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For the Washington Whig.

HISTORY OF THE LATE WAR.

No. VI.

CAMPAIGN OF 1813.

Capture of York, Forts George and Erie—Gen. Chandler and Winder, and Lieut. Col. Boerstler taken—Defence of Sackett's Harbor.

THE first great object to be provided for at the opening of the campaign of 1813, was the defence of the exposed parts of the United States on the sea board. The force hitherto employed by the British on the American station had been too small to admit of their carrying on depredate in-cursions; but an augmentation was to be expected; and as the United States had not an equal naval force, they were obliged to meet them at the water's edge. To effect this, their whole territory was divided into military districts, and put under the command of an officer of the regular army of rank and experience, with a portion of regular forces of artillery and infantry, and with authority to call out detachments of the militia in cases of emergency. The regulars assigned to each district were calculated to be sufficient to repel small predatory parties, and to form a rallying point for the local forces, in case of more formidable invasion. This regulation insured a general system throughout every part of an extended territory, and enabled the general government to extend its protection, through responsible and capable organs, to the most remote points. Its salutary effects, and the manner in which it was frustrated by the obstinacy of some of the state governments, will be seen in the sequel.

Another important object was, to retrieve the ground that had been lost on the northern frontier, and, by assailing the enemy's provinces in that quarter with a powerful army, oblige him to concentrate his forces for the preservation of his territory, and thus prevent him from attacking the defenceless towns on the sea-coast. To provide an army competent to these objects required the most persevering exertions. Experience had demonstrated the impolicy of relying on the militia, particularly for offensive operations; and to raise a sufficient body of regulars was no easy task. The population of the United States is so spread over an immense extent of fertile country, that idle hands for the formation of an army are few. Attempts were however made to overcome these difficulties: the pay and emoluments of the soldier were increased; high bounties were offered; and laws were passed authorising the raising of regiments to serve only for the space of twelve months. These measures, however, in a great degree failed of success: a considerable body of troops was raised, but too late to afford a very efficient aid to those already organized.

The most natural project of assailing Canada would have been to penetrate the province at Montreal, by the way of Lake Champlain; and thus the line of communication being cut, the upper parts of the province must have soon surrendered. But the force in arms was too small to authorise such an attempt at the opening of the campaign. It was therefore concluded to undertake the immediate reduction of that part of Upper Canada lying on the lakes. Commodore Chauncey, who had been appointed to the naval command on Lake Ontario, was directed to enlarge his force so as to ensure the command of that lake; and Capt. Perry was sent to equip a fleet competent to the reduction of the enemy's force on Lake Erie. This arrangement offered the best means of enabling general Harrison to secure the north-western territory, and gave time to assemble troops sufficient for the main attempt on Montreal. In pursuance of this plan, the campaign opened with an attack on the town of York, situated at the upper part of Lake Ontario, where the enemy had a depot of stores for

the service of the upper posts, and was building ships of war to be employed on the lake. The garrison at Kingston having been reinforced, and its defences strengthened, it was thought hazardous to attempt its reduction, without having first secured a complete naval ascendancy. York, forts George and Erie being captured, ulterior operations were to be directed against Kingston, and down the St. Lawrence against Montreal.

General Pike, an officer of high repute in the army, was selected to lead this first expedition, which was to turn the scale of war, redeem the army from the disgrace into which it had fallen by a long series of disasters, and give a tone to the whole campaign. Sixteen hundred chosen troops were embarked on-board Chauncey's fleet at Sackett's Harbor, and, on the twenty-seventh of April, arrived at York. They effected a landing in the face of a large body of British and Indians, and charging the enemy at the point of the bayonet, drove them in disorder towards the main work. The fire of the enemy was silenced by the artillery, and a flag of surrender was expected when a terrible explosion took place from a large magazine prepared for the purpose, which discharged an immense quantity of stones, scattering destruction among the troops. The general fell mortally wounded, a heavy stone having struck him on the breast. The troops were immediately formed again—as a body of them passed their wounded general, he said, "push on, brave fellows, and avenge your general;" he died in a few hours, resting his head on the captured British flag. His loss was deeply lamented by the army, of which he was the idol; and regretted as a public misfortune by the nation. Among the killed in the action, were captains Hoppock and Bloomfield, two brave and accomplished officers, who, with general Dearborn, who accompanied the expedition, landed after the fall of Pike, and took possession of the town and stores, the enemy having in the mean time capitulated. An immense quantity of stores was captured, and a large ship on the stocks, together with all the naval stores, were set on fire by the enemy. Unfortunately, the Prince Regent, an armed vessel of considerable force, had left the harbor before the army arrived. Amongst other captures, a human scalp was found in the executive and legislative chamber, suspended near the speaker's chair, in company with the mace and other emblems of royalty!

Forts George and Erie were assailed and captured the beginning of May. The enemy beaten at all points, and unable to withstand the impetuosity of our troops, blew up his magazines and retired; making a stand at a place called the Beaver-Dams. A portion of the American army, under the command of generals Chandler and Winder, was despatched in pursuit of them. On the morning of the sixth of June, they were attacked at Stony Creek, where the British had retired, and though the American loss was small, and the enemy in the end was completely routed and driven from the field, both the generals and several other officers, were taken prisoners. The officer left in command, being a colonel of cavalry, did not pursue and press the enemy, otherwise his destruction would probably have been the consequence of his temerity. Commodore Chauncey having in the mean time returned with the fleet to Sackett's Harbor for a new ship just completed, the enemy's fleet came out, and having the command of the lake, obliged Gen. Dearborn to call in his forces to the neighbourhood of Fort George, where he was cooped up by an inferior force. On the twenty-third of June, lieutenant colonel Boerstler having been sent out with a detachment of six hundred men to disperse a party of the enemy at the Beaver-Dams was surrounded by the Indians and other forces, and persuaded to surrender his whole command. General Dearborn, having become seriously indisposed, was after this unfortunate affair ordered to retire from the command, which then rested with general Boyd, who was forbidden to continue offensive operations.

