

WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. I.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY PETER HAY, AT BRIDGETOWN, WEST NEW-JERSEY.

No. 16.

Subscriptions, Communications, Advertisements, &c. will receive the most prompt attention.

TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1815.

PER ANNUM.

THE WASHINGTON WHIG

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY,

AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months, and unless orders are given, at that time to discontinue, an intention to continue will be implied.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

HISTORY OF THE LATE WAR.

No. XI.

Campaign of 1814.—Cruise of the Essex—Naval Combats.

DURING the years 1813 and 1814, captain Porter, in the Essex frigate of 32 guns, performed a cruise in the Pacific ocean, remarkable for the novelty of the incidents attending it, the importance of the injury inflicted on the enemy, and the closing combat, in which he suffered the loss of his vessel, at the same time, however, adding much to his well-earned reputation and the glory of his country. He left the Delaware on the 27th of October, 1812, and repaired off the coast of Brazil, scouring the coast as far as Rio de la Plata, and from thence stretched his course for the Pacific ocean. After suffering greatly from want of provisions and heavy gales off Cape Horn, he arrived at Valparaiso on the coast of Chili, the 14th of March, 1813. Having victualled his ship, he cruized for several months in the Pacific, inflicting immense injury on the British commerce, and particularly on the shipping employed in the sperm-cet whale fishery. A great number with valuable cargoes were captured; some of which were given up to the prisoners, some sent to Valparaiso, and some to America; one he retained as a store-ship, and another he equipped as a cruiser, naming her the Essex Junior.

Having now a little squadron under his command, commodore Porter became a complete terror in those seas. As his numerous prizes supplied him abundantly with provisions, clothing, medicine, and naval stores, he was enabled for a long time to keep the sea without sickness or inconvenience. He completely broke up the British trade in the Pacific, the vessels which had not been captured not daring to venture out. He afforded the most ample protection to the American vessels, which were on his arrival numerous and unprotected. The unexampled devastation achieved by his daring enterprises not only spread alarm throughout the ports of the Pacific, but occasioned great uneasiness in Great Britain. Numerous ships were sent out in pursuit of him. But the manner in which he cruized, for a long time baffled pursuit. Keeping in the open seas, or lurking among the numerous barren and desolate islands, that form the Gallipagos, groupe, and never touching on the American coast, he left no traces by which he could be followed. In the mean while, he received intelligence of the expected arrival of commodore Hillyar, in the Phoebe frigate, rating 56 guns, accompanied by a sloop of war.

Glutted with spoil and havoc, and sated with the easy and inglorious captures of merchantmen, Porter now felt eager for an opportunity to meet the enemy on equal terms, and to signalize his cruise by some brilliant achievement. Having been nearly a year at sea, he found that his ship would require some repairs; he, therefore, accompanied by several of his prizes, proceeded to the island of Nooaheevah, one of the Washington Groupe, discovered by captain Ingraham of Boston. Here he landed, took formal possession of the island in the name of the United States, and gave it the name of Madison's Island. He found it large, populous, and fertile, abounding with the necessaries of life. The natives, in the vicinity of the harbour, received him in the most friendly manner. During his stay, he endeavoured, by all the means in his power, to put an end to the wars which raged among the different tribes of these islanders, and to give them a favourable idea of the power and disposition of the Americans. In accomplishing these objects, he had several encounters with some hostile tribes, whom he however succeeded in reducing to subjection. Having

caulked and repaired his ship, and taken the necessary stores, he sailed for the coast of Chili, in the month of December, 1813, off the coast of which he cruized for some time without hearing of his expected foe. While lying at anchor in the port of Valparaiso, commodore Hillyar arrived, having been long searching in vain for the Essex. Contrary to Porter's expectations, he brought with him the Cherub sloop of war, mounting 23 guns, and manned with 180 men, whilst the force of the Phoebe, commodore Hillyar's ship, was 53 guns, and 320 men, their united force amounting to 81 guns and 500 men. The Essex carried but 46 guns; all of which, excepting six long twelves, were carronades, only serviceable in close action; and her crew having been much reduced by manning prizes, amounted to but 255 men. The Essex Junior, being only intended as a storeship, mounted ten 18 pound carronades, and ten sixes, with a complement of only sixty men. The enemy's ships, having been sent out expressly to seek for the Essex, were in prime order and equipment, with picked crews, and hoisted flags, bearing the motto "God and Country, British sailors' best rights: traitors offend both." This was intended as a reply to Porter's motto, "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights," under the erroneous impression, real or pretended, that the American ships were manned chiefly with Englishmen, or to counteract its influence on their own ships. In reply to their motto, Porter wrote at his mizen, "God, our Country, and Liberty; tyrants offend them." On entering the harbour, the Phoebe fell foul of the Essex in such manner as to put her entirely at the mercy of captain Porter, who, out of respect to the neutrality of the port, did not take advantage of her exposed situation.

On getting his provisions on board, Hillyar went off the port with the two ships, where they cruized for six weeks for the purpose of blockading the Essex; during which time Porter endeavoured to provoke a challenge, and frequently but ineffectually to bring the Phoebe alone to close action. Finding that he had the advantage over his adversary in point of sailing, but that it would be impracticable to bring him to action on equal terms, on account of his extreme prudence in keeping his two ships constantly within hail, he determined to put to sea the first opportunity. On the 28th of March, 1814, the day after the determination was formed, the wind blowing fresh from the southward, the Essex parted one of her cables, and dragged the other anchor out to sea. Captain Porter, seeing a prospect of passing to windward of the enemy, immediately got sail on his ship; but on rounding the point, a heavy squall struck her, and carried away her main-topmast. Both ships then gave chase, and the disabled state of the Essex made it necessary to regain the port; but finding he could not recover the common anchorage, captain Porter ran close into a small bay about 3 quarters of a mile from the battery, and anchored within pistol shot of the shore, intending to repair his damages as soon as possible.

