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THE WASHINGTON WHIG

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[From the Analectic Magazine.]

THE NAVY.

"EXPERIENCE has amply demonstrated, that in the present iron age of the world, when the nations of Europe seem to be relapsing again into that state of society, in which war becomes the means of acquiring plunder rather than glory, it is absolutely necessary to keep alive, in our country the elements of efficient defence. It is, we think, extremely probable, that for some years to come, wars will be frequent in the world, and bloody revolutions common. The contest between the hereditary and elective principles of government is not yet finally decided; and its decision, though dependent essentially upon the question of the progress or the debasement of human intellect, will be finally settled, not by reasonings in the closet, but by bloody contests. The commercial system makes neighbours of the most distant nations, unites them in bonds of friendship, or brings them together as rivals in the same pursuit. A war between any two nations of Europe generally involves, in the end, the majority of the greater states, and the lesser ones are obliged to become parties, either through the operation of a vehement ambition on the part of their little kings to imitate their betters, or from being bribed or bullied out of their neutrality; The fire, which is thus lighted up in the old, will hardly fail of being communicated to the new world, just as the plague is by our merchant ships: and whether willing and prepared, or not, we shall be obliged to enter the lists in defence of our rights. There is another feeling which will operate against our neutrality; we mean the bitter antipathy cherished against us by the present race of despots in Europe. Here is the only spot in which power has been repulsed in the crusade against the rights of the human race. It is here, that all the calumnies published by their hirelings against the sacred principle of freedom, are refuted by the chastened liberty, the smiling content, the diffused intelligence, the animated activity, the unexampled plenty, that reigns in every region, and pervades every class of beings in this unequalled country. As these consumers of the inheritance, these invaders of the sacred birth-right of man, contemplate at a distance this land, teeming with all the blessings of nature, like the first immortal victim of an insatiate love of power, when he saw afar off the paradise of our first parents, they, too, wither with burning spleen, and their first wish is to destroy the happiness, which, as they cannot themselves partake, they cannot endure that others should enjoy.

That standing armies, such as are adequate to the exigencies which we are probably fated to encounter, are dangerous to the public liberty, the history of the world demonstrates. Wherever there are great standing armies, the people, relying on them for defence and protection, grow enervated and unwarlike, ready to fall an easy prey; while, from their habits of blind subordination, the soldiers become machines in the hands of ambitious leaders. But in a country like this, where the habitual economy of the government, and the spirit of all its institutions, are hostile to the existence of a standing army in time of peace, it must necessarily happen, that great armies will come to be disbanded, as at the conclusion of the revolutionary war; when nothing but the influence of our great chief prevented those aims that had protected us, from being turned against the bosom of the country.

Now the distinction between a soldier and sailor is this: A soldier, in acquiring the habits of his profession, for the most part, loses those that are essential to the pursuit of every other, and, consequently, when he is discharged, is entirely unfitted

for the pursuits necessary to his subsistence. He will, consequently, very often become idle, poor and discontented, and as such, a fit instrument in the establishment of a military despotism. Feeling this to be the fate, which awaits them, soldiers are easily excited to acts of outrage against the civil authority, and gradually prepared to take advantage of their numbers, their discipline, and the occupation of those strong holds that are considered tire keys and fetters of the country, and are generally confided to the protection of regular troops, to do what has often been done, and will be done again—subjugate the country they had saved from its enemies. That such is very often the result of disbanding large armies is undeniable, and such consequences arise, not from the soldier being worse than other men, but because he is placed in situations of greater trial and temptation. The profession of a sailor, on the contrary, exposes him to none of those temptations, and few of the facilities, we have enumerated. While serving his country in war, he is qualifying himself the better to pursue his profession in peace; and his discharge from the service only throws him into one where there is less danger and higher wages. There is consequently, no danger to be apprehended from his idleness, discontent or poverty. But even if his dismissal did not occasion these results, his peculiar habits, and mode of warfare, do not give him those advantages on land that are possessed by soldiers regularly organized, and accustomed to act in great bodies. An army that would be competent to the purposes of defence, we have above enumerated. (if such a thing were possible) would be dangerous to our freedom; but from a navy adequate to them all, no possible injury to the public liberty could be reasonably apprehended. A navy would be a rallying point for the affections of the people, it would create, mature, and preserve, what most we want—a national feeling, a national spirit: it would belong neither to the south nor to the north, and consequently, swallow up those little local partialities that foster interests exclusive of that for our country at large; it would constitute the strongest bond of union, the bond of national pride, and introduce into the hearts of all, the dearest communion, that of national glory.

These sentiments have nothing to do with party, for in such a cause we should be ashamed to feel or express a sentiment that was not exclusively inspired by the subject on which we have ventured to deliver an opinion. In giving this opinion, no other motive has governed us, than a warm and steady wish to serve the permanent happiness and prosperity of a country deservedly dear to all: a country possessing every claim to our affection and doubly rivetted by unmerited calumnies, and undeserved aggression. Every citizen ought now to be zealously anxious for her safety, glory and happiness; and every citizen is firmly bound, by his attachment to the country of his birth or his adoption; by his attachment to those pure principles of liberty, of which she is the only refuge; by the memory of the happiness he has enjoyed in her bosom, by the hope that his posterity may succeed to that inheritance; and by his devotion to those excellent institutions, that lay at the root of all that is good in the exercise of human power, to uphold, defend and vindicate the means which he believes best adapted to enable our country to repose in future in the lap of honourable security.

Hope is the leading string of youth, memory the staff of age. It is for young nations like ours to enjoy the present with thankfulness—to look to the future with animated confidence. Even now we see, far as the eye can reach, or our imagination extend, a grand and powerful association of FREEMEN spreading over our immense region, not like the desultory empire of the ancient or modern Alexander, composed of numerous distinct tribes of barbarians, animated by hereditary hatred; without the common ties of language, laws, manners, religion, civilization, or mutual happiness, but possessing the same manners, with little diversity; speaking one universal language; obeying the same laws; and bowing before the same altars. We see this free people presented, on the one hand, with a boundless theatre for activity and enterprise in the ocean that dashes on their shores; and, on the other, an exhaustless field for laborious industry in these territories, where the axe of the woodman, and the crash of the falling tree have never

been heard. Lending our minds to the charms of an anticipation founded on the authority of the past, we behold these people spreading into the interminable wilderness, not like the youthful swarm of bees, never to return, and never to remember the parent hive, but carrying with them not only the habits, names, and institutions, but the memory and the affections that bind them to the spot of their nativity. They form, not new nations, but new communities; divided by distance, but united by kindred blood; and connected by those feelings that constitute what is called nature in the heart of man.

