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For the Washington Whig.

CLEANINGS AND LUCUBRATIONS:

No. IX.

ON VIRTUE AND HAPPINESS.

All selfish souls, whate'er they feign,
Have still a slavish lot;
They boast of liberty in vain,
Of love and feel it not.
He whose bosom glows with thee,
He, and he alone, is free.

Madame Guion.

By the ancients the four following were called cardinal virtues: prudence, fortitude, temperance and justice.

Many moralists of ancient and modern date divide virtue into benevolence, prudence, fortitude and temperance; and the division is certainly good. Benevolence looks forward to the best and most beneficial ends both for the present and the future; prudence suggests the fittest means of attaining them; fortitude enables us to encounter and overcome the difficulties, dangers, and discouragements which stand in the way of accomplishing those ends; temperance repels and subdues the passions and appetites that obstruct the object. But that division of the virtues, most used of late by theological and ethical writers, as, into the duties which we owe to God, as veneration, gratitude and love; those which we owe our fellow men, called relative duties, as Justice, Charity, Fidelity, Patriotism &c. And those which we owe to ourselves as Chastity, sobriety, temperance, preservation of life, health &c.

From these views of the nature of virtue it appears that prudence is but one property in the assemblage which goes to constitute the character. That property must be directed by a supreme regard to duty, or obedience to the will of the Supreme being in order to constitute a person virtuous. To glorify God is the chief end of man, and to promote his own present and future happiness, and that of his fellow men, the chief objects of his pursuit in this state of probation. Devotion and morality are linked together by indissoluble ties, and what God has thus united, no man may, but at his peril, put asunder. The union of both is necessary to form the dignified character of a good man. Separate them and you transform him into a maimed and mutilated being.

The ancient mystics, the quietists of later date, and some religionists in the United States maintain, that all regard to ourselves and to our own happiness ought to be extinguished; that we should love virtue for its own sake only, even though it were to be accompanied with eternal misery. This however is an unreasonable, unscriptural and extravagant notion; as dependent and accountable beings we should uniformly act from a sense of duty; but the excitement to perseverance in well doing is afforded, according to the soundest dictate of reason and revelation, from the view which we have of the benevolence of the master whom we serve; and whose service is perfect freedom.

As to the supposition of a clashing or opposition between interest, rightly understood, and duty, it is merely imaginary. There can be no such clashing or opposition. No man can be a loser, but must infallibly be a gainer by doing his duty under the wise administration of the universe. To act invariably from a sense of duty is, without controversy, the easiest and safest course that can be pursued in our present variable state; and every person who is careful to do his duty in the various stations and circumstances of life, may safely leave the care of his happiness to him who made him. And the enlightened good man is conscious, that he consults his ultimate

happiness most effectually by a reverential observance of the operations of the hand of God, and obedience to his commands.

To act under a continued sense of duty is not only a plainer and safer course than to be directed by interest as our polar star, but it is further the most dignified. The governor of the world is the most exalted and excellent of beings; and to act continually and habitually under a sense of his authority, tends in the most direct manner to ennoble the minds of all finite intelligences. Hence we have stated this higher grade of wisdom to import that reverence and subjection which dependent beings owe to their Creator, lawgiver, and gracious benefactor. And it is thus stated from a thorough conviction on the mind of the writer, that, however irreligious in conduct many of us unhappily are, a sense of dependence upon some superior and independent being is interwoven with the texture of the human mind. We are distinguished from other animals by our reasoning faculties, but more peculiarly by our sense of religion. Vestiges of reason are discoverable in many of the brute animals; but no traces of moral obligation or of religious awe are to be discovered in any of them. Now moral obligation arises from the excellence of the character, and the rightful authority of the law-giver, and from the capacity of the being upon whom the obligation is binding; and as no other being in this lower creation but man is capable of comprehending & yielding the obedience required, no other being can be accountable, in a religious sense, for their conduct. Hence man is not man merely because he is a reasonable, but also because he is a religious being.

There is a principle that actuates many noble and heroic minds, which, although not proceeding directly from reverence and submission to God, is very nearly allied to religious awe in its effects and operations. That is a sense of honour. We do not now advert to that law of honour which people of fashion in high life have established to facilitate and meliorate their intercourse with one another. This law of honour appears to be only intended to regulate the communications between equals, and enhance the pleasures of social life; and admits of many atrocious crimes, and of harsh and severe conduct towards inferiors. But we mean that true honour which flows from a noble and manly soul, duly impressed with a sense of the dignity of human nature.

Ask the poor but faithful and heroic soldier, why he suffers all the privations, fatigues and hardships of camps and marches; and rushes into battle against the enemies of his country at the imminent risk of life or limbs, when he has so little to gain or lose? and he will turn from you with disdain, or retort upon you with some such language as this: Do you mean to insult my feelings by questioning my character as a soldier? Can I be so base, so mean and dastardly, as to forsake the standard of my country? Can I want any other excitement to endure all the toils and dangers of my station than a sense of duty to my government and country? My honour, my magnanimity, are concerned; and I should be unworthy, in my own estimation, of the character of a soldier; if, on any occasion, I should shrink from any of the services, however arduous, required of me in that character.

This sense of honour serves as a moral obligation on a magnanimous mind, and leads directly to propriety of conduct. Such a person disdains what is low, base, or mean, and pursues invariably what is right, worthy and becoming in human life.

Ask the man possessing this nobleness of mind why he pays a debt of honour, and fulfils every promise which he makes in the sense in which he believes the promisee received it; why he refrains on all occasions from taking advantage of any ambiguous and equivocal words, or the chicanery of law, to benefit himself; and obtain advantage over his neighbour? The very question shocks him. To suppose he wants any other motive to upright and faithful conduct, than his sense of honour and propriety, is to suppose he is base, unjust, and unworthy of his own and others' esteem. Happy would it be for the state of society among us, if every citizen were impressed with such noble sentiments. The intercourse of neighbours would be thereby greatly meliorated. We should hear no more of one man taking advantages of another; and the feuds and animosities which tarnish the glory of the human character, would be done away.

But when a person of this high sense of honour, has had his faculties refined by Divine grace, and his mind elevated by habitual reverence for the great Supreme and adoring contemplations of the operations of his hand in the works of creation, providence and redemption, he is then truly one of the excellent of the earth, and has attained the highest degree of perfection of which human nature is capable in this state of probation.