But the enemy continued to approach, and showed an evident intention of attacking, regardless of the neutrality of the port; and approached the crippled Essex with both his ships in the most cautious manner. While Porter was endeavouring to get a spring on his cable, a little before 4 o'clock the Phoebe placed herself under his stern, and the Cherub under his starboard bow, and commenced the action. The Cherub soon finding her situation too hot, bore up! and ran under his stern also; where both ships kept up a raking fire. Captain Porter succeeded in getting springs on his cable three different times, but the fire of the enemy was so excessive, that before he could get his broadside to bear, they were shot away, and he was obliged to rely on three long 12 pounders, which were fired out of the stern ports with so much bravery and skill, that in half an hour the enemy's ships were so much disabled as to be obliged to haul off and repair damages. This being soon accomplished, he returned to the attack, and having the Essex at his mercy, determined to risk nothing in the contest, and therefore placed both his ships on her starboard quarter out of the reach of her carronades, and where her stern guns could not be brought to bear. Porter, seeing no prospect of injuring him without becoming the assailant, cut his cable, hoisted his only remaining sail, and ran down on both ships with the intention of laying the Phoebe on board. A tremendous fire on both sides now ensued, but the crippled

state of the Essex enabled her adversary to take every advantage of position and frustrated Porter's intention of boarding. An attempt was made to run her on shore, but the wind shifted suddenly from the land and drove her immediately upon the enemy. The Cherub was so severely handled as to haul off and the Phoebe being much crippled, he then bent a hawser to the sheet anchor and cut it from the bows so as to bring her head round; this brought his broadside to bear and he hoped the enemy might drift out of gun shot before he discovered that he had anchored; but the hawser unfortunately parted and this last hope was frustrated. His crew being now so weakened that further resistance was in vain, but one division officer remaining able to fight, his guns dismantled, the ship on fire both forward and aft, the cockpit, steerage and wardroom filled with the wounded, who were some of them killed while under the hands of the surgeon, he struck his colours at 20 minutes past 6 P. M. after an unexampled engagement of near two hours and a half. The loss of the Essex is a sufficient testimony of the bravery with which she was defended. Out of 255 men which comprised her crew, 58 were killed; 59 wounded severely; 27 slightly and 31 missing, making in all 154. The enemies loss in killed and wounded was not ascertained, but must have been severe; the first lieutenant of the Phoebe was killed and captain Tucker of the Cherub, was severely wounded. It was with difficulty the Phoebe and Essex, could be kept afloat till they anchored next morning in the port of Valparaiso.

This battle earned no laurels for the English, whose superiority of force and choice of position should have sooner decided the conflict. On the contrary it added lustre to the already distinguished navy of the United States, and will ever be an honourable distinction to every American officer and sailor who was engaged in it. Long will the inhabitants of Valparaiso remember with increased admiration the unflagging spirit and persevering bravery with which this gallant little frigate was defended; and long will the stars and stripes of the American republic, command the admiration and respect of the inhabitants of the shores of the Pacific.

The American navy, instead of being annihilated by the overgrown establishment to which it was opposed, continued gradually to increase and every engagement in which it had a share, added new honour to its country. So manifest had its superiority become, that the British admiralty ordered their frigates not to engage an American frigate if it could be possibly avoided; and every effort was made, by means of strong squadrons to blockade our vessels in the harbors. This however succeeded in no instance, except at New London, where two frigates and a sloop, were finally obliged to dismantle.

On the 29th of April, off Carolina, the Peacock, a new sloop of war, commanded by captain Warrington, engaged and captured with scarcely any loss the British brig Epervier, of 18 guns, and brought her safely into port. The Wasp another new sloop, commanded by captain Blakely on the 28th of July, captured by boarding the sloop of war Reindeer, of 18 guns, after a severe engagement of 19 minutes. The enemy's vessel was literally cut to pieces, and after the removal of the prisoners was set fire to and blown up; she lost her commander and 23 men killed; and 42 wounded. The Wasp lost 5 killed; and 21 wounded. After refitting in France, captain Blakely again put to sea, and on the evening of the first of September, fell in with and sunk the British sloop of war Avon, of 18 guns, after a short engagement. Other vessels approaching to her assistance he was obliged to leave his prize; the surviving crew of which was saved. Even the privateers of the United States exhibited many instances of the most gallant fighting. The desperate attack which the general Armstrong sustained, in the port of Fayal deserves particular mention. She was attacked by boats from three British ships, which she succeeded in beating off, inflicting on them a loss of 120 officers and men killed and mortally wounded, and as many wounded. The Americans lost only two killed and seven slightly wounded. The enemy afterwards succeeding in getting one of his ships to bear on the privateer,

* The Wasp is still at sea, supposed to be in the Pacific Ocean, she has not been heard from this long time.

captain Reid set fire to and deserted her. The loss which the enemy's commerce sustained during the war by their activity, many captures having been made in the channel and on the enemy's shores, was immense. Sixteen hundred prizes were captured and brought into port or destroyed; besides many which were re-captured.

The President frigate, one of the best in the navy, after having traversed the ocean, under the command of commodore Rogers, for three successive cruizes, in one of which she touched at Norway, and in which she was often exposed to a superior force of the enemy and once might have been brought to action by a 74, was at length captured on the 15th of January, 1815, by a squadron, consisting of one raze and three frigates. Commodore Decatur who now commanded the President, used every expedient which consummate skill, and undaunted bravery could suggest to escape, without success. His ship having struck on the bar, in going out of New York, and received considerable injury, so as to retard her sailing, was brought to action first by the Endymion frigate, of about his own force, with whom he maintained a running fight for three hours, and succeeded in completely throwing her out of the combat, but two fresh ships getting within gun shot, and no hope of escape, he pulled down his flag, surrendering his sword to the commander of the squadron.