Pursuing this train of animating anticipation, we contemplate this people increasing in numbers beyond example, without avoiding or jostling each other, without clashing in the daily pursuits of life, or feeling the want of those comforts, which the monopoly of the rich filches from the necessities of the poor. We are led to compare their Situation with that of the same class of people in the country to which we are accustomed to be referred for examples of national freedom and happiness; and where the change from gilt to covered buttons, the disuse of any common appendage of dress, or the most trifling caprice of fashion, throws thousands of industrious workmen out of bread, and drives them into savage riot. There, when driven from one path of industry, no resource remains to the labourer, because every other is pre-occupied, and overstocked—while in this ample country a thousand avenues are open before him, and the period is far distant indeed, when there will be a spot where, in any circumstance, the industrious labourer cannot obtain the means of comfortable subsistence. When thus we sum up a few of the actual and anticipated means of glory and happiness that lie open before us, surely it is not too much to say, that there never was a country better worth defending, nor one better able to defend itself, without loading the people with any extraordinary burthens, or maintaining establishments dangerous to the public liberty.

From an English paper.

HOAX.

A correspondent arrived in this neighbourhood from Chester, has stated to us the following account of a curious trick played off in that town. A short time ago a respectable looking man caused a number of handbills to be distributed through Chester, in which he informed the public, that a great number of genteel families had embarked at Plymouth, and would certainly proceed with the British regiment appointed to accompany Bonaparte to St. Helena. He added further, that the island being dreadfully infested with rats, his majesty's ministers had determined that it should be forthwith effectually cleared of these noxious animals. To facilitate this important purpose, he had been deputed to purchase, in the course of a week, as many cats and thriving kittens as could possibly be procured for money in that short space of time, and therefore, he publicly offered in his handbills, 16s. for every athletic full grown tom-cat, 10s. for every adult female puss, and half-a-crown for every thriving, vigorous kitten, that could swallow milk, pursue a ball of thread, or fasten its young fangs in a dying mouse. On the evening of the third day after his advertisement had been distributed, the people of Chester were astonished with an irruption of a multitude of old women, boys, and girls, into their streets, every one of whom carried on their shoulders either a bag or a sack, which appeared pregnant with some restless animal, that seemed laboring into birth. Every road—every lane was thronged with this comical procession—and the wondering spectators of the scene were involuntarily, compelled to remember the old riddle about St. Ives—

"As I was going to St. Ives,
I met fifty old wives,
Every wife had fifty sacks,
Every sack had fifty kittens.
Kittens, cats, sacks and wives,
How many were going to St. Ives?"

Before night-fall, a congregation of nearly 3000 cats were collected in Chester. The happy bearers of these sweet voiced creatures, proceeded all (as directed by the advertisement) towards one street with their delectable burthens. Here they became closely wedged together. A vocal concert soon ensued. The women screamed—the cats squalled—the boys and girls shrieked

treble, and the dogs of the street howled bass, so that it soon became difficult for the nicest ear to ascertain whether canine—feline—or the human notes were predominant. Some of the cat-bearing ladies, whose dispositions were not of the most placid nature, finding themselves annoyed by the pressure of their neighbours, soon cast down their burthens, and began to box. A battle royal ensued. The cats sounded the war-hoop with might and main. Meanwhile the boys of the town, who seemed mightily to relish the sport were actively employed in opening the mouths of the deserted sacks, and liberating the cats from their forlorn situation. The enraged animals bounded immediately on the shoulders and heads of the combatants, and ran spitting, squalling and clawing along the undulating sea of skulls, towards the walls of the houses of the good people of Chester. The citizens attracted by the noise, had opened their windows to gaze, at the fun. Into these windows the cats instantaneously sprang taking possession of the rooms by a novel kind of storm or escalade. The cats in their sudden assault on the drawing rooms and other apartments of the Chesterites, rushed with the rapidity of lightning up the pillars, and then across the balustrades and galleries, for which the town is so famous, and so slap dash through the open windows into the apartments. Never since the days of the celebrated Hugh Lupus were drawing rooms of Chester filled with such a crowd of unwelcome guests. Now were heard the crash of broken china—the howling of affrighted lap dogs—the cries of distressed damsels, who wept their torn faces and disheveled charms—and the groans of fat old citizens, rushing and tumbling forward towards the balconies, bald, bare and ldeading. All Chester was soon in arms, and dire were the deeds of vengeance executed on the feline race. It is needless to recite the various combats that took place between the cats and the men. Suffice it that our correspondent counted 500 dead bodies floating the next day on the river Dee, where they had been ignominiously thrown by the two legged victors. The rest of the invading host having evacuated the town, dispersed in utter confusion, carrying with them, however, their arms from the field of battle.

The following letter is copied from a New-York paper, published in the year 1796, and is said to have been written by an American gentleman of respectability at that time in Paris.

Paris, 9th Thermidor, 4th year.

"Dear friend,
"The likeness of General Bonaparte having just come out, I send you two copies; one for yourself, and the other for my friend R. . . . I am sure it will please you so much the more, as a singular discovery has lately been made respecting the place of his origin. He happens to be a countryman of yours, and even one of your friends, instead of being a Corsican, as at first reported. Bonaparte is an assumed name; his family name is SHALER, from Middletown in Connecticut. You will, no doubt, be able to judge of the truth directly; and not fail to ascertain the fact in case the people of America may have any doubt about it. I expect they will rejoice at an event which has afforded me pleasure, and procures me the advantage of receiving from him at this very moment every mark of friendship, in consequence of our former acquaintance in America.
"Salut and Fraternity.
"C*****"

Four of the gentlemen who sailed from Newburyport last week as Missionaries to India were initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry on the Tuesday previous to their departure. After the initiation, one of them addressed the Lodge in a pertinent speech, expressing their satisfaction at the ceremony, and acknowledging the erroneous opinion they had formerly entertained of the nature of Freemasonry—E. Arg.