Propose to such a person, "Who is the Almighty that you should serve him; and what profit will it be to you to pray unto him?" His soul will be filled with pity and compassion for the coldness and insensibility of your heart. Is not God the greatest and best of beings? Every power and faculty of body and of mind which I possess were derived from him, and he by his goodness has laid me under the most solemn obligations to serve and worship him. Gratitude towards a benefactor is felt by every noble mind, and shall it be exercised in favour of inferior benefactors, and withheld from the greatest and most sublime benefactor, merely because we cannot thereby add to his perfections? Feeling my entire and constant dependence upon him for every blessing I enjoy, and for every good disposition within me, can I refrain from praying unto him? No—the effusions of my heart will ascend unceasingly up to his throne in acts of praise, thanksgiving and prayer. Sensible of my need of his grace, I will call upon him, with reverence and submission, to enlighten my understanding more and more; to purify my disposition, and to lead me into the land of uprightness. In short, that he would be graciously pleased to guide me by his counsel through life, and afterwards receive me to glory. M.

"OLIVE BRANCH."

With pleasure we insert the following communication, which we have just received from Mr. Carey, author of the "Olive Branch," in reply to some remarks on that work, which appeared in our paper of the 13th November.—Those remarks were by no means made with a view to injure the reputation of a work, far beyond the reach of our censure or our praise—a work which has drawn forth the warmest eulogiums of the ablest and best men in the country, and which should be attentively perused by every American, who, in the present state of political parties, is anxious to perform correctly his duties as a citizen. Our object was merely to point out, in compliance with the author's request, what we conceived to be an error, and which is satisfactorily explained by the fact (with which it was next to impossible for us to be acquainted) that Mr. Carey was the writer of the Essays signed Harrington.—We will only remark, further, in vindication of ourselves, that in vol. 2, p. 211, of the "Olive Branch," Mr. Carey certainly does refer to the census of 1790, and to the representation of the state of New-York at that time, as well as in 1810.

In the same spirit that dictated our former remarks, we will here notice an error in point of fact, which occurs in the Olive Branch. In vol. 2, p. 260, under the head of *Gerrymandering*, Mr. Carey observes:

"Instances have frequently occurred in the different states, of the mode of election being changed on the spur of the occasion, to suit the momentary purposes of party or faction. The most recent case that has occurred, was in the state of New-Jersey in 1812. The federalists had a majority in the state legislature—and towards the close of the session, they passed an act ordaining the approaching election of members of the house of representatives of the United States to be by a general ticket throughout the state, in which they knew their party had then a majority.—The former election had been by districts. The object in view was completely attained. They carried the whole ticket—and, therefore, in the thirteenth congress, New-Jersey has been wholly represented by federalists."

Now, in those sentences of the above paragraph, which are printed in Italics, the very reverse of what is stated, is the fact.—It was near the commencement of the session, that the legislature passed the law in question;—they ordained that the representatives in congress should be chosen by districts, and not by a general ticket, which had been the former practice; because they knew, that their party had not, at that time, a majority in the state. That mode was restored by the republicans, previous to the last congressional election. The federalists divided the state into three districts, by which they carried four out of six representatives;

they therefore did not completely obtain their object. In the 13th congress, the state of New-Jersey was not wholly represented by federalists; there were two republicans—Dr Condit and Mr. Ward.*

For the Washington Whig.

MR. PETER HAY,

Sir,

A FRIEND has kindly shown me your paper of the 13th, wherein I find the following paragraphs:

"In the 'Olive Branch,' a work which has circulated very extensively throughout the United States, Mr. Carey claims the merit of having discovered, that the state of New-York has a slave-representative in congress. Looking over a file of old papers, a few days ago, we discovered, in an article which appeared in the Philadelphia Gazette of April, 1796, over the signature of Harrington, the following observation:

"But, readers, I am going to add an observation, which, I believe, will startle you not a little. New-York, in whose capital this gross attack on the southern states, on account of 'negro representatives,' made its appearance, has actually in congress, at this very hour, a negro representative, for her white population would have entitled her to only nine representatives; whereas, by the addition of 21,324 slaves, she has ten!"

The writer of these paragraphs did not duly consider the subject, when he thought I laid claim to a discovery, that did not belong to me; as my statement refers to the census of 1810, it could not have been anticipated in April, 1796. But I rest my defence on still stronger ground. The essays signed Harrington, which were published as well in the Gazette of the United States as in the Philadelphia Gazette, were written by me. They were in reply to some severe strictures of Noah Webster, then editor of a paper, called, as far as I recollect, the Minerva, in which he held out strong threats of a dissolution of the union, in consequence of the stand made by the House of Representatives of the United States against the British treaty. When I was writing the preface of the Olive Branch, I quite forgot the contents of the Essays signed Harrington.

M. CAREY.

Philadelphia, Nov. 27.

* It may be proper to mention, that the legislature, by a law passed at the session alluded to, which took from the people the right of choosing electors of president and vice president, did attain one of the principal objects they had in view.—Mr. Carey probably had this in his mind, when he wrote the paragraph quoted above.

BRITISH OFFICIAL INSOLENCE.

Whitehall, Sept. 9.

"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, taking into his royal consideration the highly distinguished services of Robert Ross, esq. late a major general of his majesty's forces, and lieutenant-colonel of the 20th regiment of foot, hath been pleased, in the name and on behalf of his majesty, to ordain, that the following honourable armorial distinctions, allusive to his various services, may be placed on any monument to be erected to the memory of the said major general Ross, viz.—'Per fess embattled in chief, a dexter arm embowed and encircled by a wreath of laurel, the hand grasping the colours of the United States of America, the staff broken; on a canton representation of the gold cross with which his majesty was pleased to honour him, in testimony of his royal approbation of his services; in base the arms of the family of Ross, of Ross-Trevor, with this motto, 'Bladensburgh'; and for the rest in addition to that of Ross, the following, viz.—'Out of a mural crown a dexter arm grasping the colours as in the arms;'" and his royal highness hath been further pleased to ordain, that the said armorial distinctions may be borne by Elizabeth Catharine Ross, widow and relict of the said major general, during her widowhood, and by his descendants respectively, as a memorial to them and his majesty's subjects in general, of the loyalty, ability, and valor of that highly distinguished officer, whose life was thus gloriously devoted to the service of his country; provided the same be first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Herald's office.

And his royal highness has been further pleased to command, that the said concession and special mark of the royal favour be registered in his majesty's college of arms.

INTELLIGENCE.

