, and included all the forces on the Canada frontier, except those under Hull. This enabled the enemy to reinforce their army at Maiden, and prevented the proper co-operation upon the Niagara, where a strong force should have crossed, at the same time Hull entered Canada above. Had this been done, and had the operations at Detroit been skillfully conducted, the whole province of Upper Canada must have surrendered to our arms, and the command of Lake Erie would have been completely secured. The government, however, not discouraged by the unfortunate result of their first effort, pushed on the forces collected under Harrison and Winchester, in hopes of regaining the ground that had been lost, and assembled a considerable body of militia and regulars, in the neighbourhood of Niagara, under the command of General Van Rensselaer, of the New York militia. On the thirteenth of October, General Van Rensselaer giving way to the ardour and impatience of his troops, crossed over a considerable detachment of regulars and other forces, who succeeded in storming the enemy's batteries at Queenstown, but the militia being seized with conscientious scruples refused to cross for their support, and they were finally compelled to surrender to the reinforcements, which the British shortly received. In this ill concerted attack the troops engaged acted most gallantly and several officers were highly distinguished; their loss was considerable. A British veteran regiment which had served with great reputation in Egypt, was driven at the point of the bayonet, by a detachment of the 13th United States regiment, under Lieut. Col. Chrystie and Col. Scott. Brock the enemy's commanding general, a brave and accomplished officer, was killed in the act of rallying his men. Toward the close of the campaign, Gen. Smyth, of the regulars, upon whom the command devolved, attempted to obtain a footing in Canada, but owing to the lateness of the season to the disorganized state of his army, and perhaps to his own incapacity, it all ended in empty vapouring and unimportant acts of individual bravery.

The operations in the territory of Michigan also ended disastrously. The inhabitants were protected from the savages, and the country saved from devastation. Lieut. Col. Campbell led an expedition against the Chassassineway villages in which he had a severe engagement with the Indians, and succeeded in completely defeating them and destroying their towns. Gen. Winchester injudiciously marched a detachment of his army to the river Raisin, under Col. Lewis, who routed the enemy and drove them across the river; but in a few days this detachment was attacked by a large army of British and Indians, at Frenchtown, and after a severe engagement was obliged to surrender, together with the General himself who had joined with a reinforcement. The scene which succeeded this battle was a dreadful illustration of the horrors of the warfare, waged by Great Britain, in co-operation with their savage allies. Although the faith of the

British Gen. Proctor, was pledged in the terms of the capitulation; yet while the British officers and soldiers silently and exultingly contemplated the scene, such of the American prisoners both officers and men, as were unable to walk, were tomahawked, or shot; and some were burnt. Many of the unarmed inhabitants of the territory were massacred; their property was plundered, and their houses destroyed. The dead bodies of the mangled Americans were exposed unburied to be devoured by dogs and swine, because the Indians would not permit their interment, and many who escaped the carnage could be extricated from danger, only by being purchased, as part of the booty belonging to the Indians. To complete this scene of unexampled atrocity, an American physician who was sent with a flag of truce to ascertain and alleviate the sufferings of his wounded brethren; was intercepted by the Indians; the privilege of the flag was disregarded by the British officers; the physician after being wounded, and one his companions were made prisoners, and the other person of the party was killed. The army collected at Plattsburgh was too small to authorize offensive measures in that quarter, and remained inactive.

The ill success of our enterprises on the land arose principally from the want of skill in the officers, and discipline in the troops. These can only be acquired by long service; the bravery and individual gallantry, the army displayed in every instance were sure presages of a more fortunate result, as soon as it had time to acquire military knowledge and proper habits of subordination. On the ocean the most sanguine expectations were exceeded. Here we met our enemy, with a small indeed, but a well organized and well disciplined navy. The British government seemed surprised at our boldness, in resisting their outrages by war, and looking with contempt upon our insignificant navy, made no considerable augmentation of their force upon the American station this year. Admiral Warren, who was appointed to the chief command, did not arrive on our coast till late in the fall, and his operations were then confined to blockading our rivers, and breaking up our coasting trade. In the mean time our ships at sea for the most part reached our ports in safety; they were much favoured in this by a squadron of frigates, under commodore Rodgers, who left New York, immediately upon receiving the declaration of war, and thus by attracting the enemy's attention, protected our trade from capture. Shortly after leaving port this squadron fell in with the British frigate *Belvidera*. The Commodore's ship, the *President*, being superior in sailing was able to get within gun shot, and the frigates maintained a running fight for some time, but the wind falling away the British frigate by throwing over every thing she could spare, and starting her water, succeeded in escaping. The squadron after cruising off the English channel and along the coast of France and Portugal, returned by the Azores and Nova Scotia, without falling in with a single enemy's armed vessel. The commodore in this and the succeeding year made two other extensive cruises, in which after traversing a vast extent of sea, he returned safe into port without having the fortune to encounter any ship of force. A great number of privateers were fitted out, which were successful in capturing much of the enemy's trade, and bringing their prizes safely into port.

At the commencement of the war doubts were entertained by many whether an American frigate would be a match for those of the enemy. The world had been so dazzled and awed by the brilliant victories of England over the navies of Holland, France and Spain, and so fascinated by the achievements of Nelson, that her navy began to be looked upon as almost invincible. The most that was expected if a single vessel of the U. S. should encounter an equal force of the enemy was, that she would be able to sustain the combat with honour and perhaps by determined exertions and with a terrible loss gain the victory. But the moment one of their frigates was brought to an engagement, the charm was broken; the British frigate was totally dismantled, and in the short space of thirty minutes, so cut to pieces that she could not be towed into port. The loss of the victor was but trifling, there being only seven killed and seven wounded; while on board the vanquished vessel at least one hundred were killed and wounded. This engagement took place on the nineteenth of August, a few days after the disgraceful surrender of Detroit, between the *Constitution*, Capt.