A CONTEST took place some time ago in the city of New-York, between a citizen of that place and a Yankee. In the course of the dispute, the citizen struck the Yankee, who very coolly replied, "What do you mean? Are you in earnest? You don't mean to strike me, do you?" The man made him no answer, but gave him another blow, which knocked him down. The Yankee rose up, "Why, I swon," said he, "you mean to pick a quarrel? I believe," and instantly laid him on the ground, and gave him a severe drubbing.

INTELLIGENCE.

London, Sept. 14.
 THE cession of the Floridas by the Spaniards to the English government is very currently reported. It is said also that the acquisition of Louisiana, which Bonaparte forced the Spanish government to cede to him in order that he might sell it again to the United States, the latter have always desired to annex the two Floridas, which are so admirably situated to augment and round off their possessions. The Floridas, as our readers will remember, were ceded to us by the treaty of 1763. We kept them until 1781, when they were taken by the Spaniards, to whom we ceded them by the treaty of 1783.

London, September 16.
 Three per cent. consols 56 5-8 3-4 Om.

It appears that the sentence of the court martial held at Montreal, relative to the conduct of Maj. gen. Proctor, has been so much disapproved by the government, that the members would have been re-assembled to reconsider it, had it not been found impracticable on account of local circumstances, to have recourse to such a measure. The major-general has been sentenced to be publicly reprimanded.

The court martial held at Dublin in relation to the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Mullins, of the 44th regiment, at New Orleans, has acquitted him from the charge of want of personal courage; but condemned him to be broke: which the Prince Regent has approved.

Capt. Maitland commanding the Belleophon, arrived at London on Thursday, and delivered to Sir Hudson Lowe the new Governor of St. Helena, 4000 pieces of gold found among the articles that appertained to Bonaparte. It is said that the Governor will take care of that money for the purpose of giving it to its owner in such proportions as will not endanger the safe keeping of his person.

The artificial leg made at Bradford in Yorkshire, for the marquis of Anglesey, is one of the most curious pieces of workmanship of that kind; it is as strong as a natural leg, and so ingeniously contrived with elastic springs, that the motions of the hip and the knee are performed with the greatest ease.

From the Gazette de France.

Paris, August 18.
 The duke of Orleans set out this day for London. It is supposed that he has gone to bring his family to France.

Yesterday 10,000 muskets were to have been delivered from the Magazine at Vincennes, to two Russian Commissioners: it appears that these arms are given to Russian Commissioners presented themselves, in fact to receive the arms in question, but refused without taking the arms in consequence of a discussion in which neither they nor the commandant of the castle had any share.

The two preceding days 15,000 muskets and 87 pieces of cannon were delivered to the English and Prussian troops. The portion reserved for Russia is, it is said, all that remains now to be given out. After the completion of the delivery, the blockade on the castle of Vincennes will be raised, and that fortress will be included in the capitulation of Paris.

THE Prussian officers in Paris omit no opportunity to retort with interest upon the French officers their former conduct in Berlin. In the coffee houses they will not suffer any French officers to be attended to before them. In the theatres they will not permit any places to be kept for company expected, whilst they are in want of a

At Madame Catalini's benefit, a party of Prussian officers took possession of places intended for others. The police was called in, and a fracas ensued, but the Prussians ultimately kept possession.

London, Sept. 12.
 Various accounts from Ireland announce that a commotion as alarming as general is extending with rapidity in the county of Tipperary. It arises, as it is said, from the putting into activity of the system of tythes, in the midst of the general distress. Armed bands of from 15 to 20 men traverse the country in open day. At night they are much more numerous and are abundantly supplied with fire arms. In all the parishes within 15 miles round Cashel, the people refuse to submit to the progressive charges recently established and have resolved not to pay more than two shillings per acre. That offer not having been accepted, the inhabitants every where pay the tythe in kind, of wheat, hay and potatoes.

MR. GALLATIN has left Washington for New-York. It is understood, he will spend the winter in the United States.

Paris, Sept. 14.
 For several days past the Garden of the Palais National has been shut in the evening, in consequence of the riots that occurred there on Sunday last. Yesterday evening it remained open until 11 o'clock, and no disturbance took place.

Latest from Europe.

The Amsterdam Courant contains a note from the Prussians in France, in answer to the first memoir of Fouché.

Murat, late King of Naples, has been permitted to reside in the Austrian dominions, in the character of a private gentleman, and subject to the laws of the country. Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.

Navour, Sept. 15.—The commandant of Montmercy has capitulated. The white and red flags are still flying on the walls of Charlemont. Every preparation is making to force that city to surrender if she persists in making resistance.

Brussels, Sept. 16.—The ceremonial of the coronation of the King of the Netherlands is fixed for the 21st inst.

Hamburg, Aug. 30.—It has been announced to our Senate by the British government, that representations will be made to the French government for the restoration of the Hamburg bank. This causes extraordinary joy, from the conviction that if England insists on the restoration, it will certainly follow.

Mentz, Sept. 12.—Jerome Bonaparte is at Coppinge, where he will remain until the castle of Elwang is prepared for his reception. He is treated with the respect usually shown to princes.

Naples, Aug. 17.—By a decree of the King, all the national domains, and the domains of Joseph Bonaparte and Joachim Murat, are to be restored to the original proprietors.

Her R. H. the Princess of Wales has returned to Logane, from a journey to Mount St. Gothard, to take a view of the Devil's Bridge.

Latest from France.

From the Baltimore Patriot, November 9.

