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For the Washington Whig.

HISTORY OF THE LATE WAR.

No. VII.

CAMPAIGN OF 1813.

Siege of Fort Meigs—Defence of Sandusky—Victory on Lake Erie—Battle on the Thames.

The defeat of general Winchester having frustrated the winter campaign against Detroit, general Harrison selected a post upon the Miami river, where he built a fort, which was named after the patriotic governor of Ohio, Fort Meigs. Here he deposited all his stores, and covered the frontier from the marauding incursions of the savages; and here it was determined to make a stand, and wait till the naval force should obtain the command of the lake, and enable him to approach his object by water. General Proctor, the British officer in that quarter, getting intelligence of the situation of the fort and its contents, resolved to make an attempt to reduce it; imagining that if he could accomplish their capture, the loss of the artillery, military stores, and provisions, would effectually embarrass, if not entirely prevent, the operations of the following campaign. General Harrison on receiving information of the intended blow, hastened with all the forces he could collect, and arrived at Fort Meigs with three hundred men, which, with those already there, made the whole of his force not more than fifteen hundred men, one third of whom were sick. He immediately commenced throwing up new batteries; the officers, as well as soldiers, working in the ditches. On the 28th of April, the fort was invested, and on the 30th, the enemy opened his batteries, and continued firing till the fifth of May when they were stormed and destroyed. The general had made a requisition on the governor of Kentucky, for fifteen hundred men, but only a small detachment joined him before the investment of the fort; the residue descended the St. Mary's, and the Aux Glaise as convoys to supplies of provisions on their way to the lake. An express to general Clap, who commanded, found him descending the Miami, at the rapids with his brigade reduced by sickness to about 1100, but determined to attempt to throw himself into the fort. General Harrison ordered him to land eight hundred of his men on the north side of the river above the enemy's batteries, and marching down under cover of the woods to storm them, spike the cannon, cut down the carriages, and retreat to the boats, if practicable, and if not, to file off under the foot of the hill where they would be protected by the artillery of the fort. At the same time sorties were ordered from the fort against the batteries on the south side of the river. These orders were executed in the most gallant manner. The batteries were carried and the cannon were spiked, without loss; but colonel Dudley, who commanded the detachment, which landed on the north side, suffering himself to be amused by the Indians, and unable to restrain the impetuosity of his men, who rushed on in pursuit of the discomfited foe, was attacked by double his number, and after an obstinate resistance all but about one hundred and fifty, were obliged to surrender. General Clay with the balance of his brigade, landed on the south side, and gained the fort. This blow, notwithstanding the misfortune which attended it, had such an effect, that on the ninth the enemy made a precipitate retreat, and abandoned the siege.

Fort Meigs, being placed in safety, Harrison directed his exertions to prepare for the contemplated operations so soon as the fleet should take the lake in sufficient force to protect him. Nothing of consequence happened till the second of August, when Fort Stephenson on the lower Sandusky was attacked by a large force, and an attempt made to carry it by storm. Major Croghan, who commanded the fort, however, made such judicious arrangements with his force, which amounted only to

about one hundred and sixty men, and met the assailants with so determined and destructive a fire, that all who entered the ditch, including colonel Short, the officer who conducted the assault, were killed or wounded, and the rest were compelled to retire in disorder. The column left against the fort consisted of about five hundred regulars, out of which one hundred and fifty were killed, wounded or taken prisoners. The loss of the besieged amounted only to one killed and seven wounded.

Commodore Perry was not able to build and equip his fleet, so as to be ready to take the lake till the end of August. The timber of which his vessels were built, was to be cut in the woods, and all his stores transported over land a distance of many miles. Overcoming all impediments, he succeeded in getting his ships over the bar at Erie, where they had been constructed and arrived at Sandusky bay, where Harrison had encamped preparatory to embarkation on the fifteenth of August. Till the tenth of September, the British squadron remained at anchor under the guns of Malden. At sunrise, on the morning of the tenth, the American squadron at anchor in Put-in-Bay, consisting of two brig of 20 guns, and nine smaller vessels, in all carrying 54 guns, discovered the enemy with a fleet, consisting of a ship of 19, and another of 17 guns, and four other vessels carrying together 63 guns, and immediately got under way to meet him. A desperate engagement took place, which ended in the total defeat and capture of the British fleet, not a vessel escaping. Commodore Barclay, who commanded the enemy's fleet, was severely wounded and the slaughter on both sides was terrible. More prisoners were taken than there were men in the American fleet to guard them.

To the consummate skill and the bold and heroic conduct of the American commander, the fortunate issue of this engagement is in a great measure to be attributed. His crews consisted of a motley collection of seamen, soldiers, volunteers and boys; black and white; and many were on the sick lists. But, animated by his heroic example, and catching from his countenance, to which their eyes were constantly turned, his heroic spirit, they fought with the most cool and determined bravery. It seemed to be the enemy's plan to destroy the commodore's ship, the Lawrence, and accordingly for the space of two hours they directed at her the fire of the large vessels of their squadron, and reduced her to the condition of a wreck: but at this juncture, when the fate of the battle trembled on a point, when the decks of the Lawrence were streaming with blood, and covered with the mangled limbs and bodies of the slain, when nearly the whole of her crew were disabled, when her guns were dismounted, and the commodore and his officers helped to work the last that was capable of service, the youthful commander showed no signs of despondency; but boldly shifting his flag on board the Niagara, which had not sustained much damage, and was just getting into close action, he dashed into the thickest of the fight, broke through the enemy's line, and being nobly supported by captain Elliot with the smaller vessels, won the victory. His conduct to the captured enemy after the battle, drew from them the most flattering marks of admiration and respect, and entitled him to the appellation of the brave and generous enemy.