Hull, mounting fifty-four guns, and the *Guerriere*, Capt. Dacres, mounting forty-nine. Such a victory as this so quickly and so easily achieved, though in itself an object of apparent insignificance, was an event of lasting influence upon our character and destiny. The news was received with the most hearty indications of joy, and lit up a blaze of triumph from one extreme of the continent to the other. In proportion to the rejoicing which it occasioned, in the United States, were the chagrin and mortification of the enemy. No disaster that their arms had met with on the continent, was so calculated to wound their pride. The trident of the ocean, which they had arrogantly grasped, seemed on the point of falling from their hands.

This engagement gave a confidence to our brave seamen, which, from being at first the consequence of victory, became afterwards a cause. Three other engagements took place this year between vessels of the same class in all of which the British flag was struck to the stars and stripes of the republic. On the eighteenth of October, the *Wasp* sloop of war, commanded by Capt. Jones, defeated the *Frolic* a sloop of war, superior to her in the number of her guns and men. The *Frolic* was dismantled and reduced to a complete wreck, and the slaughter on board her was terrible, there being about thirty killed, including two officers, and between forty and fifty wounded, including the captain and second lieutenant. The *Wasp* lost only five killed and five wounded. The next day both vessels were overhauled and captured by the *Poictiers* 74. On the 25th of October the *Macedonian*, a British frigate of the largest class, two years old, and just out of dock, was captured by the frigate *United States*, after a fight of an hour and a half, the greater part of which time the enemy being to windward, and mistaking the *United States* for the *Essex*, which carried only carronades, kept at long shot. The inequality of loss was as great in this instance as in the others, five being killed and seven wounded, on board the *United States*; and on board the *Macedonian*, thirty-six killed, and sixty-eight wounded. This frigate was brought safely into port, and forms a part of the American navy. The *Constitution*, Com. Bainbridge, off the coast of Brazil, captured the *Java*, after a severe engagement of one hour and fifty-five minutes, in which time the *Java* was made a complete wreck, having her bowsprit and every mast and spar shot out of her. The *Constitution* had 9 killed and 25 wounded; the *Java* lost sixty in killed; and had more than an hundred wounded; amongst the latter was her commander Capt. Lambert, mortally. She was fitted in the completest manner; and had on board Lieut. Gen. Hislop, Governor of Bombay, and staff; together with a number of supernumerary officers and seamen.

In all these engagements the victors were distinguished for the generosity and humanity with which they treated the vanquished, who in many instances made public acknowledgments for their good treatment. The ease with which the battles were won, and the unheard of disparity of the loss, astonished as well the Americans as their foe. The eyes of the world were opened to the importance of the western hemisphere. The quick destruction of the *Guerriere*; the terrible fire of the *Wasp*; the well fought action with the *Macedonian*, and the havoc on board the *Java*, awakened Great Britain to a knowledge of the enemy she had wantonly provoked, and taught her what she might expect by further hostilities. These gallant victories formed a precious little hoard of national glory, round which the hearts of the American, sickened with the tale of disasters on the land, could proudly rally. They rendered his country respectable abroad, and honoured at home.

[To be Continued.]

HEBREW BIBLE.

TILL within a few years, the people of the United States have been accustomed to look up to Great Britain as the source whence they must derive almost all their information on subjects connected with science and literature. We not only received, but too many of us adopted the opinion which had been formed by some of the philosophers of Europe, with respect to the inferiority of American genius; and were, in fact, dependent on Great Britain for a supply of the moot common school books. Whoever loves his country— whoever

wishes to see it freed from literary as well as from political bondage; must rejoice at the rapid advances; which, within a very few years, have been made in the arts. We are now able to supply ourselves with every work of taste or merit, almost as soon as it appears there. Several editions of the Greek and Latin classics have issued from the American press. Within the last year, an edition of the Hebrew Bible without the points has been published in Philadelphia, by Mr. Thos. Dobson; and we have seen, within a few days, the two first numbers of a Hebrew Bible with the points, now publishing in New York by Messrs. Whiting and Watson. The typographical appearance of the work is neat. An advertisement, however, which is prefixed to the numbers published, appears calculated to lead many persons into an error with respect to its real merit. "The main, or rather the only effort of the editors, is to give a text as nearly immaculate as possible. Perfectly immaculate they do not expect it to be, especially since they have discovered, that Van der Hooght's celebrated edition, from which they print, contains not less than sixty-three evident typographical errors in the book of Genesis alone."

Van der Hooght's edition has been long and justly celebrated for its accuracy; but that it contains some errors, the learned editors might have discovered long ago by a reference to Kennicott's Bible. But the greater part of those sixty-three are errors of the American editors, and not of Van der Hooght. Besides, very unfortunately it happens, that the New York edition, which is supposed by them to approach so nearly to perfection, contains at least as many. A gentleman well versed in some of the oriental languages, and who has been in the constant practice, for many years, of reading the Hebrew scriptures in the synagogue, has discovered, by merely reading these two numbers (containing the book of Genesis, and fourteen chapters of Exodus) in a cursory way, without having another copy before him, ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN evident typographical errors.

Without entering into any inquiry, whether it is more probable, that Hebrew was originally written with or without the points, it must be apparent to every one, that, if used, unless they are pretty accurately printed, they will be, both to the Jewish reader, and to the christian student, worse than useless.

