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For the Washington Whig.

GLEANINGS AND LUCUBRATIONS.

No. X.

ON RELIGION.

"If it were the business of man to make a religion for himself, the Deist, the Theophilanthropist, the Stoic, or even the Epicurean might be approved; but this is not the case. We are to believe what God has taught us, and to do what he has commanded. All other systems are but the reveries of mortals, and not religion."

Miss E. Smith.

"Of all the subjects presented to the human mind, religion claims the first and greatest attention. If there be a God, a providence, a Saviour, and a future state of retribution, these weighty truths ought to be pressing upon our minds, and presiding over our conduct. To familiarize ourselves with their evidences, to lay open our souls to their energy, and promote by every honourable method, their spread and establishment among mankind, should be our ambition. Zeal, in such a cause, is an elevated and an useful passion."

J. Evans.

That man in his most ignorant and corrupt state is a religious being, the history of all ages and countries abundantly proves. The sentiment of Deity is natural to man. It is that illumination which St. John denominates the true light which enlighteneth every man that cometh into the world.

It is remarked by the sages of Egypt, Syria, Arabia, Greece, and Rome, particularly by Plutarch and Cicero, that there was not a single people known up to their time, among whom there were no traces of religion to be found. The words of Plutarch are absolute and decisive on the subject. "If a man," says he, "were to travel through the world, he might probably find cities without walls, without letters, without kings, without wealth, without schools, and without theatres. But a city without a temple, or that useth no worship, or no prayers, no one ever saw." And he believes that a city may be more easily built without a foundation or ground to set it on, than a community of men have or keep a consistency without religion.

Some modern missionaries, it is true, have represented nations which they visited, as wholly destitute of any reverence for the Supreme, or any superior being. But from a careful observation of the facts they state, we are led to conclude that the inferences which they draw from them are incorrect. It is also true, that some writers of penetration and piety, upon viewing the difference among heathen nations with respect to the correctness of their notions of the Supreme Being, have supposed that all religious knowledge in the world has been derived from tradition and revelation. Admitting this to be the case in a certain degree, yet the original revelation of the existence of a God, must, among some nations, be so mutilated and defaced as to leave little traces of it behind; and yet they have retained their temples and their altars. Amidst the darkness of the human mind, it is a blessing, never enough to be appreciated, to have the clear light of divine revelation shining upon us; and we who are thus favoured ought to apply it, on all occasions, for instruction. It has also been objected; if religion is so congenial to man, why have practical irreligion, superstition and idolatry, so much abounded in the world? The answer is at hand, from the havoc made by the fall of man; whereby his mind has become so blind as to perceive spiritual objects very obscurely, and his heart so depraved as to lead him to very erroneous notions of the supreme Being. The preva-

lence, however, of superstition and idolatry, is a demonstrative evidence that religion is natural to man, and takes a strong hold of his faculties. If man had never formed any notions of the Deity, nor felt any reverence for superior beings, the terms Superstition and Idolatry would never have been invented.

The notions which reason, unenlightened by revelation, has been able, in any country, to form of the Deity, were, it must be confessed, very vague and inaccurate. The imperial Jove, and the everlasting Jehovah, afford ideas so awfully grand as to fill the weak, the wavering and timid mind with overwhelming thoughts, and often with almost desolating anxiety. Hence the origin of every species of idolatry. The world by wisdom knew not God in his proper character; they have therefore approached him through the medium of inferior Deities; and substituted objects of worship the most stupid and ridiculous that could have been conceived. The light of revelation afforded to those who were blessed with it, great helps in discovering the attributes and perfections of the true God, and the way in which he required men to worship him; yet the Israelites, to whom were committed the oracles of God, were notoriously addicted to superstition and idolatry. Such a powerful influence have these upon the depraved human mind, that only a few pure and enlightened souls, under a dispensation have been free from every symptom of the contagion.

The manifestation of God in the flesh, and the clear rays of light which emanate from the christian dispensation have not proved sufficient to dispel this dark and destructive evil. The christian communities previous to the reformation, had joined to the worship of one God, through one Mediator, many idolatrous practices and cruel abominations, which tended to debase the character of the object of their worship, and to contaminate the minds of the worshippers. And it would be happy for the christian church if the reformation had banished every vestige of superstition from her communities.

These observations prove, alas! too plainly, the depravity of man; but they prove also our position, that the sense of religion is implanted by the God of nature in the human mind, and that when duly improved, it is the purest, nay the only source from whence moral virtue can arise. It is clearly impossible, considering our absolute dependance on the Creator, for true virtue to subsist independently of religion. The reason of an atheist is at variance with his heart. He mistakes the being of the Deity, because he vainly puts himself in his place. Man is carried along by this celestial impulse so irresistibly that, when he ceases to take the everliving God for his object of devotion, he never fails to make a Deity after his own image.

We may safely state, therefore, that obedience to the known will of God is the sole end of all virtuous conduct, and that a regard for our own happiness, the good of mankind generally, or to increase the sum of intellectual happiness, the proper excitement to a perseverance in well doing. Consequently those teachers of religion, who in any degree separate virtue from religion or religion from virtue, mistake the authority of their master, and are in two respects injurious to the cause which they profess to promote, in as much as thereby they undermine virtue by removing the chief prop and only foundation on which she rests; and also thereby strip religion of one of her most brilliant attires, and only conclusive evidence. Obey the voice of the Lord, comes recommended to us by the plainest sense of propriety, as well as by revelation. And the teacher from Heaven has declared, "That by their fruits ye shall know them." By an observance of the relative duties of life, our subjection to the will of God, who has enjoined them, is made manifest. It is the union of these graces that forms consistency of character, and renders a man dignified and estimable. On the contrary, we rarely behold any uniformity in the conduct of those who are not influenced by motives of duty. They have too many things to regulate, too many to decide upon every instant, when interest or convenience is their principal guide, to regulate their conduct with propriety. To simplify the management of ourselves, we should submit to the government of a principle which may be easily applied to most of our actions and deliberations; and form habits of reverence and obedience to the commands of God, as the surest and safest guide of our footsteps.