This glorious and signal victory enabled general Harrison to embark his army on board the boats which had been prepared, and were in readiness, and land them immediately on the hostile shore. This was accordingly done soon as the necessary arrangements could be completed, and he took possession of Malden on the twenty-seventh of September, general Proctor having burnt the fort and store houses, and retreated. Detroit was also evacuated and occupied by a brigade of the army under general M'Arthur. The enemy had posted himself on the Thames, about 56 miles from Detroit, where he did not seem to expect to be followed, as he had neglected to break up the bridges. Harrison, however, soon pressed on, at the head of about one hundred and forty regulars, the remainder having been left with generals M'Arthur and Cass, to protect Detroit and wait for some baggage, a regiment of mounted infantry under colonel Johnson, and a body of volunteers from Kentucky, under the venerable and patriotic governor Shelby; the whole amounting to about three thousand five hundred men. Upon his approach Proctor retreated to the Moravian towns; near which he posted himself across the line of march, with his left resting upon

the river, and supported by artillery, and his fight in a swamp covered by a large body of Indians. A most able disposition of his troops was made by general Harrison, and he decided the conflict by a bold stroke of masterly policy, which proved him a skillful commander, and eminently qualified for the profession of arms. Johnson's mounted regiment, which was composed of Kentuckians accustomed to riding in the woods with their guns, were drawn up in front in two columns, and ordered to receive the enemy's fire and break their line by a charge at full speed. The horses in the front rank recoiled at the first fire but getting under way at the second volley, the right column which came in contact with the British regulars, broke through them in an instant, and immediately turning upon them and pouring in a destructive fire they all surrendered. The left column, which encountered the Indians, had a severe conflict, in which their brave colonel was severely wounded, but the lines of infantry under Shelby coming up for their support, the savages were routed with considerable loss. Amongst the slain was the celebrated warrior Tecumseh. General Proctor escaped by the fleetness of his horses. The American loss was very trifling.

The war in this quarter was entirely ended by this decisive blow. The Indians were glad to make peace on the best terms they could, and becoming quiet, most of the regular army was sent down the lake to take part in the expedition against Montreal which was now about to be undertaken.

[To be Continued.]

Elect Good Men.

[Concluded.]

4. How far it is proper to carry religion, or to consider it as a test, or recommendation, in civil affairs, there may be different opinions. But that some regard ought to be paid to it, few if any will deny. Otherwise a man can have no security for his property or life, in civil courts, where the religious influence of oaths are considered, as securing the rights of the citizen. But if a witness pays no regard to a religious oath, he may swear away your just right, and even your life, and you have no remedy. And a candidate who contemns religion, and upon whom its injunctions and the fear of God have no influence, would not feel himself bound to his duty, even by the solemnity of a religious oath. He indeed, by solemn oath, before Almighty God obligates himself (in substance) to support the federal constitution, and act for the best interests of the republic. But all this passes with him for nothing, or as a mere form to which he pays no regard. His oath, like a rope of sand, has no strength or influence on his mind, to bind him to his engagements. He therefore considers himself at liberty to sacrifice the public interest, or to overturn the constitution whenever he thinks it will answer his selfish or party purposes; and he would sell his country, for what Judas sold his Saviour if he could get no more. It appears then, that a decent respect for religion ought to be considered as a requisite qualification in a candidate; and that there ought to be so much evidence of it, as to afford a reasonable belief that he would not violate his oath, and also that conscience and duty are things by the dictates of which he would be actuated. For such a principle of action is the strongest tie to duty, and affords the best security to his constituents, of the uprightness and fidelity of his public conduct. Mere morality or common honesty will induce him to act honorably, in the sight of men; but under the influence of religious motives, he will act uprightly in the sight of God; so that you may safely trust him, when out of sight as well as when acting under your immediate inspection. But what shall be considered as satisfactory evidence of his respect for religion, and proper regard to its injunctions? Shall it be his belonging to some established church, or his religious profession, or his regular attendance on public worship?

Nothing has ever proved more pernicious to godly sincerity than established churches and religious tests; and they do nothing toward securing the faithfulness of public agents. They have made a thousand hypocrites; but have never bound a single unprincipled man to his duty. For that man, who regards neither honesty, nor the justice of God, will never hesitate in subscribing to any religious creed, whether he believes it or not, if, by so doing, he can ob-

tain some lucrative office or honourable station. But as we have (thanks to God) no state religion, nor religious tests, we need not profess any of them, unless we enter into

national, were required by law, or by general custom (which has the force of law) the same objection would lie against it. For an ill-designing man, as it has been said of Bonaparte, would easily turn Mussulman, Jew, or Christian, without scruple, if that would help him into office, or send him to some honourable legislature. And if a regular attendance on public worship (though commendable, and a good sign) was once made a criterion, it would be liable to the same abuse as the former. So that it would be dangerous, to establish any fixed rules, by which to decide upon a candidate's respect for religion. And yet, in the present state of public opinion, an attendance on public worship, and profession of religion, when accompanied with a corresponding practice, may be safely considered as satisfactory evidence of it. And (other qualifications being equal) this ought to be considered, by the electors, as an additional recommendation in his favour.

If these positions be true and valid, then those candidates (nominated or selected) who excel in the aforesaid qualifications, taken collectively, have the strongest claim on the electors, for their support. But who shall be the judge in this matter? By law and constitution, the electors themselves are appointed the sole judges.

Therefore ye, who are electors, have an important charge, an honourable duty devolved upon you; and your manner of performing it must be deeply interesting to yourselves, and to the public. For by your votes, you are to decide, who shall be entrusted with the management of our public affairs. It therefore behoves you to consider well the qualifications of candidates, and their comparative claims to your support. Beware, that neither personal partiality nor antipathy have any influence in deciding your vote. It is not to please, or to profit a favourite friend or party, that you are called upon to give your suffrages; but it is to insure just and salutary laws; and the faithful execution of them; to secure our rights and liberties; in a word, to maintain and promote the best interests of this state, and of the whole nation. For, the management of our state affairs may have a bearing and influence on the general government, and prove either beneficial or injurious to the whole. Weigh well, then, the importance of your elective duties; and vote for those who you verily believe are, on the whole, best qualified, remembering your responsibility to your country and your God.

Choose men of integrity and ability; but where there is a deficiency in either, always give the preference to the former; for crafty, iniquitous intrigue has done ten times more mischief in governments, than honest ignorance. An Adams might make an honest blunder (soon rectified); but a crafty Burr would flagitiously dissolve the union, if in his power.