We have been induced to make these remarks, not from any hostility to the work itself; but to prevent the public from being deceived by a bookseller's puff.

The following ticket has been nominated by the republicans of Middlesex county:
For Council, John James.
For Assembly, James T. Dunn, William F. Manning and Dr. Enoch Wilson.

IN DRUMMOUTH.

For Council, Silas Crane.
For Assembly, Dr. George Holcomb, Matthias Van Brackle, Reuben Shreve.
For Sheriff, Charles Parker.

From the Shamrock.

Sir Neal O'Donnell has been sentenced by the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, to suffer 12 months imprisonment in Newgate, pay a fine of five hundred pounds and find security for good behaviour, for sending a challenge to the right honorable Denon Brown, of which Sir Neal was convicted at the assizes for the county of Mayo.

On the 25d of February, 1815, captain Usher of his Britannic majesty's ship, the *Undaunted*, presented to the Dublin Society, a specimen, which he had received from the emperor Napoleon, out of his cabinet of specimens of the iron mountains in the island of Elba. This unfortunate prince, with all his faults, was still the best, and the only useful king in Europe.

JOSEPH BONAPARTE and suite left Philadelphia, on Tuesday morning last, for Baltimore.

CARNOT.

We read, this morning, in the Journal that shall be nameless, that his majesty "has twice offered the Portfolio of the interior to M. Carnot, who refused it." A king, wish to have M. Carnot for a minister!—a king, all-powerful in the affection of his subjects, twice exposed himself to a refusal from M. Carnot! what excess of degradation! By what eminent services are we to suppose that the accomplice of Robespierre has merited his favour? Is it for the share he boasts to have taken in the boundless crime of Bonaparte's return? Is it for the fibels he published before and since the 20th of March, or for having brought back Bonaparte on his shoulders to the Tuilleries? Shall we discover any concealed pledge of his gratitude, good faith, or common sense, in the report read by him, in which he, M. Carnot, unpunished during the ten months' reign of Louis XVIII. dared accuse that sovereign of having shewn himself possessed by a spirit of revenge? Or in those acts of the provisional government, by which Carnot persevered to the last in revolt, and with more obstinacy than any one else?

The fine nursery grounds of M. Decemet, at Saint Denis, have been totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at 200,000 crowns. The allied troops were never near these grounds. It would be painful to repeat the ferocious expressions used by the general under whose eyes this art of Vandalism was perpetrated; we trust it will soon be noticed.

Great division of opinion prevails at Paris—M. Darnoville reproaches with baseness and sycophancy those who flatter the court; it is a disgrace, he says, to rejoice when "the blood of 200,000 Frenchmen was still reeking." This reproach is angrily retorted. The "independant" accuses the Journal de Paris of denouncing good citizens—yes, replies its editor, as Cicero denounced Cataline and Verres.—These brief selections give a glimpse of the temper of Paris and the state of the country.

By the Sally, from Havre, (says the Boston Centinel,) we have Paris papers to the 28th July—no later than before received. All France had submitted to Louis; tranquility was restored; and to insure it, the disloyal were to be disarmed. A congress to confirm or revise the treaty of Paris, was talked of; but had not met. There were no indications of the speedy recession of the allied armies.

Capture of Ceylon.—By the arrival at Alexandria of the ship America, Lucket, intelligence has been received of the capture of the Island of Ceylon. The information was communicated to capt. L on the 27th July, by the British frigate NIGAR 49 days from the East Indies, bound to England. The Nigar had, on board the Crown and Throne of the king of Ceylon, valued at eight millions sterling. The Island was captured by the English after a hard fought action, in which the British lost two general officers and many men.

The commander of the Nigar stated that the American privateers had been very numerous in the East Indies.

From the Savannah Republican.

COCKBURN—knighted

The London Gazette of July 1 says, that on the 22d of June, the Prince regent invested Admiral Cockburn with the order of the Bath. This is the finishing stroke to the Regent's admiration of depravity.—The man who has exceeded, in barbarity, the oneilghtened inhabitant of the desert; the man that granted permission to his sailors, whom the British navy had snatched from the merited evils which attended a Sydney Cove banishment, to rifle the tombs, and drag the ghastly, pale and mouldering corpse from its narrow house of rest, for the purpose of obtaining shirts and go a-shore-trowsers from its mouldy and polluted winding-sheet, or for the possession of a trinket which memorialized while living, the constancy of a friend or ardour of a lover, and stili decorated (if the word may be used) the relics of the dead.—This fiend in human shape, has received the decoration of honor! And, oh! England, is such a being as this to be classed among the bravest of your brave, and the flower of your honor? Is the robber of a hen roost, or the stealer of a slave for the sake of lucre, or the honor of a defenceless village or the violator of an unprotected female, or the profaner of a place of worship, or the disturber of the dead, entitled to your highest badges of respect? What ought the world to think of a government that patronizes the unhallowed, hyena-like ferocity which mars the dead from its shroud and exposes the loathful and corrupted remains of human mortality to the sight of

heaven and birds of prey? What must be the feelings of its surviving kindred? The heart may imagine but the tongue cannot express.