Whilst these occurrences were taking place, a serious attack had been made upon Sackett's Harbor. After the expedition sailed with the fleet against York, this important post was left to the defence of a few invalids, a handful of dismounted dragoons, and such volunteer militia from the surrounding country as could be embodied on an emergency. Brigadier general Brown, of the New York militia in the neighbourhood, was the officer upon whom the

superintendance of the defence was left. On the twenty-eighth of May, intelligence reached the general, that the enemy had appeared in force off the place; and after taking the most prompt and energetic measures for calling out his brigade, he hastened to the post of danger. On the morning of the next day the enemy made the attack with a force of one thousand regulars, and debarked his men at Horse Island, led on by colonel Baynes, adjutant general of Canada, and accompanied by the general Prevost, in person. The American militia were posted behind a breast-work thrown up near the water's edge, and were ordered to reserve their fire till the enemy approached so near that every shot might hit its object. The whole line accordingly fired with deadly effect, but before half had discharged a second round, they all, as if seized with a sudden panic, rose from their cover and fled. The enemy pressed on for the village, but they were met by the regulars posted in the rear under Lieutenant Colonel Backus, amounting to no more than five hundred men, who received them with such a firm front and destructive fire as deadened their advance and shook their resolution. General Brown having succeeded in rallying about one hundred of the flying militia, under captain McNitt precipitated them upon the enemy's flank, and then making a final and fortunately a successful effort with the fugitives, who had assembled at a distance and were eyeing the conflict, collected three or four hundred of them, and making a feint to lead them in the enemy's rear, they, afraid of being intercepted in their retreat, abandoned the contest, and hurried to their boats. The result of this action was highly glorious to the officers and soldiers of the regular army, and to the brave general, who exposed himself in every post of danger and manifested much skill in the management of his force. The loss was not very considerable, except by the death of lieutenant colonel Mills of the volunteers, who fell gallantly endeavoring to rally his men, and lieutenant colonel Backus of the dragoons, who was mortally wounded. The stores captured at York were burnt by the naval officer entrusted with their charge, who supposed the capture of the place inevitable, but the General Pike, a large ship on the stocks, was saved. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was much more considerable.

[To be Continued.]

A few days since, a vessel arriying out the Hook, was hailed by a British frigate, and ordered to heave to, which they refused, & continued their course. A shot was immediately fired at them, which passed athwart their bow. The wind at this instant dying away, they were forced to back their topsails to await the coming up of the boat which had been sent in pursuit of them. On the officer's coming on board he very politely told the captain that their orders were not to let any vessel pass without overhauling them—upon which a sailor stepped up to him and asked if those were his orders? On his replying in the affirmative, he very frankly said, "suppose that the *Guerriere* attempted to pass, I'll be damned if I think you'd overhaul her." [Nat. Adv.]

From the Baltimore Patriot.

PRECIOUS LETTER.

A correspondent has transmitted to us the following letter from ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER, to GEORGE BAER, of Frederick. The original, which appears never to have been sealed, and therefore to have been sent by some confidential person, who unluckily dropped it, is in the possession of the editors of the Baltimore Patriot, and may be seen by any respectable federalist or republican calling at their office.

From this extraordinary letter, the people of Maryland will perceive the sort of man that the state executive have appointed their major general. They will see in Mr. Harper the most decided advocate of the British claims and conduct during the late war, and the equally decided enemy of some of his country's dearest interests and rights; of those rights and interests for the support of which the blood of many of our bravest and best citizens freely flowed.—Yet this is the man who holds the most important military command in the state, and, who is, if federalists succeed at the

October elections, to be elected to a seat in the senate of the United States.

Here is the champion of that infernal British system, by which free American seamen have been tied up to the yard arms of British men of war, lashed till their backs streamed in torrents of blood, to compel them to fight against their own country.

THE LETTER.

Baltimore, October 10th, 1814.

"I congratulate you, most sincerely, my dear sir, on the good news contained in your letter, which is still more gratifying from the knowledge that we have done so well in other counties. You will have seen the returns from them before this reaches you. We have two-thirds of the house of delegates and a majority of more than 20 in joint ballot.—*Laus Deo.*

"The object of our commissioners, in sending home the Adams I have no doubt is to obtain new instructions. From the Regent's proclamation, recalling British subjects, his speech to parliament, and the address of the house of commons to him, I think it clear that the British government have taken their stand on this ground; that as we began the war to drive them from their doctrine of perpetual allegiance, and their RIGHT of impressment, they must have those points settled before they lay down their arms, and will not be content with our merely waiving our CLAIMS. To this effect I presume their commissioners were instructed. Ours had no instructions to do more than waive those claims. Even to that extent ours were not authorized to go to [till] our government was informed, by the arrival of the French frigate "Oliver," of the dethronement of Bonaparte. Till then, they had no intention to make peace, but then they saw that the game was over, and accordingly by the return of that vessel sent instructions, to the commissioners to waive the whole claim about impressment, in hopes that they might get off on those terms. They have learnt by this arrival, I believe, that more is necessary, and they must do it. It will be a bitter pill for Mr. Madison to acknowledge the British right of impressment, and their doctrine of perpetual allegiance; BUT HE MUST SWALLOW IT. He will squall [squall] and kick and make very faces. BUT IT MUST GO. The thing is RIGHT IN ITSELF, and though disgraceful to him, not in the least dishonorable to the nation! The British doctrine on the subject of impressment and allegiance is CLEAR and UNDENIABLE, nor would it ever have been denied by our government had they not been seeking a pretext for quarrel with Great Britain. To compel them now to "eat their words," is an act of RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE, at which ALL MEN OF SENSE AND HONOR MUST REJOICE.

"I am, my dear sir, very truly your friend and serv't.

ROB. G. HARPER.

Joseph Bonaparte.

This gentleman has been frequently employed by his brother, in various negotiations, and the treaty between the U. S. and France, bears his signature. He was bred a lawyer; and in Lucien's ranks next to Lucien, and before Louis or Jerome. He is known to have accumulated immense wealth in Spain and Naples, and it is intimated, has considerable property with him. In 1794 he married a French lady, and has two daughters, who are all in France. Those intimate with him say he is unambitious, and that the parts he has performed in the *raree shows of kings*, were imposed upon him by his brother.

Seizure of American Officers.

"Carthagena, July 15, 1815.