Support those only, who are tried friends to republican principles, and who will not be easily flattered or threatened from off the ground they have taken. Beware of those who are hostile to the principles of our government, or who have opposed the constitutional authorities, or have tried to thwart the measures of government, constitutionally adopted. For whatever may be their pretensions, or however flattering their promises, do not trust them; they regard you only as convenient tools or levers. And no sooner would you lift them into permanent power, than they would ride over your heads, or throw you by, as useless lumber. They would not court your favour, if they could rule independent of you. Therefore give your votes for those only, who are honest capable republicans, who will religiously abide by their oath, to support our federal and state constitutions, and all laws and measures constitutionally adopted. By so doing, you will worthily aid the blessed cause for which your fathers, brothers, and sons have fought and bled; and our republican government, "the world's last hope" will prove a rock of adamant, against which the waves of impotent faction will beat in vain. Be emulous in maintaining our civil and religious rights and liberties; and of being worthy partakers of the rising grandeur and prosperity of our republic, that succeeding generations may rise up, and call you blessed.

The allied troops are making dispositions for a vigorous blockade of Laon and Soissons.

By a reference to this week's paper, our republican friends in other counties of this state will see, that the republicans are not idle, and it may be gratifying for them to learn, that there is hardly a possibility of the opposite ticket, or any part of it succeeding.

The following toast is said to have been drunk last 4th of July by a person now on the federal ticket in this county. We do not pledge ourselves for the truth of it, and are perfectly willing to contradict it publicly, if untrue. If correct, it evinces such malignity of heart, that no conscientious man, no man of feeling, or of honor, could vote for the person who drank it.

James Madison president of the United States.—Ps. 109: 8: Let his days be few, and let another take his office. Let his children be fatherless, and his wife a widow. Let his children be continually vagabonds, and beg; let them seek their bread also out of their desolate places. Let the extortioner catch all that he hath; and let the stranger spoil his labour. Let there be none to extend mercy to him; neither let there be any to favour his fatherless children. Let his posterity be cut off; and in the generation following, let their name be blotted out.

Among other objections, it is stated by some of the federal editors, that the collection of the taxes was put off till after the election for the purpose of deceiving the people. How this can be, we cannot conceive. The board of assessors in this state have fixed the rate of assessment at 22 cents and one tenth of a cent on the hundred dollars: so that every owner of property in New Jersey may calculate, to a fraction the amount of his tax, as easily now as after the election. It will not be near so high as was expected by most people.

In the first congressional district of Pennsylvania the republicans have nominated John Conard of the county of Philadelphia, (one of their former representatives in congress) to be supported at the ensuing election.—John Sergeant is the candidate of the federal party, and the Leib party. It is very doubtful which will succeed.

ADDRESS

Of the Republican Delegates of the County of Cumberland to the Electors.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

THE Republican delegates of the County of Cumberland, chosen by the several townships thereof, for the purpose of selecting a ticket to be supported at the ensuing Election, being convened at Bridgetown the 25th inst. did select and agree to recommend the following candidates for the several offices, for which they have been legally nominated, viz.

For Council.

EBENEZER SEELEY.

For Assembly.

NATHAN LEAKE,
JOHN S. WOOD,
DANIEL RICHMAN.

For Sheriff.

JOHN SIBLEY.

For Coroners.

REUBEN HUNT,
DAVID REED,
RICHARD MULFORD.

Fellow citizens—The candidates which we recommend to your suffrage at the ensuing election, were selected from a number of worthy characters with as much prudence and impartiality as the delegates could exercise on the present occasion.—The necessity of union at the approaching election must be evident to all; the difficulty of making a selection was sensibly felt by us.—The general voice of the people as far as we could know it, was what we wished to obey.—If in the exercise of our trust we meet the general approbation of our republican brethren, we shall have fulfilled our duty and realized our wishes.—The men we recommend to your support are well

known to be friendly to our Republican institutions and Federal government.—They are men who think and act for their country in preference to any other nation. It is their glory, and their pride, to be called Americans; you may therefore confidently hope, should they be elected, that no foreign attachment will bias their judgments in the councils of the state, or execution of its laws.

Fellow citizens—The annual return of the elective franchise, has found us this year at peace with all the nations of the earth, except some of the Indian tribes.—The dey of Algiers and the prince regent of Great Britain, have in their turns released the American captive, having learned from costly experience, that Americans were never born to be slaves. As a nation, we are now in a state of freedom and peace, and may forever continue so, if proper measures, at the proper time, be taken to secure our liberty and repose. In such a tranquil state of foreign relations, it were to be wished that good men of all parties would unite to maintain that dignified national character, which has been so honourably acquired by our statesmen and heroes. It is much to be doubted, if a more favourable time than the present ever occur for good men of all parties to become united, and pursue one policy, which, in our opinion, should be to avoid war with every nation as long as it can be honourably avoided; and when it becomes inevitable, to meet it with christian fortitude. If the welfare of the nation in peace or war be the primary object of both parties, why divide? If both parties be agreed on the same political principles, where is the ground for perpetual opposition? surely it is not for men that either party is contending.—Both parties have heretofore determined that question by selection, which, were it not for difference in party, could be done to a much better purpose by election. Are we then divided in measures? The will of the majority constitutionally expressed ought to decide that controversy. Are we then divided in our ideas of polity? If so, who are the men that would dissolve the federal compact? For ourselves, and for the republicans of Cumberland, we declare, that we are Whigs of the Washington stamp. We mean not to become responsible for the motives or conduct of every individual; but as a party, we have no object but the good of our country. Our ideas on polity are well realized in our admirable constitution, the federal compact. Our principles are published to the world, and they are such, we presume, as no honest and enlightened politician will ever oppose. Good men may differ in politics, as well as in religion, and on other important subjects; but there are certain fundamental principles of civil government, in which all freemen ought to be agreed. Agreed on them, they ought to unite to carry them into operation, and for that purpose should choose such men to represent them in the state and union as they know or believe to be of congenial sentiments. It is a folly for brethren of the same great family, through prejudice or ignorance, to differ among themselves about men or measures, while aiming precisely at the same thing, viz. the good of our country. For ourselves we declare, that we are willing to unite when our opponents shall avow our principles, or disavowing them, shall show them to be erroneous.—To infallibility we do not pretend; but we can never give up that cause, we can never abandon those principles, which our adversaries dare not condemn, and which our own consciences cannot but approve. We believe, that there are good men among the federal party. This we have never denied. It is with such men we reason. Your principles are the same as our's, your polity is the same. No difference in measures could long divide us, were it not for your prejudices and prime leaders. It is men who are at heart opposed to free government who foment division; of such ambitious spirits, all good citizens should beware.