On the 7th of Oct. the king opened the chambers, in the hall of the sitting of the chamber of Deputies.—The princes of the blood, the peers, and the deputies all took an oath to be faithful to the king, to obey the constitutional charter, and the laws of the kingdom. On this occasion, the king delivered the following speech.

Gentlemen—When, last year, I assembled the two houses for the first time, I facilitated myself upon having by an honourable treaty, restored peace to France; she began to taste the fruits of it; all the sources of public prosperity were re-opened—a criminal enterprise, seconded by the most inconceivable defection, came to stop its course. The evils which that ephemeral usurpation have caused to our country, afflict me deeply. I ought, however, to declare in this place, that if it had been possible for them to have affected me only, I should bless Providence for them.

The tokens of love that my people gave me, even in the most critical moments, alleviated my individual sufferings; but those of my subjects, of my children oppress my heart; and in order to put an end to that state of things, more grievous than war itself, I have deemed it my duty to conclude with the powers who, after having overthrown the usurper, at present occupy a great part of our territory, a convention which settles our present and future relations with them. It shall be communicated to you without reserve so soon as it shall have received its last form. You will know, gentlemen, and all France will know the great pain that I must have felt; but the very safety of my kingdom rendered that great determination necessary; and when I took that determination, I felt the duties that it imposed on me.

I have ordered that this year a considerable portion of my revenue be taken from the treasury of my civil list, and paid into that of the state. My family, on being informed of my resolution, offered me a proportionate donation. I ordered similar retrenchments from the salaries and emoluments of all my servants, without exception; I shall always be ready to unite in the sacrifices which imperious circumstances impose on my people. The account of the expenses will be delivered to you, and you will know the importance of the economy that I have directed in the departments of my ministers and in all parts of the administration. Happy will it be if those measures can be adequate to the burthens of the state! In every event, I rely upon the devotion of the nation, and the zeal of the two chambers.

But, gentlemen, other cares more pleasing and not less important, assemble you this day. It is to give more weight to your deliberation, it is in order myself to have the assistance of additional talents, that I have created new peers, and that the number of the deputies of departments has been augmented. I hope that I have succeeded in my choice, and the assiduity of the deputies in this difficult conjuncture, is also a proof that they are animated with a future affection for my person and an ardent love for their country.

It is therefore, with a pleasing joy and a perfect confidence that I assemble you about me. Certain that you will never lose sight of the fundamental basis of the felicity of the state; the frank and loyal union of the Chambers with the king, and respect for the constitutional charter; that charter which I meditated with care before giving it; to which reflection attaches me every day more and more, which I have sworn to maintain, and which you are all, beginning with my family, about to swear to obey, is, without doubt, like all other human institutions, susceptible of improvement; but none of us ought to forget, that the danger of innovating, is not far removed from the advantage of meliorating it. Many other important objects offer themselves to your attention; to make religion again flourish, to restore the purity of morals, to establish liberty upon respect to the laws, to render the laws more and more analogous to those great objects, to give stability to public credit, to re-compose the army, heal the wounds that have too much rent the bosom of our country, to secure in short internal tranquility, and thereby to cause France to be respected from without; those are the objects to attain which all our efforts should be directed. I do not flatter myself that so much good can be the work of a single session, but, if at the close of the present legislature, it is perceived that we have made approaches to it, we will have reason to be satisfied with ourselves. I shall spare nothing to attain that end, and I rely, gentlemen, upon the most active co-operation on your part.

Paris, Oct. 9.

This day the house of peers have called upon two of their members Messrs. de la Bourdonie and Jules de Poglinoac to explain themselves in relation to the reservations made by both of them, in taking their oath at the royal sitting. These two peers both stated that their object was the interests of religion. Upon this the house

were present the princes of the family and blood royal, decided unanimously that if they persisted in their reservations and did not take the oath purely and simply, they should cease to be members on account of having refused to submit to a constitutional obligation. This example of attachment and fidelity to the constitution, given by the house of peers, will not fail to be followed by the house of deputies if a case occur there.

The duke of Reggio (marshal Oudinot) has been appointed general in chief of the national guard of Paris;—and the duke of Montmart, chief of the staff of said guard.

Count Platoff, hetman of the Cossacs, [he who some time ago offered 100,000 crowns and his daughter for Bonaparte's head] had his audience of leave with the king.

French Independence no more.

The following is an account of the fortresses ceded by France to the allies, by the treaty of peace:

Of the fortresses ceded entirely by France, Landau is the strongest. It is in the department of the Lower Rhine, 200 miles from Paris, on the river Queich, and contains about 4000 inhabitants. France acquired it by the treaty of Raden, exactly 101 years ago.

Sarre Louis is in the department of the Moselle, about 80 miles from Metz, and in a commanding frontier position on the river Sarre.

Philippeville is a fortified town in the Ardennes, about 120 miles from Paris and not far from Mons, and was formerly called Corbigny.

Marenberg is in the same department, and about 10 miles from Charlemont.

Versois is a covering fortification to Switzerland, situated near the lake of Geneva.

Valenciennes, a city in Hainault, with 20,000 inhabitants, and one of the celebrated works of Vauban. Louis XIV. took it by storm in 1677, and it was left with France as a conquest by the treaty of Nimeguen. The duke of York took it in 1793.

Conde, 7 miles from Valenciennes on the confluence of the Scheldt and Halsue. A strong place.

Maubenge, also acquired by the treaty of Nimeguen, and fortified by Louis XIV. On the Sambre.

Landrecy, on the same river, and only 100 miles from Paris, celebrated for many sieges, and a very strong place.

Le Quesnoy, a smaller, but remarkably strong fortress. Nine miles from Valenciennes, on the river Ronelle. Owing to its situation on a wide plain, it is very difficult to approach it hostilely.

Cambray; the works about it are of considerable force, and is also within 100 miles of Paris.

Givet and Charlemont, close together on the Meuse, protected by the works of Vauban.

Mezieres, in the Ardennes, and on the same river, twelve miles from Sedan, the birth place of Turenne, celebrated for its strong castle, its arsenals, its cannon foundry, and its manufactures.

Rocroy another of the fortresses of the Ardennes, about 12 miles from the Mezieres, and being situated on a plain not easy to be approached.

Montmed on the Cher, and as appears from the resistance it has offered to the Prussians, a very strong though not a very large place.

Avesnes, not far from Cambray, in the department of the North, and well fortified.

