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THE WASHINGTON WHIG

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HISTORY OF THE LATE WAR.

No. X.

War with the Creeks—Affair at La-Colle Mill—Retaliation.

In addition to the savage allies of Great Britain on the north-western frontier, the United States were obliged to combat an Indian foe within their own territory. The Creeks, a numerous nation, inhabiting the state of Georgia, and the Mississippi territory, had been, ever since the establishment of the national government, treated with the most friendly attention. An agent constantly resided with them, for the purpose of teaching them the peaceful arts of civilization, and protecting their rights. Seduced by the arts of the British, who supplied them with arms and ammunition through the dastardly Spaniards at Pensacola, and excited by a few restless chiefs, they commenced a war against such of their own, and the neighbouring tribes, as remained friendly, and in the month of August, 1813, made a desperate attack upon fort Mims, situate on the river Alabama, in which the neighbouring families of the whites had collected for protection. The commandant being killed, and the fighting men amounting to about 100, being overpowered, they massacred and burnt the remaining men, women, and children, to the number of 160, and a considerable number of negroes. This dreadful massacre spread terror among the settlements, which were broken up, the defenceless women and children flying to Mobile and other strong-holds.

Measures were immediately taken for calling out and embodying a force sufficient to inflict on them an exemplary punishment, and secure their future good conduct. A considerable detachment was collected at fort Stoddert, under general Flournoy; a strong body of the Georgia militia were taken into the service, and gen. Jackson took the field with a division of volunteers and militia from Tennessee. A sanguinary war ensued, in which the deluded Indians were almost exterminated, experience having demonstrated, that no restraints but those of fear are a safeguard against their treachery. In the beginning of November, general Coffee, commanding a brigade of Cavalry and mounted riflemen under Jackson, attacked a body of the hostile Indians at the Tallushatches town, killed to the number of 200, and destroyed their town. A few days afterwards, they were again defeated, and several hundred killed. The troops from Georgia under general Floyd proceeded to the river Tallapoosie, and found the Indians encamped at Autonee, a town on its southern bank. A desperate conflict ensued, in which general Floyd succeeded in completely destroying the enemy and his town. Toward the latter part of January, Floyd was attacked by them, without, however, suffering any material loss. In the mean time, general Jackson had continued his operations, and, after a severe engagement near the bend of the Tallapoosie, routed the savage foe with great slaughter. The war was not finished till the middle of March, when Jackson stormed their entrenched post in the Horse-shoe bend, where about a thousand warriors were collected, and totally defeated them, the greater part being killed.—This battle was the last they ventured; the majority of the hostile Indians having been destroyed in the bloody battles in which they neither gave nor received quarter, the remainder were glad to sue for peace. A sufficient quantity of their land was required to confine them into bounds where they cannot for the future be troublesome; and thus ended an expensive and sanguinary war, in which the United States was involved by the arts of Great Britain, who scrupled not to claim as allies, a people known to spare neither age nor sex, and chiefly terrible in desolating peaceable

settlements and scalping unprotected women and children.

After the army upon the northern frontier abandoned the expedition against Montreal, that part which wintered in the neighbourhood of Lake Champlain, remained under the command of general Wilkinson, till after an unsuccessful affair in which he was engaged at La-Colle Mills, when he was deprived of his command. He entered Canada the 13th of March, and attacked a body of the enemy who were posted in a strong stone mill; but being unable to bring up cannon of a sufficient calibre to batter it down he was obliged to withdraw his troops. This army was subsequently commanded by general Izard, and remained inactive most of the summer.

Amongst the principles, involved in the disputes between the United States and Great Britain was the right of one independent nation to naturalize the citizens of another, and the duties imposed on the citizen and state by such an act. The revolution, which freed the provinces of North America, from the control of the mother country, established completely the right and the capacity of mankind to govern themselves; and it required but a small extension of that principle to establish an universal right in every individual of the human family, to choose that country for his residence, and that government for his protection, which should promise the greatest security and happiness. Although among the absurd principles analogous to that of the divine right of kings, the doctrine of perpetual allegiance has been made a part of the municipal code of most governments, and has by some been considered part of the law of nature and nations, founded on the immutable principles of right, yet it has ever been so contrary to the natural sense of justice, and so manifestly in opposition to the inalienable rights of mankind; derived immediately from their Creator, that from the earliest periods emigration has been practised, and expatriation allowed. The obligations imposed by the law of nature are deduced from the alleged necessities of the state and the gratitude which the subject owes for protection during his infancy. That love of country, which confines the rugged Swiss to his native mountains, and the unfatigued Indian to the soil where rest the bones of his forefathers, is a sufficient safeguard against the necessities of the state. But the obligation resulting from it, admitting it imposes any, can apply to none but extreme cases of invasion or war, when great numbers should leave the state at once; and even then no human power could question their right, should they possess a force equal to the accomplishment of their design. The American revolution was an instance of such an expatriation; and its justice anti wisdom, time has fully demonstrated. That obligation which is founded on the gratitude of the subject, like that which the child owes to the parents, cannot extend to perpetual servitude. The protection of the government is fully repaid by the services of the ancestor joined to those of his offspring, who make together the gross population, and at any given period, give to the state in labour and allegiance all that they receive back in protection and support. Nor is there any thing in the essential nature of government, which will authorise or require the doctrine of perpetual allegiance. Government is merely the scaffolding which upholds society, created for its benefit; and being a restraint of the natural liberty of man, calculated, like those checks which wisdom imposes on our natural passions and propensities for the attainment of a higher degree of happiness, no more requires the slavish principle of perpetual obedience to a despot, than the precepts of virtue or religion require the total abstinence of pleasure, or the seclusion of a monastery.

The heroes of the American revolution, who had shed their blood to establish their right to expatriate, animated by sentiments of good will to mankind, and desirous of extending to the oppressed of all nations, the blessings they had so dearly purchased, by the constitution, authorized congress to admit foreigners to share their good fortune, upon giving sufficient evidence of their attachment to the country, and of their good intentions in joining it. However the question respecting expatriation might be determined, they were justified in this, by the universal practice of all nations, who have exercised the power of naturalization, some with greater and some

with less formality of process. Indeed, even the doctrine of perpetual allegiance does not establish that of universal allegiance. The foundation of governmental power must necessarily be territorial jurisdiction. Each government is absolute and uncontrollable as well within the immediate limits of its territory, as to those extensions of its power authorised by the law of nations, so far as its armies can march or its ships sail. The basis of allegiance is protection, and no government being able to extend its protection into the territory of another, or exercise there its governmental acts, it follows, that allegiance may be transferred to the power, in whose territory the citizen may reside.