Religious virtue has this great and peculiar advantage to society, that it finds its happiness in a sacred respect for the rights and claims of the different members of the community; and that its sentiments seem to unite themselves to the general harmony. The passions on the contrary are almost always hostile. The vain man desires that others should grace his triumphs; the proud wishes them to feel their inferiority; the ambitious that they keep out of the way of their pursuits; the imperious that they bend and bow to them. Whereas real virtue fears neither rivals nor competitors. It does not jostle with any one. This road to fame and happiness is spacious, and all may walk therein at their ease, without the least collision. It is an orderly alliance, of which morality is the knot, drawing together by the same motives, and holding in common the chain of duties and sentiments which unite the virtues of men to the model of all perfection. The direct influence of religion, and all the rites and institutions thereof, which are genuine, is the improvement of the moral faculty; tending to promote a tender sensibility to what is right, and a correspondent abhorrence of what is wrong.

M.

POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

[FROM THE HARTFORD MERCURY.]

WHAT honest American can reflect on the growing importance of his country; the mildness of its government, and the thousand accumulated and accumulating blessings we enjoy, without feeling a peculiar glow of patriotic affection for our wise and virtuous rulers, under whose auspices these blessings have been secured? And how must this admiration be increased when he daily witnesses thousands of emigrants continually pouring upon our shores, attracted by the wholesomeness of our laws; the purity of our government; the humanity of our citizens, and the luxuriance of our soil; leaving their countries, their friends, the companions of their youth, or the solace of their age, to partake with us the blessings of Providence, and enjoy in peace the sweets of civil and religious freedom.—The proudest days of Rome were those, when, through the mildness of her laws, she afforded a safe asylum for the oppressed, and became the protectress of the persecuted of surrounding nations. Like Rome, America is now looked upon by the inhabitants of the circling world, as a safe retreat from tyranny and oppression. Hither they are fleeing in countless numbers.—Bursting asunder the tender fibres of consanguinity, and hazarding the dangers of the ocean, they seek here an asylum, which in vain they have sought for in the old world. France, the last defender of freedom's ensign in Europe, is subdued. The last vestige of liberty in that devoted country is destroyed.—The supporters of superstition, tyranny and the perpetuation of human ignorance and debasement, have triumphed over the advocates of toleration, freedom, and the enlargement of human intellect: The "magnanimous" allies, who have laboured with such success in this vintage of confusion and blood, still continue to devastate her country. Ecclesiastical and feudal tyranny stalks predominant through the country; a powerful and bigoted priesthood, under the mask of the religion of Christ, and armed with the shield of his name, are exercising the sternest oppression; and anarchy is beginning to rear its hydra head. It is from scenes like these, that people are flying; and to America, happy America, they bend their flight. Here their persons and property are protected. Here they can enjoy, in common with our citizens, the blessings and privileges which our republican government guarantees to them. Here there are no nobility to support; no tything men to demand a tenth of their labour. Here we have free toleration; freedom of

speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of elections.

At no former period has our country been more prosperous and happy. Commerce and manufactures are in a flourishing state. The produce of our farms command prices heretofore unknown; the husbandman is amply compensated for his labour; our farmers are growing rich and independent, beyond precedent; and in short, all classes of our citizens feel and enjoy the general welfare. Are you willing, then, Americans, to exchange your present happy situation, and your proud sentiments of liberty, for the chains which hold captive every other nation? Are you willing to put on those fetters which shall place you beneath the rod of some mighty madman or fool? We answer, no. We believe the great body of the American people know and duly appreciate the blessings they now enjoy. But that there are men among us who have conspired and are conspiring against the general welfare, and aim at usurping uncontrolled power, is a fact which the veriest sceptic that ever existed cannot for a moment doubt. If evidence be wanted to substantiate this position, it may be found in the New England opposition during the late war. It was in that time of peril and danger that this malignant party erected their baneful crest, and hoped, through the aid of Britain, and their united efforts, to gain their long wished for ascendancy. To this end their cunning and ambition—all their talents and sophistry, were put in requisition, and forcibly directed against the administration. These panders of faction acted upon a written system—a digest of treason. Every measure of the government they indiscriminately condemned, as either weak or wicked. The characters of our rulers were libelled, and the vocabulary of Billingsgate ransacked in search of declamation against them. The war waged to vindicate our injured honour and violated rights was declared unjust, unnecessary, wicked and unnatural; when it was a well known fact, that, previous to it, our commerce had been arrested and stagnated; our most valuable and sacred rights invaded and torn from us; our citizens murdered and impressed, and held in bondage; and our sovereignty as a nation trampled upon and despised by Great Britain.—When from unforeseen events, our enemy had quadrupled his force, and threatened to bury in indiscriminate ruin our flourishing country; when with the sword in one hand and the flaming torch in the other, he had commenced the work of destruction; and slavery with ghastly exultation was extending her chains, what was the conduct of this faction? Instead of obeying the generous call of freedom, and unsheathing the sword in defence of their wives, their children, and their invaded rights; instead of giving energy and support to the measures of government, and seconding their efforts to expel the barbarous invaders, they were striving to disconcert its measures; to depreciate the public funds; to foment sedition and treason; and finally to produce a civil commotion. These are not the whims of fancy, nor the ravings of distempered imagination. That we have such men among us, is a truth which challenges refutation.

But the return of peace gave a death blow to their designs, and restored prosperity and happiness to our bleeding country. And whilst a fond love of liberty continues to animate the breasts of our fellow citizens; whilst an honourable struggle against aspiring demagogues is a prevailing feature of their national character; whilst a regard is manifested for the welfare of their innocent posterity, and a due respect cherished for the valor of their fathers; they will duly appreciate the blessings they now enjoy, and transmit them unimpaired to succeeding generations.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1815.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the President of the Senate transmitted to both Houses of Congress, the following Message, by Mr. TOLSON, his Secretary.