Fellow citizens. If you are not weary of that liberty which your fathers purchased with their blood; if you would not wish to be again involved in war, vote for such men only as stick by their country in peace

and war. By whatever names you may have been distinguished heretofore, for the future remember that you are Americans, desirous of peace, but determined on freedom. With all such electors we feel our hearts united, and ardently wish for a union of voices & of votes. A union of men of virtue, and of liberal minds will have a happy tendency to promote the peace, good order, and harmony of society.

We feel no disposition to degrade the character of our political opponents; but when we compare the ticket we have formed with that selected by them, we are persuaded, every unprejudiced person will say with us, that in point of historical and political information, as well as in moral virtue, and the amiable qualities of social order, we shall not be cast in the back ground, but shine with equal, if not superior lustre.

What, may we not ask every candid elector, will be the good effect of success to the opposition ticket? No national measure can be effected by it. The executive and legislature of the United States are fixed for two years: And is it not far better for the national and state governments to harmonize than to lead in different directions? Every friend of peace and social order must answer in the affirmative. Past experience will by no means teach us to expect more prosperity and happiness to the state from the preponderance of federal politics. Let us, therefore, fellow citizens, all unite in support of the ticket hereby recommended: Not only is union necessary, but exertion also. Every citizen should esteem it his highest privilege, and his incumbent duty to appear at the poll, and afford his support to those best qualified to represent him.

ABIJAH DAVIS, Chairman.

ELIAS P. SEELEY, Secretary.

Pennsylvania Politics.

DR. LEIB.

It is said, that it is intended by the federalists of the county of Philadelphia to support Dr. Leib for assembly. Without entering into any review of the political life of Dr. Leib,—without pointing out the hatred and asperity which he formerly, upon all occasions, manifested towards the federal party, without attempting to show the numerous inconsistencies of which he has been guilty in public life, and which should prevent honest men of either party from voting for him,—there are a few circumstances, which fell under our immediate notice, and which placed him in such a mean and pitiful point of view, that we can never hear his name mentioned without feelings of contempt and disgust.—We had in our possession, for a considerable length of time, an article, in Dr. Leib's handwriting, intended for publication in a newspaper in Philadelphia, praising Dr. Leib, for his talents and political integrity, and abusing, in a style of the lowest vulgarity, his opponents. We believe the manuscript is still in existence.

At a county meeting of old school democrats, a few years ago, the doctor was nominated as a member of a committee to draft an address. Mr. Binder, an intimate friend of his, opposed his appointment on the ground, that it would give plausibility to the objections brought against that section of the democratic party, viz. that he was the dictator of all their proceedings. The doctor acknowledged the propriety of his friend's remarks, and declined. Geo. F. Goodman (son of the man, who signed the late address of the union-party) was appointed in his place. As the committee was retiring, the doctor slipped an address into the hands of young Goodman, which, in a few minutes, was reported to the meeting by the committee and adopted; the doctor at the same time complimenting it highly!

Duane, who used so frequently to have in his mouth, "He that is not for us is against us," and who pointed the artillery of his pen, with so much effect, against a union of honest men, a few years ago, has had his eyes opened, and has become of late a zealous advocate of a union, we will not say of honest men.

Cumberland Republican Ticket.

Council.

EBENEZER SEELEY.

Assembly.

NATHAN LEAKE,
JOHN S. WOOD,
DANIEL RICHMAN.

Sheriff.

JOHN SIBLEY.

Coroners.

REUBEN HUNT,
DAVID REED,
RICHARD MULFORD.

Federal Ticket.

Council.—MICHAEL SWING.

Assembly.—WILLIAM WATSON, ABEL BACON, JOHN MATHEW.

Hunterdon Republican Ticket.

Council.

AARON VANSYCKEL.

Assembly.

WILLIAM NIXON,
SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD,
JOHN FARLEE,
ABRAHAM STOUT.

Sheriff.

JAMES S. MANNERS.

Coroners.

JOHN LAKE,
ANDREW WEART,
CHARLES ENT.

Somerset Republican Ticket.

Council.

JOHN FRELINGHUYSEN.

Assembly.

JOHN ANNIN,
JACOB DEGROOT,
FARRINGTON BARKALOW.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, August 5.

Letters and papers have been received from Paris and other situations in France, the former to Thursday last. The funds had fallen to 91—30, and the general character of the intelligence is very gloomy. The following are extracts from some of our letters.

Paris, August 2.

"We are divided between hope and fear, but the former seems to be less founded on reason than on sensibility.

"The king is not treated with respect by the allies; his measures are disapproved, and he is listened to with reluctance. The government is much the same, as to all substantial purposes, as if he were not among us.

"The circular of the duke of Otranto to prefectures explains the true situation of affairs. There is serious danger of commotions, and if the foreign troops were not in France to control the public spirit, that danger would be converted into mischief and disorganization.

"The temper of the people is soured, and the acidity operates with its natural pungency every where.

"The people are alarmed lest the integrity of the country should not be preserved, and three-fourths of the territory are already under the control of the confederates. They look with peculiar solicitude to Lorraine and Alsace; and indifferent as the French are supposed to be as to their political rights, every thing that tends to mortify their pride as a great and independent nation, is sensibly felt by them."

From the Democratic Press.

Note delivered by Prince Talleyrand to the Ministers of the Allied Powers.

The conduct of the allied armies will soon reduce my people to the necessity of arming against them as has been done in Spain. Were I younger I would put myself at their head, but if age and my infirmities prevent me from doing it, I will not at my rate co-operate in the calamities under which I groan, and if I cannot mitigate them, I am determined to ask an asylum of the king of Spain.

Let those who even after the capture of the Man, against whom alone, they have declared war, continue to treat my people as enemies, and consequently to consider me as such, attempt my liberty if they think proper—they are the masters—I prefer living in a prison to remaining here a passive spectator of the sufferings of my children.

A Russian military government has been organized for Lorraine, and the departments of the Marne and the Seine. The corps of gen. Lemarque occupies the department of the Indre.

Peronne, August 13.

A requisition was made on the 22d July of 800,000 francs on the department of the Somme, for the service of the troops of the king of the Netherlands. This department having suffered considerably by the passage of 200,000 men, was under the impossibility of complying with this requisition. The sub-prefect went immediately to Paris to see the hereditary prince of Orange, to expose the situation of the department; and the prince generously dispensed with the requisition.