The war however, was not closed till the American navy had an opportunity of evincing its superiority, by two other naval encounters, in both of which success crowned its efforts. After the ratification of the treaty of peace, but before the time had expired, when captures were to cease on the ocean; the Constitution frigate, now under the command of captain Stewart, fell in with two ships of war, mounting together 55 guns, and captured them both after an action of forty minutes. They were the sloop of war, Levant, carrying 21 guns, and the Cyane a frigate built vessel, carrying 34 guns. The Levant was shortly after retaken, three frigates having chased the frigate and her prizes, but the Constitution and Cyane escaped, and arrived safe in the United States. This was the third action in which the Constitution had been successfully engaged, since the way. A short time afterwards the sloop of war Hornet, captain Riddle, mounting 20 guns, after an action of twenty-two minutes, off the island of Tristan de Cunha, captured the sloop of war Penguin, of equal force. The Penguin was reduced to a perfect wreck, and was soon scuttled; but the Hornet was in a short time able to proceed on her cruise.

[To be Continued.]

The London papers of the 9th ult. announce that government had just received important despatches from Paris, containing an account of Lord Castlereagh's receiving, on the 5th, a kick from a horse, while walking in the Champs Elysees. His death, then, would have been a heavenly occurrence.

BANKS.)

It is with pleasure we learn that seven of the non acceding banks to the secretary of the treasury of the United States' position, relative to the receipt and issue of treasury notes, as current money, have upon more mature reflection, acceded to the proposition. The banks are—

The Bank of Hudson.

The Utica Bank.

The Orange county bank.

The State Bank, Morristown.

The Bank of the Northern Liberties, (Philadelphia.)

The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, (Cincinnati.)—*Nat. Advocate.*

Major Reed, aid de camp to general Jackson, is preparing to write a history of the life of that hero, comprising a full account of the late war in the south, with the creeks, or their allies the British. To make an 8vo. volume of about 400 pages.

The late Dr. Ramsay's great historical work is in forwardness for publication—and will probably be one of the best. if not the best, of its kind, ever offered to the world. Rarely has a man lived more competent to the task than our late venerable countryman.

THE NAVY.

EXPERIENCE, the great teacher of wisdom, and the surest guide in every discussion, has shown us, that in a war with Great Britain, or any other power possessing a great superiority of maritime force, the bay of Chesapeake and Long Island Sound, are the two principal stations by the possession or command of which the enemy is enabled, most essentially, to injure the interests of the United States. In their present defenceless situation, so far from affording any advantages to commerce, or any means of communication between the different parts of our country, they offer harbours and protection to an enemy, able him to intercept our trade coastwise, and give him the means of penetrating into the very heart of the country. With the safe and excellent navigation of these waters, from the easy access and egress they afford at all seasons of the year, the enemy has constantly before him a choice of fine harbours, attended with every facility in procuring the supplies of fresh water necessary for his consumption. Nor is this the worst. His occupation of these important stations enables him to force an intercourse with an extensive range of country, and thus furnish himself with fresh provisions and all kinds of vegetables essential to health and comfort. But there is a consequence still more fatal than all these, resulting from the command of these waters. By an intercourse so extensive and unrestrained, by practising on the fears or the cupidity of human nature, at a time when the municipal laws are embarrassed or paralyzed in their execution, he enjoys facilities in corrupting our citizens, obtaining the most minute information of the designs of our government, of the movements and operations of our army and navy, and implanting the seeds of disaffection in the very heart of our country. The alternative of remaining undisturbed in the enjoyment of those daily comforts which custom has made necessary, of pursuing the occupations which are essential to the attainment of those comforts, and of preserving our property, perhaps our lives, on the one hand, and of being plundered and driven from home in exile and beggary, on the other, is embarrassing to the strongest mind and best regulated principles. It is therefore, naturally to be inferred, without ascribing any extraordinary turpitude to a people thus circumstanced, that some of them will yield to the pressure of the times, and obtain security, at the price of the sacrifice of their most sacred duties. We have felt that the possession of the Chesapeake and Long Island sound enables our enemy to remain all the year in the centre of the country—to interrupt our coasting and foreign trade—to supply himself with fresh provisions and water—to cut off the intercourse of the southern and eastern states, to plunder and harass our farmers; and to corrupt our citizens. Evils like these are worth remedying, and if the remedy be a little expensive, we should consider the number and magnitude of the disorders that call aloud for its application.

After a peace with France, on the abdication of the late emperor, not a single seaman was discharged from the British navy in consequence of that event; and we know that every exertion was made to coerce, harass and desolate this country by means of that navy. All the ships that could be spared from the protection of her commerce, menaced at it was in every sea by our public and private armed vessels—all that England could man, and that were thought capable of coping with those of the United States, were sent upon our coast. This force, then, will enable us to ascertain the means of annoyance which that country? in its highest exultation, in its flush of successful vigor, after having triumphed over the object of her hatred and her fears, could bring into operation against the United States. It consisted of from 11 to 13 ships of the line; from 15 to 18 frigates, and from 35 to 40 sloops of war, brigs, schooners, and bomb vessels. That this force effected any thing of importance, was solely in consequence of the exposed state of the Bay of Chesapeake, and Long Island Sound, of which they were enabled to retain the command during nearly the whole war. It gained no permanent advantage, nor did it achieve any splendid conquests; but, with the exception of one solitary instance; never attempted any place of consequence, without meeting with disaster and disgrace: It attempted to seal our ports "hermetically," but, except at those two places we have so frequently referred to, the experiment succeeded in no one instance.

If, then, at a time when England was buoyed up by the most splendid successes in Europe, without an enemy to encounter but ourselves, she could do nothing more, we are authorized to conclude, that what she could not do then, she will never be able to perform; and that by employing but a very small portion of the revenues of our country, in the gradual creation of such

a force, and in erecting such fortifications as we shall directly enumerate, we should in a few years be able to maintain the freedom of the western world of waters, even against England and her thousand ships."