Under the sanction of the constitution and laws, a considerable number of emigrants from different countries, have from time to time settled in the United States, and made themselves its citizens by conforming with the formalities prescribed by law, and abjuring all allegiance to their former government. Amongst these were subjects of the king of Great Britain, many of whom, at the commencement of hostilities enlisted into the army. The first disastrous campaign on the Niagara frontier, placed some of these in the power of their former sovereign, who asserted his right to retain them in his service, and even to punish them, for, as the British authorities were pleased to term it, raising their parricidal arms against their natural sovereign. Twenty-three, said to be natives of Great Britain, were accordingly selected and sent to England for the avowed purpose of being tried as traitors. This infringement of the laws of war, as evidenced by the practice of all governments, the American executive could not permit to pass unnoticed. He immediately ordered a like number of British soldiers, prisoners of war, to be put into close confinement, and held as hostages for the safety of those imprisoned by the enemy. Perpetual allegiance, although it was the pretence under which the act of the British government was committed, which rendered retaliation necessary, has no essential connexion with it, and naturalization, although it increases the obligation of the government to protect those who have accepted its plighted faith and become citizens, is not necessary to require retaliation for injuries done to persons in the service of the nation. By the mitigated usages of modern warfare, the life of the prisoner is to be held sacred, and by the same usages, all persons taken in arms by either party, are to be kindly treated, and mutually exchanged. The municipal laws of a country can never operate on a prisoner; amidst arms, municipal laws are silent. Retaliation is a sacred duty, which humanity imposes upon the government of any state whose citizens are treated contrary to these usages, since it is the only means by which the laws of war can be maintained. The practice of European governments is in conformity with these principles; occasional exceptions have only served to show the universality of the rule by the complaints and retaliations which they have always occasioned. When Charles XII murdered the unfortunate Patkul, all the world exclaimed against the barbarity of the deed. Deserters from military service are alone subject to punishment when they fall into the hands of their former masters; but the fate even of these is generally mitigated. All other persons taken in arms, without regard to their allegiance, are considered as prisoners of war, and treated as such.

Regardless of these usages, and of their own practice, the British government determined to assert their right to reclaim and punish their subjects, taken as prisoners. One of the ostensible grounds of the war, was their doctrine of perpetual allegiance, and the crusade against the rights of man, by the trembling despots of Europe; of which they were a leading power, seemed to require that they should enforce their principles against the United States. Orders were soon sent from England to the governor general of Canada, to confine forty-six officers and non-commissioned officers of the Americans in his possession; and the government of the United States following this, by a correspondent measure, the subject threatened to assume a serious aspect. Besides these, some sailors were transported from Halifax and other places, for all of whom hostages were confined by the American government.

Worcester in Massachusetts and the city of Philadelphia, were selected as suitable places of confinement. The state jails in these two places were accordingly made

use of; and in these the British officers were placed, with every indulgence necessary for their comfort, which circumstances permitted. But so deadly was the opposition to the administration in New England, and so far had many proceeded in their traitorous course, that the officers confined at Worcester, were assisted to escape, and the legislature of Massachusetts repealed the law authorising the United States to use their jails. In Philadelphia too, a part of the prisoners succeeded in escaping. In the mean time however, the British government began to relax in its measures. The successes of general Harrison and our navy, and the general course of the war, had thrown a large number of prisoners into the hands of the United States, and rendered them able to carry their measures, if necessary, into complete effect. Several officers were released from Quebec on their parole. Intelligence was also received from England, that the prisoners originally sent there, were treated in all respects the same, as the other prisoners of war. The King of Great Britain sent home on their parole Commissioners appointed by the two governments, met on the frontier, and in the month of July 1814 a convention was finally arranged by which all the hostages on both sides were mutually exchanged. No instance of a trial or condemnation of any of the prisoners, is known to have taken place. The American government, by its firmness prevented the execution of the sanguinary threat of hanging as traitors, all natives of Great Britain found in arms against it, and faithfully performed their engagement of protecting their adopted-citizens.

[To be Continued.]

From the London Gazette.

FOREIGN OFFICE, AUG. 26.

Lord Bathurst, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of State, has this day notified by command of his royal highness the prince regent, to the ministers of friendly powers resident at this court, that in consequence of events which have happened in Europe, it has been deemed expedient and determined, in conjunction with the allied sovereigns that the island of St. Helena shall be the place allotted for the future residence of General Napoleon Bonaparte, under such regulations as may be necessary for the perfect security of his person; and for that purpose it has been resolved, that all foreign ships and vessels whatever shall be excluded from all communication with, or approach to that island, so long as the said island shall continue to be the place of residence of the said Napoleon Bonaparte.

Mannheim, Aug. 22.

The Chronicle of the European confederation contains the following scheme of a new kingdom of the Rhine. It would be composed of Lorraine, Alsace, Franche Comte and the countries on the left bank of the Rhine, which still form the department of Mount Tonnerre, or the departments of the Upper or Lower Rhine, Meurthe, La Moselle, the Ardennes, Les Vosges, Haute Saone, Doubs, Mount Jaru, and Mount Tonnerre.

These ten departments are so situated as to form a fine and powerful kingdom, with a population of three millions and a half of inhabitants, which would render its future sovereigns as strong as the King of Bavaria.

Brussels, Aug. 28.

Accounts from Vienna, of the 18th, contain the following:—

“The marriage of his Imperial Highness the Archduke Charles will not be celebrated till after the return of the Court from Milan. The abode of this Prince at Mentz seems to have, independently of his military command, a very important political object. It was presumed that Lorraine will return under the dominion of Austria; it was the cradle of the imperial house, and might form a third appendage under the Archduke Charles.

August, 29.

We received this morning a letter from our correspondent at Paris, in which it will be seen that he confirms the account of the attempt upon the duke and duchess of Angouleme at Poitiers. The duke behaved with great decision. He cut down two of the rioters, who attempted to remove the white flag from the window of the hotel.

DIRECT TAX.