Vienna, July 30.

Madam Murat occupies the castle of Henbourg. This castle belongs to the banking house of Fellner and Co. of Vienna, and is situated six leagues from the capital on the scite of Hungary. She is forbidden to appear at Vienna.

Brussels, Aug. 10.

The army commanded by general Tauenzen will encamp on the borders of the Meuse and wait further orders; and the Danish troops of 15,000 men which wait to enter France will remain on the borders of the Escant.

Paris, Aug. 12.

Marshal Ney has been arrested and conducted to Aurillac.

Marshal Brune, after having quitted Toulon, with passports from Mr. de Rivier, has been assailed by the people at Avignon: He alighted from his carriage and took refuge in one of the hotels in the city. The Prefect had advised him to prosecute his journey without delay. When he heard that his life was in danger by the populace, he went to rescue him at the peril of his life; and at that moment the marshal thinking that his door would be forced, shot himself!

August 16.

The Journal of Lausanne of the 11th of Aug. asserts that no Austrian troops had crossed the line since the 10th of July—that an army of reserve of 30,000 men with battalions of the landwehr, which were destined to join the regular troops, with 72 ps. of cannon had received orders to retrograde on the 2d August.

August 17.

The duke of Angouleme and Madam have gone to Bordeaux.

Our funds are advancing—62, 75—bank shares from 1015 to 1030.

Marshal Suchet was at Roanne on Saturday morning. He had with him about 7 or 8 battalions and artillery proportioned to that number of troops.

Gen. Lacourbe is shut up in Befort. Besaicon is yet blockaded.

A letter from Nantz, dated the 19th ult. to a gentleman in this city, states the following:

“Report saps that a definitive treaty was signed at Paris on Sunday last, highly advantageous to France; and that the allied troops are soon to evacuate, except a sufficient number to maintain internal tranquillity. A great demand for cotton had been in consequence; upland sold readily at 185 francs, 400 tales of Louisiana, has been sold at Havre to English houses.”

Mr. Lynch, the Old Mayor of Bordeaux, who emigrated to England with the Dutchess of Angouleme, returned to Bordeaux on the 9th of August, where he was received with every public demonstration of joy.

In the ship *Pocahontas*, Capt. Hatton, from Havre de Grace, arrived in Hampton Roads on Wednesday, came passenger a Monsieur *Mairill*, who announced himself to Capt. H. as the private secretary of the emperor Napoleon. Also, a Mr. *Lemondes*, late an eminent merchant in Paris, who purposes establishing himself in Baltimore, and has a quantity of merchandise on board the *Pocahontas*.—*Nor. Her.*

[COMMUNICATION.]

NEWS FROM PORTUGAL

“For the last six years the English did as they pleased here, and they had as much influence as they have in England; but since the peace in Europe and England will give the Portuguese no more money, and the Portuguese do not want their assistance, and do not like their insolence—their influence is declining—the conduct of the Portuguese is now so insulting to these haughty gentry, that they kick a good deal. Marshal Beresford used to do as he pleased here, and as they will not let him do so now, he sailed yesterday for the Brazils to try what he could do with the Prince.

“Some time ago this government gave the British minister Mr. Canning, to understand that they would send 15,000 troops to Holland, the English sent transports to carry the troops there, but they would not let the troops go—so the transports went away without them; to the great annoyance of John Bull, who could not con-

ceive why the Portuguese, should object to send their troops to Holland—the Regency wanted orders from the Prince, and they have sent to know his pleasure, which is not known yet.

“About 5000 troops have been sent to the Brazils from here. There have been no changes in the government. Most of the nobility who were prisoners in France have returned.”

Buffalo, Sept. 22.

LATE FROM DETROIT.

We announce to the public the safe arrival of Major Gen. Brown and suite on Saturday morning last, in the brig Niagara in 8 days from Detroit, having touched a day at Brie on the passage. Among the passengers, we observe Col. P. Jones and Maj. D. Frazier, Aids to the Major. Gen. Col. E. Jenkins; Q. M. G. Maj. S. Brown, D. Q. M. G. Dr. Lovett, H. S. &c. A national salute was fired from the Niagara on the landing of the General.

By this arrival, we learn, that the affairs of the west assume a very pacific aspect. The North Western Indians, among whom appeared the celebrated Prophet, brother of Tecumseh, have assembled at Detroit, and have met our commissioners, Generals Harrison and M^r Arthur, and Mr. Graham, with a sincere desire of planting the tomahawk; and, we have every reason to believe, that ere this, an advantageous treaty of peace has been signed. We hail this event, in connection with a commercial arrangement with Great Britain, as a happy omen for the future growth and prosperity of the western country. At peace with the natives, the hardy sons of the east, will prostrate the towering forest, and make the wilderness of the west, “blossom as the rose.”

The pacification with the Indians, will be very advantageous to western merchants and traders; as the furs and peltries of the extensive country above Detroit, will be principally brought in and bartered at that market; which will certainly enhance their business, in being enabled to make a handsome profit on the return cargoes.

Detroit is now garrisoned by 12 or 1300 men under command of General Miller. Maj. Gen. Macomb is shortly expected at Detroit, when he will assume the command.

Mackinaw is represented as one of the strongest places in the western country; and is now garrisoned by 400 troops, under command of Col. Chambers.

On account of the lateness of the season, and the deficiency of provisions in the advanced depots, it has been determined to omit re-establishing Fort Dearborn, at Chicago, until another year.

The troops are represented to be in a fine state of health and discipline.

On the 7th, 280 troops of the new third, embarked at Erie for Detroit. During the embarkation, six soldiers were drowned.

CHILICOTHE, SEPT. 12.

The surveyor general has this day received a communication, by express, from governor Cass, of Detroit, stating that during the present treaty now holding with the contending tribes of Indians in that quarter, there is no doubt but that friendly arrangements will be made with them, and peace be restored to our frontiers. In consequence of which general Tiffin is about to start a number of surveying parties to the territory of Michigan. We understand the surveyor general has also made arrangements to have the geographic position of the southerly extreme of lake Michigan ascertained this fall, and the northern line of the state of Ohio run, which when done, but little doubt is entertained, but that agreeably to the cession made by the Indians, at the treaty of Detroit, of the 17th Nov. 1807, a million acres of excellent land, will fall within the state of Ohio. Should congress have a correct view of this subject at their next session, and direct by law that these lands should be surveyed and erected into a land district, they will immediately sell, and incalculable benefits would accrue both to the weak territory of Michigan, and the prosperous state of Ohio, as well as to the U. States in general.