Follow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

I have the satisfaction, on our present meeting, of being able to communicate to you the successful termination of the war which had been commenced against the United States by the Regency of Algiers. The squadron in advance, on that service, under commodore Decatur, lost not a moment after its arrival in the Mediterranean, in seeking the naval force of the enemy, then cruising in that sea and succeeded in capturing two of his ships, one of them the principal ship, commanded by the Algerine admiral. The high character of the American commander was brilliantly sustained on the occasion, which brought his own ship into close action with that of his adversary, as was the accustomed gallantry of all the officers and men actually engaged. Having prepared the way by this demonstration of American skill and prowess, he hastened to the port of Algiers, where peace was promptly yielded to his victorious force. In the terms stipulated, the rights and honour of the United States, were particularly consulted, by a perpetual relinquishment, on the part of the Dey, of all pretensions to tribute from them. The impressions which have thus been made, strengthened as they will have been, by subsequent transactions with the regencies of Tunis and Tripoli, by the appearance of the larger force which followed under commodore Bainbridge, the chief in command of the expedition, and by the judicious precautionary arrangements left by him in that quarter, afford a reasonable prospect of future security, for the valuable portion of our commerce which passes within reach of the Barbary cruisers.

It is another source of satisfaction that the treaty of peace with Great Britain, has been succeeded by a convention on the subject of commerce, concluded by the plenipotentiaries of the two countries. In this result a disposition is manifested on the part of that nation, corresponding with the disposition of the United States, which, it may be hoped, will be improved into liberal arrangements on other subjects, on which the parties have mutual interests, or which might endanger their future harmony. Congress will decide on the expediency of promoting such a sequel, by giving effect to the measure of confining the American navigation to American seamen; a measure which, at the same time that it might have that conciliatory tendency, would have the further advantage of increasing the independence of our navigation and the resources for our maritime defence.

In conformity with the articles of the treaty of Ghent, relating to the Indians, as well as with a view to the tranquility of our western and northwestern frontiers, measures were taken to establish an immediate peace with the several tribes who had been engaged in hostilities against the United States. Such of them as were invited to Detroit acceded readily to a renewal of the former treaties of friendship. Of the other tribes who were invited to a station on the Mississippi, the greater number have also accepted the peace offered to them. The residue, consisting of the more distant tribes or parts of tribes, remain to be brought over by further explanations, or by such other means as may be adapted to the disposition they may finally disclose.

The Indian tribes within, and bordering on our southern frontier, whom a cruel war on their part had compelled us to chastise into peace, have latterly shown a restlessness, which has called for preparatory measures for repressing it, and for protecting the commissioners engaged in carrying the terms of the peace into execution.

The execution of the Act for fixing the military peace establishment, has been attended with difficulties which even now can only be overcome by legislative aid. The selection of officers; the payment and discharge of the troops enlisted for the war; the payment of the retained troops, and their reunion from detached and distant stations; the collection and security of the public property, in the quarter-master, commissary, and ordnance departments; and the constant medical assistance required in hospitals and garrisons, rendered a complete execution of the act impracticable on the first of May, the period more immediately contemplated. As soon, however, as circumstances would permit, and as far as it has been practicable, consistently with the public interests, the reduction of the army has been accomplished; but the appropriations for its pay, and for other branches of the military service, having proved inadequate, the earliest attention to that subject will be necessary; and the expediency of continuing upon the peace establishment, the staff officers who have hitherto been provisionally retained, is also recommended to the consideration of Congress.

In the performance of the executive duty upon this occasion, there has not been

wanting a just sensibility to the merits of the American army, during the late war; but the obvious policy and design in fixing an efficient military peace establishment, did not afford an opportunity to distinguish the aged and infirm, on account of their past services; nor the wounded and disabled, on account of their present sufferings. The extent of the reduction indeed unavoidably involved the exclusion of many meritorious officers of every rank, from the service of their country; and so equal, as well as so numerous, were the claims to attention, that a decision by the standard of comparative merit, could seldom be attained. Judged, however, in candor, by a general standard of positive merit, the Army Register will, it is believed, do honour to the establishment; while the case of those officers, whose names are not included in it, devolves, with the strongest interest, upon the legislative authority, for such provision as shall be deemed the best calculated to give support and solace to the veteran and invalid; to display the beneficence, as well as the justice of the government; and to inspire a martial zeal for the public service, upon every future emergency.

Although the embarrassments arising from the want of an uniform national currency have not been diminished, since the adjournment of congress, great satisfaction has been derived, in contemplating the revival of the public credit, and the efficiency of the public resources. The receipts into the Treasury, from the various branches of revenue, during the nine months ending on the 30th of September last, have been estimated at twelve millions and a half of dollars; the issues of Treasury Notes of every denomination, during the same period, amounted to the sum of fourteen millions of dollars, and there was also obtained upon loan, during the same period, a sum of nine millions of dollars; of which the sum of six millions of dollars was subscribed in cash, and the sum of three millions of dollars in Treasury Notes. With these means, added to the sum of one million and a half of dollars, being the balance of money in the Treasury on the 1st of January, there has been paid, between the 1st of January, and the 1st of October, on account of the appropriations of the preceding and of the present year, (exclusive of the amount of the Treasury Notes subscribed to the loan, and the amount redeemed, in the payment of duties and taxes) the aggregate sum of thirty-three millions and a half of dollars, leaving a balance then in the Treasury estimated at the sum of three millions of dollars. Independent, however, of the arrearages due for military services and supplies, it is presumed, that a further sum of five millions of dollars, including the interest on the public debt payable on the 1st of January next, will be demanded at the Treasury to complete the expenditures of the present year, and for which the existing ways and means will sufficiently provide.