"Several officers of the American army have been seized by the alcaid, among whom were colonel Boerstler, capt. Wilkinson, and a lieutenant Ryan. It appears that they had imprudently disclosed their intention of joining the Patriots to a party of Loyalists by mistake. Some private letters were found among their papers, directed to their friends in New York and Baltimore, which requested them to give up the idea of arriving at either fortune or fame in the revolutionized colonies of Spain. They were sent in chains on board the St. Ildephonso, then in the harbour."

The period is rapidly approaching, when the citizens of this state will be called upon to exercise the great privilege of freemen—the right of suffrage. But partially acquainted with the characters and the qualifications of most of the persons on nomination, we cannot reasonably be expected to give any very valuable information in that respect to the Electors.—We submit, however, to our readers the following article on the choice of rulers, communicated by a valuable and much respected friend.

It will not only assist the delegates of a respectable part of the citizens of the county, who are this day to assemble for the purpose of making a selection of candidates to be supported at the ensuing election, but will form a criterion, by which individual voters will be enabled to ascertain with sufficient accuracy, the persons to whom, on the day of election, they should give their support.—We are sorry we could not publish it last week.—It might possibly have done some good.

Elect Good Men.

CONSIDERING this as a general rule, nothing would be more unanimously agreed to by the electors: every one would readily subscribe to it. People of every opinion and party say, "Good men are the very men we want for our rulers, for legislators and magistrates." But no sooner is the inquiry made, "What must be their qualifications, their political tenets, and profession, to constitute them good men?" than the general agreement is interrupted: various opposite opinions start up, and warm debates ensue. One says, that in order to constitute a good man for public office, a man worthy of the confidence of the people and of their suffrages, he must believe and hold, that the end of government is the happiness of the people; and that from their will, fairly expressed, he derives all his authority, and that this will ought to guide his public conduct.

Another strenuously contends, that "the people being their own worst enemies, and a national debt being a public blessing," a good candidate or representative should pay no regard to their will, and but little, if any, to their freedom from oppressive burdens. One says, that for a man to be a suitable candidate, he must be a firm believer in, and faithful defender of, the principles of republicanism, as contained in the scriptures of the federal constitution.—Another warmly denies the necessity, if not propriety of this.—One says, that no man on nomination ought to be considered by the electors as properly qualified, unless he is a professor of religion: Another questions the propriety of such a rule, if he does not earnestly oppose it;—so that, though there is a general, if not unanimous agreement, that good men ought to be elected, yet there seems to be a difficulty in agreeing or deciding, who they are, as there are so many different opinions respecting what constitutes a character worthy of their suffrages? It seems, that to obtain completely that desired object, is impracticable; and yet, that is practicable in some degree.

We must not expect from mankind what is beyond their virtue and rectitude. Will the water in the stream be more pure than it is in the fountain, from which it flows? And as the rulers or representatives emanate from the people, why should we expect to find them much more pure, or better, than the source from which they spring? If mankind are all depraved (as divines will have it) can we reasonably expect, that elected individuals should be perfectly free from all depravity, or be perfectly wise and good? Some have insisted upon having a church perfectly pure, have made the attempt, and have failed of success. In such a degenerate world, in vain do we look for rulers, or a government, perfectly pure, and entirely clear of oppression and injustice: for "who can bring a clean thing out of an unclean?" But are not some more clean, or more cleansed from selfishness, from an avaricious and domineering spirit than others? and can we not choose this better sort of people to manage the affairs of government? Let us not say, that "because we cannot do every thing we desire, in perfecting civil government, therefore we will do nothing." We do not act thus in other kinds of business: if we cannot attain our object completely, we still strive to attain it, in as great a degree as possible. We must take the world as it is, and rectify it as far as in our power.

It was a maxim with the Romans, never to despair of the commonwealth. Neither should we ever despair of meliorating, either the religious or political state of mankind. And notwithstanding the many discordant opinions, perhaps a few general principles may be proposed, in which nearly all will be agreed.

1. A nominated candidate, in order to be thought favourably of by the electors, ought to be a man of truth, of honesty, and fair dealing.

2. He ought to be capable of rightly performing the duties of the station for which he is nominated.

3. He ought to be a friend to our republican form of government.

4. He ought to treat religion, and its institutions, with decent respect.

It is not thought that many would object against these as requisite qualifications in a candidate; and that without them, he ought not to be favoured by the electors. If this be agreed to, then it follows, that those on nomination, who excel in the aforesaid qualifications, have the strongest claim for support from the electors.

In favour of the aforesaid principles, I would offer a few reasons.

1. If a man is true and upright in private life, he will have much stronger motives to be so in a public station. His reputation, his continuance in office, his interest, will all concur in binding him to do his duty. Such a man, therefore, so far as depends on his integrity, may be safely trusted with the management of public business. But the man, who deceives and defrauds his neighbour, cannot be reasonably expected to be true and faithful to the public: for "he who is unjust in the least, is also unjust in much." His aims, his judgment, his votes, will all be biassed and determined by self-interest, without any regard to the public good. With the greatest powers of mind, he will be but a dagger in the hands of an assassin, ready to stab the vital interests of his country, whenever he thinks it will advance his own private interest. Is not integrity then a qualification, without which no candidate ought to be supported by the electors?

2. Ability for office is also a necessary qualification. A candidate, with competent abilities, will be capable of forming a correct judgment, and of giving a right vote upon any proposed law, or measure. And by communicating his ideas, he may have some good influence on his colleagues; and will therefore be capable of filling his place, with usefulness to his country and with honour to his constituents. Such abilities then, ought to be considered as a recommendation in his favour.

But the want of them disqualifies him, whatever may be his good qualities. In such a case, there is danger of his being worse than useless: for he is liable to become the dupe of ill-designing men, and be made a tool, to aid their nefarious projects. So that however honest his intentions may be, his incapacity will expose him to the danger of forming a wrong opinion, of casting his vote on the wrong side. It must therefore be accidental, if he does not do as much harm as good to the public: so that no dependence can be safely placed on such a character.