The foundation of the plan we have to propose would be, the selecting and fortifying a proper site for a naval rendezvous and depot in the Chesapeake, as contiguous and convenient to the Atlantic Ocean as possible; and the fortifying of Newport, with the east end of Long Island, by means of Gardner's Island, and the islands more immediately at the entrance of the Sound. This done, and it would be easily done? 12 ships of the line, 20 good frigates, 30 sloops of war, brigs, and schooners, 8 steam batteries, and 50 row-galleys, would answer every purpose of defence and annoyance. Let not the timid politicians who hold the purse strings of the people start at the magnitude of these means; or suppose, for a moment, that their erection by gradual, and if they please, sparing appropriations, will burthen their constituents with any extraordinary weight of taxation; we have already four ships of the line, nine or ten stout frigates, very nearly the requisite number of sloops, brigs &c. and one steam frigate. Almost one half of the force is already created, and we have a revenue of forty, fifty, and some say, sixty millions a year.

Prepare in this way, the disposition of the force above specified, which is recommended by the authority we before alluded to" (naval officers of character and experience). "on the eve of a war, is to place ten ships of the line, two frigates, one brig, two schooners, two steam vessels, and two galleys in the Chesapeake; two ships of the line, fifteen frigates, ten sloops of war, brigs and schooners, one steam vessel and ten galleys at Newport. Ten sloops of war, brigs and schooners, one steam ship and three galleys at New York; one brig, one schooner, one steam ship and five galleys in the Delaware; one steam ship and five galleys at New London; one schooner, one steam ship and five galleys at New Bedford; two brigs, one schooner, one steam ship and five barges at the mouth of the Mississippi and the remaining force at Boston and Portsmouth."

Having stated the force we consider adequate to the purposes of protection and annoyance, of national honour and individual security, the next inquiry naturally is, into the expense of building and keeping up such an armament in time of war. The cost of building, it is computed, will not be more than ten millions and a half, and that of maintaining the whole, in time of actual service about six and a half millions of dollars, which is little more than his majesty the king of Great Britain, receives annually to keep up his state and for the maintenance and support of his household merely. It should be remembered that more than one third of the force above required is already in existence, and that the costs of preserving it in time of peace is comparatively nothing to that estimated as necessary in time of war. To all these expenses the resources of the United States are fully equal; the computed-revenue of the present year exceeds the whole estimated cost of building these ships, more than five fold, and the expense of maintaining them in actual service, almost ten times told. But admitting this were not the case, in legislating for a country like ours, in marking out a line of policy becoming her future destiny, we should look forward to what she will be in a few years. We should bear in mind that while other countries are declining into the vale of years, ours has not yet reached her meridian, but is marching with a pace rapid as steady, to wealth, strength, and importance; and that her progress depends not upon impulses accidental or temporary, but on causes arising from, and inseparably connected with, natural and political advantages the operation of which is uniform and inevitable. Among these advantages none are more palpable than the means of creating and supporting a navy. The country furnishes the materials for ships; and our people spread along the oceans, bays and mighty lakes and rivers, washing almost every man's doors, acquire in early life an aptitude for the profession of a sailor. It is perhaps owing to the early habit of being accustomed to the perils of the watery element, that our seamen become the most hardy, active, expert, and adventurous of

* Rumours of the failure of this most important invention have unaccountably prevailed in many parts of this country. But recent experiments at New York, have set the question at rest. It is now no longer a doubtful experiment.

† In a late conversation with a distinguished American diplomatist, M. Talleyrand, on being told that the United States would soon have at least twelve ships of the line, replied, gravely "Twelve! you cannot find timber in your whole country for that number." Such is the gross ignorance of the most enlightened European politicians with respect to this country.

any in the world. Their number is increasing every day in proportion to the population of the country, which advances in a ratio without parallel, and to the extension of a commerce that is without limit or perspective. When in addition to these advantages we take into consideration the immense revenues and government domains possessed by our government, which does not waste its wealth in bribes, pensions, sinecures or secret service money, but is constituted upon principles of rigid economy, what are we not authorized to anticipate, if the people will that such things shall be done?

To be continued.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FISHERIES.

Mr. Asheron, the British agent for the province of New-Brunswick, writes thus explicitly on the Fisheries:

London July 10.—The intercourse between the United States and the King's colonies is to be strictly carried on in British built vessels, and none others.

The Americans are excluded from the shore Fisheries, and are not allowed to come into our harbours, as formerly, to fish; they are to possess in this respect no other right than the subjects of any other foreign nation; which by the law of nations is limited to three leagues from the coast."

Charleston, October 21.

FROM NASSAU AND CARTHAGENA.

By the British schooner Mary Ann, Captain Barton, arrived at this port yesterday, in 8 days from Nassau, we received a file of the Bahama Royal Gazette to the 7th inclusive. We have made some extracts from them, which will be found below. It appears by a vessel arrived at Nassau from London, via Madeira, that Bonaparte had arrived at that island on his voyage to St. Helena, on board Sir Cockburn's flag ship, the squadron in company. The 53d British regiment was on board the squadron, destined to act as Napoleon's guard.

By an extract of a letter from Carthage-na, so late as the 16th September, that important place had not surrendered to Morilla's Army—indeed it had not been attacked. Martial law had been proclaimed, and every inhabitant of the city, foreigners as well as natives, were determined to resist to the last extremity in defence of the place, their liberties, and their families. There are not a few enterprising and brave Americans in that country—these will imitate the defenders of New Orleans, and set examples of heroism for their adopted fellow citizens.

Nassau; October 4.

Extract of a letter from Carthage-na, dated the 6th and 16th ult.

It is inconceivable the enthusiasm with which not only our government is inspired, but also the mass of the people.

The foreigners have resolved to perish sooner than abandon the cause; rest assured that we will defend ourselves to the last—there cannot be a greater proof of the good dispositions adopted here than my not sending my amiable wife to your island, which it was in my power to have done.

This afternoon, at four o'clock, martial law was proclaimed: the enthusiasm has become universal; couriers have been dispatched to all our important posts, with proclamations, and with arms, &c.

The two brothers colonels Montillas, who had started for the interior on a very important mission, have been recalled to the capital.

I again repeat the enthusiasm is so unbounded, that were Gen. Bolivar to present himself he would be received with open arms, as well as all those who lately left us. All now feel that they are brothers, combating in the same just cause, and that united we stand, divided we fall.

Every individual who was in confinement, on account of the former civil dissension, is now set at liberty.