The national debt, as it was ascertained on the 1st of October last, amounted in the whole to the sum of one hundred and twenty millions of dollars, consisting of the unredeemed balance of the debt contracted before the late war, (thirty-nine millions of dollars) the amount of the funded debt contracted in consequence of the war, (sixty-four millions of dollars) and the amount of the unfunded and floating debt (including the various issues of Treasury Notes) seventeen millions of dollars, which is in a gradual course of payment. There will probably, be some addition to the public debt, upon the liquidation of various claims, which are depending; and a conciliatory disposition on the part of Congress may lead honourably and advantageously to an equitable arrangement of the military expenses, incurred by the several states, without the previous sanction or authority of the government of the United States. But when it is considered that the new, as well as the old, portion of the debt has been contracted in the assertion of the national rights and independence; and when it is recollected, that the public expenditures, not being exclusively bestowed upon subjects of a transient nature, will long be visible in the number and equipments of the American navy, in the military works for the defence of our harbours and our frontiers, and in the supplies of our arsenals and magazines; the amount will bear a gratifying comparison with the objects which have been attained, as well as with the resources of the country.

The arrangement of the finances, with a view to the receipts and expenditures of a permanent peace establishment, will necessarily enter into the deliberations of Congress during the present session. It is true that the improved condition of the public revenue will not only afford the means of maintaining the faith of the government with its creditors inviolate, and of prosecuting, successfully, the measures of the most liberal policy; but will, also, justify an immediate alleviation of the burthens imposed by the necessities of the war. It is, however, essential to every mo-

dification of the finances that the benefits of an uniform national currency should be restored to the community. The absence of the precious metals will, it is believed, be a temporary evil; but, until they can be again rendered the general medium of exchange, it devolves on the wisdom of Congress, to provide a substitute, which shall equally engage the confidence, & accommodate the wants, of the citizens throughout the union. If the operation of the state Banks cannot produce this result, the probable operation of a National Bank will merit consideration, and, if neither of these expedients be deemed effectual, it may become necessary to ascertain the terms upon which the notes of the government, (no longer required as an instrument of credit) shall be issued, upon motives of general policy, as a common medium of circulation.

Notwithstanding the security for future repose, which the United States ought to find in their love of peace, and their constant respect for the rights of other nations, the character of the times particularly inculcates the lesson, that, whether to prevent or repel danger, we ought not to be unprepared for it. This consideration will sufficiently recommend to Congress a liberal provision for the immediate extension, and gradual completion, of the works of defence, both fixed and floating, on our maritime frontier; and an adequate provision for guarding our inland frontier, against dangers to which certain portions of it may continue to be exposed.

As an improvement on our military establishment, it will deserve the consideration of Congress, whether a corps of invalids might not be so organized and employed, as at once to aid in the support of meritorious individuals, aged by age or infirmities, from the existing establishment, and to preserve to the public, the benefit of their stationary services, and of their exemplary discipline. I recommend, also, an enlargement of the military academy, already established, and the establishment of others in other sections of the union. And I cannot press too much on the attention of Congress, such a classification and organization of the militia, as will most effectually render it the safe guard of a free state. If experience has shown in the late splendid achievements of militia, the value of this resource for the public defence, it has shown also, the importance of that skill in the use of arms, and that familiarity with the essential rules of discipline, which cannot be expected from the regulations now in force. With this subject is intimately connected the necessity of accommodating the laws, in every respect, to the great object of enabling the political authority of the union, to employ, promptly and effectually, the physical power of the union, in the cases designated by the constitution.

The signal services which have been rendered by our navy, and the capacities it has developed for successful co-operation in the national defence, will give to that portion of the public force, its full value in the eyes of Congress, at an epoch which calls for the constant vigilance of all governments. To preserve the ships now in a sound state; to complete those already contemplated; to provide amply the unperishable materials for prompt augmentations, and to improve the existing arrangements into more advantageous establishments, for the construction, the repairs, and the security of vessels of war, is dictated by the soundest policy.

In adjusting the duties on imports, to the object of revenue, the influence of the tariff on manufactures, will necessarily present itself for consideration. However wise the theory may be, which leaves to the sagacity and interest of individuals the application of their industry and resources, there are in this, as in other cases, exceptions to the general rule. Besides the condition which the theory itself implies, of a reciprocal adoption by other nations, experience teaches that so many circumstances must occur in introducing and maturing manufacturing establishments, especially of the more complicated kinds, that a country may remain long without them, although sufficiently advanced, and in some respects even peculiarly fitted for carrying them on with success. Under circumstances giving a powerful impulse to manufacturing industry, it has made among us a progress, and exhibited an efficacy, which justify the belief, that with a protection not more than is due to the enterprising citizens whose interests are now at stake, it will become, at an early day, not only safe against occasional competitions from abroad, but a source of domestic wealth, and even of external commerce. In selecting the branches more especially entitled to the public patronage, a preference is obviously claimed by such as will relieve the United States from a dependence on foreign supplies, ever subject to casual failures, for articles necessary for the public defence, or connected with the primary wants of individuals. It will be an additional recommendation of particular manufactures, where the materials for them are extensively drawn from our agriculture, and conse-

quently import, and insure to that great fund of national prosperity and independence, an encouragement which cannot fail to be rewarded.

Among the means of advancing the public interest, the occasion is a proper one for recalling the attention of congress to the great importance of establishing throughout our country the roads and canals which can be best executed, under the national authority. No objects within the circle of political economy so richly repay the expense bestowed on them; there are none, the utility of which is more universally ascertained and acknowledged; none that do more honour to the government, whose wise and enlarged patriotism duly appreciates them. Nor is there any country which presents a field, where nature invites more the art of man to complete her own work for his accommodation and benefit. These considerations are strengthened, moreover, by the political effect of these facilities for intercommunication, in bringing and binding more closely together the various parts of our extended confederacy. Whilst the states, individually, with a laudable enterprise and emulation, avail themselves of their local advantages, by new roads, by navigable canals, and by improving the streams susceptible of navigation, the general government is more urged to similar undertakings, requiring a national jurisdiction, and national means, by the prospect of thus systematically completing so inestimable a work. And it is a happy reflection, that any defect of constitutional authority, which may be encountered, can be supplied in a mode which the constitution itself has providently pointed out.