By the schr. Manlius, capt Young, arrived at this port in 48 days from Bordeaux, verbal intelligence from that place to the 23d of September has been received. We are also indebted to the politeness of a gentleman who came out in the Manlius, for a file of Paris papers to the 19th of September and Bordeaux papers to the 23d. They contain very little intelligence of importance; were the French press as it has occasionally been it could not fail to furnish us with many interesting details in the present awful situation of the French nation.

The treaty heretofore reported between France and the allies although not published in the French Journals, had no doubt been ratified.

We do not find a word in our papers in relation to the celebrated Fouché.

The Journal de Paris of Sept. 12, mentions that Gen. Ney was permitted to walk in the court-yard of the Conciergerie, every morning and evening, while the other prisoners are confined in their rooms. The trial of the marshal had not been concluded. The general opinion at Bordeaux was, that he would be condemned and executed.

Marshal Massena was President of the court appointed to try Ney, in place of marshal Moncey who was in prison for refusing to sit.

Cherbourg still held out in defence of the Bonaparte flag. Bonaparte has still a great many adherents; 150,000 Austrians and Prussians would remain in France to keep the people in order, and to compel them to pay the great sum that had been levied upon them. In Bordeaux all was tranquil, but there was much feverish blood all over the country. Americans had become quiet unpopular in France, and were not permitted to wear the American eagle. The Bourbonites are all under the influence of Britain.

Although troops to the number of 30,000 invested Cherbourg, it was believed they would be withdrawn, as the post is so strong that it would cause too much bloodshed to subdue it.

The Prussians under Blucher, receive generally, in France, the credit of our famous victory of Waterloo.

The allied troops were about to withdraw from France, except such as are to continue according to the stipulations of the treaty. The Russian troops had taken up the line of march. Great parade had been exhibited in reviews of the allied troops, preliminary to the evacuation of the country.

ACCOUNTS from Vienna state the general stagnation of commerce throughout that monarchy. The depreciation of the public funds is such, that there is paid 388 florins ready notes, and 1699 florins bank notes, or 100 florins cash.

There has appeared at Paris a second part of the Vindication of marshal Ney.

The Journal de Paris, of the 15th of September, mentions the following circumstance:—A crowd of people collected near a Paris store to look at some English figured handkerchiefs, representing the burning of Moscow, and the English lancers overthrowing the French horse. The Journal, on this, remarks that the first feeling of a Frenchman should be for his country; that the English would not exhibit any thing in London disgraceful to their country; and admonishes the Parisian storekeepers to imitate the English in their patriotism.

The communication between Caen and Cherbourg was cut off.

They write from Vienna, that accounts were received from Trieste, dated August 22, stating that the emperor of Morocco had declared to the Russian ambassador that

already commenced a negotiation for peace with the government of Morocco.

London, Sept. 11

The ships Newcastle and Leander, constructed and equipped to be able to contend, with some chance of success, with the American frigates, are undergoing some alteration in their form. They are enlarging their sterns, and making cabins for the accommodation of admirals.

Sept. 23

It is calculated that this government will receive nine millions sterling as tier part of the contributions levied on France, which we are in hopes will render the income tax for the ensuing year unnecessary.

The emperor of Austria has granted an asylum to the king Murat in his states upon condition that he shall take the title of a simple individual, and engage on his parole of honour in the presence of the emperor, not to quit the Austrian possessions without leave of the emperor, and that he will obey the Austrian laws.

Kingston, (J.)

Accounts have reached this city (via St. Domingo) of the arrival there of an American schooner in nine days from Carthage, the master of which stated, that general Morilla had been repulsed in an attack made upon Boca Chica, with the loss of 1300 killed, and 300 prisoners. A number of the royalists had in consequence joined the Carthaginian army.

*BOCA CHICA is the strait or entrance into the harbour of Carthage, and is defended by several forts and platforms of guns. They were all taken by the British in 1741; but the great mortality among the soldiers obliged them to retire before the city was taken.

INFAMOUS!

New York, November 10.

Notice to inward bound vessels.—Captain Thompson, of the schr. Martha, from Philadelphia, informed us, that on Wednesday night, about 20 miles to the southward of Sandy Hook, he saw a light on the Jersey shore, which he presumed was intended to represent Sandy Hook Light and was meant as a decoy to get vessels ashore. Several masters of vessels have within a short time seen a false light in the same place, and have requested us to give notice thereof, that the dreadful consequences which are intended to our vessels and mariners may be prevented.

Loss of the Sch'r. Jolly Sailor.

It is our painful duty to record the loss of the schooner Jolly Sailor, capt. John Warren, belonging to Mr. B. F. Hard, of this city. She was lying at Cracock Bar, bound to this port, with a cargo of naval stores; and in the dreadful gale on that coast, on the 1st and 2d of Sept. last, she was wrecked, and every soul on board must have perished. A part of the wreck was afterwards found on Mattamusket Island, between Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds. We have these particulars from captain Guthrie, of the schooner Sally, arrived here on Wednesday evening, who made particular inquiries on the subject of the pilots at Cracock. No certain information of her fate had before been received. Captain Warren has left a wife and four children in this city, thus bereaved of their only support, in the untimely death of this industrious and worthy man.—Charleston Courier.

Extract from Newport, dated Nov. 9th.

(Arrived this day the United States brig Flambeau, John B. Nicholson, Esq. commander, from Gibraltar, which place she left on the 6th October, in company with the squadron commanded by commodore Bainbridge, consisting of the following vessels, viz. the Independence of 74 guns, frigates Macedonian and Congress, with the brigs Chippewa, Saranac, Boxer, Firefly, Enterprise and Spark, schooners Torch, Spitfire and Lynx. Frigates United

States and Constellation. The sloops Ontario and Erie, are left in the Mediterranean, for the purpose of giving protection to our commerce in those seas.

The frigate Guerriere, commodore Decatur, [arrived here] was to sail in a few days for New York. We understand the Flambeau parted company with the squadron off the Western Islands, on the night of the 24th, in a heavy blow from the eastward. The store ships Alert and John Adams were spoken near Cape Spartz on the 10th

The United States' brig Tom Bowline has sailed from New-York, for the purpose of cruising off New-Orleans, in pursuit of a nest of pirates that infest the waters of that neighbourhood.