We are desired to state, for the information of those concerned, that the collection of the Direct Tax in the county of Cumberland will commence next week. Due notice will be given of the places at which it will be received.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

Extract to the Editor, dated Trenton, (N. J.) Oct. 24. Our Legislature met to-day. In Council, Wm. Kennedy, Esq. was re-elected Vice President, and James Linn, Esq. Secretary. In the House, Saml. Pennington was re-appointed Speaker and Daniel Coleman Clerk—no federal opposition.

New Orleans, Sept. 7.

The affairs of Europe have excited most extraordinary interests in this section of the union. Party contentions have arisen to an unbounded degree—skirmishing and even assassinations take place among the hostile powers of this city, at least weekly.—Last week, of eleven burials, five were caused by the ponard.

The following persons, as far as we have been able to obtain information, are elected members of the Legislature, and Sheriffs, by the several counties:

BERGEN. Council, Adrian Post. Assembly, Charles Board, G. A. Leydecker, [3d. Unknown.] Essex. Council, Amos Harrison. Assembly, Jonathan Dayton, Samuel Pennington, Israel Day, John Dow. Sheriff, Silas Condit.

MORRIS. Council, Jesse Upson. Assembly, David Thompson, jun. Nicholas Mandeville, Ezekiel Kitchell, Benjamin Condit, Sheriff, Samuel Halliday.

SUSSEX. Council, William Kennedy. Assembly, Joseph Sharp, Simon Cortright, Robert Rutherford, James Davison, Sheriff, Daniel Swazy.

HUNTERDON. Council, Aaron Vansyckel. Assembly, Samuel L. Southard, William Nison, Abraham Stout, John Farlee, Sheriff, James S. Manners.

SOMERSET. Council, John Frelinghuysen. Assembly, Samuel Bayard, Jos. Annin, Abm. Howell. Sheriff, Martin Schank.

MIDDLESEX. Council, Erkuries Beatty. Assembly, John N. Simpson, James Parker, William Edgar. Sheriff, Alexander Dunn.

MONMOUTH. Council, Silas Crane. Assembly, George Holcombe, Mathias Van Brakle, Reuben Shreve. Sheriff, Charles Parker.

BURLINGTON. Council, William Irick. Assembly, William Pearson, Samuel J. Reed, Charles Ellis, William Reeve. Sheriff, Samuel Haines.

GLOUCESTER. Council, Samuel W. Harrison. Assembly, Isaac Pine, Edward Sharp, Richard S. Risley. Sheriff, John Baxter.

SALEM. Council, Jerediah Dubois. Assembly, James Newell, Joseph Kille, Morris Hancock. Sheriff, Richard Craven.

CUMBERLAND. Council, Ebenezer Sealey. Assembly, Nathan Leake, John S. Wood, Daniel Richman. Sheriff, John Sibley.

CAPE-MAY. Council, Joshua Swaine. Assembly, Nicholas Willits. Sheriff, Spencer Hughes.

From the Georgia Journal, Oct. 11. A requisition has been made on the Executive of this state by Gen. Gaines, commanding the eastern section of the southern division of the United States army, for two thousand militia to be held in readiness to assemble at Fort Hawkins at a short notice, for the purpose of aiding the regular troops, should occasion require it in checking Indians against our frontier, or the Commissioners engaged in running the boundary line of the Creek Nation. Orders have been accordingly issued by the Governor, for an immediate draft of every sixth man liable to do militia duty in the counties of Laurens, Pulaski, Wilkinson, Twiggs, Baldwin, Jones, Putnam, Jasper, Morgan, Greene, Oglethorpe, Clarke, Wilkes, Warren, Hancock and Washington—the draft to be confined to those persons who have not performed a six months' tour of service, unless they be too few to make up the requisite number.

All accounts concur in representing the dissatisfaction of the Indians to be considerable, and that our claims of indemnity for services rendered them during their late civil commotions, will probably have to be enforced, at the point of the bayonet, in the present unsettled state of our affairs.

with these savages, the death of General Sevier, which happened at Tookabatchee a few days ago, and the severe and continued indisposition of Col. Hawkins, another of the commissioners, are events deeply to be regretted: The consequence has already been, a total stop to running the line.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The Ship United States, from Havre-de-Grace, spoke on the 28th ult. a British ship 50 days from Montevideo; the master of which informed that that Province and Buenos Ayres, were at war with each other. Both parties had declared their independence of the King of Spain; and the object of the war was to establish who should govern, each party claiming the right. The government of Buenos Ayres, had fitted out a fleet, under the command of an American by the name of Brown, which had captured the whole of the Montevidean fleet, and obtained the complete command of the whole river.

The fleet was next to sail for the coast of Chili, to give battle to the Royalists in that quarter. Business at Montevideo was at a stand; goods of all kinds plenty and cheap, and nothing in demand but arms, ammunition and soldiers clothing.

BATTLE ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

The Court Martial held at Portsmouth on board the Gladiator, on Capt. Pring (the next senior officer after the death of Capt. Downie) and the officers under his command, for the loss of the British squadron on Lake Champlain, closed its proceedings on Monday last. The following is the decision of the Court.

"The court, having maturely weighed the evidence, is of opinion, that the capture of his majesty's ship Constance and the remainder of the squadron, by the American squadron, was principally caused by the squadron having been urged into battle previous to its being in a proper state to meet the enemy, by the promised co-operations of the land forces not being carried into effect, and by the pressing letters of their commander in chief, whereby it appears that he had on the 10th of September 1814, only waited for the naval attack to storm the enemy's works; and the signal of the approach on the following day having been made by the scaling of the guns, as settled between captain Downie and major Coore, and which promised co-operation was communicated to the other officers and crews of the British squadron before the commencement of the action.

"The court, however, is of opinion, that the attack would have been attended with more effect, if a part of the gun boats had not withdrawn themselves from the action, and other s of the vessels had not been prevented by baffling winds from getting into the stations assigned to them—that capt. Pring of the Linnet and lieutenant Robertson, who succeeded to the command of the Constance, after the lamented fate of capt. Downie, whose conduct was marked by the greatest valor, and lieutenant Christopher Bell commanding the Murray, and Mr. Robertson commanding the Beresford, gun boats who appeared to take their trials at this court martial, conducted themselves with great zeal, bravery and ability, during the action—that lieutenant William Hicks, commanding the Finch, also conducted himself in the action with becoming bravery—that the other surviving officers and ship's crew excepting lieutenant M'Ghie, of the Chill, who has not appeared here to take his trial also conducted themselves with bravery; and that captain Pring, lieutenant Robertson, lieutenant Hicks, lieutenant C. Bell and Mr. James Robertson and the rest of the surviving officers and ship's company, except lieutenant M'Ghie, ought to be most honourably acquitted, and they are hereby most honourably acquitted accordingly.