Thionville, ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrennees, very finely situated on the Moselle, with a noble bridge and horn work to protect it.

Longwy, is also in the Moselle department and seated on a height about fifteen miles from Luxemburg—gen. Clairfayt took it in 1792 and it was in the same year retaken by the French.

Bitche, notorious for the imprisonment of our countrymen under the tyranny of Bonaparte. It is in the same department with the above and thirty miles from Strasburg.

Fort Louis, Bridge-head—a work of equal importance to France and Germany, as a cautionary place, concludes this catalogue.

Extract of a letter dated

Paris, September 21, 1815.

“Respecting political affairs; France is in the hands of Lord Castlereagh, who has to his order one million of soldiers, who are daily devastating and plundering the poor inhabitants. The Prussians command in Paris with as much authority as in Berlin. Civil war is raging in the South of France. Numerous bands of Ultra-Royalists killing and murdering the Liberales. King Louis XVIII's authority is not acknowledged by those hordes who say France ought to be governed as Spain. I am under apprehensions that the people will end this state of things by some horrid tragedy. A report of Fouché's, it is said is sent for publication to the United States. It will probably give a correct picture of our frightful or shocking situation.”

From the London Observer, Sept. 24.

Both the public and private accounts intimate a probable change of the ministry; the letter adds, that Chateaubriant waits only for the opening of the chambers to accuse Fouché openly. The police of Dijon have seized all the copies that could be found of the reports from the Duke of Otranto to the king; the order for seizure was transmitted by Fouché himself. A private letter mentions, that songs reflecting upon the allies are in circulation, every couplet of which begins with “Where is then the King of France.”

Yesterday we received Brussels papers to the 21st inst. and Frankfort to the 17th; 5000 labourers were employed in the demolition of Hainguen. The Austrian troops lately employed before that place had marched to besiege New Brisach.—Landau continued to undergo a very strict blockade, and the siege of Montmed was vigorously pressed. From Frankfort, it is said, that the Russian army was already in motion towards the Rhine, but that 40,000 men would remain in France.

We have the satisfaction to state, that in consequence of the representations of the merchants concerned in the trade to the River Plate, it has been determined by government, to afford naval protection to the British interests engaged in that commerce, and to adopt such measures with regard to the Spanish court as may insure the inviolability of British property.

Brighton, October 16.

The Neptune packet, with many passengers, came in from Dieppe this morning. This vessel brings intelligence of a serious disturbance having taken place at Dieppe, in the afternoon of yesterday, between some of the British military stationed there and a numerous party of the inhabitants. The soldiers are stated to have been insulted in the grossest manner, and were at length attacked with knives, when many severe wounds were received, some of which it is feared will prove mortal. The military, (the 11th hussars we understand) were, according to the regulations of their commander, when off duty, without their side arms, or a dreadful retaliation might have ensued. The soldiers complain that they are not safe in public unarmed, and are anxious to have the means of defending themselves, should circumstances again render it necessary. The riot was not quelled until the military, generally, had been called out; but the port was tolerably tranquil when the Neptune sailed last night.

[Important and late news from Europe by the ship *Humbress*.]

By the recent arrivals we have received London papers to the 20th of October, containing interesting news and speculations, on French and Spanish affairs. We give copious extracts from the Morning Chronicle, whose liberality reflects credit on its editor.

The fact is at length confirmed, that the terms of treaty with the allies are destructive of the independence of France—and the contemptible Louis has the meanness to occupy what he calls a throne, surrounded by foreign bayonets. Had he possessed but a tenth portion of the spirit of a man, he would have spurned the degraded seat, and have retired along with the independence of his country.

A London paper of October 19th, announces the ratification of the treaty by Louis with the allies.—It includes a commercial one with England. Lord Castlereagh was lookhe for in London in a few days.

Disturbances of the seamen still continued at Newcastle to an alarming degree. Chains of boats were thrown across the river Tyne, and no vessel was permitted to proceed to sea without a regular permit from the committee of refractory seamen.

The following is an extract of the copy of the permit. It is a printed form with blanks for the vessel's name &c. The words in italics are written:—

“Permit the *Thames*, captain *Wm. Morris*, belonging to the port of *Scarbro'* and bound to the port of *London*, to proceed on her voyage.

“Given under our hands, } Committee South this 30th day of *Sept.* 1815. } and North Shields.

Sir George Prevost was to be tried by a court martial. The charges preferred against him are said to be, for advising captain Downie to attack the American squadron on Lake Champlain, when it was imprudent so to do without the co-operation of the land forces, and for not having afforded that co-operation; for not storming the American works on shore, at the commencement of the action; for having disregarded the signal for co-operation which had been previously agreed on; and for not having attacked the enemy on shore, either during the said naval action or after it was ended, whereby the squadron might have been saved.

A letter from the ex-ministers to Louis XVIII. on their resignation, had been transmitted to England for publication; as it could not be inserted in any of the enslaved gazettes of France.

The *Corunna* mail which reached town yesterday, brought an account of the execution of the unfortunate PORLIER, who died a martyr in the cause of his country. Some of the private letters state, that he was ignominiously carried about the streets for three or four days before his execution, and that he was at length put to death without any form of trial. Some of his officers also suffered at the same time. The savage triumph, upon this occasion, of the biggotted agents of a still more biggotted government, may be discovered in the proclamations and notices issued by them, and which we have added to the details more immediately relating to Porlier. They are chiefly remarkable for the ferocity of their exultation over the fall of him, whose temporary ascendancy had filled them with terror, and for their biggotted superstition, which must excite the contempt of every rational being. The determined spirit of opposition to tyranny which actuated Porlier, may, in consequence of his death, for a while disappear; but the fears of the court manifestly show their consciousness of its still being in a considerable degree in existence, as they must be conscious that their measures tend to revolt every Spaniard who makes use of his reason, or has the common feelings of a man.

Morn. Chron.

From the London Courier of Oct. 6.

“It is time to awaken the dreamer.” The Morning Chronicle respecting the Treaty of Commerce with the United States. No treaty is signed. A loose report in a New York paper of negotiations being on foot has been of sufficient ground for the Morning Chronicle to conjure up disgrace to this country, and high compliments to American diplomacy.—The Chronicle is now amusing us with whole columns *der diem* to prove that the British negotiators at Ghent were not a match for such clever fellows, as the American Commissioners!”

INDIA.

January 16th 1815.