New-York, Nov. 13.

Arrival of Com. Decatur.

With great pleasure we announce the arrival of Sandy Hook of the U. S. frigate Guerriere, Com. Decatur, from the Mediterranean, with part of the squadron under his command, amongst which is the U. S. sloop of war Enterprise. We learn from the pilot boat Rambler, that part of the squadron has gone to Newport.

By the pilot boat Erie, which came up from Sandy Hook last evening, we learn, that the frigate Guerriere had crossed the bar, and was within the Hook—that she is last from Gibraltar, in 36 days' passage.

We learn by a Rhode Island Packet that the U. S. frigate United States, and 2 or 3 sloops of war, from the Mediterranean had arrived at Newport, R. I.

The instructions respecting Bonaparte to the general and admiral who are to command at St. Helena, are very lengthy, and are dated "War Department, 30th July, 1815." Among others are the following articles.

He is not to have the possession of his property, except necessary articles, but he is to be allowed to make his will and to be assured that it shall be faithfully executed.

If he should fall seriously sick, the admiral and general are each to appoint a physician to attend him together with his own physician, and to report daily the state of health. If he should die, the admiral is to send his body over to England.

The plague rages at Mecca; and it is said, that 70,000 of the inhabitants of Cairo have fallen victims to that disorder.

A letter from Paris of the 22d of September observes, that the public mind was much agitated, in consequence of the devastation of the foreign troops, and observes that serious altercations had taken place between the English and Prussian officers. The letter says, the king is becoming drop-sical, and appears low spirited.

London, Sept. 18.

We have this day received American papers to the 13th of last month. The battle of Waterloo, the abdication of Bonaparte and the capture of Paris, were known in America. Some of these papers appear sorrowful and chagrined. Another makes an eulogium upon Bonaparte, whom it compares to Epaminondas and Regulus. Some of those editors have great need go to school. The same papers announce the death of Mr. Bayard. He was a very able man, of great purity in public affairs; as well as of great virtue in his private conduct.

Paris, Sept. 22.

Fifty thousand Austrians, composed in part of militia, have already evacuated the French territory.

We are informed that the whole Ministry gave in their resignation to the king.

By a decree of the king, the opening of the session of the two houses is postponed until the second day of October next.

The departure of the allied sovereigns, which was to have taken place to-morrow, is retarded for some days, as also that of the Imperial Guards of Austria and of the Royal Prussian Guards.

It is said that the duke of Wellington will have command in chief of the allied troops which will remain in France; but he will establish, it is said his head quarters at Brussels. The Prince Marshal Blucher will have under his orders, the corps of the Prussian army which will form a part of them. His head quarters will be at Versailles.

An association is spoken of, formed by many persons, who have acted a part in the political events for twenty-five years past, and who intend to form a colony in the Island of Madagascar.

It is remarkable that the name of Lipano, assumed by Madame Murat is the anagram of Napoli, (Naples.)

Mad. Fouché, duke of Otranto, was to have quitted Paris this morning, but it is certain that he will set out this evening to go to Dresden, in character of ambassador.

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 Office of the WHIG is removed to the East side of the Creek, nearly opposite the Post Office.

The first session of the fourteenth congress will commence on the first Monday in next month, being the day fixed by the constitution.—Petitions for the repeal of almost all the different taxes are, we believe, preparing, and will no doubt pour upon them from all quarters.—While congress should pay every attention in their power to these requests, they must also preserve untarnished the public faith, and not be seduced from the path of duty by the fear of incurring the displeasure of interested individuals, or by the desire of obtaining an ephemeral popularity.—They should have a single eye to the real substantial, and permanent interests of the country.

FOR the very valuable statistical table which will be found in the succeeding columns of this week's paper, our readers are indebted to the politeness of General Ebenezer Elmer. Its accuracy may be depended on.

THE derangement in the commercial operations of the United States, and the difficulties experienced by the banks as well as by individuals on account of the scarcity of specie, and the want of some general circulating medium, less liable than specie to fluctuation, has excited the attention of almost every person in the United States to a consideration of the subject.—Hence the newspapers from one end of the union to the other are filled with essays connected in one way or other with Banks and Bank notes.—The article on the subject, in last week's Whig, from the Essex Register, appears to us as well worthy perusal as any we have seen.

SOME unknown friend has sent us from Philadelphia five or six numbers of a periodical work published in Philadelphia, entitled the "LUNCHEON," each number making 24 duodecimo pages. Its professed object appears to be, to hold up to ridicule the follies and the vices which abound in that great city. Were the author, while hashing the vices of others, to confine himself within the bounds of decency and morality, and not indulge quite so much in his natural penchant for blackguardism, we could recommend the work to the perusal of all laughter-loving wights. As it is, we dare not. The great evil attending such publications, and which, perhaps, more than counterbalances all the good they produce, is, that in the end they generally become mere vehicles of slander and of private malice, and that instead of the vice, it is the man at whom they aim their darts.

It does not appear who is the author of this work, Mr. M'Corkle, editor of the Freeman's Journal, we are informed in one of the numbers of the Luncheon, has commenced a prosecution against Mr. J. D. Frank, for a libel, supposing him to be the author, either of the publication, or of some offensive article which appeared in it.

Cesar and Constantine Faucher, two French citizens were shot at Bordeaux for treasonable practices on the 27th September.

LIST

Of the Number of Acres of Land, Dwelling-Houses, and Out-Houses in the respective counties in the State of New-Jersey, as taken by the Assessors this year under the act of congress laying a direct tax in the United States, with the valuations of the Slaves in the state, and the total Valuations of Property subject to the Tax, as reported by the principal Assessors of each District; and the Valuations as fixed by the Board of Principal Assessors.