We learn by a gentleman from Canada, that 7000 troops were expected from England, to garrison the different fortifications on the Lakes, &c. and that the British were fortifying the Isle aux Noix, on Lake Champlain.—N. Y. Gaz.

The portraits of marshal Brune and Soult have been removed from the hall of the Marshals. Letters from Egypt mention that the plague is making terrible ravages in Cairo and its vicinity—the deaths are from 4 to 500 daily.

A new steam boat was launched at Montreal, on Saturday se'nnight. It is the largest ever before built, being 500 tons burthen, with a length of keel of 180 feet.

The Hon. A. Curson, aid to the earl of Moira, had arrived in England with despatches from India, containing official details of the war against the Nepalese. It is said the Governor General has found it necessary to call for all the disposable force belonging to the Indian dependencies; and the troops from the Cape, Ceylon, and the Isle of France had been directed to reinforce the army in Bengal.

The British government had ordered 40 regiments to be sent immediately to India, which are to be made 1000 strong each, by volunteering, which is to be permitted from those regiments which are not ordered.

Mr. Chester, a passenger in the Pacific, is the bearer of dispatches to Government from Mr. Adams, our minister in London; and a duplicate copy of the Treaty with Algiers, communicated through Mr. Adams by Commodore Decatur.

Among the passengers in the ship Pacific, are the earl and countess of Selkirk, and family—and in the ship United States from France, the count Regnauld de St. Jean d'Angely, and son.

Private letters from Paris account for the apparent joy with which the Emperor Alexander is hailed in that city. Whenever he appears in public, the crowd assemble round him and shout "Vive l'Empereur!" adding after a long pause "Alexandre," to cover the real motive of their acclamations. The homage is addressed apparently to the Emperor of Russia, but the secret wish is breathed for Napoleon, and it is his memory that inspires the enthusiasm.

An article in the Gazette of Dusseldorf, dated the 27th ult. has these words:—"Prussia has openly declared itself on the necessity of separating Alsace and Lorraine from France."

The following bulletin was exhibited yesterday at St. James's palace:—

Windsor Castle, Sept. 2.

"His Majesty has continued to enjoy a good state of general health, and been in cheerful spirits throughout the last month; but his majesty's disorder is not diminished." (Signed as usual.)

Never were the prospects of the Georgia planter brighter than they are at present. Cotton, the crops of which have been unusually good this season, is selling briskly in Augusta for twenty-five cents a lb. Should this, exorbitant price long continue, most of our agriculturists will have it in their power to amass large fortunes.

London, Sept. 6.

Last night we received Hamburg papers to the 30th ult. and Berlin to the 25th. Our readers will participate in our feelings on reading the accounts respecting the piracies of the Algerines, still directed against the commerce of the European nations. It is impossible, that this can be endured much longer.—All the powers of Europe have a direct interest in extirpating these hordes, and they are now too enlightened to suffer them to continue.

Capt. Hawley, of the Young Wasp, in 35 days from Bordeaux, is the bearer of despatches for government, and informs, that a treaty of peace was signed at Paris, Aug. 27th, and ratified in London, Sept. 1.—The French territory is to be respected.—France to pay a contribution of 600 millions of francs;—the allied sovereigns to leave Paris Sept. 15th;—50,000 Prussians, 50,000 Austrians, 15,000 English, and 15,000 Russians, in all 130,000 of the allied troops to remain in France, until the above contribution is paid; the other troops to leave Paris the 1st and 8th of October.

The fortresses of Strasburg, Metz, Lille, and Besancon are to be held by the allies.

A total change in the French ministry is confidently talked of, by which the royal faction would force the king to adopt their maxims. The Duc de Richelieu is mentioned as Premier; Pozzo di Borgo, minister of Police; and M. Chabrol, the prefect of Lyon, as minister of Finance.

Louis XVIII. and the King of Prussia. The Kings of Prussia and France are said to have lately had an interview, during which Louis XVIII. severely complained of the conduct of the Prussians towards his subjects. The Prussian monarch reminded his royal opponent of the oppressions of the French in Berlin, and other parts of his dominions, during the long period of their success.—The conversation grew warm, and at last Louis XVIII. positively declared, "that if things continued in this state, all that would remain for him to do, would be to constitute himself a prisoner in the hands of the Allied Powers." To this the king of Prussia is stated to have replied, that "it might perhaps become necessary to take such a step." On which the two monarchs rose, and broke up the interview.

Hydrophobia.—(From the Gazette de France, Aug. 31.)—The truth of the discovery of the English Tienon, who cured madness, or the Hydrophobia, by bleeding the patient until a swoon took place has been confirmed in Germany, where a practitioner saved by such means a woman, who was bitten by a dog, and laboured under a high degree of distemper.

The Paris Journals of Sunday have arrived. They present a list of the Council of war appointed for the trial of Marshal Ney. It is the same which we gave some time ago, with the addition of Gen. Pic to make up for Marshal Moncey. Marshal Jourdan now takes the place of President.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM TRENTON, October 26th 1815.

DEAR SIR,

AGREEABLY to promise and inclination, I seize upon the first transaction of importance, to issue this, my first bulletin, on the highly interesting subject of New-Jersey legislation. After proper manœuvring, debouching, and mature deliberation, it was concluded to appoint Samuel Pennington, Esq. speaker, and D. Coleman, clerk. The speaker then appointed different committees on those subjects, which usually come first on the carpet, such as to report rules, unfinished business, to settle the accounts of the treasurer, of the state prison, &c.—matters of common place. On a motion, however, to vacate the seats of William Colefax and J. Outwater of Bergen county, a spirited debate took place, in which the principal speakers were Dayton, Dow, Parker and Southard, on the republican side, and Bayard and Pearson on the federal side of the resolution, in which the republicans, I am happy to say, shone with a noon-day brightness, and forced by their arguments and cogent reasoning, their opponents to cry peccavi, and in public acknowledge themselves convinced. So ended the first skirmish. N. B. Southard is a ship of the line, first rate. A joint meeting took place this day, and the following appointments were made viz. Mahlon Dickerson, Esq. governor, and James Linn, secretary of state: Several clerks in some of the upper counties, McIlvaine in Burlington, and Dr. Henry in Gloucester; a number of justices, aldermen, and one mayor. I should be more particular in describing the particular officers, but, I presume, they can excite no great interest with you. Amos Westcott was appointed a judge in our county; after which council retrograded, and left assembly in possession of the field. It is probable that we shall adjourn on Tuesday or Thursday next. A petition was presented for a bank at Bridgetown, and it has been referred to Messrs. Leake, Kelly, and Parker, who will no doubt report favourably.