The present is a favourable season also for bringing again into view the establishment of a national seminary of learning within the district of Columbia, and with means drawn from the property therein subject to the authority of the general government. Such an institution claims the patronage of congress, as a monument of their solicitude for the advancement of knowledge, without which the blessings of liberty cannot be fully enjoyed, or long preserved, as a model instructive in the formation of other seminaries; as a nursery of enlightened preceptors; as a central resort of youth and genius from every part of their country, diffusing on their return examples of those national feelings, those liberal sentiments, and those congenial manners, which contribute cement to our union, and strength to the great political fabric, of which that is the foundation.

In closing this communication, I ought not to repress a sensibility, in which you will unite, to the happy lot of our country, and to the goodness of a superintending providence to which we are indebted for it. Whilst other portions of mankind are labouring under the distresses of war, or struggling with adversity in other forms, the United States are in the tranquil enjoyment of prosperous and honourable peace. In reviewing the scene, through which it has been attained, we can rejoice in the proofs given, that our political institutions, founded in human rights, and formed for their preservation, are equal to the severest trials of war, as well as adapted to the ordinary periods of repose. As fruits of this experience, and of the reputation acquired by the American arms, on the land and on the water, the nation finds itself possessed of a growing respect abroad, and of a just confidence in itself, which are among the best pledges for its peaceful career. Under other aspects of our country, the strongest features of its flourishing condition are seen, in a population rapidly increasing, on a territory as productive as it is extensive; in a general industry, and fertile ingenuity, which find their ample rewards; and in an affluent revenue, which admits a reduction of the public burthens, without withdrawing the means of sustaining the public credit, of gradually discharging the public debt, of providing for the necessary defensive and precautionary establishments, and of patronizing, in every authorised mode, undertakings conducive to the aggregate wealth and individual comfort of our citizens.

It remains for the guardians of the public welfare to persevere in that justice and good will towards other nations, which invite a return of these sentiments towards the United States; to cherish institutions which guarantee their safety and their liberties, civil and religious; and to combine with a liberal system of foreign commerce, an improvement of the natural advantages, and a protection and extension of the independent resources of our highly favoured and happy country.

In all measures having such objects, my faithful co-operation will be afforded.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Dec. 5, 1815.

FROM CARTHAGENA.

Charleston November 25.

By the arrival of the Ship *Pierce Manning*, captain *Pratt*, 7 days from Havana, we have received papers to the fifth inst. from that place. The latest and most interesting intelligence from *Carthagena*, is that Morillo's army had been completely discomfited, and the *Patriots* successful.

Kingston, (Jan.) Nov. 1.

Arrived on Monday, 30th ult. the schr. *Midge*, capt. *Russell*, 10 days from Santa Martha. By the *Midge* we learn that part of Morillo's expedition had arrived at Santa Martha, from off *Carthagena*; and in such a state, that it is not likely that it will soon return to the blockade of that place. In fact, it appears that Morillo's principal hope of success depended on the treason of *Castino*; and now, that the latter has been defeated he must have little hope of reducing *Carthagena*, his army being in such a deplorable condition; whereas, his opponents are gaining fresh spirits; and, since the raising the blockade, fresh and abundant supplies.

A London paper contradicts the report (which appeared in the *Whig* of the 17th ult.) of the death of the celebrated *Mary Ann Clarke*, and says that she lives near *Margate*, where she has taken a residence with every appearance of opulence.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, DECEMBER, 11 1815.

ON account of the length of the president's message, and to make room for the congressional intelligence, we have been obliged to omit several articles of minor importance, that we had in type.

Extracts of letters, to the editor.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1815.

YESTERDAY being the time designated by the constitution for the first meeting of the fourteenth congress, 122 members attended in the house of representatives, were duly qualified, and took their seats. Henry Clay, esq. of Kentucky, our late negotiator at Ghent, and formerly speaker of the house, was again elected to that important situation. Mr. Clay's reputation as an impartial, correct, and able president of a deliberative body, has before been eminently established, and the high standing that he enjoys, both at home and abroad, cannot fail to give additional dignity and importance to that branch of the legislature, over which he is again called to preside. Mr. Dougherty, the former clerk, is re-elected, and is said, by those who have witnessed his performance to make an excellent officer. The other officers of the house were also reinstated. The legislature met in the house, they occupied last winter, at the post-office, formerly known by the name of Blodgett's Hotel. It is a spacious building; but the room occupied by the house of representatives is too small and confined, for convenience to the members; this being known and understood, an association of gentlemen was formed last summer, and since the 4th of July last, a more commodious building has been erected by them on Capitol Hill, and is nearly completed. This has been tendered, through a committee of their number, to congress, for their use, until the old Capitol can be refitted. A joint committee of both houses was appointed to inquire into the state of the building, the terms on which it can be obtained, &c. and report to the house. That committee has not yet reported, though little doubt, I believe, remains, but that the offer will be accepted, and that congress will, in a few days, remove thither.

But little was done in the house to-day, except receiving and reading the president's message. It is a lengthy and important document, which, as you will soon have an opportunity of reading, I shall not pretend to describe.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1815.

THE president's message having been referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union, it was taken up this day in committee, Mr. Condit, of New-Jersey, in the chair. A long string of resolutions was offered by Mr. Taylor, of New-York, sending the several subjects contained in the message to committees for consideration. The following subjects were referred to select committees, viz.

1. Foreign affairs.
2. Military peace establishment, organization of an invalid corps, defence of inland frontier, fortifications, and military academies.
3. Naval affairs.
4. Uniform national currency.
5. Roads and canals.
6. National seminary in the district of Columbia.
7. Classification and organization of the militia.