District	County	Acres of Land	No. of Dwelling-Houses	No. of Out-Houses	Valuations of Slaves, Dollars.	Total valuations by principal assessors.	Total valuations as fixed by B. of Pr. As.
1. Dist.	Bergen county,	224,023	2213	5698	295,635	8,666,835	7,496,813
	Essex county,	152,198	3809	5960		9,548,944	8,259,834
2. Dist.	Sussex,	480,817	6067	6905	*135,956	9,144,547	10,424,783
	Morris,	243,067				6,088,111	7,703,895
3. Dist.	Hunterdon,	315,027	3853	5966	389,602	13,432,772	11,283,629
	Somerset,	184,590				8,555,413	7,018,647
4. Dist.	Middlesex,	202,539	2126	4040	223,492	7,714,076	8,099,780
	Monmouth,	315,264				7,617,443	8,788,147
5. Dist.	Burlington,	318,773	3195†	1718	9,615	11,916,752	11,320,915
	Gloucester,	361,458				8,363,127	7,944,971
6. Dist.	Salem,	170,516	2704	2501	3,186	4,453,725	5,344,470
	Cumberland,	245,935				3,447,834	4,137,400
	Cape Mag,	83,332				1852	1610
			1911	1236			
			644	402			

P. S. It may be proper to observe, that the equalization of the valuations on the respective districts was not agreed to by all the assessors. The Principal Assessor of the second, and of the sixth district complained of the decision, and remonstrated against the principle upon which the decision was made, that was, the quota of the different counties as settled by the state legislature, as both illegal and improper. And it is probable, as the subject will be thoroughly investigated, that in case of any future direct tax, a more correct rule of equalization will be observed.

* In this district, the abstract did not contain the number of dwelling-houses and out-houses of each county distinctly, but the aggregate of the two counties.

† In this district, the assistant assessors did not ascertain the dwelling-houses and out-houses correctly. Often lots were named, which contained buildings that are not included in the above enumeration; and therefore the number is by far too little.

INTELLIGENCE.

London, Sept. 18.

The total number of vessels, composing the Jamaica fleet was 95. Two having arrived at London; fourteen at other ports; twenty-two have been seen since the tempest; four are supposed to have arrived at Halifax; sixty appear to have perished, nineteen bound to London, were lost after the tempest, eleven bound to other ports experienced the same fate; six were destined for ports in America, and one had received no instructions.

By an order in council, all the French vessels, carrying the white flag, which have been detained will be released on payment of the costs of detention. All the vessels, of the Island of Martinique and Guadalupe which have been lately captured by the English, will be immediately restored to their owners.

The officers appointed by lord Bathurst to make discoveries in Africa, and particularly to discover the source of the river Niger, which is still a problem among geographers, are, major Peddie, capt. Campbell and Mr. Gondry.

Paris, September 6.

The inhabitants of la Vendee are now disarmed.

They write from Paris (August 25) that there is at Draguignan (in Provence, near Frejus) a secret society of Bonapartists, which has been lately discovered and the place of their meeting shut up. At their meetings was displayed a flag on which was written: The Emperor or Death. Several of the members have been imprisoned. There are many similar societies in other parts of France.

On St. Louis's day, the house of a schoolmaster at Paris was illuminated with the following grammatical inscription: "Preterite: I did suffer, thou didst suffer, he did suffer. Present: I enjoy, thou enjoyest, he enjoyeth. Future: I shall live, thou shalt live, he shall live."

The salary of the French counsellors of state in actual service is 16,000 francs (\$3,200) and that of the masters of requests is 6,000 francs (\$1,200) per annum.

The duchess of Angouleme on her passage through Poitiers, was greeted by the troops with *Vive l'Empereur!*

By a second convention between general Choisy, governor of Sedan, and the Russian general Hacke, the French general remains in possession of the town of Sedan and all the artillery, &c. found therein. He keeps with him his general staff, and a garrison of 50 men and 30 gunners.

A very curious political pamphlet has appeared at Paris, entitled, "The Violet and Red Pink," dedicated to Themistocles Napoleon the great.

They write from Turin, August 6, that Lucien Bonaparte is still a prisoner in the citadel of that city. They are waiting for instructions from Paris, where the place of his exile is to be finally determined on.

Letters from Dijon state the Austrian troops are about to leave that city and go beyond the frontier.

On the 29th of August a young licen-

tiat applied to the civil court of judicature to be admitted to take the oath as an advocate. He was asked his name: He answered Peter Brutus, &c. The members of the court expressed their wonder that he had not long ago given up that revolutionary name, and Peter Brutus was told that he must be christened anew, before he could be permitted to practise the law.

The foreign troops were quitting France, 50,000 of the Austrians having gone home. The opening of the session of the legislature was postponed to the 2d of October. Fouché the former minister of police, had gone to Dresden.

Sept. 28.

It is announced this day, that the duke de Richlieu is installed minister of exterior relations, in place of prince Talleyrand, who is charged with the negotiations with the allied powers.

The duke of Otranto (Fouché) is appointed ambassador to Saxony, and set out last night from Dresden.

APPOINTMENTS.

Of foreign affairs—the duke de Richlieu, peer of France.

Of war—the duke of Feltre, peer of France.

Of marine and of the colonies—viscount Duboucaud lieutenant gen.

Of the interior—count Vau Blanc, prefect of department of the mouths of the Rhone.

Of general police—the Sieur de Cazes, councillor of state.

His majesty has not yet disposed of the places of minister of justice and finances.

The king has created M. Lynch, mayor of Bordeaux, a member of the house of peers.

The Sieur de Montchenu, colonel, is appointed commissary to the island of St. Helena to watch over Bonaparte.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Decatur to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. ship Guerriere, Bay of Tunis, July 31, 1815.

Sir—I have the honour to inform you, that upon my arrival at this anchorage, I was made acquainted with the following transactions, which had taken place here during our late war with Great Britain.

Two prizes, which had been taken by the Abellino privateer, and sent into this port, were taken possession of by a British vessel of war, while lying within the protection of the Bey of Tunis. The Consul having communicated to me information of this violation of our treaty with Tunis, I demanded satisfaction of the Bey. After some hesitation and proposing a delay of payment for one year, my demand was acceded to, and the money, amounting to forty-six thousand dollars, was paid into the hands of the Consul, Mr. Noah, agent for the privateer.