3. To be supported by the electors, a nominated candidate ought to be a friend to our republican form of government. Every one has indeed a right to form his own opinion of different forms of government; and if any one thinks, that an aristocratical or monarchical form is preferable, he is welcome to his opinion, and at liberty to express it, provided he does not oppose or injure the government under which he lives. But it would be very preposterous to appoint or choose men to manage the affairs of a government, to the principles and form of which, they are hostile. Would any of you set one of your domestics to watch and guard your house against fire and injury, if you knew or believed, that for some time, that very domestic had been watching for an opportunity to burn or demolish it?

Equally preposterous and improper would it be, to set such men to guard the republic, or manage its affairs, as are wishing it subverted, and are watching for an opportunity to overthrow it.—If this is fair reasoning, then there ought to be satisfactory evidence, that the political tenets of a candidate are truly republican: such evidence should go for one considerable recommendation in his favour. In such a case, he may be safely relied on, as a faithful supporter of our federal constitution and union: his integrity and abilities will be employed to counteract and repel any open attacks upon them, and to watch and frustrate any insidious attempts, to undermine and overthrow them. So far, therefore, as depends on his political principles, he may be safely trusted; as he will not intentionally act against any part of our republican system, but will employ all his wisdom and influence in promoting its prosperity. He will lend his helping hand, to render effective, all laws and measures constitutionally enacted. So that there ought to be fair evidence that a candidate (nominated or ye-

lected) is a real republican in principle, in order that he may be supported by the electors.

(To be continued.)

Ox Thursday last, the federalists of this county held a meeting for the purpose of selecting candidates to be run at the ensuing election. We expected to have been furnished by them with a copy for publication. Such, we believe, is the usual practice. In this, however, we have been disappointed. Whether they are ashamed of the selection they have made or not, we cannot tell.—The following, we understand, is the principal part of their ticket:

Council.—MICHAEL SWING.
Assembly.—WILLIAM WATSON, ABEL BACON, JOHN MAYHEW.

With these gentlemen we are totally unacquainted. It is to be presumed, however, that they are the most conspicuous in the party to which they are attached, for talents, piety, integrity, and disinterestedness—at least, such they should be. "Thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness, and place such over them to be rulers," is the dictate of revelation as well as of sound sense.

Vermont.

Complete returns of the Election have not yet been received; it is pretty certain, however, that at least the governor and council will be republican.

Internal Taxes.

It is satisfactory to learn, and we feel pleasure in communicating the information; that no intention is entertained of continuing the internal taxes, but that on the contrary, among the first business brought before Congress, will be their repeal. The republican party that repealed the internal axes imposed by the Federalists in peace, will not hesitate to repeal those of the war, so soon as the necessity of imposing them ceases.—*Dem. Press.*

The following Ticket is recommended to the Republican Electors of the County of Essex, for their support at the ensuing general election.—*N. J. Jour.*

For Council.—Jonathan Dayton.
For Assembly.—Thos. T. Kinney, William Gould, John Dow, John Mann.
For Sheriff.—Silas Condit,
For Coroner.—John Alling.

"THE PEACE PARTY."—The following paragraph is extracted from a Portsmouth (Eng.) paper, which noticing the arrival there of the troops from Canada, has a number of remarks on the state of the country, &c.—it is an infamous record of those who affected to love peace so well as to do all they could to assist the British in winning it, by the subjugation of the United States—

"When the army arrived in Canada, from being a remarkable cheap country, every article of the first necessity became remarkably dear, in some places not to be had; there was only sufficient for the inhabitants themselves; the quantity consumed by the new comers created a scarcity, and but for the Americans, who furnished supplies of fresh beef and flour, the army could not have been supported."
Niles' Reg.

Celebration at Stonington.—Thursday, the 10th of July, being the anniversary of the day on which the inhabitants so gallantly beat off a British brig of war was appointed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. A procession was formed to the battery, (where floated the colors "that were a year ago so nobly defended) and with the rev. Mr. Hart proceeded with proper music to the meeting-house. It was unusually crowded. The discourse was concise, nervous and feeling; and reflects the greatest honour on Mr. Hart. When the service and ceremony of the church were finished, the assembly again formed procession, and moved to the battery, where Mr. Hart pronounced a short prayer.

Animated by the impression which the time and place could not but revive, the people in their fervor gave three cheers, and each retired to his respective abode.

On Friday evening a grand anniversary ball was given; the assembly being both numerous and brilliant.—*N. P. Sol.*

We understand the hon. Mr. Bagot, ambassador to the United States of America, proceeds to New York in the Lacedæmonian; capt. Jackson, which is fitting up for his conveyance.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board of the U. S. frigate Congress, dated at Flushing, July 16.

"We arrived here after a pleasant passage, 29 days—rather longer than we expected, from our having got as far as 17 W. in 15 days; but after parting with the Neptune, we had nothing but easterly winds and calms for 19 days. We fell in with a number of British men of war, who were very polite, and in all instances run under our lee, and requested to send a boat on board as they had information from lord Wellington's army. Among the British men of war, was the one commanded by capt. Dacres, formerly of the Guerriere, who was remarkably polite.

"On our arrival here the Dutch admiral showed us every attention possible—offering to send a vessel to Antwerp to procure water, there being none on Walcheren.

"We landed our minister in great style, under a salute from this ship, and the Dutch admiral manned yards, &c. On his arrival at the hotel, the capt. and a number of officers called upon the minister who gave an entertainment.

"Yesterday the ambassador and suite embarked on board of the king's yacht, accompanied by capt. MORRIS, for Rotterdam. On the return of capt. M. which will be in 2 or 3 days, we shall leave here for the Mediterranean."

It is stated as a fact by gentlemen from the westward, and we believe correctly, that a bank has been established in the Indiana territory, and above 100,000 dollars circulated, although the company which established it had to borrow from a bank in Ohio the small sum necessary to buy books and bank note paper. If this is not swindling upon a large scale, we are ignorant of the meaning of that word.
Aur.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

New York, September 18.

By the British packet Rolla, the editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* have received Halifax papers of Sept. 6, containing London dates of the 3d of August.

The packet left Falmouth on the 6th of August. The fate of Napoleon Bonaparte is decided. He is banished to St. Helena, and sailed from Plymouth Sound on the 5th of August for the channel, to be put on board the Northumberland 74, Sir George Cockburn, and to sail immediately for St. Helena.

