Vol. I.

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No. 2.

TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1815.

PER ANNUM.

ORATION *

Delivered before the Republican Citizens of Bridgetown, July 4th, 1815.

BY GEN. EBENEZER ELMER.

This anniversary, my friends, is sacred to the independence of the United States. Hail! glorious returning era! fairest in the annals of creation—birth-day of a nation

Thirty-nine times have the annual revolutions of the sun recalled to our recollection that auspicious epoch, when the shackles of dependence upon a foreign power were sundered, and these states declared independent and free: when the heaven born right of self-government was assumed by the people of America, and the baneful influence of hereditary distinctions forever repudiated. Propitious Heaven, ever attentive to the submissive aspirations of the oppressed, and ever faithful to reward those who exert every delegated power, " to work out their own salvation," although at best "but unprofitable servants," carried us safely through the momentous conflict, which established the declaration, and has given us a prominent appearance among the nations of the earth.

What an animating prospect now opened to the view of an admiring world! well might the honest statesman, the philosopher and the philanthropist exult in the opportunity afforded for expanding the benevolent affections of the mind, and adding to the sum of Luman happiness throughout the far-extended bounds of this new world. The human mind, long bewildered with the deleterious influence of bigotry, superstition and tyranny in the old world, may here feast herself on the sciences, the liberal arts, and the prelibations of paradise, under an equal government, and a pure and sublime religion. Throughout the whole fabric of this extensive republic, we have perceived the proportion, the symmetry, the beauty, and the majesty which distinguished the celebrated Jupiter of Phidias while the most renowned empires and Kingdoms under the government of their "legitimate sovereigns," like the image of Nebuchadnezzar, discover indeed a head of splendid gold, but in their other parts are composed of the baser materials of iron

What a pity that any untoward circumstances from without or within, should occur to cast a cloud over prospects so fair so animating, and so exhilarating! But alas! this is not a state for the enjoyment of unclouded serenity. The present seems to be marked as a state of probation rather than of fruition. Whilst central attraction continues to produce those changes of seasons which we experience, it would be unphilosophical to predict a state of atmosphere calculated to produce on the body constantly agreeable and pleasing sensations. Equally irrational would it be to expect an uninterrupted series of mental and social gratifications, while the moral facul-ties of men remain so depraved, and the selfish and malevolent passions have any ascendancy. While these continue their influence, we may expect to meet, on every side, the cherub with a flaming sword, guarding the entrance into the interdicted

paradise. When the peaceful bark is dividing the still waters, with a serene horizon, she is often agitated by the heaving undulations occasioned by tempests raging in distant parts of the ocean. Thus the collisions and violent conflicts of foreign nations often disturb the delightful calms of the best disposed and most quiet people. Of this we have experienced a forcible and lacerating instance. The conflicting powers of Europe. not content with doing each other all the harm in their power, extended their rapacity and aggressions to unoffending and peaceful neutrals. As the enterprise of our citizens opened an extensive range of commerce on the ocean, we were peculiarly exposed to the injustice and cruelty of foreign powers. Anxious to continue in peace with all nations, every mean was used to preserve it; but in vain. We were finally driven to the dernier resort of nations-to the use of arms; and to look for deliverance to the God of armies. The contest became bloody and distressing. Large and well appointed fleets and armies hovered on our coasts, and invaded our territories; carrying desolation to all assailable points. And the prospect was more awful by reason of the discontent of a portion of our citizens, and the disposition which prevailed of weakening the energies of the government, from a want of confidence in ever.

the administration. But by the diplomatic skill of our councils, the valour of our fleets and armies, and the peculiar interpositions of Providence, we again abashed the proud lowering crowess of Great Britain, and obtained from her an honourable peace. Thus have we twice completely foiled the expectations of that nation to bring us under their domination. Bright prospects now again open before us; and if we are ted wise, and faithful to ourselves, we shall flourish without a parallel, and probably enjoy undisturbed tranquillity and happiness The struggles, from which we are now so bappily relieved, were not only alarming and distressing, but were attended with considerable expense, which rendered it

necessary to have resort temporarily to means of raising money beyond the usual financial measure. These, however, which are in operation, will quickly place our finance on lofty ground, and be no longer necessary. Our means are ample, our resources unlimited, and no noble American will shrink from the occasion, or withhold his assistance.