The following to the committee of ways and means:

8. Alleviation of the burdens occasioned by the sufferings of the late war, and the general subject of revenue, and
9. That relating to manufactures to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

After which, Mr. Wright of Maryland offered a resolution, in substance directing an inquiry into the expenses of individual states during the late war without the previous sanction of the general government, and the expediency of an arrangement on that subject. All the above resolutions were agreed to. The several committees have not been announced. This is termed, in parliamentary phraseology, dissecting the message.

The eyes of the nation rest with confidence, not unmixed with solicitude, upon the ensuing Congress. To protect our rising manufactures—to increase gradually our infant Navy—to reward our disbanded officers—to provide a circulating medium which will obviate the losses and difficulties now sustained—are some of the important duties which will devolve upon them.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."
"On such a full sea are we now afloat,
And we must take the current as it serves,
Or lose our venture."

If party feelings are but absorbed in patriotic Congress may do much to remedy present, and guard against future evils—to restore confidence and harmony at home, and to ensure respect and justice from abroad. The present is a propitious moment—May it not be wasted in foolish dissensions and fruitless debates!

Tren. True Amc.

On Wednesday last the Honourable Mr. PEDERSEN, Knight of the Dannebrog, and his Danish Majesty's Privy Councilor of Legation, was presented to the President of the United States and by him received as minister Resident from the Court of Denmark to the U. States.

It is stated in the London Times of the 20th of Oct. that four regiments of militia have been ordered forthwith to embark for Ireland, in consequence of the late disturbances in that quarter.

It is stated in a London paper of the 14th of Oct. that the greatest exertions are making to complete the Niga frigate at Portsmouth, for the reception of the Hon. Mr. Bagot, the Ambassador to the U. States.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

New York, Dec. 1.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

To the politeness of a gentleman passenger in the ship William and Jane, capt. Miller, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser are indebted for the Cork Morning Chronicle of the 26th of Oct. containing London dates of the 21st and Paris of the 19th; of which the following is a brief summary:—

The king of France has issued two ordinances, one of which relates to the pensions and salaries granted by the king to persons removed from their places last year, many of whom returned to their old places or accepted new ones under Bonaparte. A committee has been appointed to enquire into their conduct, preparatory to their salaries being taken away or reduced. The second ordinance, appoints a committee of officers to examine the conduct of all officers who have served during what is called the usurpation. No officer is to occupy any post in the army unless the committee report favourably of his conduct. The duke of Belluno is president of the committee.

In the chamber of Peers, on 8th October the duke de Vauyon proposed that the chambers should speedily direct its attention to four great points—the liberty of the subject, the liberty of the press, the responsibility of Ministers, and the organization of the Electoral Colleges. No opinion was pronounced by the chamber upon this proposition.

Ney has transmitted to each of the peers a memorial, in which he denies the jurisdiction of a council of war, and demands to be tried by the peers.

More persons have been taken up in Paris for seditious cries.

The French funds are 57—they have been rather lower.

The British parliament is further prorogued to the 1st day of February.

The funds continue to rise. Omnium rose to 161-2 on 20th Oct. and the Consols for account to 62 1-2. Very extraordinary policies had been opened at Lloyd's respecting the state of affairs in France. The nature of these policies the London papers refrain from particularizing.

The execution of the gallant Porlier in Spain has been followed by a great change in the policy and measures of the Spanish government. Of the cause of this change, which was sudden and unexpected, no explanation has yet been given. But on the 7th about 80 persons, who had been most in the king's confidence, were dismissed and banished. They had been the chief advisers of measures of severity. Among the principal persons dismissed, are the duke of San Carlos, the negotiator, (says the Madrid Gazette) of the infamous treaty of Valency; and Echevarri, ministers of police. It is stated under the Madrid head of Oct. 8, that the persons banished, are mostly all of the ci-devant French faction.

The generals who are to command the troops to remain in France, to the number of 150,000, are, for Austria, general Frimont; Russia, Woronzow; Prussia, general Gheizenau; England, duke of Wellington—the whole to be under the orders of the latter.

From the Boston Palladium, Dec. 1.

FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Liverpool Trader, capt. J. S. Trott, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, we were favoured with the papers of that city to the 23d of October, and London papers of the 22d.

Some points in the convention of peace between France and the allies are still adjusting, 150,000 allied troops will remain in France—10 or 12000 British troops in Paris.

The French legislature has before it a new law to prevent or punish seditious practices.

Oct. 16, Ney preferred to the chamber of peers, a claim to be tried as a peer.

The French Ministers appear to be among the most moderate members of the house of peers.

Commissioners are appointed at Paris to examine the conduct of officers and pensionaries, after Napoleon's return from Elba.

Gen. Desolle has resigned as Governor of the national guard at Paris.

Murat escaped from Corsica Sept. 28, with 150 followers in three vessels. The British ship Menander went in pursuit of him.

French stocks, Oct. 17.—Fives, 56 to 57; Bank shares 1000 to 1015.

A change of political system is said to be commenced by the court of Madrid. The Ministry has been changed. Several of the *illiberales* have been banished in their turn; some to Porto Rico; some to the Philippine Islands.

Mr. H. Wellesley returns to Spain as Ambassador from England.

The young prince Esterhazy has been appointed the Austrian ambassador to the court of London.

The German count Larisch has recently been robbed and murdered in France.

On the 27th of September an Algerine squadron made two attempts to land men on the island of Elba; but were beat back. A Tunisian galliot has been taken.

The plague prevails in Constantinople.

An insurrection has broke out in Egypt. The report of a new dispute between the British and Chinese at Canton is contradicted.

Accounts in England from Canton were to the 10th of March. It is insinuated that the Americans foment the disputes between the English and Chinese.

Disturbances still continue in Ireland.