When the official order was read to Napoleon, exiling him to St. Helena, he was very much disappointed and very angry, and declared he would order some of his marshals to shoot him through the head. Several of Bonaparte's suite wished to accompany him to St. Helena, but none of them were permitted.

A London paper states, that Bonaparte is to be placed in the custody of Sir Hudson Lowe, who will succeed col. Wilkes in the government of the island. The 53d regiment, a detachment of artillery and 40 gunners will accompany the Northumberland, in two transports. Bonaparte's money and other valuables, are to be taken from him, only two or three and some domestics will be allowed to go with him. He is to have 25 acres of land, and a house built for him. This arrangement has been sanctioned by all the Allied Powers.

London, Aug. 7.

French papers of the 2d inst. were received yesterday. The information respecting the refractory armies is scanty.—There are numerous desertions, accompanied by great disorders and irregularities on the part of the soldiers, who carry off their arms. These desertions and irregularities the generals declaim against and endeavor to restrain, evidently for the purpose of maintaining their own power, by keeping the troops together, while the king's friends seem disposed to look with indulgence on the outrages in contemplating the reduction of the army. The main body is understood to have gone from the Loire towards the mountains of Auvergne, in which the most desperate will form gangs, living at discretion upon the country, when as a whole the force will have melted away to nothing. It is supposed, that when the military chest shall be exhausted, which may be concluded to be nearly so at present, a general dissolution will take place of itself. The notorious Lefebvre, with two regiments of cavalry, have it is said, thrown themselves into the mountains of Auvergne, as partizans, that is, as military robbers. Several of the persons of whom the king is more particularly bound to make examples have been arrested, but we suppose only to be let loose again, with the double incentives of provocation and impunity, to commit fresh offences.

"Commodore Barney has arrived at Plymouth with despatches from America; he is detained by the alien officers."
Lond. Star.

We are extremely sorry to state, that his royal highness the duke of York met with a very serious accident yesterday morning at Oatlands, which is likely to deprive the public for a time of his active and valuable services. His royal highness in stepping out of the shower bath, which he is in the habit of using, slipped upon the oil cloth carpet and in the fall fractured one of his arms between the wrist and the elbow. Mr. Osborn, a surgeon residing at Weybridge, was immediately sent for, and set the arm before any of the household surgeons arrived. In the course of the day his royal highness was attended by Sir Henry Hallford, Mr. Keate, and several other physicians and surgeons of eminence, and we have the satisfaction to learn that at a late hour last night he was as well as could be expected.

The annexed letter came from our own correspondent:

Plymouth, August 5.

The Bellerophon of 74 guns, having on board Bonaparte, accompanied by the Eurytas frigate and Peruvian brig of war, sailed yesterday afternoon to the eastward, supposed with a view of meeting the Northumberland off the Start Point, in order to transfer him to that ship. For the two last days previous to his sailing, no boats were suffered to approach near the Bellerophon, during which time he did not show himself to the public; but previous thereto the numbers that surrounded the ship every evening were immense, amounting at times to upwards of 19,000 persons.

Bonaparte's property, excepting what may be absolutely necessary for his use, has been sealed up, and is to be kept in England, in order to prevent him from committing bribery, but he will be at liberty to bequeath it to any person as he may like at his death.

Some of his linen sent ashore to be washed, appeared exceedingly fine in its texture, and has been held in such esteem, that many individuals at Plymouth have temporarily put on one of his shirts, waistcoats, or neckcloths, merely for the purpose of saying that they had worn his clothes! Blind infatuation!

Among the sheets were several of exquisite cambric, inscribed in the corners with L. surmounted by a flat crown in red silk, which renders it likely that they were stolen from the present monarch of France, or left by him in the Thuilleries, when he fled from Paris. Others had N. also in red silk, and surmounted by a crown, but higher than the other, and imperial. Possibly Louis Bonaparte, when king of Holland, might have been the owner of the articles marked L. with the low red crown.

London July 26.

A mail arrived from Hamburg last night, but excepting a letter from the neighborhood of Paris dated the 5th inst. it brought nothing worthy of notice. The letter alluded to, states, that *The property of Mayors who have been active for Bonaparte is to be sequestered*, as also that of all the inhabitants who do not return in eight days to their habitation; the sequestered property to form a military fund, and to indemnify other inhabitants for sacrifices and requisitions. The Allied armies are to be maintained, clothed, paid, and armed at the expense of the enemy's country, and the following articles required from the occupied provinces:—150,000 pair of shoes, 150,000 coats, 40,000 pair of boots, 150,000 cloaks, 150,000 pair of breeches, 150,000 pair of gaiters, 150,000 stocks, 150,000 leather caps, 160,000 kettles and drinking vessels, 100,000 horse shoes, 8000 horses half saddle, half draught horses, and 4,000,000 of francs, to make good the arrears of pay.

London, July 27.

We have heard that the duke of Wellington is about to lead the greatest part of the British army, now in France, towards the Loire, and it is understood, that his grace will be permitted to accept a commission from the allied sovereigns for uniting their corps to the British, and taking the command of the whole, against the rebel forces in the centre and south of the kingdom.

Truro, (Eng.) August 5.

Important intelligence from India—Total defeat of the king of Candy, and reduction of the Island of Ceylon.

Major Brownrigg, son of Gen. Brownrigg, has arrived at Lord Bathurst's office with despatches from the governor of Ceylon, stating the total defeat and capture of the king of Candy, by a force consisting of two regiments of the line and four regiments of native troops, amounting to about 4,000 men, under the command of Gen. Brownrigg. The following is a copy of the Official Bulletin:—

Downing street, August 2, 1815.

Despatches have been this day received from Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Brownrigg, dated Candy, in Ceylon, the 25th February, 1815.

"On the 1st of February after overcoming very great difficulties, principally in provisioning the troops of the 1st and 2d divisions, under the command of Major Hook and Lieut. Col. O'Connell, we reached the foot of the Balani Mountains on the great road leading to the city of Candy.