VERMONT. The Governor, Council and House of Representatives are all republican. There is a nett republican gain of 39 members in the House of Representatives.—*Dem. Press.*

At the circuit court last week at Newark for the county of Essex, Judge Kirkpatrick presiding, Capt. Decatur was tried for aiding and abetting an assault and battery on John A. Schyler by a Mr. Stewart, and a verdict given by the jury of 1200 dollars damages.

Also, at the same court, the man that stole the sheep from Colonel Ogden, mentioned in our last, was arraigned, pled guilty, and was sentenced to three years confinement in the state prison, at hard labor.—*N. J. Journ.*

Storm.

THERE has been a most tremendous gale at and near Boston; the injury sustained in the town and by vessels in the harbour is immense.

Groton, Sept. 25.

“We have had the most severe hurricane here I ever saw or heard of. Nothing withstood it. Trees of every description were torn up by the roots; barns and houses blown down, and almost every thing levelled to the ground.”

New London, September 25.

We experienced here on Saturday the most violent gale of wind ever known at this place. The tide rose to a height never known in this quarter before. Every wharf in the place is destroyed, and almost every store on the lower street. The loss may be estimated at 150,000 dollars.

ALL accounts of the late Storm represent it as one of the most destructive, that has been experienced in this country for many years.

By accounts from Connecticut, it appears, that at the late Election in that state, there has been a small increase to the republicans.

The Northumberland, having Bonaparte on board, has sailed from Plymouth, it is supposed for St. Helena. Bertrand, with his wife and three children, accompany him.

The ward election in Philadelphia for judges and inspectors of the general election, and for assessors, took place on Friday last. We have not heard the result. By it we will be enabled to form a pretty accurate estimate of the strength of the respective parties, and of the probable result of the general election.

Gen. Willcinson is about putting to press a work, entitled *Memoirs of my own Times*, in 3 volumes, price 9 dollars. It will commence with the investment of Boston, in 1775, and conclude with the late war. It cannot fail of being highly interesting.

A kist of Letters

Remaining in the Bridgetown Post-Office, (West New Jersey,) on the 1st of October 1815.

- Richard F. Alderson, Samuel Eburn, John Brown, Seth Bowen, Moriah H. Brewster, Jacob Brien, Martha Croes, Lewis Cresse, Benjamin Clark, Andrew Dave, Andrew Elston, Ebebe Gifford, William Gaskill, Rebecca Garrison, William Hollingshead, Benjamin Heward, Amos Morris, Daniel Johnson, Thomas Luke, Gersham D. Miller, 2 Hannah Moor, Joseph Ogden, Charles Porter, Mary Parvin, Isaac Payne, William Eeves, Joseph Reynold, Lewis Ross, Jonathan Riler, Rebecca Riley, Jacob Richer, dohn Stills, Thomas Stanferd, Peter Shaw, Mary Stevens, Daniel Smith, John Tucker, Lydia Ware, John Wilson, Freelover Waithman, John Warfaltowa, Hannah Mills. STEPHEN LUPTON, Post Mast. (3t)

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Cumberland, and state of New Jersey, have appointed Tuesday the seventh day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

GEORGE GRAY, THOMAS BROCK, JOHN YATES, THOMAS WELCH.

Bridgetown Jail, Sept. 28th 1815.—4t

STRAYED

FROM the subscribers, two milk COWS, one brindled, with a white spot in her forehead, and whitish legs; the other brown, with a white face; both of the smallish Cows. Whoever will give information, or bring them to the subscriber, shall be thankfully rewarded.

ROBERT ALDERMAN.

Laurel Hill, Sept. 30th, 1815.

Attention!

UNION COMPANY OF LIGHT INFANTRY.

SEVERAL members, having desired a meeting, for exercise, you will parade at Roudstown, on Friday next the 6th of October, at 10 o'clock P. M. completely armed and equipped. (except knapsacks and canteens,) in blue pantaloons and gaiters.

Unless there should be a general and punctual attendance, the object of the meeting will be defeated.—By Order THOS. WOODRUFF Ord. Ser.

Sept. 28th 1815.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT THE ACCOUNTS OF

- Ruth Reeves and } executors of Thomas Reeves deceased. Joshua Reeves, } Letitia Harmer and } ditto. of Joseph Harmer, do. John Sheppard, } Jonathan Sockwell, administr. of Mary Joslin, do. Robert Lake, } ditto. of Reuben Pepper; do. Daniel Bacon, } ditto. of Ruth Shints, do. Elisha Bradford, } ditto. of Henry Bradford, do. Abel F. Randolph, } ditto. of Lydia Stockton, do. Lydia Moore, } admx. of Daniel Moore, jr. do. Elizabeth Loper; } ditto. of Daniel Loper. do. Phebe Watson; } ditto. of David Watson, do. Elizabeth Wood, } ditto. of Joel Wood; do. Jane Peterson, } ditto. of John Peterson, do. Richard Downam, guardian of Jonathan Blizard.

Will be reported to the Orphans Court, to be held at Bridgetown, in and for the county of Cumberland, on Monday the 27th day of November 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.

Sept 25th; 1815.—(Oc. 2.) 2m.

Cumberland Orphans' Court,

September Term, 1815.

CHARLES CLARK, administrator of SAMUEL ELWELL 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 Charles Clark, setting forth that the said Samuel Elwell died seised of lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate, in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the court in the premises.

Also at the Term aforesaid—ETHAN LORE, Guardian to DAVID CAMPBELL and ZEPHURIAH O CAMPBELL, children of PETER CAMPBELL deceased. The said Ethan Lore setting forth that the said wards have no personal estate, and praying the court to order and decree the sale of the whole of the real estate, of the said wards, for their support and maintenance.

It is ordered that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estates, of the said deceased, and of the said minors do appear before the judges of this court, on the 1st day of November Term next, and show cause if any they have, why the whole of the real estate, of said deceased should not be sold, for the payment of debts which remain unpaid, and why the whole of the real estate, of said minors should not be sold for maintenance and support.

By the Court.

TIMOTHY ELMER, Clerk.