Two native merchants have this day arrived from Mompaz; they report that the enemy attacked brigadier general Palacois, who completely defeated them. Those merchants gave as a donation to that army 40,000 dollars.

The utmost activity prevails in completing the fortifications of the Poca, which is to have a garrison of 8000 men.

All the horses, cattle, &c. are daily entering the place, from every part of the province.

There are no duties or Custom-House charges to be paid, in future, on the importation of provisions, rum or other liquors, coffee, sugar, &c. Fast sailing vessels can easily elude a Spanish blockade. Our state vessels, gun boats and launches will be stationed opposite to Santo Domingo, to protect and facilitate the entry of foreign vessels. While we have provisions to exist on, never shall we capitulate on any terms, and when reduced to the last extremity, every precaution has been taken to blow up the place."

Lord Castlereagh, while walking in the Champs Elysees at Paris was considerably injured in both his thighs by the kick of a wild horse which happened to be passing by at the moment. The contusion on one limb was very bad, but it was supposed that he would speedily recover from the wounds.

The London Pilot of Sept. 9th says—The despatches sent down to Falmouth, to be so forwarded by a King's Messenger to America, are said to relate to the limits of boundary in Upper Canada; on the subject of which there seems to be some misconception between the court of London and the American government.

The trial of Marshal Ney had not commenced the 7th September, and from his justification, written by the most celebrated advocates of France, and published in the Gazette de France it is inferred that Fouché will use all his influence to saw him.

It is said that Madame Talleyrand still remains in England; not deeming the affairs of France sufficiently settled to yield that security which is necessary to give quiet to the mind. As she is probably governed in this opinion by her husband, we may deem this article of sufficient importance to give some coloring to the repeated reports of insurrectionary movements in the departments, as well as of seditious meetings in Paris.

The pictures and other valuable effects plundered during the wars of the revolution, are all claimed and are daily taking away from the Museum at Paris.

Lyons enjoyed the most perfect tranquillity; her trade has revived; and already orders for several millions of silk stuff have been received from America.

The following is given as Bonaparte's certificate, on leaving the school of Brienne:

"M. de Bonaparte (Napoleon) born the 15th of August, 1769, four feet eleven inches, has completed his four years' Con-stitution—excellent health; Character—submissive, mild, polite, and obliging; conduct—extremely regular, has always distinguished himself by his application to the mathematics; He knows his history and geography very tolerably; is very deficient in the poetic exercises; will make an excellent seaman, worthy to enter the Military School of Paris."

Washington city, Oct. 26.

The new building on Capitol Hill, preparing for the accommodation of Congress, is in such a state of forwardness, that it is expected to be finished early in November. The spacious room for the House of Representatives has been finished for several weeks. The Senate room has been plastered for some time, and will require but a week or two more to be completely dry and ready for the reception of that body. Much credit is due to the spirit and enterprise of those who have erected this building in so short a period. As several new houses are erecting in the neighborhood, and old ones fitting up, Congress will probably be better accommodated the ensuing winter, than they have ever been in the city of Washington.—In a short period, the Capitol, President's House, and Executive Offices, will be rebuilt with additional splendor. It is hoped that the Navy Yard, which has already undergone considerable repairs, will soon resume its former standing. The loss of the extensive and valuable library, which Congress had with so much care been collecting for many years, has been repaired by the purchase from Mr. Jefferson. The bridges that were burnt have been re-built, and every trace of the fire-brand of a barbarous foe will soon be effaced.—Nat. Int.

The Vermont steam boat on Lake Champlain was lost on Saturday night last (about 11 o'clock) on her passage from St. Johns. The machinery became deranged and beat out her bottom; she went down in twenty minutes after the accident. The pilot had the presence of mind to head her directly in shore, and the impetus then on the boat carried her into such shallow water, that her quarter-deck was left above water. The passengers were taken off next day by the new boat Phoenix. She was one of the first boats that was built, and we are informed, that by the improvements in the machinery of the modern boats, they are not liable to the accident which occasioned the loss of the Vermont.

We are glad to learn, that the Macedonian, capt. Blakeman, bound to India, which sailed from this port with the President frigate, and others, weathered the gale which occurred soon after. Captain Blakeman, it seems, had been at New Amsterdam, where he wrote a letter to capt. Warrington, of the Peacock, who mentions this pleasing fact.—N. Y. Gaz.

The British military peace establishment is to be kept up at 205,000 men, "to preserve the balance of power in Europe."

WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, NOVEMBER 6, 1815.

To Subscribers.

Such of our subscribers as have not yet complied with the terms of subscription, are requested to forward the amount to the editor at Bridgetown, or to either of the following gentlemen, who are authorized to receive the same, and to give receipts therefor.

Fairton.—Daniel L. Burt.
Cedarville.—Dr. Ephraim Bateman, Richard Mulford.

Downe.—Wm. Chard, Esq. Major Henderson.

Millville.—David G. Parris.

The legislature of this state have adjourned to meet, we understand, early in the month of January.

We understand, that the committee, to whom was referred the petition for a Bank at Bridgetown, reported favourably, and that a bill for that purpose will be brought before the legislature at an early day of the adjourned session. We have also been informed, that application will probably be made for a similar establishment at Port Elizabeth in this county. In which case, there is little doubt but that one, if not both of these applications will fail; as it is generally admitted by gentlemen best qualified to judge, on the subject, that it is impossible, at present to support two institutions of the kind in this part of the country.

PREVIOUS to the late war, many persons particularly among those attached to the Democratic party, viewed any increase of the navy with jealousy, if not with hostility. They saw the almost insupportable evils produced by the overgrown establishment of Great Britain, and deprecated the smallest increase of our's, as the sure precursor of national debt, of aristocracy, and of the destruction of our republican institutions. The contest, however from which they have just retired with so much glory, has opened their eyes to the truth, and has proved to demonstration, that a Navy proportioned to the resources of the country is not only the most efficient, but the cheapest and the safest mode of defence against any maritime foe—and a foe of that description is the only one from which the United States have any thing to fear. It is not pretended that this opinion concerning the Navy was universal even among the Democratic party—it was however, at one time, sufficiently general to form one of the characteristics of that party. Let it not be thought, that this will afford any triumph to the opposite party—the alacrity and cheerfulness with which these errors were seen and disavowed, prove them to have been honest errors.