"The fort commanding the pass thro' the mountains was taken, on the 2d; after a trifling opposition, and on the 3d a fort still further in advance was taken possession of by the 1st division without loss; on the 10th the army again moved forward, and reached the great river Mahavellinganga, 3 miles distant from Candy, when it was first learnt that the king and his adherents had abandoned his capital and the defences which had been erected to prevent the passage of the river.

"On the 13th, Sir R. Brownrigg joined the advance of the army, and on the following day entered the city of Candy, and fixed his head-quarters in the Palace.

"On the 19th, the king was surrounded by the people of Dombora, the province into which he fled, and after some resistance, was, together with two of his wives, taken prisoners.

"Sir R. Brownrigg approves most highly of the conduct and discipline of all the troops engaged in these operations."

The consequence of this important achievement is the entire conquest of the Island of Ceylon.

Some commotions have taken place among the Mahratta Powers.

Bonaparte's friends have it in contemplation to apply for a Habeas Corpus to take him out of the custody of the government, and give him up to themselves, we suppose! This is a serious fact. Two or three writers have already made themselves ridiculous about it in the *Morning* (i. e. *Mourning*) Chronicle; amongst them we are sorry to see the name of Capel Loffi!

London, August 3.

The first operations of the American squadron have been followed by the recession of the Algerine pirates from their infamous, but, hitherto usual demand of tribute. The example of the United States' government, we trust, will not be lost on the other maritime powers of Europe. A Corunna mail, which arrived on Monday, brought letters from an American House of great respectability at Alicante, of the 11th ult. These state, that peace had been concluded between the republic of the United States and the Algerine government. The following are said to be the conditions:

"1. The frigate, a brig, with all other captures made by the American squadron are to be restored.

"2. The prizes lately taken by the Algerines from the Americans are to be returned to the proprietors.

"3. The prisoners on both sides to be surrendered without any reserve or ransom.

"4. No annual Tribute to be, in future, exacted by the Dey of Algiers from the Americans."

Portsmouth, July 15.

The first division of the army from North America, about 9000 men, arrived this day. It is a particular pleasure to be able to state, they are in such a high state of health, that the hospital ship, by which they were accompanied, was but little required.

Berlin, July 22.

An authentic letter affirms, that from this time two wagons are to leave Paris every week which will bring back the works of art, formerly taken from us by the French. When these articles were de-handled from M. Denon, he pretended that he could not recollect anything about them. The Prussians granted him two days to make out the catalogue, and point out where all the stolen works of art and books were.

London, Aug. 1.

A considerable reduction of our naval force is to take place immediately. Fourteen sail of the line, and nineteen frigates, are to be paid off at Portsmouth; but five of the former and dix of the latter, it is said, will be re-commissioned, and manned entirely by men who may volunteer to be re-entered. A great number of smaller vessels are also to be put out of commission.

In the month of June last, the English East India company's ships Arniston and United Kingdom, foundered off the Cape of Good Hope, and only fifteen persons out of seven hundred were saved. The Arniston had on board, as passengers, several persons of distinction. She was of 38 guns, and 1200 tons., Capt. Borradeite; and the United Kingdom 26 guns, and 820 tons, capt. D'Esterre.

It is said, that SOULT had been arrested, and that the king would retire to Compiègne during the trial.

Letters from Brussels state, that the king of the Netherlands has created the duke of Wellington, Prince of Waterloo, and conferred on him the estate of la Belle Alliance.

Accounts from Carthage (Sp. Maine) of the 1st inst. state, that it was captured by a Spanish force of 5000 troops, and a large fleet.—*Aur.*

The Parisians pay a tax of no small magnitude in provisioning the allied army. We think that the number of troops in and near Paris, much exceeds, at the present moment, half the population of Paris. If their number increases in the ratio it has done for the last week, it will quite equal it.

Since the 22d of July, 10 or 12,000 English troops have arrived at Bruges, on their way to join the army of the duke of Wellington.

St. Louis, Aug. 8.

There is but little probability of peace being established between the U. States and all the *Indian tribes* in this quarter. The Sacs and Foxes, it is almost certain, refuse to treat.

The prepared reports of Napoleon's determination to put an end to his own life will afford a fine christian apology for *any accident that may happen.*—*Aur.*

Public Dinner.—The citizens of Lexington lately gave a dinner to maj. gen. CARROLL as a tribute of respect for his late services below New Orleans.

Stutgard, July 31.

The armistice with the army beyond the Loire was to be denounced to day, and if this army does not yield at discretion, hostilities will begin again on the 1st of August.

New York, September 20.

The ship Paragon, Fowler, is below (at Sandy Hook,) in 39 days from Liverpool, and will furnish us with the latest news yet received from England.

The Rev. Thomas Carson, rector of Kilmahon, Ireland, lately commenced a suit against William Abbot, esq. of Ballymalee, for the recovery of tythe of green clover, apples, pears, plumbs, and cherries, which grew in a kitchen garden. After going through part of the evidence, the claim was dismissed upon account of some error in the filling of the citation. The Rev. gentleman, however, declared in open court his intention of recommencing the suit. It is stated that Mr. Abbott "has been remarkable for his very kind attention to a widowed mother, and a number of brothers and sisters who were left a burthen upon him at a very early period of life." The same Rev. gentleman claimed the same day tythe "for a small quantity of flax which grew in a head-land of a corn field, the tythe of which had been duly paid." How thankful ought you to be, Americans, that your country is not cursed with a church established by law!

Two convictions have lately taken place in the Court of King's Bench, for exposing children in the streets in the infectious stage of the SMALL-POX, whereby some persons caught the disease. The one was sentenced to three, and the other to six months' imprisonment.

A NEW STEAM-BOAT, has commenced running from Whitehall to St. John's, on LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

MRS. PATTERSON, formerly the wife of JEROME BONAPARTE has arrived at Liverpool. She has been received with much attention by the most respectable families in that place.

John Sergeant, Esq. is to be the candidate for congress of the union party of federalists and old school democrats, in Philadelphia.

MISTAKE CORRECTED.

In the Baltimore Patriot of the 18th inst. is a letter from col. Bærstler, contradicting *in toto*, the account published in a Halifax paper of his seizure at Carthage, and which will be found in our first page. The story was probably raised for the purpose of preventing Americans from engaging in that expedition.