We understand, there has been considerable shuffling and intriguing at Trenton, for the office of secretary of state. The candidates were JAMES D. WESTCOTT and JAMES LINN;—the latter has been appointed.

WANTED,

AN apprentice to the BLACKSMITH business, about 15 or 16 years of age. Any person having such a lad that they wish to learn the trade, will apply to the subscriber in Bridgetown, Laurel Hill.

JAMES HAMPTON.

October 26th, 1815.—2t

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been appointed deputy collector of the revenue for the counties of Cumberland and Cape May. Retailers, manufacturers, and others concerned, in said counties, will for the future make application to him at his office in Bridgetown. Stamps of all descriptions will be furnished on application. LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER.

October 30th, 1815.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 25th day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at Dividing Creek, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Ellis Hand,

A Storehouse, Barn, and Lot of LAND.

Situate in the township of Downe, adjoining land of Jonathan Hand, and others, said to contain one acre and three quarters; One house and lot of land, said to contain half an acre more or less: One other lot of land joining land of Samuel Mull, and others, said to contain ten acres more or less. Also the one half of three acres of Cedar swamp, lying in the York-walk tract, together with other lands of said defendant in the County of Cumberland, seized as the property of Asa Douglass, and taken in execution at the suits of John M'Calla, Jacob Clement, and Joseph and Colla Cooper, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

September 23d 1815 (Oct. 3d 1815)

On the State of the Roman Empire.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

At the present moment of awful suspense, we are astonished, when we reflect on the wonderful scenes which have lately been exhibited on the theatre of the world; but anticipation and conjecture are lost, when we look forward to that part of the tragedy, which remains yet to be acted. It appears, by authentic accounts from Europe, that Napoleon has finished his Bonaparte, and stepped off the stage. This, to many even in America is an event of congratulation and joy; but could they take a look behind the curtain, they would perhaps be otherwise affected at what is about to befall America and the world. There are some among us, who seem confident that the play is now ended; that as Bonaparte, the great disturber of the peace (as they call him) is now dethroned, war is brought to an everlasting period, and the happy time come, "when every one shall sit peaceably under his vine and fig-tree." If such persons only knew the real state of the old Roman empire, and understood the scripture prophecies respecting the beast and the false prophet, they could not but see that their favourite dream of peace was not a prophetic vision. What if the Corsican were dead, the Galilean yet lives to fulfil his word, and to avenge the death of his saints. The dethronement of Bonaparte is only the ending of one scene; and as the American people were a person of the drama, in the concluding part of the first scene, and have come off the stage with honour, it may be well for us to consider whether we shall be actors, or only spectators in any of the following scenes.

Within the space of twenty-five years, what surprising changes have befallen the Roman empire! France has been revolutionized; one of its kings decapitated; a directory instituted and abolished; Bonaparte made first consul, then emperor, then dethroned, and Louis 18th made king; his throne abdicated; Napoleon restored, deposed and surrendered, and Louis 18th re-established. Some of the other powers of Europe have experienced great changes, and all of them have been greatly convulsed. To a superficial observer of events, little, however, appears to have been done, but to make and destroy a few kings, at the expense of many lives; France appears to have returned to its old dynasty; all Europe on the point of being tranquilized, and the world about to settle down under the sceptres of long-established tyrants. But if we view things as they are, we shall find that great effects have followed the late commotions in Europe.

1st, The old Roman empire, as divided into ten kingdoms, or horns, has received a shock, which is a certain presage of its hastening overturn. The iron and the clay, which compose the feet of this ancient prophetic image, have begun to crumble and separate. It has become much weaker by reason of the incohesion of its heterogeneous parts. It seems now prepared, or fast preparing, to receive its final blow from the stone cut out of the mountains. The allied powers vainly imagine, that they have perfected their own stability. They have intermeddled with the internal government of France, and seem to have succeeded according to their wish. In doing this, they have only prepared the way for their own destruction, by showing to the world how unfit such intermeddlers are to govern mankind.

2d, Another effect of the late commotions in Europe has been to lessen the power and authority of the pope. The two horned beast yet exists; but his power to do harm is in a great measure taken away. Bonaparte, when in power, put down the bloody inquisition in Spain. If he be a tyrant and infidel, as some assert, it is strange that he should abolish, as far as he could, that horrid engine of civil and religious tyranny! Is it not also strange, that protestant kings should combine with the pope to oppose Bonaparte, and put him down, and re-establish the inquisition? Strange as these things are, we have seen with our eyes, and heard with our ears what John saw in vision. "I saw," said John, "the beast (that is, the two-horned beast or pope) and the kings of the earth (that is, the ten horned beast, or allied powers) gathered together to make war against him who sat on the horse, and against his army." What a disgusting spectacle is here! Protestant kings combined to uphold the pope, and to re-establish in Spain his bloody inquisition! Surely the pope must stand on a slippery eminence, when he is supported by protestant kings. There can be but little cohesion in a composition of such jarring elements.

I never, however, expected, that he who sat on the horse would in Bonaparte put an utter end to the pope; for it appears, to me as if this was to be accomplished under

the running of the fifth vial, which is said to be poured on the seat of the beast. In looking over my manuscripts, I find in my ode to the French revolution (an ode which I composed in the beginning of Bonaparte's career, about the year 1802) the following verses, which will give the reader to understand what I then thought of Bonaparte:

ODE

TO THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Earth is tortured, in its bowels
Fire and wind keep moving round,
While Hiatus,* like the cholice,
Belches thro' the gaping ground.

II.

Deeper tremors pain the nations;
War, commotions, shake the proud;
Torturing thrones, and bloody tyrants,
Fall before the raving crowd.

III.

France, convuls'd as with an earthquake,
Tenth of the great city falls;
Go, seventh angel, sound thy trumpet,
Shake old Babel's lofty walls.

IV.

Wo to the earth! what quick destruction!
Who shall touch the glowing wire?
Go, seven angels, charge your vials;
Charge them high with liquid fire.