Although we have often witnessed the presumptuous arrogance of the stupid and ignorant peasantry of England; although we have heard them ridiculing the nations of their sister kingdoms (who certainly are their superiors in intelligence) for a peculiar garb or different idiom of language—God forbid that we should charge them with countenancing the horrible deeds that Cockburn committed in North Carolina. Though we know they are naturally cruel, and can never wholly forget nor forgive their conduct in America, India and Spain, and even in Ireland, and after the treacherous battle of blood stained Culloden, we do not, we cannot attribute to them all the evils which follow the tract of a British army; the officers of which have the power of repressing disorders; but this is repugnant to the policy of Britain. Its executive, that germ of every crime (excepting cannibalism) which stamps disgrace on the image of God, revolts at nothing—compunction is a stranger to its councils, pity shuns the darkness of its deeds, and honor is at variance with all its ways. The inhumanity of its soldiery and marine is principally to be attributed to its influence in selecting officers of a vicious turn of mind, and the number of malefactors in its service.

Were the population of the British empire as abandoned as its rulers, the writer of this would invoke the Deity, that summer might never visit the country of his birth; that the light of day might never beam upon it, that darkness and mildew might rest there, until the ocean should roll with mountain surges over its execrated foundations; and its name descend with Sodom and Gomorrah's, to posterity, an adage for the good, and a memento to the wicked.

It is known to those who are concerned in the West India trade, that two or more of the governors of those Islands on their own responsibility permitted the entry of American vessels with produce, after the expiration in March last, of the order in council, permitting the entry, the following is a copy of the reply of the British minister to the letter of the governor of the Island of Tobago on this subject. B. D. Ad.

Downing street, 30th, May, 1815.

Sir—I have received your dispatch of the 30th March, and am very sorry to be under the necessity of conveying to you the decided disapprobation of his majesty's government, of your having admitted any American vessel to entry, after the expiration of the order in council, by which admission was authorised for a limited time.

The conduct which you have adopted in this instance, is both contrary to law and the general interest of his Majesty's Colonies, and I am therefore to signify to you the express commands of his royal highness the Prince Regent, that you should in no instance take it upon yourself to authorise the admission into the ports of Tobago of vessels and cargoes, which are excluded by the general law of the empire.

(Signed) B. FURST.
His honor John Balfour, Esq.

Extract of a letter dated Cadiz, July 24.

Commodore Decatur we learn has settled the account with Algiers; after taking their finest frigate and a sloop of war, he appeared off the city of Algiers and sent a flag on shore, with an intimation that he must release all Americans and American vessels, and that he should have four hours to deliberate; but if no answer should be received at that period, he should lay the city in ashes.

An Algerine corvette from off Tunis have in sight during this period and landed a number of Turks, of distinction; the palace of the Dey was surrounded, and he was menaced with decapitation; at the end of the third hour the flag returned with the submission of the Dey to the terms dictated by Commodore Decatur; all Americans were released; the Dey engages not to demand tribute hereafter from the United States, and that all Americans, wherever taken, or on board whatever ships, shall be released without ransom.

The commodore and suite went on shore, and upon representation by the Dey of the danger he was in, the Commodore made him a present of the captured frigate. Thus has ended the third African war. We have these advices by way of Carthage.

Capt. Rulof of Duryen, of the schr. Tiger of this port, informs us, the sloop Dart, from New London, upset on Tuesday last at 5 P. M. off Little Egg Harbor, inlet, about 3 miles from the shore. The crew perished. The vessel drifted ashore, and Mr. Liberty Price, of Long Branch, has taken possession of the sloop, sails and rigging.

New York Gaz.

By the schooner Vidette, from Port au Prince, we learn, that information was received there, that the Carthaginians had been successful against the royalists, and that they had opened a communication with Santa Fee. A ship, formerly the General Gates of New York, had arrived at Carthage from London, with 15,000 stand of arms, and other munitions of war: ib.

New York, September 13.

We are informed that the prince regent has appointed Anthony St. John Baker, esq. British consul-general to the United States of America. [Gazette.

On Thursday the 14th inst. Mr. Baker, gave a most magnificent entertainment at Bristol, Bucks county, in honour of the battle of Waterloo.

The schooner Louisa, Prop. of New York, has arrived at Alexandria, in 9 days from St Bartholomews—Sailed September 1st, and on the 2d, in sight of St. Bartholomews, experienced a severe gale, or hurricane, which lasted seven days, during which the Louisa was thrown upon her beam ends, shifted her cargo, but righted again without much damage. Capt. Thorp is fearful from the severity and long continuance of the gale, that damage must have been done to the shipping in St. Bartholomews, and the adjacent Islands.

Murder.—Last Monday night, John Wood, a young married man, was attacked in Banker-street while on his way home to his family, by a wretch of the name of Patrick Hart, a wood-sawyer, who with a billet of wood aimed a blow at his head which brought him to the ground, and so fractured his skull that he died before morning. Hart we are glad to learn has been seized and put in confinement. E. Post.

Buffalo Gazette, Sept. 6.

On Saturday morning last, while H. B. M. schrs. Tecumseh and Nawash were doubling Point Abino, (twelve miles above fort Erie), a violent squall arose and carried away the Tecumseh's bowsprit, and both masts by the board; and strange to relate, many persons were on board, but not a soul was injured.

From the Lexington, Gazette, August 28.

A gentleman, who has just arrived from St. Louis, informs us, that a TREATY OF PEACE has been negotiated with the hostile tribes of Indians in that quarter, and that depredations on the frontiers had ceased. Col. Miller's regiment was ordered to Detroit, and is to be replaced by the one commanded by Col. Nicholas.

New York, Sept. 9.