Married.—At FAIRTON, on the 20th inst. by James Clark, Esq. MR. OGDEN DANIELS to MISS ANNE BATEMAN, all of that place.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the thirtieth Day of October 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 Lot of Woodland,

Situate in the township of Slow Creek, adjoining land of James Loper, jun. and others, said to contain twenty acres, more or less; together with all other lands of said defendant, in the county of Cumberland.

Seized as the property of John Gibbons, and taken in Execution at the suit of Thomas R. Sheppard and Mark Sheppard, Richard Wood, and George Bacon—and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, adjoining land of William Watson and others; said to contain half an acre, more or less; together with all other lands of said defendant, in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Joseph Ackley, and taken in Execution at the suit of Ezekiel Foster and Robert Jordan, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and Tract of Land.

Situate in the township of Hopewell, adjoining lands of John Elwell, and others; said to contain sixty acres, more or less. Also, Two Thirds of a lot of land, joining land of Anna Husted and others, said to contain thirty acres, more or less; together with all other lands of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Enoch Brooks, and taken in Execution at the suit of Josiah Seeley, assignee of Enoch Boon, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Hopewell, adjoining land of Robert Harris, and others; said to contain one hundred acres, more or less; together with all other lands of said defendants, in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Dorcas Long and Malachi Long, devisees of M. Long, deceased, and taken in Execution at the suit of William Brooks, and William Mints, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

August 26th, 1815. (S. 25.)—1m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has removed from the United States' Lazzaretto, to Philadelphia, No. 79, North Water street, where he has opened a

Boarding-House,

And from the situation and convenience of the house, together with the attention intended to be paid to all those who please to give him their custom, he is in hopes none will have reason to complain.

Benjamin S. Ogden.

Notice is likewise given

To the late SOLDIERS of the United States army, who have been honorably discharged therefrom, widows, and heirs of deceased soldiers, who died in the service of the United States, that an Office is now open, at No. 79, North Water street, by the above subscriber, late captain in the U. S. army, where discharges, and all other necessary writings will be received, and land warrants, retained bounty, and pay due procured from the War department (the necessary writings being forwarded in due time.)

An Adjourned Meeting

OF the Inhabitants of BRIDGETOWN, and its vicinity, will be held at the inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgetown, on Monday evening, the 2d of October next, at 7 o'clock, P. M.—All persons interested in the erecting of a new school house in said town, are particularly requested to attend, as there will be business of importance before said meeting; such as electing managers, a treasurer, &c.

DAVID LUPTON, Sec.

Sept. 19, 1815.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Enoch A. BUNGER, Esquire, late of Bridgetown, in the County of Cumberland, deceased, are requested to make payment. And all those having any demands against said Estate, will please present them for examination, to

JAMES GILES, Executor.

Bridgetown, September 22, 1815.—9w.

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, in the township of Millville, Cumberland county, New Jersey, an apprentice to the Carpenter business, named GEORGE DOUGLASS, 17 years of age, stout made, dark hair, light eyes, near sighted, and in general very talkative. Had on, when he went away, a nankeen roundabout and trousers, yellow striped jean vest, and a pair of new coarse shoes.

Whoever takes up said apprentice, and returns him to me, shall receive twenty-five cents reward, but no charges paid.

ISAAC PCWELL.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbidden harbouring said apprentice at their peril.

ODE.

TO WASHINGTON BENEVOLENCE.

PART SECOND.

Some flies there are of such malignant name,
That he who kills them never merits blame,
Not to destroy them when a person can,
Is not benevolence but a fault in man.

Lives there a wretch of such benevolent will,
That thinks it wrong a green head fly to kill,
F'doom that wretch, (nor is the doom too harsh)
F'doom all day to wander thro' the marsh,

Kings are but green head flies; when tyrant kings
The people vex with their tormenting stings;

Not to oppose them, shows a mind deprav'd,
A nation base, and fit to be enslav'd;
The subject wretch, who to his tyrant bows,
Is worse than perjurd if he keep his vows;

Such loyal acts (for loyal they are call'd)
Have ever kept, and keep the world enthral'd—
Yet some there are, by strong inducements drawn,
Who flatter kings, and round oppressors fawn;

Slip out their necks, and then allegiance swear,
True to the king, but faithless to the Lord,
Alike abhorring, and themselves abhor'd,

My soul detests the thoughts of bloody war,
But more than this the tyrant I abhor;
My fellow's blood, O, may I never spill;

Like Washington, let me my sword unsheathe,
And send invaders down to dwell beneath;
Like Peter, let me rally round the cross,

Some thought my head affected by the moon,
Because I call'd the fowls of heav'n so soon,
Satan oft tells me, 'tis a foolish task;

I am that angel, O ye nations, hear!
The day has come, the dreadful hour is near,
When Christ comes down, in answer to distress,

When Christ comes down, in answer to distress,
To judge his saints, and war in righteousness,
Jesus, our King, whose nature is good will,
Who died to save, comes down at last to kill;

Long time his saints as faithful martyrs fell,
And war was made to please the friends of hell.
Twelve hundred sixty years the saints of God
Were in the dust by feet of tyrants trod.

THE HAPPY FARMER.

For the Washington Whig.

THOUGHTS ON NEWSPAPERS.

CONCLUDED.

No. III.

Mr. Editor,

THERE are various articles of intelligence of a disagreeable nature, which, notwithstanding, it may be profitable to disseminate; there are distressing events, which, after they occur, ought to be detailed, in order to gratify the solicitude and curiosity of readers; such are accounts of tornadoes, tempests, conflagrations, earthquakes, famine, and pestilence, and the consequent public or individual distress, which they produce.

Fatal or disastrous accidents ought to be sufficiently noticed to guard others against similar misfortunes. If this or that unhappy event has been occasioned by the want of suitable precaution, by unjustifiable temerity, or culpable remissness, they should be considered as beacons to warn others of danger. Obituary notices, or accounts of the deaths of our friends, acquaintances, and others, are valuable to the survivors. In addition to the knowledge of these events, which is often for the first time conveyed in the columns of a newspaper, and always more extensively in that way than any other, they give us profitable lessons on the shortness and uncertainty of human life, and awaken our minds to serious reflection.