I shall proceed immediately for Tripoli, and will give you early information of the further proceedings of this squadron. The Bey of Tunis has now lying in this harbor, nearly ready for sea, three frigates and several small vessels of war.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN DECATUR.
Hon. B. W. Crowninshield,
Secretary of the Navy.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Decatur to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. ship Guerriere, Messina, Aug. 31st, 1815.

"I have the honour to inform you, that immediately after the date of my last communication, I proceeded to Tripoli. Upon my arrival off that place, I received from our Consul a letter; in consequence of the information contained in this letter, I deemed it necessary to demand justice from the Bashaw. On the next day the Governor of the city of Tripoli came on board the Guerriere to treat in behalf of the Bashaw. He objected to the amount claimed by us; but finally agreed to our demands. The money, amounting to the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, has been paid into the hands of the Consul, who is agent for the Privateer.

The Bashaw also delivered up to me ten captives, two of them Danes, and the others Neapolitans.

During the progress of our Negotiations with the States of Barbary, now brought to a conclusion, there has appeared a disposition on the part of each of them, to grant as far as we were disposed to demand.

I trust that the successful result of our small expedition, so honorable to our country will induce other nations to follow the example; in which case the Barbary States will be compelled to abandon their piratical system.

I shall now proceed with the squadron to Carthage, at which place I hope to find the relief squadron from America."

The following puna circulate at Paris: Of gen. Blucher, they say, *Il nous est le plus cher*, he is the dearest to us:—Of the king they observe, "We are able to pay large contributions, for we have *un gros revenu*, which means either a large income, or a big man returned."

Appointments by the President.

THOMAS JOHNSON, Esq. of Baltimore, consul for the port of Calais, in France.
JAMES LUKE, Esq. consul for the port of Belfast, Ireland.

Married, on Thursday, the 15th inst. by the Rev. Holmes Parvin, Mr. JOHN GARRISON, of Pittsgrove, to the amiable and accomplished Miss MARY HADLEY, daughter of Mr. Edward Hadley of this place.

DIED, at Philadelphia, on Sunday evening, the 12th inst. lieutenant WILLIAM H. ODENHEIMER, late of the U. S. Navy.

WANTED

AN Apprentice to the TAYLOR business.—Apply to SAMUEL REED Millville, Nov. 15th, 1815.

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 eighteenth day of December 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 tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining lands of Ephraim Westcott and others; said to contain seventy acres, more or less. Together with all other lands of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of George Lummes, and taken in Execution at the suit of Isaac Adcock for the use of Benjamin B. Cooper, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, adjoining land of Ezekiel Foster, and others; said to contain sixty acres, more or less; together with all other lands of said defendant, in the county of Cumberland.

Seized as the property of John Brannon, and taken in Execution at the suit of Thomas Smith, James Caldwell, real plaintiff, and others, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining land of Henry Reeves 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 Jeremiah Carter, and taken in Execution at the suit of Joshua Brick and Thomas Lee, for the use of Roger Wales, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining land of John Elkinton and others; said to contain one hundred & fifty acres, more or less; together with all other lands of said defendant, in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Eli Stratton, and taken in Execution at the suit of William Rose & Co. and others, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

POETRY.

MR. PRINTER,

In looking over, the other day, some old papers, I happened to lay my hand on the following lines, which, in my opinion contain considerable merit. If I ever knew the author, I have forgotten him. If you think proper, you may insert it in your useful paper.

CORYDON AND PHILLIS.

Heads had in clusters crept close to the grove,
To hide from the rigours of day,
And Phillis herself, in a woodbine alcove,
Among the fresh violets lay.
Youngling, it seems, had been stole from its
dam,
(Twixt Cupid and Hymen a plot!)
That Corydon might, as he search'd for his lamb,
Arrive at the critical spot.
As thro' the gay hedge for his lambkin he peeps,
He saw the sweet maid with surprise;
O gods! if so killing, he cried, when she sleeps,
I'm lost if she open her eyes.
To tarry much longer would hazard my heart,
I'll onward my lambkin to trace;
In vain honest Corydon strove to depart,
For love had nail'd him to the place.
"Hush—hush'd be those birds! what a bawling
they keep!"
He cried—"you're too loud on the spray!"
"Don't you see, foolish lark, that the charmer's
asleep!"
"You'll wake her as sure as 'tis day;
"How dare the fond butterfly touch the sweet
maid!
"Her cheek he mistakes for the rose,
"I'd put him to death, if I was not afraid
"My boldness would break her repose."
Young Phillis look'd up with a languishing smile,
"Kind shepherd," she cried, "you mistake,
"I laid myself down to rest me awhile,
"But trust me, have long been awake."
The shepherd took courage—advanc'd with a
bow,
He plac'd himself close by her side,
And manag'd the matter I cannot tell how,
But yesterday made her his BRIDE.

SENTIMENTAL SCRAP.

FROM DARWIN.

"No radiant pearl, which crested fortune wears,
"No gem, which twinkling hangs from beauty's
ears,
"Not the bright stars, which night's blue arch
adorn,
"Nor rising sun, that gilds the vernal morn,
"Shine with such lustre—as the tear that breaks
"For others' woe—down virtue's manly cheeks."

IRISH CATHOLICS.

August 30.