Some days ago several French gentlemen of distinction arrived in this city from France. They were landed on Long Island by captain Messervey, of the schr. Commerce, bound from Bordeaux, to Charleston. Speculation has ever since been wide awake, and rumour active in determining who these strangers were. They remained incognito until this day, when it appears to be ascertained, that they are JOSEPH BONAPARTE, the Ex-king of Naples and Spain, and his suite. We understand they have taken up their abode at Mechanic Hall. Com. Adv.

The commander of the frigate Chesapeake, lately spoken, informed that a frigate had sailed from India, having on board as a prisoner, the king of Candy a territory in the island of Ceylon. The British have been at war with this prince for some time.

SHIPWRECK.

The schr. Armistice, from Portland for Baltimore, cargo plaster, struck on Cohasset Rocks on Thursday night, at 10 o'clock, in a gale and went down: the tops of her masts being out of water, the crew got on them. The next morning a boat from Cohasset took off Mr. Newbury Morse, mate, and Reuben Mason, seaman: All the other persons unfortunately perished, viz. Robert Douglas, Captain; Mr. Sabia, and a French gentleman, passengers; Fred-eric Douglas, and George Gates, seamen.

New York, Sept. 21.

Yesterday our citizens were highly gratified by the appearance of the steam frigate Fulton-the-First, in motion. At an early hour the Fulton got under way from Corlear's Hook and passed down the East River with great majesty. When off the battery she fired a national salute, which was returned by Fort Columbus, on Governor's Island. She then proceeded to Sandy Hook, and returned to the city about sunset. Among the gentlemen on board during this excursion, were Albert Gallatin, esq. the Mayor; several members of the coporation; and many others, all of whom, we understand, were pleased with the performances of the Fulton, beyond their most sanguine expectations.

Commodore Chauncey has taken the command of the Washington at Portsmouth and hoisted his broad pendant. The head of this ship is ornamented with an elegant bust of the illustrious patriot and statesman whose name she bears.

The U. S. frigate Java, commodore Perry, came up to the city, yesterday about sunset. In passing fort Columbus she fired a national salute.

We have good reason to believe, that the reports circulated as to Mr. Gallatin having declined to accept of the Embassy of France, are incorrect. We believe Mr. Gallatin has determined to accept. Demo. Press.

JOSEPH M'MINN is elected governor of the state of Tennessee, in the room of Willie Blount, who is, by the constitution, no longer eligible.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman in Shrewsbury, N. J.

"THE wife of Samuel Bill, of Shrewsbury, a free black man between 40 and 50 years of age, his wife between 30 and 40, with a large family nearly grown up, was last week delivered of four children, three males and one female, all yet alive and suck—three of them are likely to live, and the fourth is not at present in danger. The mother is doing very well. The father is by trade an oysterman.

The elections in all states for members of the 14th congress have terminated in the increased triumph of the republican party. In the last congress there were 113 republican, and 69 federal members, leaving a republican majority of 44. In the next congress there will be 116 republican and 56 federal members, leaving a republican majority of 50. Many of the elections took place during the continuance of the war, and others while war taxes were in full operation. Pet. Rep.

A TRUE LIST

of the persons proposed as Candidates, for members of the legislative council, members of the general assembly, sheriff and coroners, in the county of Cumberland, 1815.

For Council.

Jacob Shull,	William B. Ewing.
Michael Swing,	Nathan Leake,
William Peterson,	John Mayhew,
James Lee,	Ebenezer Seeley,
Jeremiah Buck,	Ezekiel Foster,
Joshua Brick,	Seely Fithian,
James Clark,	

For Assembly.

Daniel Parvin,	William Watson,
Nathan Leake,	John Miller,
Wesley Budd,	Samuel Seeley,
Benjamin Fidler,	James Compton,
John Mayhew,	John Buck,
Michael Swing,	John Lanning, junr,
Abijah Harris,	Ebenezer Davis,
John Moore, (son of J.),	Enoch H. Moore,
Jacob Shull,	John Elkinton,
Ichabod Compton,	Stephen Willis,
Amos Westcott, Esq.,	Amos Fithian,
John S. Wood,	Norton Harris,
Timothy Elmer,	Daniel Richman,
William B. Ewing,	Abel Bacon,
Jeremiah Buck,	George Elkinton,
Thomas Lee,	James B. Hunt,
Isaac Townsend,	

For Sheriff.

John Sibley,	John Mayhew,
George Souder,	Jedediah Davis,
William Rose,	

For Coroners.

David Reed,	Joseph Sheppard,
Robert Alderman,	Richard Mulford,
James M. Seeley,	Reuben Hunt,
Abel Bacon,	Abijah Harris,
Johnathan Doffas,	John Moore (son of J.),
Ephraim Bacon,	L. Mulford, Millville,
Robert Chambers,	Thomas Harris, Junr.
Charles B. Fithian,	John Trenchard, Junr.
Norton Harris,*	Stephen Miller,
Garrison Maul,	

The gentlemen, whose names are marked thus, (*) have, we understand, positively declined.

Baptist Association.

THE New Jersey Baptist Association, according to its last adjournment, will convene at the Salem Baptist meeting-house, on Tuesday, the 19th instant, in order to deliberate on the important concerns of the church militant, in general, and the good of the particular churches therein united. The introductory sermon will be preached by the Rev. Mr. BOGGS, at 8 o'clock in the afternoon.—T. ue Amer.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, SEPTEMBER 18, 1815.

Nothing of great importance has been received from Europe since our last; In France all appears tranquil. To the storm and tumult of faction has succeeded the deceitful calm of despotism. It cannot be of long duration. While menaced by the presence of foreign armies, apparent tranquillity may perhaps continue. The germ of a revolution exists in that country.—The people will not submit, but by compulsion to a despotism, in which they retain not even the semblance of power.—Tyrant as Bonaparte unquestionably was, it is now certain that he was the choice of the French people.