The Nepal transactions assume every day a more serious aspect. All our detachments, except Ochterlony's have met with repulses; even Martindell's. The Goorkahs occupy an extent of country of 800 miles from Calmunda to the Sutledge. They are a hardy and brave, even ferocious race, and come to close quarters with our troops, both native and Europeans. They are wonderfully tenacious of their rights. Their arms are chiefly a tulwar; a few have muskets and gijjals. They allow our troops to advance close to their stockades, and then sally out upon them. I do not see how we are to advance into their territory with guns, &c. if they dispute the passage, which they no doubt will do. Many think the war impolitic. At all events it is much more serious than was expected, and might have been conducted otherwise. Instead of attacking them in their strong holds, it would have been better to take possession of part of their possessions in the low country, and hold them till satisfaction was obtained.

A rupture is apprehended also with Scindiah, if we can judge from the preparations making to augment our army.

Four grenadier battalions are to be formed from the grenadiers of the regiments up the country. Skinner and Gardiner's irregular horse are to be augmented, the former to 3,000, the latter to 1,400. Nujeebs and bukundosses are to be entertained in the Doab, for the purposes of the police; and it is said all those irregular horse, subsidised by Lord Lake during the war are again to be entertained. So you see what an enlarged military establishment, while it is known here at the same time, that the directors had positively ordered a reduction. The consequence of all this must be borrowing money which they cannot get under eight, perhaps ten per cent; and then the six per cent paper will fall considerably. Money is still very scarce, but not so much so as it was. The differences with the Chinese are settled, and money is coming from Bombay, and expected from England. Exchange on England still at 2s 9d per rupee, but expected to fall. We are so well opposed by the Napalese in every direction, that people begin to think we shall make nothing of it. But what can now be done? We can hardly give up the point and compromise matters, even were they so inclined. The men are naturally so brave and powerful, that they fight our Europeans hand to hand. Meisselback has offered his services, and I should not be surprised to see him employed. It is said we are preparing against Scindiah to enforce some point in favour of the Bopal Rajah. Great dependence is placed on Ochterlony, who is negotiating with Ummeer Sing, a powerful Chief to the north-west in the hope of bringing him over. I hear the collectors up the country are borrowing money; but there is no advertisement for it. The Bank divided 12 per cent, last half year.

January 18th, 1815.

We have just received the agreeable news of general Ochterlony's complete success in the capture of all the stockades

at Ranigur, and the depot of Ummeer Sing, the commander of that garrison. This affair took place on the 1st instant, on which day Ummeer Sing attacked the position of Col. Thompson, who was strongly posted with two battalions and four pieces of artillery. The Gorkahs were repulsed with the loss of 500 men, and on our part no officer was killed or wounded.

SCRAPS.

On the 19th of Sept. Lucien Bonaparte passed through Modena, on his way to Rome, accompanied by a Piedmontese officer. It has been agreed that he and Louis may reside at Rome.—Joseph in Russia [Joseph, it seems, has preferred a freer air.] Several frames of houses have been shipped from England for St. Helena.

The British frigate *Eurotas*, with the late French general Savary, L'Allemand, &c. &c. had passed Gibraltar on her way to Malta.

It is said the allies contemplate the restoration of Gustavus to the throne of Sweden.

A new Nation is talked of, to be formed from some of the French and German territory, to be called the Kingdom of the Rhine—the archduke Charles to be the sovereign.

After the establishment of Peace a part of Lord Wellington's army will be quartered in Hanover, whilst 10,000 Hanoverians will be taken into the English service, and sent to the West Indies where reinforcements are very much required.

The States General have conferred on Lord Wellington, Prince of Waterloo, a tract of land situate on his scene of triumph and an annual revenue of 20,000 florins of Holland, as a testimony of national gratitude.

The Corinthian Horse have been taken from the top of the triumphal arch, on the square of Carousal. They are still in Paris.

The congregation of missionaries at Rome, has published a census of the christian prisoners, among the infidels; by which it appears, there are 49,000 in the regencies of Tunis and Algiers. His holiness intends appealing to the European powers for their ransom.

Report states that a coolness has taken place between the duke of Wellington and Lord Castlereagh.

At Gibraltar (Oct. 7.) Spanish accounts have been received, which stated that in three of the most populous provinces in Spain the Revolutionists had collected a force of 25 or 30,000 men, and that general Mina was to return from France to take the command. At Malaga it was reported that Austria had declared war against Spain.

Accounts from Port-au-Prince, state that in a gale of wind on the 20th of October, Emperor Christophe's vessels of war were driven on shore in the harbour of Cape Nichola Mole, and most of the houses in that town and Jeremie were unroofed or blown down.

Brussels, Oct. 5.

It is supposed that the emperor Alexander will make a second visit here before he returns to his states, on the occasion of the marriage of the grand duchess Anne with the hereditary prince of Orange.

The duke Otranto is still here. His majesty the king of Prussia is expected here in a few days.

Attack on the Mail Coach from Dublin to Cork.

On last Monday se'night, as the Mail Coach was passing from Dublin to Cork, and about five miles at the Dublin side of Cashel near the townland of Sinone, three shots were fired at the coach and escort; one of the dragoons received a ball in his arm and one of the guards fell from his seat off the coach, but was not wounded; it is imagined he was asleep, and the report of the shot alarmed him so much, that he fell off the coach. Two shots were returned by the guards. The coach came on safely to Cashel, where surgical attention was paid to the wounded dragoon.—*Lim. Evening Post, Aug. 29.*

New-York, Nov. 25th.—Yesterday morning arrived at this port the cartel British brig *Betsy*, from London, with 173 American prisoners, principally discharged from British ships of war. We understand a Russian ship was to sail shortly after the *Betsy*, with coloured American prisoners.

Commerce of the great port of New York.

In our marine columns of this day we present a list of arrivals at this port, from Saturday morning to Sunday evening, of 15 ships and 3 brigs; all, except one brig, from European ports, with valuable cargoes, and many of them very richly laden. It is the most respectable list we recollect ever to have published; and the amount of property they have brought in, is perhaps greater than ever before arrived here in the same period of time.—*Mer. Adv.*

Mr. Giles has resigned his seat in the U. S. senate.

New York, Nov. 27.

Shipping at New York.—On Saturday last there were lying in the harbour of New York, 121 American and 18 foreign ships; 1 American and 2 foreign barques; 84 American and 22 foreign brigs; 1 foreign galliot; 123 American and 6 foreign schooners; 234 American and 3 foreign sloops—total 602 merchant vessels. This enumeration does not include small fishing vessels, of which there are a great number.