Sept. 28th 1815.—(2 m)

Cumberland Orphans' Court,

September Term, 1815.

UPON application of Charles Clark, executor of Aaron Shints, the same administrator of Samuel Elwell, Charles Clark and John G. McCalla, administrators de bonis non of Auley McCalla the same the like of Hannah McCalla and Elizabeth Wood, administratrix cum testamento annexo of Joel Wood, deceased, to limit a time within which the creditors of said decedents shall bring in their debts, claims, and demands against the estates of the said decedents, or be forever barred from an action against said administrators, executor, and executrix.

It is ordered, that the said administrators, executor, and executrix give Public Notice to the creditors of said decedents 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 in this county for the space of two months, and by publishing the same in one of the newspapers in this state, for 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 administrators, executor, or executrix.—By the Court.

TIMOTHY ELMER, Clerk.

Sept. 28th, 1815.—(O. 2)—2m

Cumberland Orphans' Court,

September Term, 1815.

JAMES DIVERTY Administrator of THEODORE WIGGINS, late of the county of Cape May deceased, having exhibited to the Orphans' Court, of the county of Cape May, 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 and the said account having been transmitted to the judges of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland—Therefore, on application of the said James Diverty, setting forth that the said Theodore Wiggins died seised of lands, tenements, hereditaments, and 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, do appear before the Judges of this Court, on the first day of November Term next, to show cause, if any they have, why the whole of the real estate of the said deceased, situate in the County of Cumberland aforesaid should not be sold, for the payment of the debts which remain unpaid;

By the Court.

TIMOTHY ELMER, Clerk.

Sept. 27, 1815.—5t

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber, on Vendue, or other accounts, are hereby requested to come forward, and discharge the same. Likewise all persons having demands against the subscriber, are requested to present them for settlement to

WILLIAM MASON.

Sept. 28, 1815.—[3t]

For the Washington Whig.

ODE.

TO WASHINGTON BENEVOLENCE.

PART THIRD.

WAR there must be; no power can this avoid,
Till earth's destroyers are from earth destroy'd;
Who fights to kill them acts a Bonaparte,
Who fights to help them has a murderer's heart;
To kill in war is either wrong or right,
As is the cause for which the heroes fight—
In freedom's cause the man who nobly strives,
For each he kills may save a thousand lives;
Who kills a hawk does twenty chickens save,
Who kills a lion acts a part more brave;
But he, who kills a tyrant, writes his name
In the gilt book of everlasting fame.
Millions to save he nobly risks his life,
If good his motives, O, how blest the strife!
So David once the sword of justice drew,
And heaps on heaps, his tens of thousands slew:
No quaker saint this man of perfect heart,
Great havoc made, but made it Bonaparte,
His country saved, the blood of foes he shed,
Tyrants were slain, and proud Goliath bled—
In later wars, but not inferior deed,
Jackson, our David, made Goliath bleed;
He taught the boasting giant what it means,
And what it costs to ravage New Orleans;
It cost his life to make the rash attack,
But made in vain, his hordes were hurried back.
No love of plunder could his horde inspire,
No love to conspurgate excite their fire,
And push them on to brave the storm of lead,
Or rape of steel, that laid so many dead.
'Twas not a Hampton rape: the forcing steel
Was hard toshun, but terrible to feel;
Hampton, cursed place! where cursed foes inflam'd
With guilty passions scarcely to be nam'd,
Burning with lust, more brutal than a beast,
Indulg'd their *Cockburn* in a shameful feast,
Resolv'd to act, determin'd not to hear,
No virgin cries could move the Cossac ear...

Lives there a wretch, to peace so great a friend,
For woman's right who scruples to contend?
Lives there a wretch, who would that right pol-
lute?
Not man I call him—no, nor yet a brute;
But worse by far—O, may a wretch so vile
Never receive a woman's soothing smile!
Sick—may no female e'er attend his bed,
And e'er his pain the tear of pity shed.
In black oblivion rot his hateful name,
Without a child to bear his father's shame!

To reap from ea th, what mighty angel dares,
And burn in endle s fire such worthless tares!
Ye reapers, go, and thrust your sickles in;
Harvest is ripe, the world is full of sin;
Vintage comes on, the wine-press must be trod,
And you must tread it—in the strength of God.
With full commission, give your vengeance scope,
Assert the rights of man, destroy the pope,
Down with Bastiles, with inquisitions down,
Tyrants depose, let Jesus wear the crown;
His kingdom come, and come with awful pow'r,
Sulphur and fire on cursed oppressors show'r.
'Tis time for man oppress'd to be releas'd,
'Tis time that God, our king, should slay the
beast.

His years are out, and thou, false prophet, know,
A lake of fire awaits thine overthrow.
Millions of swords the work of death begin
To drink your blood, and r compensate your sin.

Since was must rage, let all the saints agree,
To pray for those who fight to set us free.
Thy kingdom come, let all God's people say,
And come with pow'r in God's appointed way.
Let Satan's empire fall, no more to rise,
Oppos'd by saints, the pious and the wise—
If duty calls a tyrant to resist,

A volunteer the christian should enlist,
Like brave Zuinglius lead the gallant van,
And die contending for the rights of man,
Or live like Wooster still to fight or pray,
And with each sword alternate cut his way.
Here are two swords; the sword of pray'r and
steel.

Enough, said Christ, and these my foes shall feel,
One sword in mouth, the other sword in hand;
Two swords like these, no tyrant can withstand,
Sworn to be true while millions thus unite,
No foe we fear at God's command to smite;
While hypocrites, who talk and pray for Rome,
Condemn the war, and say their prayers at home,
In vain such prayers, the prayer of faith and hope
Is the great sword that will destroy the Pope;
This is the sword, that from the mouth proceed,
And at its point the dying tyrant bleeds.

A praying church brings down the wrath divine,
And does more dreadful than an army shine:
Thousands of prayers are daily on the wing,
And nightly rise to God our Sovereign King;
They must be heard, the blood of Martyrs slain,
For vengeance calls, nor calls that blood in vain.

Tyrants prepare, stand forth ye bloody foes,
Against your hosts the mighty conquerer pes,

* Packenham.