YESTERDAY the aggregate meeting was held in the usual place—Clareudon-street chapel. We had a reporter present to collect facts. As to speeches we feel no solicitude about them. It could never be said that they possessed any great redundancy of interest, and to the ill-requited influence of the popular press did they owe any little ephemeral importance which appeared at any time to attach to them; but since our orators have proclaimed their resolution of disowning their words whenever they threaten any unpleasant consequences, no one would be at the trouble of perusing them. To value a man's professions, you must believe them sincere. Who that has a particle of manly sincerity will deny in one place, even though at the vestibule of Newgate, what he was obstreperous in maintaining in another? Among the notes of our reporter, then, we perceive few specimens of the threadbare rhetoric that was sported at the meeting, but some of the facts which we find noted are worthy of publicity:—There were resolutions of thanks passed to the clergy of all orders. It will be readily believed that they were carried with the loudest acclamations. It was resolved, that deputations shall be sent to Rome both from clergy and laity, to lay before his holiness, a true representation of the state of popular feeling in this country, and officially declare the determination of all classes of the Irish to concede nothing on the subject of the Veto to any human authority. Domestic nomination has been recommended. Such an arrangement is pronounced on all hands expedient, if not indispensable. If, after the Catholics of Ireland show the crown that the court of Rome has no political control over them, it is thought necessary to guard against its political influence, let the required security be sought for in a plan of domestic nomination. It is somewhat curious, that the Irish prelates have made three unsuccessful attempts to obtain the consent of the Holy See to the revival of the ancient mode of

filling up vacancies in Bishopsrics. This fact had been kept secret until the recent meeting of the prelates, it having been conceived that no good purpose would be answered by making it public before this period.

Sir Thomas Esmond and Mr. Owen O'Connor, attended by the Rev. Mr. Hayes, who is to act as Secretary, are the delegates who are to go to Rome on behalf of the laity. Dr. Murray will be one of the clerical deputies.

The meeting resolved to address the Regent.

It was asserted by one of the speakers, that Gonsalvo (who though a Cardinal, is no Clergyman,) has received from Lord Castlereagh 11,000 guineas for the exercise of his influence in regard to the Veto.

But one of the most curious and, at the same time, unimportant facts related was, the tergiversation of the renowned Dr. Milner! He is again for a Veto; because, in the first place, he thinks it will not satisfy parliament, and, therefore, will do no good; and because, in the second, if it were acceded to on all hands, any aggrieved Catholic loyalist would, in his opinion, have a sufficient ground of action against the Minister, who would object to his appointment! This is exceedingly profound, but coming from Dr. Milner, it does not surprise us.—About two years ago, we were most vehemently abused for calling this gentleman, who was then the idol of "the leaders," "a bad politician."

Highly Important.—His Christian Majesty has sent to the duke of Berri the insignia of the order of the Golden Fleece.

New-York, Nov. 13.

AN attempt was made yesterday morning, a little before day-light, to burn down the Roman Catholic College in the vicinity of this city. The fire was happily discovered in time to prevent the extreme mischief which was intended.

BON MOR.—A bachelor observing, that he would marry, if certain of a wife perfectly good. A bystar-der begged him to bespeak one, as none such were to be had **READY MADE.**

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Elizabeth Westcott, late of Fairfield, dec. are requested to make immediate payment, and all who have any demands against said estate, are requested to exhibit their accounts for settlement to

CHARLES WESTCOTT, jun. Act. Ex'r.
Fairton, Nov. 11, 1815—3t

LANDS FOR SALE.

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of Elizabeth Westcott, late of Fairfield, dec. will be exposed to sale, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, in the township of Fairfield, in the county of Cumberland, about twenty six acres of land, seventeen of which are cleared, and in good cedar fence, on which is a frame house, an excellent peach orchard, and a number of fruit trees of various kinds, the remainder is woodland. Late the real estate of said deceased. Conditions made known on the day of sale. An indisputable title will be given by.

CHARLES WESTCOTT, jr. Act. Ex'r.
Bairton Nov. 11th 1815.—3t.

SALT HAY.,

THE subscriber has a considerable quantity of salt Hay of the first quality, which he will sell, or exchange for boards.

J. D. WESTCOTT.

Jones' Island, near Cedarville.
Nov. 9, 1815.—3t

ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attachment issued out of the inferior court of Common Pleas, in the county of Cumberland, state of New Jersey, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Samuel Youngs, an absconding debtor, at the suit of Major Henderson, in a plea of debt, for one hundred and fifty dollars, returnable to September term, 1815—which writ hath been duly served and returned by the sheriff of said county.

EBENEZER SEELEY, Clerk.

DANIEL ELMER, Atty.
Nov. 13, 1815—2m

JUSTICES' BLANKS

FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Whig,

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 & 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 M'Calla, Jacob Clement, and Joseph and Collin Cooper, and to be sold by

JOHN SIPLEY, 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 this trade, will apply to the subscriber in Bridgetown, Laurel Hill.

JAMES HAMPTON.

October 26th, 1815.—2t

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.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Enoch A. Bunker, 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.

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 Quick-sil, on board the Two Brothers, or to Robert Alderman, Bridgetown.
Nov. 6. 1815.—2t.

SALE OF

REAL ESTATE.

AGREEABLY 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 16th 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 3t the house of Ezekiel Rose, on the premises, at one o'clock, P. M. where attendance will be given, and conditions made known by

Amos Westcott Executor.

October 30, 1815.—2t.

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. EURT.

October 30th, 1815—6t

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the subscriber has been appointed collector and Chap. Magistrate for tailors, 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. October 30th, 1815 LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER.

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.

Public Notice is Hereby Given;

THE ACCOUNTS OF

Ru	es. and	executors of Thomas Reeves	deceased
Joshua	Reeves,	do.	do.
Leticia	Harmer and	do.	do.
John	Sheppard,	do.	do.
Jonathan	Sockwell,	administr. of Mary Joslin,	do.
Mary	Dare,	do.	do.
Robt			
Daniel	Radon,	ditto. of Ithiel Hopper,	do.
Elisha	Bradford,	ditto. of Henry Bradford,	do.
Abel F.	Randolph,	ditto. of Lydia Stockton,	do.
Lydia	Moore,	adm. of Daniel Moore, jr. do.	
Elizabeth	Loper,	ditto. of Daniel Loper,	do.
Phebe	Watson,	ditto. of David Watson,	do.
Elizabeth	Wood,	ditto. of Joel Wood,	do.
Jane	Peterson,	ditto. of John Peterson,	do.
Richard	Downam,	guardian of Jonathan Blizard;	
James	Duapent,	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 die 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 LORE, Guardian to DAVID CAMPBELL and ZEPHENIAH 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 Norember 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. M'Calla, administrators de bonis non of Auley M'Calla the same the like of Hannah M'Calla 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.

JABES 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, drily 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 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]