The United States ship *Washington*, of seventy-four guns, sailed from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on Thursday last, for Boston.

New York, Nov. 25.

CELEBRATION.

The evacuation of New York by the British troops, November 25 1783, whose anniversary returns to-day, is celebrating with such feelings as the recollection excites in the bosom of freemen. Patriotic societies and military corps do honour to the occasion—and the National Flag is displayed from the City Hall and from every hotel in the town.—One hundred and seventy-three of our impressed seamen, discharged from British ships of war, and liberated from prison, have opportunely arrived in a cartel, to join in the festivity—and the remnant, (sailors of colour) are expected in a Russian ship taken up for the purpose.

National Salutes were fired from the forts at 1 o'clock. General Brown reviewed the city brigade, &c. commanded by General Morton.—*Columbian.*

[From the Savannah Republican Extra, Nov. 17.]

REPORTED LOSS OF THE U. S. BRIG L'EPERVIER.

Captain Smith, of the ship *Eliza Barker*, arrived in this city last evening from Turk's Island, which place he left on the 1st inst. reports that a few hours previous to his leaving that place, his agent came on board and informed him that by the arrival of an English vessel intelligence had been received of the sinking of the United States brig *L'Epervier*. The circumstances related were, that the brig had fallen in with an English seventy-four, from which she was boarded.—The boarding officer demanded lieutenant Shubrick's commission, which mandate was answered by remarking that the colours under which he sailed were the commission he bore, and that he had been despatched by Commodore Decatur for the United States. The English officer returned to his commander and made his report; upon which he was ordered to board again the American vessel, which he did. He repeated his former demand, and received a similar reply; went to his own ship and communicated to his captain. In the mean time *L'Epervier* made sail, while the English commander perceiving, fired a gun at her.—*L'Epervier* returned it; when the English seventy-four opened her broadside upon the brig and sunk her. Captain Smith heard not whether any of her crew were saved, nor the time or latitude in which the atrocious transaction was perpetrated; but says the above report was commonly believed at Turk's Island.

Should it prove true (which heaven forbid) that the blood of our countrymen has been shed by the hand of violence, we trust that there will be but one heart and one hand, in supporting the just rights and the honour of our country. * [Not probable.]

* An officer of one of the United States ships just arrived at Newport, has favoured us with the following list of the officers of the *L'Epervier*: Lieutenant Com. Shubrick; lieutenant Barnwell; lieutenant Drury; sailing master Wright; midshipmen Coulter and Hunter, and several others. Passengers, Captain Lewis; lieutenants Neal and Varnel. The Americans released at Algiers were also on board.—*Pallad.*

[FROM THE EASTERN ARGUS]

The next President.

The question is so frequently asked, "who is to be the next President?" that it is quite time this subject should be brought before the public for consideration. Men who think it of more importance to promote local and private views rather than the general good of the country, talk about a Northern, a Western, or Southern President, according as their various interests are to be promoted—thank God the destinies of this country are not confined to such men. The man who has proved to us that he has no foreign partialities or attachments, who feels as an American—and as an American, is disposed to act on all occasions—who has rendered the most important services to the country, and who is the most capable of rendering all such as are required in the Presidential chair—whether he resides at the North or the South, let him be selected.—Such a man in the opinion of the writer of this article is JAMES MONROE—and although he resides in Virginia, his arrangements for expelling the enemy from Massachusetts, when contrasted with those of Governor Strong's, are calculated to silence all opposition of a local nature. *Maine.*

WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, DECEMBER 4, 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.—Richard Mulford.

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

Milville.—David G. Parris.

Appointment by governor Dickerson.

ZACHARIAH ROSSELL, esq. late a major in the United States' army, aid-de-camp to his excellency, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Com. Decatur arrived at the residence of his family, near Frankford, Penn. on Wednesday evening last.

The legislature of Pennsylvania will convene to-morrow at Harrisburg.

We learn from an authentic source, that the property of this state assessed on account of the direct tax, amounts to upwards of fifty millions of dollars.—*Geo. J.*

Meeting of Merchants.

A MEETING of the merchants in Philadelphia interested in the trade of the western country was held on the 24th ult. for the purpose of taking into consideration the embarrassments and inconveniences arising from the present state of the paper currency. These embarrassments they attribute, in a great measure, to the law of the state of Pennsylvania, of the 21st of March, 1814, commonly called the *mammoth bank bill*, as shaking "the solidity of all the pre-existing banking institutions," and lowering "that high and commanding credit to which they had attained, and which had previously supplied, for state purposes, the want of a great national circulating medium."—The remedy for these evils they conceive to be—a repeal of the obnoxious law by the state legislature, and the establishment of a national bank.—The possibility of the multiplication of banks proving injurious, seems to have entered into the contemplation of the legislature; for in the same act it is provided, that "should the charters and privileges by the act granted prove injurious to the citizens of this commonwealth, the legislature shall have full power to revoke them, or any of them, at any time they may think proper." For ourselves, we wish the law repealed; for even here, a considerable quantity of the ultramontane notes of Pennsylvania have been forced into circulation. It is disagreeable to refuse, and dangerous to receive the notes of banks we know nothing about. We have always thought the law impolitic, and disgraceful to the legislature that passed it. It will be recollected, that governor Snyder, very much to his honour, returned the bill, with objections; and that it was at first rejected; but that after a good deal of huckstering and maneuvering, it was finally passed by two-thirds of the legislature, and became a law, without the governor's consent.

The meeting agreed to appoint a committee to draft a memorial to the legislature of Pennsylvania, "praying for a correction of the evils arising from the numerous banking institutions, and the increased amount of bank paper."—They seem to have forgotten, that many of the members of the legislature are either bank directors themselves, or have sons, brothers, or nephews, who are directors, cashiers, clerks, &c. and who will no doubt remember, that he who provideth not for his own household is worse than infidel—and that this cause, which produced the *litter*, will have a direct tendency to perpetuate its existence.

The meeting also agreed to appoint a committee "to draft a memorial to congress, praying the establishment of a national bank." To both these requests, though we confess we have no great confidence in their success, we say "God speed."

At the entertainment given to Gen. Jackson at Lynchburg, Vir. a number of excellent toasts were drank. The following were the volunteer toasts of Mr. Jefferson and Gen. Jackson.