V.

Flaming from the burning altar,
Stand no longer near the hearth;
Bonaparte, go, first of angels,
Pour thy vial on the earth.

VI.

See the hero mounted quickly;
See how firm his troops advance!
Rome,† made strong by coalition,
Falls before the power of France.

VII.

Now he climbs the lofty mountain,
Earth must give the hero scope,
Rome, thy gates must now receive him,
Let the angel view the pope.

VIII.

Hold thy hand, immortal victor,
Slay him not in burning heat;
Three more vials yet must empty,
'Tis the fifth destroys his seat.

The first of the seven vials appears now to have discharged its awful contents, and it has terminated, as foretold in the word of truth. It has spent its fury on the Roman earth. The power of the pope has been greatly weakened, but the beast is not yet destroyed. Neither of the beasts have yet been cast into a lake of fire, nor the dragon shut up in the bottomless pit. These events are to be accomplished under the remaining vials. This is a sufficient answer to those who ask why a universal and permanent peace may not immediately commence. God must and will fulfil his word; and in doing this, he will have his own time and way. "Therefore, wait ye on me," saith the Lord, "until the day that I rise up to the prey; for my determination is to gather the nations, that I may assemble the kingdoms, to pour on them mine indignation, even all my fierce anger, for all the earth shall be devoured by the fire of my jealousy."[‡]

3d, Another effect of the commotions in Europe, has been to draw the American people into the vortex of war. Notwithstanding our love of peace, we have been compelled, partly through our own divisions, and partly through the injustice of our late enemy, to draw the sword, in defence of our just right. The cause in dispute was not an intermeddling policy, who should be Emperor of France, or how much a tyrant may oppress his own subjects. We give to every nation the right of self-government and the right of revolution. The cause in dispute involved our independence. To have submitted to the demands of our late enemy, would have been worse than colonization. The right of impressment, as heretofore claimed and practised by the king of Great Britain, instead of being "a clear and undeniable right," as some Anglo-Americans have asserted, is the "chimera of a nation made drunk with the wine of fornication." The king of Great Britain must be evidently in the wrong, to contend for such dismal rights to his own subjects; what a disgusting spectacle to a world of enlightened christians, to behold British seamen engaged in battle against American tars, to maintain the right of his majesty to the perpetual allegiance and involuntary services of his subjects!

War, however, was declared, and peace

* Earthquake.

† That is, the Roman empire, or powers of Europe.

‡ Zephaniach iii. 2.

was made on terms of reciprocity. This settles the question, as far as it can be settled by treaty, as terms of reciprocity forbid, and American freemen never will submit to impressment and search—"They can never swallow such a pill."

FELLOW CITIZENS,

You see what the state of the old Roman empire is, that it is tottering to decay, you learn from the word of the Lord, that the earth shall be devoured by the fire of his jealousy. You may, therefore, expect that revolution will succeed to revolution, until rational liberty and undefiled religion are established in Europe, on the ruins of civil and ecclesiastical tyranny. Delivered as it were by miracle, from the war, in which we were lately involved, we now stand on that commanding eminence on which we once stood, but from which we fell by our divisions. The important question with us now is, "How shall we maintain our independence and peace, while the nations of Europe are groaning under oppression or struggling for liberty? This has long occupied the attention of many; let all the American people think of it, and make up one mind on the question, as the likeliest way to preserve the peace and prosperity of the union.

THE HAPPY FARMER.

Oct. 20, 1815.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE KING.

"Louis, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre,
"To all who shall see these presents, health:—

"We have learned with grief, that in the departments of the south several of our subjects have recently proceeded to the most criminal excesses, that under the pretext of making themselves ministers of public vengeance, Frenchmen have, to satisfy private revenge, shed the blood of Frenchmen, even before authority was universally re-established and acknowledged throughout the whole extent of our kingdom.

"Doubtless great crimes, infamous treasons have been committed, and have plunged France into an abyss of misfortunes—atrocious persecutions have been exercised against such of our faithful subjects, who following the banner of our well-beloved nephew, courageously attempted with him to save France; but the punishment of these crimes ought to be national, solemn and regular. The guilty ought to suffer by the sword of the law, and not fall under the weight of private vengeance. Justice would be offended, discord perpetuated, and a door opened to a thousand disorders; social order would be subverted, were men to constitute themselves at once judges and executioners for injuries received, or even for personal attacks. Our intentions and our orders have sufficiently made known, that the nation shall have justice done on the authors of these evils, and that indulgence granted to weakness or to error will not be extended to those criminals, whose public and proved guilt can be prosecuted without causing alarm to the multitude who obeyed doubtless with regret the force of circumstances. We hope that this odious attempt to anticipate the operation of the laws and of our authority has already ceased. It must be regarded as an offence against us and against France, and whatever may be the regret we shall feel, nothing will be omitted by us to punish such crimes.—Our worthy nephew, whose name stands henceforth united with the sentiments of love and devotion, manifested by our southern provinces, who, by his character of obedience, conciliation, and energy, has preserved, and still will preserve, these provinces from invasion, ought also to be content in saving them from civil disorders, and in repressing and punishing those who would pretend to abuse our name and his. But doubtless the noble ties formed between him and the inhabitants of the south, will not be broken by the culpable conduct of some men thirsting for vengeance and disorder. In this confidence and with this hope, we have recommended by prior orders, to our ministers and our magistrates, to cause the laws to be strictly respected, and to show neither indulgence nor weakness in the prosecution of those who have or who may attempt to violate them, being well convinced that our voice will not be heard in vain in a country from which we have received so many proofs of fidelity and affection.

"Given at Paris, on the 1st of September, 1815, and of our reign the 21st.

(Signed) "LOUIS.
(Countersigned) "PAERIER, Keeper of the Seals, and minister of justice.

Marshal Moncey has been cashiered and imprisoned, because he refused to act as president of the council before whom marshal Ney was brought to trial. The proceedings on this had not terminated at the date of our last advices from Paris.

The public mind in France, it would seem, is far from being settled, and nothing but the presence of a large military force keeps down the revolutionary spirit which manifests itself daily. Great progress is making in the trial of the state prisoners. Marshal Ney has undergone a second examination, and a court martial, consisting of marshals Moncey, Massena, Angereau, Jourdan, lieutenant-gens. Maison, Villate, and Claparede, was appointed to try him.