Combine your powers and strive with all your
might,

Let Satan aid you in so great a fight—
Boast your success—Napoleon overthrow,
Vainly imagine now the world your own,
Your empire strengthen, yet old Babel's wall,
In spite of all your props must shortly
God has foretold it, this your doom does seal,
What never comes to pass, would God reveal?
Most surely not, that God who all things sees,
Will make his word reflect his own decrees:
Go look and read in this instructive glass,
"What God foretells will surely come to pass,"
Smite then your knees, let both together smite;
While to God's Supper i the fowls invite.
This God foretold, and this is now fulfilled;
As God foretold, so you his martyr's kill'd,
Now ends the scene when God the beast shall
kill,
He, who foretold it will his word fulfil—
THE HAFBY PARMER.

CEYLON AND THE "LEGITIMATES."

The Kingdom of Ceylon is probably
more "venerable" for its ancient institu-
tion than any in Europe. It is a delightful
island in the East Indies, esteemed by its
people as the "terrestrial paradise;" popu-
lous and wealthy. It produces an abun-
dant of most things desired, and is 250
miles long and 200 broad—its inhabitants
prided themselves on maintaining their
ancient laws and customs. The "legiti-
mate" king of Portugal first attempted to
put down the legitimate king of Ceylon,
and he invited the "legitimate" Dutch to
drive them off. They, having got a foot-hold,
maintained a "legitimate" possession, in
spite of all the efforts of the Ceylonese
"patriots" and their legitimate princes, un-
til the dearly liberty-loving English beat
the Dutch, and assumed "legitimate" pos-
session of the greater part of the island.
Since then, it seems that they have even
laid unholy hands upon the crown and
throne of the ancient and venerable legiti-
mate king of Ceylon! What a rascal
part was for doing less than this in Spain.
But Bonaparte being himself "il-legiti-
mate," had not, perhaps, as much right to
do a villainy as the royal house of the
Guelphs. This makes a great difference in
every thing. His "confederation of the
Rhine," for instance, was abominable—but
a confederation organized at Vienna, in
its most essential principles like his, is—
angelic. O foul and abominable hypocrisy
—it is "rank, and smells to heaven!"

a Niles's Reg.

"If it be true, as has been asserted by
men who had the opportunity of knowing
the fact, that Benjamin Franklin proposed,
in the convention, the introduction into the
constitution, of an article professing sub-
mission to the Lord, and that he was over-
ruled, the sin and the reproach on the part
of his opponents is the greater. It is cer-
tainly true, that an administration often
said to be more friendly to christianity than
that which has recently existed, has dis-
claimed that religion in the following
words: viz. "The government of the Uni-
ted States is not, in any sense, founded on
the christian religion. It has, in itself, no
character of emity against the laws or re-
ligion of Mussulmen."—Tripoli Treaty,
Art. 11. U. S. Laws, vol. IV.

This treaty, ratified in 1797, was there-
by made the supreme law of the land. Con-
Art. 6, Sect. 2.—M'Leod's Sermon.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!—Several
persons were apprehended in Tuckerton,
on the 7th instant charged with passing
counterfeit bills on the Bank of NORTH
AMERICA and FARMERS' BANK of Lancas-
ter. Their examination riot being finished
the first day, they made their escape before
the next—forfeiting 100 dollars, which
they had deposited as security for their
appearance.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

A public dinner was given on Thursday
last, at KERR's hotel, by a number of the
citizens of this place, to major general
WILLIAM CARROLL, as a tribute of res-
pect for his late eminent public services.
Gen. Carroll is a native of this county,
and about 28 years of age. He has by
his "noble daring," created for himself a
right fame—contributing by his valor to
the triumphant issue of the memorable bat-
tle on the 8th of January last, at New Or-
leans.—Pitts. Mercury.

Some excesses have been mingled with
the rejoicings in the town of Bordeaux—
Some windows have been broken and some
women distinguished as Bonapartists, have
been Promenaded upon asses.

Soon after the commencement of the
late war, an Eastern Manufacturer sent a
present of a suit of American broad cloth
to the PRINCE REGENT. We have never
heard whether his royal highness has ac-
knowledged the compliment or not. If he
has, it was probably not in as flattering
terms as Mr. Cobbett employed on a simi-
lar occasion.—True Amer.

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 STRAT-
TON, 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 lib-
eral and generous public the homage of their sin-
cere 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 at-
tention to business, and by keeping constantly
on hand a very general assortment of Dry Goods,
China, Glass and Queensware, Groceries and Li-
quors; of every description possible to be obtain-
ed, 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.

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 pre-
vious to the 20th of November next.
EPHRAIM BATEMAN.
Cedarville, Sept. 11th, 1815.—3t.

By John M'Intosh, Asa Douglass and Wil-
liam Chard, Esquires, Judges of the In-
ferior 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 Fortes-
cue'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, com-
missioners, 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 Jo-
seph Clark, innkeeper in Antuxet, on Tuesday
the 17th October next, at ten o'clock in the fore-
noon of that day, the said John Chance, Nathan
Henderson and Ethan Lore, will then be appoint-
ed 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.

Cumberland Orphans' Court,

June Term, 1815.

UPON application of Ephraim Westcott, ad-
ministrator to the estate of John Moore,
deceased, to limit a time within which the cre-
ditors of said deceased shall bring in their debt
claims and demands against the estate of said de-
ceased, or be forever barred from an action there-
for 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 no-
tice 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 open-
ed an office for the execution of Printing
of every description, such as Pamphlets,
Handbills, Cants, Advertisements, and
Blanks, at the shortest notice, and on the
most reasonable terms.

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

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me di-
rected, 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 Bridge-
town, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of
Philip Souder—

A Lot of Woodland,

Situate in the township of Slow Creek, adjoin-
ing 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 Cumber-
land. 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 con-
tain 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 con-
tain one hundred acres, more or less; togeth-
er with all other lands of said defendants, in
the county of Cumberland. Seized as the prop-
erty 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' Lazaretto, 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 honourably discharged
therefrom, widows, and heirs of deceased sol-
diers, 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 neces-
sary 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, THIS EVENING,
the 2d of October at 7 o'clock, P. M.—All per-
sons 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. Bowers, Esquire, late of Bridgetown, in the
County of Cumberland, deceased, are requested
to make payment: And all those having any de-
mands 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 Mill-
ville, Cumberland county, New-Jersey, an
apprentice to the Carpenter business, named
GROVER 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 POWELL.

N. B. All masters of vessels and other are for-
bid harbouring said apprentice at their peril.