"By Mr. Jefferson.—Honor and gratitude to those who have filled the measure of their country's honour.

By Gen. Jackson.—James Monroe, late Secretary of war."

The 2d regiment of the Tower Hamlets militia is most suddenly and unexpectedly ordered to Ireland. From the description of the corps, this order must be attended with great inconvenience.

The court martial for the trial of Sir George Prevost will derange the military establishment in Canada; we understand a general officer is under orders to proceed from England to take the temporary command of that province.—*Lon. pap.*

Extract of a letter from Com. Stephen Decatur to Mr. Adams, dated U. S. Ship *Guerriere*, at sea, July 11th, 1815.

"Upon our arrival off Algiers, a negotiation was opened on board the *Guerriere*, and finally concluded by a treaty of peace, within 24 hours. This treaty expressly puts an end to any claims of tribute, either in the shape of presents or any other manner; and in it the Dey engages to make compensation for American property captured and detained since the war.—This stipulation has already been carried into effect, and the moneys and effects placed in the hands of the consul. Our captive citizens have also been released."

A ministerial paper says, "The earl of Moira, it is reported at the India House, will immediately be recalled from the chief government of the East and be succeeded there by Lord Viscount Melville. This will give an opening to the long intended re-introduction of Mr. Canning to a seat in the Cabinet, as first lord of the Admiralty."

On Monday, the trial of Lieut. McGhie, for the loss of the Chub schooner, in an action with the American flotilla at Plattsburg, took place at Portsmouth. The Court, having heard the circumstances, determined that the Chub was not properly carried into action, nor anchored so as to do the most effectual service, by which neglect she drifted into the line of the enemy; that it did not appear, however, there was any want of courage in Lieut. McGhie, and therefore did only adjudge him to be severely reprimanded.—*Lon. pap.*

It appears from travels in South America, in 1804, that some of the rich miners and landholders of Mexico enjoy an annual income of from two to six millions of francs. The duke of Monteleone, from his landed estate, had an income of a million and a half; a 10 villages, which contain a population of 17,700 souls.

The *Cork Chronicle* says, that there are to be 10,000 troops quartered in the county of Tipperary during the ensuing year. There are 32 Counties in Ireland.

Murat—Accounts from Corsica state, that Murat is organizing a formidable insurrection in that island. He appears to be well supplied with money, and the troops in the Island are strongly attached to him.

MARRIED—On the evening of the 22d of November, by the Rev. G. W. Janvier, after a courtship of eight months, Mr. DAVID JOHNSON, aged 20, to the amiable and accomplished Miss HANNAH DICKERSON, aged 17; all of Pittsgrove, Salem Co.

The bliss was in perspective seen,
A gulf of doubts and fears between,
Till catching Hannah's sparkling eyes,
He took the jump and gain'd the prize.

By William Rossell, Esquire, second Justice of the Supreme Court of the state of New-Jersey.

Notice is hereby given,

WHAT an application to me by Benjamin B. Cooper, Jeremiah Buck and William Potter of the counties of Gloucester and Cumberland, who claim an equal undivided half part of those several tracts of land, situate at and near Fork Bridge mills in Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland counties, adjoining lands of John Sheldon, Benjamin B. Cooper and others, known by the name of the Sheppard, Richman and Cowman tracts, containing about 2600 acres, be the same more or less; I have nominated Jedidiah Davis, John Baxter and John Steelman, Esquires, Commissioners to divide the said tracts of land into two equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to me at the house of Joseph Hatkinson in Mount-Holly, on Wednesday the seventeenth day of January 1816, the said Jedidiah Davis, John Baxter and John Steelman Esquires, will then be appointed Commissioners to make partition of the said tracts of land, pursuant to an act entitled, "an act for the more easy partition of lands held by co-parceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common," passed the 11th day of November, 1789.

Given under my hand, the 11th day of November, A. D. 1815.

WILLIAM ROSSELL.

6t

NOTICE.

AGREEABLY to an order of the Orphans Court of the county of Cumberland, will be sold, on Friday, the 29th day of January, on the premises,

All the Real Estate

Of Jeremiah Harris, an idiot found by inquisition, consisting of woodland, cleared land in good cedar fence, salt marsh, fresh meadow, and cedar swamp, lying in the township of Fairfield, Venetia to begin at 1 o'clock, P. M. on said day, at which time and place attendance will be given, and conditions made known by

DANIEL PARVIN, Guardian.

MATTHIAS BURCH, Guardian.

Also, the remainder of the real estate of Abigail Harris, an idiot as aforesaid, consisting of cleared land in the township of Fairfield aforesaid.

Dec. 29.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

"THE SINE QUA NON."

When Adam was stationed in Eden's fair bower, The lord of the beast, of the bird and the flower, He exclaimed tho' creation my sceptre may own, To happiness still there's a sine qua non.

Sine qua non, sine qua non, To happiness still there's a sine qua non.

Then Deity pitied the creature he had made, And sent in compassion a help mate and aid; From Adam while sleeping he pluck'd out a bone, And form'd of rib the sweet sine qua non.

Sine qua non, &c.

Oh! then laugh'd the landscape and garden around; And man, blest with beauty, true happiness found, What our ancestors did, all our children have done,

And woman is still the sweet sine qua non. Sine qua non, &c.

The parson will hammer and stammer all day, That life's joys are fleeting, and man is but clay; Still though not recorded in Mark, Luke or John, He sticks to the text of the sine qua non, Sine qua non, &c.

The lawyer who labours and sweats in his cause, And puzzles his brain in expounding the laws, Quits the forum with joy and without pro or con, Finds a precedent pat in the sine qua non, Sine qua non, &c.

Oh! tell us, ye heirs of Hippocrates' skill, Ye men of the mortar, the pestle and pill, What drop can enliven the cheek pale and wan, Like the dew from the lips of the sine qua non? Sine qua non, &c.

The poet may sing of the charms of the lyre, Of Helicon's fount and Promethean fire, Though his music surpasses the Mantuan swain, Yet what is it all to the sine qua non! Sine qua non, &c.

Then fill up a bumper—let's drink to the smile, That sorrow, misfortune, and care can beguile; In life's chequer'd path may we gaily move on, Ever cheer'd by the love of the sine qua non, Sine qua non, &c. A Secretary of the Embassy.

FROM THE 'HEBREW MELODIES,' BY LORD BYRON.

SHE WALKS IN BEAUTY.