It appears, that a number of adventurers from different parts of the United States are proceeding to the southward, for the purpose of making an attempt to revolutionize the Spanish province of Mexico. Ardently as we wish to see this, and the other American colonies of Spain emancipated from the oppressive yoke of superstition and despotism, we cannot persuade ourselves, that the leaders of this expedition are actuated by any other motive than pecuniary emolument, or personal aggrandizement.

That many of the deranged officers of the late army, and a number of honest and well-meaning citizens will be seduced from their duty, can hardly be doubted, when we find newspapers in the United States—newspapers, too, which are frequently and justly finding fault with some nations of Europe, for interfering in the internal regulations of others,—applauding and encouraging the attempt, in defiance of the proclamation of the executive.

The president of the United States has issued a proclamation, calling upon all civil and military officers, and upon the citizens to apprehend and bring to justice all persons that may be found engaged in this enterprise, or aiding and assisting therein.—The following letter from one of the leaders of the expedition, will in part explain their views.

“New Orleans.

“Sir—The favorable moment has at length arrived for making a successful attempt in favour of the patriots of New Spain. The enterprise offers an easy road to distinction, and promises a glorious reward for merit. The place of rendezvous is *Belle Isle*, near the mouth of *Caffalia*. About 500 chosen men, amongst whom are some late commissioned officers of the United States’ army, will accompany me from that place to *Matagorda*, where we land; thence to *Labahia* is thirty-five miles. At *Labahia*, on the river *San Antonio*, about forty miles from the sea-coast, and eighty miles from *San Antonio*; I will wait for reinforcements from *Natchitoches*, &c. *Labahia* will fall an easy sacrifice! it is badly defended, and its weakness is well known. *Savala*, the prescribed patriot, a native of the province of *Yacatan*, and delegate from thence to the *Cortes of Spain*, accompanies me. We have arms and ammunition, 1000 men already engaged, and can calculate largely on aid from *Tennessee* and *Kentucky*. The country through which we pass, and seat of our operations, abounds in cattle and sheep, and nothing will be wanting to insure complete success. Our cause embraces the best interest of humanity—the general enlargement of an oppressed people, and all the blessings attendant upon unrestrained commerce and industry, this too, accompanied by a prospect of incalculable advantage to the United States.

“HENRY PERRY”

At a Stated Meeting of the WASHINGTON WHIG SOCIETY, held at Millville, September 12th 1815. It was Resolved—

That the Republicans of the several townships in the county of Cumberland be requested to choose five delegates, to meet at Laurel Hill, on Monday the 25th day of September, inst. at 10 o’clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of agreeing on a ticket to be supported, for council and assembly, sheriff and coroners, at the ensuing election.

UNITED STATES STOCK.

Six per cents. have this day bid for them 104 1-2 for 100, and the bid is refused. Huzza for the republic!

Dema. Press.

THE board of assessors which met lately at Trenton, for the purpose of equalizing the assessment of the direct tax, we understand, have fixed the total value of the taxable property in the state of New Jersey at 98,612,083 dollars, and determined that the rate of assessment shall be 22.1 cents, on the hundred dollars.

Vermont Election.

It is unquestionably true, that a state of war is so odious to the peaceful mind, and the prospect of heavy taxes produces such exquisite sensations in the minds of people passionately addicted to the acquisition of wealth, that it is really no way surprising, if the ranks of any administration carrying on a war, should be deserted by a considerable number of persons who were attached to them. This circumstance is by no means evidence of the badness of their cause, nor of the goodness of that of the opposite side. But it will enable us to account for many of the changes, which have taken place in the politics of several portions of the United States, within these two or three years.—North Carolina is returning to her former standing; and by the partial returns, which we have received, of the late election in Vermont, it appears, that she, too, is fast returning to her first love. It is stated, that in thirty-five towns, the republican gain, since last year, is about 500.

From the National Standard, Sept. 6.
VERMONT ELECTION.

The following is, as far as we have heard, the result of the vote given yesterday.

	1815.		1813.	
	Gal.	Chit.	Gal.	Chit.
Middlebury,	169	260	130	284
Cornwall,	101	111	107	128
Weybridge	68	66	73	71

Republican nett gain, 63.
Republican nett gain in Rutland, 25—in Brandon 36—in New Haven; 21.
Republican nett gain in Burlington, 76—in Ferrisburg, 17.

We were incorrect in stating last week, that Mr. GALLATIN had arrived in Philadelphia, on his way to the seat of government. We are informed, that that was not the case.

EXTRACT.

Bennington, Sept. 9th

“THE Eastern Mail has just come in, and brings an account of a Republican gain in the county of Windham.”

We have, in addition to the above accounts from most of the residue of the towns on the west side of the mountain.—There is a Republican gain in the west half of the state of more than 1000; we are warranted in saying, that no doubt remains of the election of a republican governor and council by a handsome majority. *Alb. Arg.*

We learn from the south, that 600 troops are about to march from fort Hawkins to attend the commissioners in running the boundary line of the CREEK NATION, which, it is believed, will consume several months. The Georgia Journal states, that this large force is required by the threatened opposition of the hostile Indians, who have taken refuge in Florida. Those Indians, who are considered friendly, are not well satisfied with losing the large portion of territory which they ceded by the treaty; but from them, though they murmur, no molestation is apprehended. *Nat. Intel.*

LONDON BEGGARS.