The prince regent has issued a proclamation against the refractory seamen at Newcastle, &c. He offers a pardon to those who are concerned who will inform against a principal; and a reward of 100 guineas to any one not concerned who will apprehend any one that is. A formidable naval and military force has been sent to assist the civil authority in subduing the seamen.

The session of the British Parliament has been prorogued to the 1st of February.

This is important as regards the equalization of duties in American and British ships as that measure had reference to the session.

The glass manufacturers lately arrested at Liverpool, have given bonds in 60l. each not to depart for America.

New York papers to Sept. 18, had been received in London.

Charleston papers to Sep. 13, had been received in England.

Price of Stocks in London, Oct. 21.
3 per cent. Consols, 61 1-4; Omnium, 15 3-4.

London, October 21.

The exchange on Paris is 24, which is at par.—This has not been the case before since the Revolution; gold bullion is also lower; a guinea is precisely worth 21s. according to the price of gold.

London, Oct. 22.

Already the conduct of the refractory seamen in the North has been felt in this metropolis. It has caused the price of fuel to be raised nearly 20 per cent.

Upwards of 2000 additional troops have been sent to Shields and to the other disturbed districts.

There are, it appears, now to be found in the neighbourhood of Stepney and Bow no less than 200 seamen in the most abject wretchedness (many almost in a state of nudity wandering in the fields and sleeping on and near the brick-kilns, exposed to the elements, and without any other sustenance than what is obtained by trespass and felony on the potato-fields and gardens. The proprietors of grounds in the neighbourhood have been compelled to employ men with fire arms to protect their property from the invasion of these starving seamen.

We regret to state, that several individuals, recently discharged from the navy, as midshipmen, have been compelled by hard necessity, for nothing less, we are positive, could have reduced them to such desperate means, to resort to robbery for a maintenance.

The "Gazette de France" announces in a positive manner, that there will be no more Prussian troops either at Paris or the adjacent cantonments, and that a number of the Prussian reserve were preparing to march for the Rhine.

With respect to the Slave trade, we hear that its abolition is not made an article of the treaty with France; because it is understood that the king of France abolished it by a decree, some weeks ago.

Thursday, Charles Bell, esq. pin and needlemaker, and John Thorp, esq. linen draper, were sworn in Guildhall, sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Matthew Wood esq. needlemaker, is chosen Lord Mayor of London. In returning thanks for the honour, he said he would maintain, as far as lay in his power, not only the rights and privileges of the citizens of London, but of all the world; and while he enjoyed the office of Mayor it should not be disgraced by the want of either hospitality or dignity.

Thursday, accounts were received at the East India House, dated the 3d of May, from the East Indies, giving an account of the total defeat of the Gootka forces, under the command of Umr. Sing Thappa, by a division of the army under Gen. Ochterlony.

Hamburg, Oct. 12.

The Senate of Lubeck has published a decree, forbidding, at the request of the

Spanish minister, all intercourse between the city of Lubeck and its territory, and the ports of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, which are in a state of rebellion against the mother country.

London, October 20.

The accounts from Flanders and Holland are not of a prominent nature. They describe the northern provinces of France as a prey to the most cruel disorders; and, indeed, we believe that such is the general condition of the country. Murders, fires, the explosion of magazines, riots, and all the train of ills which a state of disorganization produces, are frequent even in the uncommunicative columns of the French journals. Many of these calamities are represented as being accidental, but any calm observer must see that very few of them can be referred to that origin, and that they are rather the result of an evil disposition among the population, of distraction in the administration of the laws, and of weakness and irresolution in the government.

The steam-vessel which is to be used by capt. Tucker in proceeding on his discoveries in the river Congo, in Africa, is building in Deptford dock-yard, and every exertion making to complete it.

London, September 30.

It is now said that M. Jay is the author of only the first Report made to the king upon the situation of France, and that the second is the production of M. Garat. M. Jay was formerly a professor of Oratory in a College where Fouché, in 1789, was Professor of Physic. [Mr. J. it is said, formerly resided in Boston, in the United States.]

The whole of the Tripolitan armed ships are now at sea, to the number of nine, including a corvette of 16 guns, which is said to have passed the Straits of Gibraltar. The greater part of these cruizers are lateen rigged, resembling the Genoese scurbees.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday arrived at this port the fast sailing brig Kentucky-Belle capt. Deshou, in 50 days from Nantz, which port she left on the 29th of October. The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received by her files of the Paris Moniteur and Journal de Paris to the 24th of October; but they are extremely barren of intelligence. The proceedings of the Chamber of Peers are not published; and the Chamber of Deputies are employed in discussing projects for amending the constitutional charter and ameliorating the condition of the people. Of Marshal Ney, not a syllable is mentioned in the papers. We learn verbally, however, that his trial is progressing.

French funds at the last dates, 6 per cts. consols 57.

FROM FRANCE.

The Midas, which arrived at Baltimore from Bordeaux, sailed on the 21st of October last. No intelligence of an important character was received by this arrival.—The troops of lord Wellington, it is said, were preparing to depart. The court of Poland was to have no ministers or accredited agents with foreign powers; The Emperor Alexander had purchased all the pictures in the palace of Malmason. In the house of peers a warm debate ensued on the propriety of the king's adopting vigorous measures against the incendiaries of Bonaparte. His majesty had submitted the project of a law for the more effectual suppression of clamorous shouts, the circulation of libels, and false rumours, plotting sedition by espousing the cause of the usurper, and the punishment for which offences was to be imprisonment for eight or ten years, according to the magnitude of the crime.

The authority at Limerick, (Ireland,) have issued a Proclamation, giving 40 hours notice to the misguided inhabitants of that city, to save themselves from the Insurrection Act by delivering up all arms, ammunition, or offensive weapons they may have in their possession.

THE BRIGADE BOARD

Will meet at the inn of Richard Mulford, Esq. darville, on Monday, the 18th Dec. inst.
LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER, Judge Advocate.