Cobbett says, that the Americans are all readers, and understand what they read. This may be, and probably is correct, in the general sense in which I understand him to use the expression, in a greater extent than elsewhere; yet it cannot be denied, that there are many, too many, in this favoured country, who read but little, and who make feeble efforts indeed, to acquire that political knowledge, and that necessary information of passing events, which will enable them to exercise the privileges of American citizens in a judicious manner. I set it down as undeniable, that the person, who pays no attention to the journals of the day, is wholly unqualified to mix with, and take part in the conversation, which, more or less, occupies the attention of most companies, whether casual or selected, and will moreover be forever liable to be led into egregious political errors, which will induce him, in many instances, to condemn what he ought to applaud, and applaud what he ought to condemn; yet there are persons entitled to vote at elections who never read, and families into which Newspapers never enter. I will state some of the reasons which they assign for the neglect, and endeavour to obviate their objections.

1. On the score of expense.—There are but few really, and still fewer necessarily so poor as to render them unable to meet the expense of a weekly paper at least, and though lengthy details of news are not to be expected in such a paper, yet a summary of the most important foreign and domestic intelligence will be afforded sufficient to give a very tolerable knowledge of what is passing in the world; and many valuable essays may be found, having a tendency to instruct the mind and improve the judgment, and every rational man ought to be as desirous of adding to his stock of knowledge, as to his stock of property, which often perishes with the using. The expense of a weekly paper, at the usual price, is but little more than five mills a day or about four cents a week; and where is the person who does not expend a much larger sum for less valuable purposes? A very trifling entrenchment on ordinary expenses will, at any rate, meet this extra expense, and that very entrenchment may often be salutary to itself.

2. Another complains of want of leisure.—Industry is certainly commendable and there are many, whose duty to their families requires, that a great proportion of their waking hours should be devoted to active employment. This I would by no means discourage. I know that he who neglects to provide for those of his own household

is declared to be worse than an infidel; yet unremitting exertion cannot be borne; periods of relaxation and rest are indispensable. It was the habit of the accomplished Dr. Rush to employ those intervals of rest in reading, and it was his opinion that the effects of excessive fatigue were less to be feared from an employment of that kind than from sluggish inactivity. But this paucity of time is not common. Eight hours for labour, eight for sleep, and eight for devotion and rest, is an old and natural division of the twenty-four hours of the day; and if we reduce the last mentioned division to half the time, viz. four hours; at least enough will be left for the attentive reading of one newspaper in the week.

3. But, says another, I am a poor reader; I am much put to it to understand and pronounce the hard names and technical terms I continually meet with in a Newspaper—This, to be sure, is unfortunate; but it ought not to discourage. In this case, you will be under the necessity of reading slower, and will require a longer time to understand what you do read; but by industry and application you will soon improve, and what may now be difficult, will presently become comparatively easy; but have you no children, domestics, or others, in your family, who can read more fluently than yourself; and occasionally edify and instruct themselves as well as you, by reading aloud.

4. The ardent christian makes a serious objection, that is worthy of notice.—His mind having received a heavenly bias, he chooses to spend most of his leisure hours in studying the scriptures, reading religious books, meditation and prayer; he is afraid, if he suffers his mind to be diverted by other objects, especially those of a political nature, that he shall lose that serenity and peace of mind, that he at present enjoys; and therefore concludes it the safest way to remain willingly ignorant of every thing of that nature. This man, though a real christian, is in an error. The christian religion requires of its votaries relative, official, political, and national duties, as well as those more particularly of a devotional character, and in order to be able to understand and perform these aright, a portion of the time and attention ought to be devoted to the purpose, always remembering that they should be subordinate to the duties of the sanctuary and of the closet.—“These therefore ought ye to do, and not to leave the other undone.”

5. But another and more serious objection remains to be mentioned. There are some that satisfy themselves with attention to their secular affairs or whatever is forced on their notice, without seeming to know or care anything about what takes place beyond the bounds of their own particular observation—Say they “of what use will the study of politics, the reading of a newspaper, or the knowledge of the affairs of the world do us; I wish not to trouble my brains with such considerations. I have got along thus far, and my fathers before me, and we have lived (for aught we see,) as well as our neighbours. There are always enough to study and talk about the government and politics, and go to town-meetings and elections without us.” Hold, my good friends of this class, if any perchance should happen to read my observations; let me tell you what perhaps you little suspect, that the stability and perpetuation of our republican form of government, have more to apprehend from such persons as you, than from all the ambitious demagogues in the United States, and from all the efforts of its enemies. Political ignorance and apathy may be permitted to prevail in a despotic government, where a few kindly manage the affairs of the many to their own fancy, and where political light could hardly be expected to produce political reformation. But in this country, this only free government on earth, it is of vital importance that the people should be wise and virtuous, capable of perceiving their rights, duly appreciating their privileges; and determined to support and vindicate them.—Ignorance among the people is always the fuel made use of by ambition to carry its point. Were all informed, demagogues would always be disappointed. “Where no wood is, the fire goeth out.”

A SUBSCRIBER.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

The following article, which exhibits the progress of Bible Societies, we extract from one of our late London papers:

“Bible Societies are rapidly extending over the north of Europe; the Cosacks, 2000 miles from St. Petersburg, have applied to the Auxiliary Societies at Moscow, to print an edition of the Georgian New Testament, which is executing under the superintendance of the Archbishop. A translation of it is also making into the Persian, for the use of the natives of Siberia, who, though they speak the Tartar language, read the former.”

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 flatter themselves, in connection with their new partner; that by an unremitting and constant attention to business, and by keeping constantly on 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]—3c.

THE COUNTY COMMITTEE

Of the Washington Whig Society

ARE requested to meet at the house of Robert Alderman, in Bridgetown, on MONDAY, the 25th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. Sept. 13th, 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 BATEMAN. Cedarville, Sept. 11th, 1815.—3c.

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, 1783: Given under our hands this seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

JNO. MINTOSH, ASA DOUGLASS, WM. CHARD.

Aug. 21—6w.

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 of the Washington Whig, will please to forward them immediately to the editor.

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