The opposite party too, have had their errors; and in many instances, have not had the candour to retract them, after they had discovered their fallacy.—We have made these remarks, chiefly with a view to draw the attention of our readers to an extract from an article in the Analectic Magazine, on the subject of the Navy, which we publish in this week's paper, and which we recommend to the attentive perusal of our readers.

WITH respect to the choice of secretary of state by the legislature of New Jersey, it may be proper to observe, that JAMES D. WESTCOTT, was the republican candidate, selected in the usual manner, by the republican members of the legislature; but that the federalists, for the purpose of obtaining a particular end, united with a minority of the republicans in supporting Mr. Linn, who is also a republican, and succeeded.

NEY's advocate has published a long justification of the conduct of the marshal, entitled, "Exposure Justificatif pour le marechal Ney." It occupies twenty quarto pages. We have seen, in some of the newspapers, a summary of its contents; but, even that we cannot find room to insert.

Notwithstanding all the efforts made to save the marshal, it is probable, that he will be sacrificed.

The United States sloop of war Peacock, captain Warrington, arrived at New York, on the last of October, after a cruise of 9 months and 6 days. She has on board a quantity of opium, and a few thousand dollars in wrought gold, captured on the 14th of June, in the Union, a rich country vessel, bound from Calcutta to Batavia. After the crew and part of the cargo of this vessel were taken out, she was burnt. On the 22d of June, she captured the ship Venus, from the Isle of France, and gave her up as a cartel to the prisoners. On the 30th, the ship Brio, also from the Isle of France, was captured by her and burnt. The last she captured was the Nautilus; of 14 guns, and 130 men, off Tangier Point, on the 1st of July, after an exchange of a single broadside. The Nautilus commenced the firing and had 7 men killed and 14 wounded. The Peacock had none either killed or wounded.—During her whole cruise, she has lost but one man, who fell from the fore top gallant yard.

Augusta, (Geo.) October 23.

We understand, by information recently received from the Greek Nation, that in consequence of the ill health of Col. Hawkins, one of the Commissioners, the running of the boundary line will be suspended for a few days and that the troops in advance will fall back as far as Fort Mitchell, on the Chatalochy; the Indians are decidedly opposed to running the line, and determined to make every exertion to oppose it, their movements indicate the most determined hostility, but as yet they have committed no act of open outrage. It is reported from a source that we believe entitled to credit, that the Big Warrior has made application to the Choctaws for assistance in a war against the whites to prevent them from taking away (as he says) a part of his country—so much for Indian honesty.

In the *Montreal Herald* of the 21st inst. we observe "The frame of a Frigate" advertised to be sold there by public auction on the 26th instant.—*Press.*

Catholic Affairs.—At the late Aggregate Meeting held in Dublin, resolutions were passed which fully coincide with those previously agreed to by the Prelates; and a Lay Deputation, consisting of Sir Thomas Esmond, and Owen O'Connor, Esq. aided by the Rev. Mr. Hayes as secretary, will proceed to Rome, with a remonstrance to his Holiness on the letter of Cardinal Littà. This will bring the question to issue, and we hope some adjustment, likely to satisfy all parties, will shortly relieve Ireland from the ferment which now agitates the public mind. The question is now brought to issue, between the Pope and the Government, and the Catholic people of Ireland; it is a serious and important crisis, and it will require the aggregate wisdom of each to reconcile opinions, which a century of prejudice and prescription have so widely estranged.

The Liverpool Mercury, of the 8th of September, contains the following articles: We learn from the respectable correspondents of the Morning Chronicle, as well as from other sources, that there exists in France a bigotted party, which expects that the two assemblies, through the exertions that have been made by the emigrant Noblesse, will declare for the ancient regime, and that the rigour which has been displayed in the south, when made the order of the day, will soon reduce the whole mass of people to obedience.

It is reported in the diplomatic circles that Blucher protested against the summoning of Cambray, in the name of the king, and even offered to protect the provisional government in the settlement of an internal power, without any consideration for the house of Bourbon. It is to Fouché that the king is indebted for the dissolution of the provisional government. The duke of Wellington has uniformly declared for the constitutional party. This being the fact, it is not likely that Fouché has tendered his resignation according to the assertion of the Courier, unless he has done so to show that he is invited by the king himself, to continue his office.

Dr. BARTON, of Philadelphia, has arrived at New York in the Ship Anna Maria from Liverpool.—His health, it is believed, is completely restored.

From the Plattsburg Republican, Oct. 21.

We understand the British are employed in strengthening their position at Isle aux Noix. Heavy ordnance, &c. have recently been brought up for that purpose; 60 pieces of Cannon have not long since been taken up the St. Lawrence. A gentleman residing in Montreal, informs us that eight regiments are expected to arrive in the Province this season. We mention these preparations, not as indications of hostility—they are designed, no doubt, for a peace establishment. But we ought to be admonished of the necessity of meeting these exertions by a corresponding preparation. Lest the British government, finding us off our guard, should renew its determination, as expressed by Gov. Prevost last autumn, of driving out Chief Magistrate from the Presidential Chair.

TRULY PATRIOTIC.—In the legislature of Tennessee, a bill has been introduced; making provision for the education of the orphan children of those who died in the service of their country; a measure worthy of a state which has acted so nobly in other respects.

Mistress of the Ocean.—The United States brig Boxer arrived at Cadiz, August the 24th. By a letter from one of her officers it appears that on the 23d they made a strange sail on the weather bow, "soop" came up with her, and showed their colours, which the other refused, called all hands to quarters, gave her a shot, run out their guns, and prepared to give her a broadside; she then hoisted English colours, and apologized. This vessel showed 22 ports, 10 on a side, and 2 chasers.