SHE WALKS IN BEAUTY, like the night Of cloudless climes and starry skies; And all that's best of dark and bright

Which waves in every raven tress, Or softly lightens o'er her face; Where thoughts serenely sweet express How pure, how dear, their dwelling place.

And on that cheek, and o'er that brow, So soft, so calm, yet eloquent, The smiles that win, the tints that glow, But tell of days in goodness spent, A mind at peace with all below, A heart whose love is innocent!

Progress of the Redeemer's Kingdom.—At the annual conference of the Wesleyan Methodists, held at Manchester, in England, in the month of August last, it appeared that the number of persons in the connexion amounted to nearly one hundred and ninety thousand!

FROM THE RALEIGH MINERVA. SAVE YOUR CORN COBS.

Beat Corn Cobs fine, boil them soft in water; add a little meal, husks or bran, with salt sufficient to make it palatable, and when cool, give to your cows. It will make them thrifty, and they will produce abundance of milk through the winter. If a little Corn be beat with the cobs and boiled, the salt and husks may be omitted. Several years experience has proved this to be an economical and good method. Would not farmers therefore do well to save their corn cobs? As provender for cattle will be scarce the ensuing winter, I earnestly recommend the above for trial. A machine, similar to that with which tanners grind their bark, might be constructed, that would break a large quantity of Corn and Cobs in a short time.* The expense would be trifling, compared with the utility.

PRESTON PEARSON.

* We believe, that the ingenious Mr. Oliver Evans, of Philadelphia, invented, many years ago, a machine for this very purpose, and for which he has a patent.—Ed. Whig.

Whistling to some tune.

The lady of Dr. Bentham was a woman of a disposition congenial with that of her cura sposa. She asked a person who applied for the place of footman in her family if he could whistle? "Why is that necessary?" said the man. "Because," said the lady, "I expect my footman to whistle all the time he is in the cellar, to be certain he is not drinking while he is there."

Information to Mariners.—The bar at New-Inlet, Cape Fear River, North-Carolina, has deepened three feet of water, since the storm. The Pilots have lately discovered a channel of 15 feet of water. This is of considerable importance to vessels bound thence northwardly, as it will prevent the detention that sometimes occurs to those who have to wait for a wind to go over the main bar; and saves the distance, as well as avoids that of going round Frying-Pan shoal. On the main-bar there is now 18 feet water. Twenty-five sail of Ships have left Nantuket on the Southern Whale Fishery since the war. They are navigated by twenty-one men each.—E. Arg.

The largest Ships of War in the World—are now owned by the United States. The NEW ORLEANS and the CHIPPEWA, now in Lake Ontario, are 16 feet longer than the British ship Lord Nelson. They are proportionably wide, but not so deep as the largest ship in the English navy. Our seventy-fours would appear like frigates along side of these high ships which have been named in honour of two of the greatest victories yet achieved by the American land forces.—Bost. Yankee.

The Gaoler of Georgetown District has lately been prosecuted by the State for having used violent and unlawful means to sway the suffrage of Mr. Richard R. Parker, at the General Election in 1814.—This case was tried before his honor Judge Nott, at the late fall term of the Court of Common Pleas, held in Georgetown District. The jury retired and after a few moments deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty. As it is an interesting case, we intend publishing it whenever our limits will permit, as a warning to all others "dressed in a little brief authority."

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. Oct. 11, 1815.—(N. 20) lm

WANTED

AN Apprentice to the TAYLOR business.—Apply to SAMUEL REED Millville, Nov. 13th, 1815.

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. Fairton 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, monies 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

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

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 EYON BURNES, 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 Bateau, with two hearts painted red on her stern.

The owner may have her by proving property and paying charges, by applying to captain Quicksil, on board the Two Brothers, or to Robert Alderman, Bridgetown. Nov. 6, 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. BURT.

October 30th, 1815—6t

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been appointed deputy collector of the revenue for the counties of Cumberland and Cape May. Retailers, manufacturers, and others concerned, in said counties, will for the future make application to him at his office in Bridgetown. Stamps of all descriptions will be furnished on application. LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER. October 30th, 1815.

Public Notice is Heroby Given,

THE ACCOUNTS OF

Ruth Reeves and } executors of Thomas Reeves
Joshua Reeves, } deceased
Letitia Harmer and } ditto. of Joseph Harmer, do.
John Sheppard, }
Jonathan Sockwell, administr. of Mary Jo-John, do.
Mary Darr, do. of David Dare, dec.
Robert Lake, ditto. of Reuben Pepper do.
Daniel Bacon, ditto. of Ruth Shints, do.
Elisha Bradford, ditto. of Henry Bradford, do.
Abel F. Randolph, ditto. of Lydia Stockton, do.
Lydia Moore, admx. of Daniel Moore, jr. do.
Elizabeth Loper, ditto. of Daniel Loper, do.
Phebe Watson, ditto. of David Watson, do.
Elizabeth Wood, ditto. of Joel Wood, do.
Jane Peterson, ditto. of John Peterson, do.
Richard Downam, guardian of Jonathan Blizard.
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 LORE, Guardian to DAVID CAMPBELL and ZEPHE-NAH O. CAMPBELL, children of PETER CAMPBELL deceased.—The said Ethan Lore setting forth that the said wards have no personal estate, and praying the court to order and decree the sale of the whole of the real estate, of the said wards, for their support and maintenance.

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

By the Court.

TIMOTHY ELMER, Clerk.

Sept. 28th 1815—(2 m)

Cumberland Orphans' Court,

September Term, 1815.

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

It is ordered, that the said administrators, executor, and executrix give Public Notice to the creditors of said decedents to bring in their claims within one year from the date hereof, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county for the space of two months, and by publishing the same in one of the newspapers in this state, for the like space of time, and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his demand within the time so limited, after such public notice given, shall be forever barred his action therefor, against said administrators, executor, or executrix.—By the Court.

TIMOTHY ELMER, Clerk.

Sept. 28th, 1815.—(O. 2.)—2m

Cumberland Orphans' Court,

September Term, 1815.

JAMES DIVERTY Administrator of THEODORE WIGGINS, late of the county of Cape May deceased, having exhibited to the Orphans' Court, of the county of Cape May, duly attested, a just and true account of the personal Estate of said deceased, and also an account of the debts so far as they can be discovered by which account it appears that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay said debts and the said account having been transmitted to the judges of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland—Therefore, on application of the said James Diverty, setting forth that the said Theodore Wiggins died 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]