The number of beggars in London, has been estimated at 30,000; “but,” said Mr. Rose, in the house of Commons, it was probably much greater. Most of these persons gained more than many industrious individuals of the lower classes of the community. One man acknowledged, that his profits were about thirty shillings sterling a day.”

Extract of a letter from Paris, Aug. 10, 1815.

We have been these two days past in the greatest consternation, for the life of our sovereign: his majesty having attempted to command the manoeuvres of the national guards, at the grand parade on the Carrousel, fatigued himself so much that he was seized by a violent attack of gout, which proved nearly fatal; his majesty was confessed next day. Public prayers were or-

dered immediately—the churches were full day and night. God, in his mercy, has been pleased to restore health to our beloved sovereign, who is now in a fair way of recovery. In consequence of this accident, an order has just been issued to the garrison of Paris for relieving the national guards from this unnecessary show of military parades, which will be replaced by the attendance of the troops of the good allies; the national guards will only attend at a solemn mass every Sunday, so grace be rendered to our pious king—before long, every vestige of the tyrant’s institutions will disappear; the holy phial having been destroyed at Rheims during the revolution, the ecclesiastical peers are daily sitting in conclave to consult upon the means of substituting something for the sacred phial; brought by a white pigeon from heaven; we are waiting most anxiously to know when and where our king will find his home.”

Paris July 27.

“We are really at a loss to account for the indirect insults daily offered to our august sovereign, by the Prussian troops, we are informed, upon good authority, that a few days ago, one of the Spanish *infantas*, charged with a mission extraordinary from his catholic majesty the king of Spain, presented himself at the gate of the castle of the *Tuilleries*, and was most insolently refused admittance by the Prussian commanding officer of the guards; his royal highness was obliged to submit to the degrading necessity of repairing to the quarters of the Prussian commander of the sixth arrondissement in which our beloved king resides, to solicit the permission of seeing his august relation; which was not granted but with some difficulty. These cannot be dwelt on with perfect ease, but—huzza for the Bourbons
Gaz. de la Cour.

A ship and a brig from French ports have been sent into St. John’s, Newfoundland, for examination, under the suspicion, that Bonaparte was on board.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

“A Reader” shall appear as soon as possible.—It is an article that will not be injured by delay.

In the “Happy Farmer” many of our readers will no doubt recognise one who has contributed to their amusement and instruction in days that have long since passed.

Our correspondent in Philadelphia informs us, that Joseph Bonaparte, accompanied by commodore Lewis, arrived in that city on Monday afternoon, and started early on Tuesday morning from the Mansion House Hotel, for Washington. Bonaparte was to return there in a week or two and has signified his intention of stopping some time with Mr. Reushaw, the keeper of the hotel.

[From the Analectic Magazine.]

THE WHEELBARROW.

By Henry Burnbury, Esq.

With a big bottled nose and an acre of chin,
His whole physiognomy frightful as sin,
With a huge frizzed wig and triangular hat,
And a snuff-besmeared handkerchief tied over that,
Doctor Bos, riding out on his fierce Rosinante,
(In hair very rich, but of flesh very scanty.)
Was a little alarmed thro’ a zeal for his bones,
Seeing Hodge cross the road with a barrow of stones.
“Hip! friend,” roared the doctor, with no little force,
“Prithee set down your barrow, ’twill frighten my horse.”
Hodge as quickly replied, as an Erskine, or Garrow,
“You’re a great deal more likely to frighten my barrow.”

Married.—at Millville, on Tuesday evening the 12th inst. by Jeremiah Stratton, Esq. Mr. Patrick O’Hare to Miss Margaret Demsey, both of Millville.
Married.—On the 16th inst. by the Rev. Jacob Ayres, Mr. John Kelly to Miss Sophia Bee, both of Salem county.

OBITUARY.

Died, on the 13th inst. at Dividing Creek, Mr. Charles Brown, a native of Scotland, but for many years past (till lately) a resident in Philadelphia county.
On the 14th inst. in this town, Mr. ENOCH BUREN, after a tedious illness.
At Boston, on the 3d inst. Mr. John Murray, senior pastor of the 1st Universalist society in that town, in the 79th year of his age.
On the 13th inst. Charles Coxe, Esq. of Sidney, in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in the 85th year of his age.

James Watson & William Curll,

Of MILLVILLE, Cumberland Co. N. J.

STOREKEEPERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have this day taken into co-partnership ISRAEL STRATTON, Esq. and that in future the business will be carried on under the firm of

Watson, Curll, & Co.

Watson & Curll beg leave to tender to a liberal and generous public the homage of their sincere thanks for the distinguished patronage they have received in their line of business, and still later themselves, in connection with their new partner, that by an unremitting and constant attention to business, and by keeping constantly in hand a very general assortment of Dry Goods, China, Glass and Queensware, Groceries and Liquors, of every description possible to be obtained, and of the best quality together with Corn, Oats, Shorts, Wheat and Rye Flour, Pork, Lard, Hams, &c. &c. And by selling at reduced profits, for cash, or exchanging them for all kinds of lumber, that they will meet with and merit a very general share of public patronage.

JAMES WATSON,
WILLIAM CURLL,
ISRAEL STRATTON.

Millville, Aug. 28th. [S. 18]—3t.

THE COUNTY COMMITTEE

Of the Washington Whig Society

ARE requested to meet at the inn of Robert Alderman, in Bridgetown, on MONDAY, the 25th inst. at 2 o’clock, P. M. Sept. 13th, 1815.