Blessings of the Restoration.—Thousands of Protestants, in the south of France have been slaughtered by the Catholics, under the authority of the bigoted and blood-thirsty duke of Angouleme.

More legitimates.—There is now in the state prison in this city, says the National Advocate of New York, a grand daughter of George III. a niece of his majesty the regent; daughter of prince Edward, duke of Kent; the 4th son of George III. who it appears has all the virtues of her ancestry. If any doubts should arise as regards the above, or if any of the relatives of the noble personage alluded to should desire information, they may receive it by applying at the office of the National Advocate.

The brig Viper, Eldridge 42 days from Gibraltar arrived at Providence on Sunday week.—Mr. Martin the supercargo of the Viper informs that the U. S. brig Enterprize, Kearney, having been dismantled in the gut was refitting at Gibraltar, from whence she would proceed to join the squadron at Malaga.

The directors of the banks of New York have come to a resolution not to increase the amount of their loans; that they will furnish weekly a statement of their operations, so far as regards the loans, to a committee from the different banks; and that if any one of them falls in debt to the others, the debtor bank shall pay interest.

Samuel E. Godfrey, who was under sentence of death for the murder of Mr. Thomas Hewett, and who was to have been executed, has received a reprieve from the legislature until Friday, the 10th of Nov. next.—*Ver. Jour.*

"Madrid August 5.

"The system of persecution continues the same; Don Alvarez Guerra, ex-minister of war, has been condemned to banishment, and to pay the expences of process. Several imprisoned deputies, who had been permitted to enjoy the liberty of conversing with their friends, have been again shut up in secret.

"A priest of the order called *des agonizantes* whose crime, it would appear, was merely that of having held some conversation respecting the restoration of the constitution, was hanged here a few days ago. Neither the prayers nor intercessions of persons the most respectable, had any effect in softening the mind of the king; and this unhappy man fell a victim to what, at the palace, is called *severity*, but which to give it no harder name, may more properly be called *infatuation*."

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.

Was Found.

IN the river Delaware, near Philadelphia: about the 19th ult. a good *Batteaux*, with two hearts painted red on her stern.

The owner may have her by proving property and paying charges, by applying to captain Quickell, on board the Two Brothers, or to Robert Alderman, Bridgetown.
Nov. 6, 1815.—2t.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

AGREABLY to the last will and testament of Amos Westcott, Esq. late of Cedarville, in the county of Cumberland, dec. will be sold at public vendue, on the premises on Thursday the 6th of November next, all that PLANTATION now in the tenure of Ezekiel Rose, near the Presbyterian meeting-house in the township of Fairfield, containing one hundred and thirty acres, about 30 of which is timbered land. Likewise 200 acres of salt marsh, situate in Sayre's neck. The whole will be divided into lots of from five to sixty acres. Vendue will begin at the house of Ezekiel Rose, on the premises, at one o'clock, P. M. where attendance will be given, and conditions made known by
October 30, 1815.—2tos Westcott Executor.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD set of Blacksmith's Tools. For terms apply to Daniel Burt at Cedarville, or to the subscriber at Fairton.

DANIEL L. BURT,

October 30th, 1815.—6t

DIRECT TAX.

To all whom it may concern.

YOU are hereby notified, that the Direct Tax of the United States, for 1815, has become due and payable, and that attendance will be given at the same at the following times

In the County of Salem:

At James Sherron's, for the township of Salem, on Wednesday, the 8th of November inst.
At Henry Fries' for the township of Upper Alloway's Creek, on Thursday, 9th Nov. inst.
In Pittstown, for the township of Pittsgrove, on Friday, 10th inst.
John A. Linn's, for the township of Salem, on Saturday, 11th inst.

William Hancock's, in Woodstown, for the township of Pilesgrove, on Monday, 13th inst.
Adam Cook's, in Sharptown, for do. on Tuesday, 14th Nov. inst.
James McCallister's, for Upper Pennsneck, on Wednesday, 15th Nov. inst.

Samuel Armstrong's, for Lower Pennsneck, on Thursday, 16th Nov. inst.
For Lower Alloway's Creek, on Friday, 17th inst.

And that correct copies of the tax lists remain with the principal assessor of this collection district, open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same.

You are further notified that the duties on Household Furniture and on Gold and Silver Watches, have also become due, and that attendance will be given at the foregoing times and places to receive the same.

Samuel L. James,

Collector for the sixth collection district in the state of New Jersey.

N.B. Payment must be made in gold and silver, treasury notes, or the notes of Philadelphia banks, or banks to the eastward thereof, (exclusive of the notes of such banks as the secretary of the treasury has advertised not to be receivable after the 1st of October last.

In the County of Cumberland:

At Philip Souder's Inn, in the township of Hopewell, on Tuesday, 7th Nov. inst.
Thomas Harris', Fairfield, on Wednesday, 8th Nov. inst. from 9 o'clock, A. M. till noon.
Richard Mulford's, Fairfield, on Wednesday, 8th Nov. inst. from 2 till 7 o'clock, P. M.
Joseph Clark's, in the township of Downe, on Thursday, 9th Nov. inst. from 9 till noon.
Ellis Hand's, in the township of Downe, on Thursday, 9th Nov. inst. from 2 till 7 p. m.
Josiah Parvin's, in the township of Deerfield, on Friday, 10th Nov. inst.
Robert Alderman's in the township of Deerfield, on Saturday, 11th Nov. inst.
Charles Davis' in the township of Greenwich, on Sunday, 12th Nov. inst.

Mason Mulford's, Roadstown, on Tuesday, 14th Nov. inst.
Nathaniel Foster's, in the township of Millville, on Wednesday, 15th Nov. inst.
Joseph Turner's, in the township of Maurice river, on Thursday, 16th Nov. inst.
James Nolan's, in the township of Maurice river, on Friday, 17th Nov. inst.

In the County of Cape May:

At Imla Johnson's, in the upper township, on Monday, 20th Nov. inst.
George Hand's, in the Middle township, on Tuesday, 21st Nov. inst.
Edward Barnett, in the Lower township, on Wednesday, 22d Nov. inst.