Great exertions are making to screen him from the punishment that awaits him. Bonaparte is said to have committed suicide on board the Bellerophon, by cutting his own throat. This, however, is not believed.—*E. Post.*

Vienna, Aug. 17.

Some persons believe that the Danish troops, though their apparent destination is to France, have in reality one that is very different. According to their opinion, the Danish troops are destined to proceed by a circuitous route to another country, whose relations would change for a second time. The circumstance that the indemnifications of the king of Denmark are not yet duly arranged seems to give some weight to this opinion.

Double vigilance is now exercised on the side of Servia. The strictest orders have been given not to have any communication with the Servians; for which reason (especially as it has been affirmed for certain that they can expect no assistance from Russia) they are not likely to be so successful in their new insurrection against the Turks as they were in the former.

Brussels, Aug. 30.

"The Prussians have occupied the citadel of Sedan, the Governor had hoisted the white flag, and has given up the fortress to the allies by the express order of the King of France. This is the first example of the kind, and this circumstance gives rise to various conjectures.

Paris, Aug. 29.

There was a grand review of twelve Prussian regiments of infantry, and ten of cavalry, in the plains of Grenelle.—These troops went through different manoeuvres, and made a very fine appearance.

A great number of foreign troops defiled yesterday morning upon the Boulevard du Nord. They are proceeding to the plain of Vertus to be reviewed by the allied sovereigns, as was announced some days ago. It is believed that this review will take place early in September.

It seems to be certain that none of the Prussian troops, which are about to leave Paris and its environs for the grand review which is to be held in the plains of Champagne, will return to the capital, and that the different corps of that power will put themselves in march to quit the French territory.

The duke of Otranto has been elected a deputy for a third department, that of La Correz.

Letters from Bayonne announce, that his majesty the king of Spain has conferred on the French Ambassador to his court, the Prince de Leval Montmorenci, the rank of a Spanish grandee of the first class, as a testimony of his esteem for his noble conduct towards the Spanish prisoners of war in France.

Letters from Lusanne state that the duke of Bassano was again arrested at St. Aubin in the night of the 19th inst. He has been separated from his family, and forced, it is said, to return to Berne.

Jerome Bonaparte passed through Carlsruhe on the 22d, escorted by a Wirtemberg officer.

We learn from Nuremberg that a Russian army coming from Poland, and which arrived on the 15th at Frankfort on the Main, with a view of proceeding to the Rhine, received counter orders on the 9th and is about to return to Poland.

The city of Arras has not yet opened its gates to the allies. Foot passengers only are allowed to enter by ticket.

The marquis de Montscheme is named as the French commissioner appointed by the king at the island of St. Helena.

The allied sovereigns were to leave Paris on the 10th of Sept, to review the Russian army at Vertus in Champagne; from thence they proceed to review the Austrian army in Burgundy; after which the emperor of Austria visits Milan, for the purpose of being crowned king of Lombardy, and will be accompanied by the emperor of Russia. The king of Prussia will remain with his army in France.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to assassinate the duke and duchess of Angouleme.

In England, the British navy was dismantling and paying off. The naval peace establishment is to consist of only 80 vessels in commission, full descriptions.

Two reports on the interior state of France, connected with the conduct of the allies, have lately appeared in the French papers, and have excited unusual interest.

We insert the following article from the *Analectic Magazine*, (which was handed to us by an esteemed friend,) not on account of its merit, but to point out some of the arts of able writers. It does not contain we believe, a single idea or a single expression, which has not been stolen from *Graham's Poem*, the *Sabbath*, a few lines from which we subjoin. How it ever found admission into the *Analectic Magazine* we cannot conceive.

For the Washington Whig.

THE business, cares, and fatigues which attend six days of labour require relaxation on the seventh. This is necessary in an especial manner, for all who undergo drudgery and corporeal exertion through the week. To the mere man of the world, the institution of the sabbath, must, therefore, be considered a wise and salutary regulation. But the contemplative and the christian mind value it chiefly on account of its affording an opportunity of withdrawing their thoughts and attention from secular affairs, and spending the sacred day in the more refined employment of reading, meditation, and devotion. To such the following lines from the *Analectic Magazine* may prove both interesting and edifying.

SABBATH MORNING.

Hail, to the placid, venerable morn,
That slowly wakes while all the fields are still;
A pensive calm on every breeze is borne,
A graver murmur gurgles from the rill,

And echo answers softer from the hill;
While softer sings the linnnet from the thorn,
The Sky-Lark warbles in a tone less shrill,
Hail, light serene! hail Holy Sabbath morn.

The gales that lately sighed along the grove
Have hushed their downy wings in dead repose,
The rooks float silent by in airy drove,
The sun a mild, but solemn lustre throws;
The clouds, that hovered slow, forget to move:
Thus smiled the day when the first morn arose.

THE SABBATH.

How still the morning of the hallow'd day!
Mute is the voice of rural labour, hush'd
The ploughboy's whistle, and the milkmaid's
song:
The scythe lies glitt'ring in the dewy wreath
Of teded grass, mingled with fading flowers,
That yester-morn bloom'd waving in the breeze;
Sounds the most faint attract the ear,—the hum
Of early bee, the trickling of the dew,
The distant bleating, midway up the hill.
Calinness seems thro' d on yon unmoving cloud.
To him who wanders o'er the upland leads,
The blackbird's note comes mellow from the dale;
And sweeter from the sky the glad some lark
Warbles his heav'n-tun'd song; the lulling brook
Murmurs more gently down the deep-sunk glen;
While from yon lowly roof, whose curling smoke
O'er mounts the mist, is heard, at intervals,
The voice of psalms, the simple song of praise.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Port Elizabeth, in the township of Maurice River, County of Cumberland, and State of New Jersey, on the night of the 18th inst. an indentured boy, named Reuben Chard, about 17 years of age, five feet high, light hair, blue eyes. Had on when he went away a blue striped cotton sailor jacket, and no waistcoat; stole and took away from his master six pair woolen hose, and seventeen dollars in cash. Any person who will secure the said apprentice in any jail in this State, or return him to his master, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

DAVID JONES,
Port Elizabeth, Oct. 19th 1815. (3t)

NOTICE.

THE subscribers to the articles of association for erecting an *Academy* in Bridgetown, in the township of Hopewell "for the promotion of learning," are requested to meet at the Court-house in Bridgetown this evening the 30th Oct. inst. at 7 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing Trustees of said society according to law.
By Order,
D. LUPTON, Sec.
October 16th, 1815.—2t

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.