The Democratic Republicans

of the township of DEERFIELD are requested to meet at the inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgetown, on FRIDAY, the 22d inst. at 4 o’clock, P. M. in order to choose delegates to meet the delegates from the other townships in the county, for the purpose of selecting a ticket for the ensuing election.
Sept. 13th, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Republican Electors of the Township of DEERFIELD, are Requested to meet at the Inn of ROBERT ALDERMAN, at Laurel Hill, on Thursday the 21st inst. at 3 P. M. for the purpose of organizing themselves as a branch of the WASHINGTON WHIG SOCIETY, and to choose five delegates to meet the County Convention, to be held at Bridgetown, on Monday the 25th inst.

SAMUEL SEELEY,
County Committee for Deerfield
September 15th 1815.

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 BATHMAN.
Caldwells, Sept. 11th, 1815.

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 Inlay Johnson’s tavern, Dennis’s creek, where terms will be made known.

The land is situated from 1 1/2 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 each. 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 purchasers; and its lying contiguous to extensive meadows, which are 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

For the Washington Whig.

ODE.

TO WASHINGTON BENEVOLENCE.

"DEATH on the flies, they so torment my nose, That I for them can scarce a line compose."

And wast thou not afraid to tempt this arm, Which with a blow can do thee so much harm?

Strict justice would demand thine overthrow; I call thee friend, for tho' my name be Sterne,

This treaty made between the man and fly, He stretch'd his wings, and bid his friend good

Offenders feel the swift confounding stroke, And punishment them urges to provoke—

Nations enrag'd behold, with dread amaze, A fire they might have smother'd now in blaze;

None but Omnipotence can save the state! Mutual forbearance would have wrought reform,

THE HAPPY FARMER. An Irishman, coming into a shop in this town, asked the person keeping it to do a trifling job for him, gratis.

The following lines were handed to us a few days ago by a gentleman about to leave this state for the western wilds, with a request, that, if convenient, it might be published in the W. Whig.

"Adieu for the plains where in boyhood I roved, And adieu for the maid that with me used to stray;

Do ye flourish and bloom as luxuriant and fair As in days when I view'd and repos'd in your shade?

Where the woodbine and willows with fondness entwine, There haply abreast for the wanderer will swell,

But vain is the sigh, and her tear of regret! Sad Edwin must never behold you again;

Lov'd land of my fathers, forever adieu! Forever I wander, from happiness roam;

For the Washington Whig.

Mr. Editor,

I HAVE perused with attention the article signed "A Friend to Tenants," in answer to a former communication of mine, and can find nothing in it to induce me to change my opinion on the subject.

A Friend to Equal Justice.

A YANKEE ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following advertisement is copied from the "Eastern Argus" of Sept. 6th. "Whereas certain evil-minded persons have circulated various, injurious and false reports concerning the subscribers, with intent to defame them, and injure their reputations, viz. that one of them sold poison, and that the other mixed it, and gave it to some fowls, which fowls afterwards laid certain eggs, which eggs were made into pancakes, whereby a certain young woman living at the North part of the town, became poisoned, and that her life is in imminent danger. We do hereby declare, that whoever has circulated such report or reports, are base and infamous liars."

NATH. MONTGOMERY, NATH. WILTON.

Wood Land for Sale.

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

July 31, 1815.—\$w

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

Also, at the Term aforesaid,

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

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

By the Court. TIMOTHY ELMER, Clerk. July 24, 1815.—2m

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 SEELEF, Clerk. CRANE, Attorney.

July 24th, 1815.—2m

In Chancery of New-Jersey,

May Term, 1815.

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

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

WILLIAM S. PENNINGTON, Chancellor. A true copy—WM. HYER, Clk. 2m

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

PETER HAY

INFORMS the public, that in addition to his newspaper establishment, he has opened an office for the execution of Printing of every description, such as Pamphlets, Handbills, Cards, Advertisements, and Blanks, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

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

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

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 3 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 Elisha Smith and Henry Reeves; said to contain one hundred acres, more or less.

Two Lots of Land, said to contain fifty acres each.

One Lot adjoining land of Randal Marshal, Esq. and Jonas Vanpernam, 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, 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 Mirscilles, 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 Walker 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 Sheppard Gandy, } ditto of David B. Stretch, do. John Compton, administrator of Levi Bright, do. John Hill, ditto of John Sutton, do. Mary Godfrey & D. Robinson, } ditto of Thomas Godfrey, do. Andrew Miller, ditto of Jacob Taylor, do. Charles Davis and C. Sheppard, } ditto of Evan Davis, do. Phebe Pierson, ditto of Azel Pierson, do. Mary Rogers and P. Rice, } ditto of Abraham Rogers, do. George Paris, ditto of Susanna Parris, do. Ednan Lore, ditto of Peter Campbell, do. Mary Silver, ditto of Abraham Silver, do. William Potter, ditto of David Potter, do. James Diamant, guardian of Abigail Powell. Timothy Elmer, ditto of Azel Pierson. John Bennett, ditto of Catharine Hunter.

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 M'Intosh, Asa Douglass and William Chard, Esquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the County of Cumberland.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT on application to us, by Isaac Garrison, of the township of Downe, in the county of Cumberland, who claims two undivided third parts of all that tract of LAND, lying on Fortescue's Island, in the said township of Downe, bounded by Delaware Bay and by lands late of David Page, deceased,—we have nominated John Chance, Nathan Henderson and Ethan Lore, commissioners, to divide the said tract of Land into three equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to us, at the house of Joseph Clark, innkeeper in 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. M'INTOSH, ASA DOUGLASS, WM. CHARD.

Aug. 21.—6w.