Lucius Q. C. Elmer,
Deputy Collector.

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

Bible Society.

SINCE the intention of establishing a Bible Society in this county was announced, an idea has been started, that it was intended, at least in part, for a political purpose.—Whether the accusation is confined to this particular society? or whether it extends to others, we cannot say. Certain it is, however, that several persons have been induced, by this circumstance, to withhold their aid from an institution, which they would otherwise be friendly.—We do not believe there is the smallest foundation for the suspicion; nor do we see how it could possibly operate in that way, if such were its intention. It may, perhaps, have arisen, in some over-jealous mind, from the fact, that at the formation of the Philadelphia Bible Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society made them a considerable donation. It should be remembered, however, that the British and Foreign Bible Society is not acting under the direction and influence of the British government; and that it is not composed exclusively of members of the established church. Suspicious as we are of the British government—much as we deprecate a national church establishment, we can see nothing in the circulation of the pure unadulterated word of God, that would have the smallest tendency to advance the interest of either. On the contrary, we are fully persuaded, that if ever the miserable slaves of Europe are to be freed from the shackles of despotism and superstition, that event will be accompanied, if not preceded by a more general diffusion and a greater practical acquaintance with the principles of the sacred volume than they have hitherto enjoyed:—

SOMETHING WONDERFUL.

From the Easton Md. Star. Three men from Kent Island were lately fishing for drum, off Love point, in about 25 feet water, and having been there a considerable time without success, at length (Haycock) one of the party felt something move his line, and upon drawing it in, found he had brought up a large earthen jug, and his hook, with the bait within it; which being unable to extract, he broke the jug in pieces when to his utter surprise and astonishment, he discovered a large catfish, fourteen inches in length, which had been enveloped in the jug, and swallowed his hook with the bait. It is supposed the jug was lost from some vessel, and having settled at the bottom in a perpendicular situation, the fish entered it when small, and being attracted by something in it, or not being able to find its way out, continued there till grown too large to get out at the mouth, and the bait having accidentally fallen into it, was seized with avidity by the fish. The jug must have been a long time at the bottom, as there was very long grass and several large oysters adhering to it.

Attested by

THOMAS GOODHAND.
HUGH LEGG,
SOLOMON HAYCOCK.

Easton, Md. June, 20.

THE sale of 64,000 acres of Genessee lands, which yesterday took place at the Coffee-House, was attended by many of the most opulent landholders in that part of the state, as well as by many capitalists in this city. We understand, that some of these lands sold as high as 35 1-2 dollars an acre, and none lower than two dollars.—*N. Y. Gaz.* Oct. 26.

Strength of the South. Pendleton district S. C. furnished, during the late war, upwards of 1000 militia and 400 regulars for the actual service of the United States. This district is in the interior, "immediately under the Big Mountains," says a letter to the editor, "and in 1790, the only place of public resort was the master ground of the county, at which the little erective Mockasin force was collected." This letter, written several months ago, adds—"we are far removed from the theatre of war, but always ready to share it—500 men, assembled at Pendleton Court-House on the 1st of February (1815) on a call from general Pinckney, in four days after; the orders were received at that place, to march to the seaboard."—*Niles' Reg.*

Extract of a letter from Martinique per the Hiram.

St. Pierres, Oct. 4.

Since I wrote you last, this port has been shut against the importation of flour, beef, pork, candles, soap, and all other articles from America, that can be supplied by France, and the exportations of sugar and coffee. This act I think will be fortunate for our merchants, as it is impossible to make any voyage here and coming in daily, will keep the price of sugar and coffee up, and depress that of every article which the island can possibly want.

Colonel Johnson and major Madison, both well known heroes of the north-west, gentlemen of fine talents and high minds, ardently devoted to the republic, are candidates for the office of governor of the state of Kentucky. It is unfortunate that two men so highly esteemed by the patriots of that state should be opposed. We wish that both might be honoured as they deserve.—*Nat. Advocate.*

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 Hall.

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 all 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 McCalla, Jacob Clement, and Joseph and Collin Cooper, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

September 23d 1815. (Oct. 30—1m)

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. Stamp of all descriptions will be furnished on application.

LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER.

October 30th, 1815.

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 woollen 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)

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

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 Antuset Creel 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)

JUSTICE'S BLANKS

FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Whig.

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 lards of said defendant, in the county of Cumberland.

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

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Land,

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

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and Tract of Land,

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

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

August 26st, 1815. (S. 25.)—1m

NOTICE.

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

JAMES GILES, Executor.

Bridgetown, September 22, 1815.—9w.

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.

LOST,

ABOUT a month since, near 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 Cohansey 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

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.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at Tuckahoe, on the 7th instant, my indentured servant, Thomas Powell, 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.—6t.

Public Notice is Heroby Given,

THAT THE ACCOUNTS OF

Ruth Reeves and Joshua Reeves, Executors of Thomas Reeves deceased.
Letitia Harmer and John Sheppard, ditto. of Joseph Harmer, do.
Jonathan Sockwell, administr. of Mary Jolin, do.
Mary Darc, do. of David Darc, dec.
Robert Lake, ditto. of Reuben Pepper, dec.
Daniel Bacon, ditto. of Ruth Shirts, do.
Elisha Bradford, ditto. of Henry Bradford, do.
Abel F. Randolph, ditto. of Lydia Stockton, do.
Lydia Moore, admx. of Daniel Moore, jr. dec.
Elizabeth Loper, ditto. of Daniel Loper, dec.
Phebe Watson, ditto. of David Watson, dec.
Elizabeth Wood, ditto. of Joel Wood, dec.
Jane Peterson, ditto. of John Peterson, dec.
Richard Downam, guardian of Jonathan Bizzard.
James Diamant, ditto. of Abigail and Theodosia 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 died 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 LOBE, Guardian to DAVID CAMPBELL and ZEPHENIAH O. CAMPBELL, children of PETER CAMPBELL deceased. The said Ethan Lobe 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 estate, of the said deceased, and of the said minors, 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 Shirts, 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.—(0.2)—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, on a 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.—[6t.]