All Letters and Communications to the Editor must be postpaid.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers wish to employ a number of hands to cut fifteen hundred cords of wood in the Bear Swamp, for which they will give one dollar per cord for cutting.
GEORGE HARRIS, Cedarville.
PETER CAMBLOS, Antuxet Landing.
Oct. 3, 1815.—3t

Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attachment, issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the county of Cumberland, and state of New Jersey, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Eden M. Seeley, an absconding debtor, at the suit of Jacob Richer, in a plea of debt for two hundred dollars, returnable to the Term of September last, hath been duly served and returned by the Sheriff of said County.

EBENEZER SEELEY, Clerk.
L. Q. C. ELMER, Attorney.
October 9th, 1815.—2m.

NOTICE.

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

EPHRAIM BATEMAN.
Cedarville, Sept. 11th, 1815.—3t

Notice 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.

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 Stow 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 Woody 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 Jordon, 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 Bnoch 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 defendant, 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 26st, 1815. (S. 25.)—1m

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Enoch BURGERS, 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.—9v.

TO BE RENTED

AND Immediate possession given, A STORE-HOUSE and LANDING, that will hold upwards of one thousand cords of wood; situate in the Township of Downe, and on Antuxet Creek, in the small Village of New Port, also a two story Frame House and Kitchen, adjoining the same. For terms apply to
WILLIAM CHARD.
October 2d 1815.—(4t)

Sale of Real Estate.

BY Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland, will be sold; at Public Vendue, on the premises, on Saturday, the 10th of November next, between the hours of 12 and 5 P. M. A quantity of well timbered Wood Land, (late the property of Daniel Davis deceased,) in lots to suit purchasers. Conditions of sale will be made known, and attendance given by
ABIGAIL DAVIS, Admx.
October 5th, 1815.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Gloucester, have appointed the 11th day of November next, at the Inn of Randal Sparks, in Woodbury, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to hear what can be said for and against our liberation from confinement, as insolvent debtors.

JAMES M. DELOP.
mark.
his
JOHN M. KINDALL.
mark.
his
DANIEL M. KINDALL.
mark.
LEVI WEBSTER.
Gloucester County prison, Oct. 6th, 1815.—(4t)

SALE OF

REAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Samuel Ray, Esq. deceased,
WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Tuesday, the 14th day of November next, on the premises, in the village of Alloway's-town in the township of upper Alloway's-creck, county of Salem, and state of New Jersey,

All the Real Estate of said Deceased, viz.

No. 1.—One hundred and thirty Acres of land divided into sixteen lots, one half of which is wood land of the first quality, and the residue principally of the first-quality meadow; distant one and a half miles from said town.

No. 2.—Twenty-nine acres of cleared land, near the said town, subject to an annual payment of seven dollars during the life of Margaret Price.

No. 3.—Twelve Acres of cleared land, adjoining No. 2.

No. 4.—One farm, containing forty-nine acres, twenty-five of which are p o d wood land; and the residue tile first quality farm land and Meadow; there are on the premises, a two story brick house and kitchen; distant one half a mile from the landing on Alloway's-creck.

No. 5.—Three acres of wood land, adjoining No. 4.

No. 6.—Sixty four acres of wood land, three miles from said landing.

No. 7.—Two acres of land, with a two story frame house and kitchen, nearly new, pleasantly situated on the main-street in Alloway's-town.

No. 8.—Half an acre of land, with a brick house and frame kitchen, situated on the main-street in said town.

No. 9.—Two lots of land, containing one acre each, bounding on Alloway's-creck, and occupied as a landing, from whence a large quantity of wood is taken yearly.

No. 10.—Three lots of meadow, bounding on the Canal and adjacent to the said town, containing about seven acres each.

Likewise, Sixty-four building lots, bounding on the streets of said town, containing from one half acre to two acres each.

Persons wishing to view any of the above described premises, previous to the day of sale, will be shown the same, by applying to either of the subscribers, at Alloway's-town.

The vendue to begin at ten o'clock on said day, and continue from day to day, till all is sold, when the conditions will be made known, and attendance given, by

ZACCHEUS RAY, } Executors.
JAMES RAY, }
Oct. 2d, 1815. (3t)

LOST,

ABOUT a month since, new the Pea Patch, in the river Delaware, a market BOAT, with mast and sail—Said boat was seen to be taken up by a shallop, and supposed to be carried into Cobansy creek—It had in it a demijohn containing four gallons of vinegar—Whoever will deliver the same to Bradway and Dunlap, at Salem Bridge, shall receive ten dollars reward from the subscriber, and for information so that he may get his boat again, five dollars.
WILLIAM WALKER,
Oct. 15th, 1815.—3t

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at Tuckahoe, on the 7th instant, my indentured servant, Thomas Powel, aged eighteen, about four feet ten inches high, red hair, and grey eyes, with a down look: Masters of vessels are forbid taking him away, and all manner of persons are hereby directed not to harbour him at their peril. The above reward will be paid to any person or persons who will lodge him in jail, and all reasonable charges paid.
NATHANIEL SOUDER.
Tuckahoe, October 8th 1815.—3t.

GRAND LODGE.

THE yearly communication of the Grand Lodge of free and accepted Masons of the State of New Jersey, will be held at their Lodge room in the city of Trenton, on Tuesday the 14th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The several Lodges under the jurisdiction of the said Grand Lodge, are requested to take notice accordingly.
RICHARD L. BEATTY
Grand Secretary.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT THE ACCOUNTS OF

executors of Thomas Reeves deceased.
Ruth Reeves and }
Joshua Reeves, }
Leuitia Harmer and } ditto. of Joseph Harmer, do.
John Sheppard, }
Jonathan Sockwell, } administr. of Mary Joslin; do.
Mary Dare, } do. of David Dare, dec.
Robert Lake, } ditto. of Retiben Pepper, do.
Daniel Bacon, } ditto. of Ruth Shints, do.
Elisha Bradford, } ditto. of Henry Bradford, do.
Abel P. 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 Jann Peterson, do.
Richard Downam, } guardian of Jonathan Blizard,
James Diamant, } ditto. of Abigail and Theo-
dora heirs of John Powell, dec.

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 did seized 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 ZEPHIAH 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 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 seized 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.—6t

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber, or Verdue, 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.—[6t.]