FOR SALE,

THAT convenient landing on the east side of Cohansy Creek, above the bridge and near the Free landing, together with two dwelling houses, and a building lot adjoining, there is about an acre and a half of ground.—It will be sold together or separate, to suit purchasers.—Apply to William Steelling, Philadelphia; or to the subscriber in Bridgetown.

LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER.

Dec. 11 1815.—(7t)

GLASS BLOWERS.

WANTED two or three Hollow Glass blowers, to whom good wages will be given by the subscriber, at Kensington—Philadelphia.

Dec. 11.—

JAMES LEE.

FROM THE HEBREW MELODIES.

By LOUIE BYRON.

THE WILD GAZELLE.

The wild Gazelle on Judah's hills
Exulting yet may bound,
And drink from all the living rills
That gush on holy hills
Its airy step and glorious eye
May glance in tameless transport by.

A step as fleet; an eye more bright,
Hath Judah witnessed there;
And o'er her scenes of lost delight
Inhabitants more fair,
The cedars wave on Lebanon,
But Judah's stately maids are gone.
More blest each palm that shades those plains
Than Israel's scattered race:
For raising foot, it there remains
In solitary grace.
It cannot quit its place of birth,
It will not live in other earth.
But we must wander witheringly,
In other lands we die;
And where our father's ashes be,
Our own may never lie:
Our temple hath not left a stone,
And mockery sits on Salem's throne.

FROM THE HEBREW MELODIES.

By LOUIE BYRON.

THE RISING OF SAMUEL.

Taor, whose spell can raise the dead,
Bid the Prophet's form appear,
Samuel raise thy buried head!
"King! behold the phantom seer!"
Earth yawnd, he stood the centre of a cloud;
Light chang'd its hue retiring from its shroud.
Earth stood all glassy in his fixed eye;
His hands were withered, and his veins were dry;
His foot, in bony whiteness glittered there,
Shrunk and sinewless, and ghastly fair;
From lips that mov'd not, and unbreathing frame,
Like cavern'd winds the hollow accents came.
Saul saw and fell to the earth as falls the oak,
At once, and blasted by the thunder stroke.

"Why is my sleep disquieted?"
Who is he that calls the dead?
Is it thou, Oh King? Behold;
Bloodless are these limbs and cold;
Such are mine; and such shall be
Thine to-morrow, when with me;
Ere the coming day is done,
Such shall thou be, such thy son.
Tare thee well, but for a day,
Then we mix our mould'ring clay.
Thou, thy race, lie pale and low,
Pierc'd by shafts of many a bow;
And the falchion by thy side,
To thy heart, thy hand shall guide;
Crownless, breathless, headless fall,
Son and s'es the house the house of Saul!"

From the DUBLIN EVENING POST.

MARY QUIN and JOHN CHAPMAN, indicted for feloniously taking on the 1st of September 30 pieces of silver, called *Bank of Ireland tokens*, value ten pence each, one banker's note, value 5*l.* and sundry other banker's notes, the property of Peter Fraine.

Peter Fraine sworn.—This witness excited much merriment in giving his evidence, which was in the language and manner of a true British tar; he had not been in this country for several years; fought her battles in different ships of war, and only landed that night; went upon a cruise and fell in with the privateer that is moored yonder, (pointing to the dock,) by whom he was hailed; they sailed in company until their arrival in Pye-corner, where they dropped anchors; they afterwards turned into hammock for the night; soon after being stowed, he missed his *china*; went in search of some of the land mariners, who captured the *doxy*, and brought her under convoy before his worship, where she underwent inspection. Confessed she had touched the *Spanish*, but hoped no harm, as she conceived it merely *prize money*.

A peace officer produced some notes taken on the person of the prisoner, which were identified by the prosecutor.

Cross examined by Mr. FINLAY. Went to the house, cannot say what hour—how the *by* H—ll could he tell—he be damned but he was tolerably sober, true he had taken his grog; was about half seas over; when he turned into hammock, had the money; some inside his neck-handkerchief, and some inside his waistcoat, caught her grappling irons, feeling round his neck; his neck-handkerchief being on, dozed a while; awoke and missed his money; kicked up a rumpus, upon which he was ho-

down stairs, bundled into the street, and his rigging thrown out of the windows to

The defence was so weak and futile, that the jury immediately returned a verdict, guilty against *Mary Quin*, who was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment; the other prisoner was acquitted.

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

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on 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 2500 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 Matkinson 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-partners, 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 RUSSELL.

6t

NOTICE.

AGREABLY 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. Vendue 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, } Guardians.
MATTHIAS BURCH, }

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. 5.

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 Jammes, 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 Branion, 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) 1m

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.

AGREABLY 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, said 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, 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

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 EXROC BURTON, 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 *Baiteau*, 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.

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 G. ELMER.

October 30th, 1815.

Public Notice is Herby Given,

THAT 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 Joslin, do.
Mary Dare, 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 Jonn 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 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 November Term next, and show cause if any they have, why the whole of the real estate of said deceased should not be sold, for the payment of debts which remain unpaid, and why the whole of the real estate of said minors should not be sold for maintenance and support.

By the Court.

TIMOTHY ELMER, Clerk.

Sept. 28th 1815.—(2 m)

Cumberland Orphans' Court,

September Term, 1815.

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

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

TIMOTHY ELMER, Clerk.

Sept. 28th, 1815.—(O. 2)—2m

Cumberland Orphans' Court,

September Term, 1815.

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

It is Ordered, That all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of said deceased, do appear before the Judges of this Court, on the first day of November Term next, to show cause, if any they have, why the whole of the real estate of the said deceased, situate in the County of Cumberland aforesaid should not be sold, for the payment of the debts which remain unpaid;

By the Court.

TIMOTHY ELMER, Clerk.

Sept. 27, 1815.—6t

JUSTICES' BLANKS

FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Whig.