The United States of America, from the variety of her soils, the extent of her territory, and the enterprise of her citizens, as well as her remoteness from the cabals, intrigues, and conflicts of the European nations, affords the brightest prospect of true glory and internal tranquillity of any nation that ever existed: and woe be unto us, if we continue to mar our happiness, and obscure our prospects by internal discords and animosities. We have already exhibited the most complete system of a free republican, representative and federal government that ever appeared; and have maintained it under the ordeal of a violent and sanguinary conflict in arms. And as every form of government is the result of the capacities and predominant principles of a nation; that people who are capable of establishing, executing and maintaining a free one, must have arrived at a salutary and noble pitch of wisdom, fortitude and policy. Every nation cannot soar to this exalted station. It requires either the explosion of the greatest courage, or the effect of time to sum up the concourse of particular wills into a general and predominant will, free from a contaminating party, and adapted to the public felicity. An ignorant and vicious people appear to be doomed, by the destinies of heaven, to a state of ser vitude; for ignorance, vice and wretched ness are, in the order of nature, concomitants. When, therefore, only a portion of the people are so instructed as to be capable of judging for themselves, and of determining respecting their rights, aristocracy rears its head, one portion assumes the entire rule, and the rest are reduced to slavery. It is only when the great mass of the people are well instructed in the important concerns of their political welfare, and pos-sessed with fortitude to pursue with under-

standing and moderation their unalienable

rights, that a nation can become free, mag-

nanimous and happy. But this, my friends, is the distinguishing condition of the American people. God forbid that we should

cast from our embrace a boon of so much

glory and happiness, by imprudent, vicious

and unworthy conduct! But amidst the conflict for independence. and again for the maintenance of our rights. many worthy souls have sacrificed their lives on the altar of their country; to whom we owe a dirge of commemoration. Hail ye illustrious shades of departed heroes, sages and patriots of America! Deign to accept the only tribute which we can render, that of cordial respect for your memories, and the many important services you rendered to our beloved country. If benign heaven permit, become our guardian angels -hover over our abodes, consecrate this doubly joyous festival, and let every patriotic soul catch a portion of your falling mantles. And thou, incomprehensible Sovereign, and most gracious Preserver of us all, inspire our bosoms with gratitude to thee, for all thy kind providential dealings towards us, and especially in delivering us from the dominion of a foreign power, and from the intrigues and stratagems of the enemies of our peace, prosperity and freedom. Let our praise arise from the bottom of pure hearts, that we are delivered from all our foes, and are this day enjoying the full privileges of freemen; and have none to restrain our joys, or make us afraid. And wilt thou dispose and enable us to glorify thee, by promoting the happiness of our fellow creatures; wisely improving the blessings which thou hast graciously poured upon us, and devoting ourselves to liberty, and to every godly and social virtue for

Hail! all ye republican citizens of Americal to all such I address myself. Glorying in the appellation, I wish to infuse a becoming ardour of soul into every bosom, We profess to be the admirers of the im-mortal Washington; let us then, be careful to evince the same genuine patriotism, and the same disinterested benevolence which he possessed. In the ancient world, disciples flocked round their different masters, and attended them wherever they went, in order both to testify their attachment, and. to imbibe more fully their doctrines. Washingtonians should therefore resort to him as their declared teacher, acknowledge themselves his disciples, believers in his doctrines, and followers of his precepts. Have we then assumed the hallowed name of Washington, let us attend for a moment, with seriousness and application to his instructions and admonitions. Too much importance cannot be attached to our thinking rightly, but more especially to our acting rightly.
"Having," says our sage adviser, "inti-

mated to you the danger of parties in the state with particular references to the founding them on geographical discrimina-tions, let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally.

"This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its roof in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled: or repressed; but in those of the popular form it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissention, which in different ages acd countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism.—But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result, gradually incline. the minds of men to seek security and repose in the or later, the chief of some prevailing faction. more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation, on the ruins of public liberty. Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight,) the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party, are sufficient to make it the nterest arid duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

"It serves always to distract the public councils and enfeeble the public adminisration. It agitates the community with ill founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one party against another foments occasionally riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign inffuence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the wili of one country are subjected to the policy and will d another.

"There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the adkeep alive the spirit of liberty. This, within certain limits, is probably true; and in governments of a monarchical cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favour upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in go vernments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest instead of warming, it should consume."

May we, and all our fellow citizens. learn wisdom by such sage and appropriate admonitions, and follow after the advice of the great apostle,—" As much as in us lies to live peaceably with all men." It is base and cowardly to shrink back when principle and duty call us to action, and there are men of such a cast that a friendly intercourse cannot be maintained; but from such men we may withdraw without strife. and in the performance of duty, a delicate espect for the opinion of others will ward off barsh contentions, and heap coals of fire on the heads of our adversaries.

There was one particular trait in the character of Gen. Washington, to which he

that I wish to call your attention unto, and propose for your imitation. It was a careful and judicious selection of persons to fill the different offices in society. This is what, above all other things, tends to the credit and prosperity of a people, but it is that which through partiality and prejudice is too often lost sight of. We are frequently led astray on this subject by our passions and selfish dispositions to the manifest injury of the community. A man may be a very worthy character, but illy suited to a particular station; yea, he may be well qualified for one office, but make a sorry figure in another. A judicious and unright executive or ministerial officer, is often by no means fitted to take that extensive range of affairs necessary in a legislator,

When a distinction of parties among the citizens of a free country takes places as has unfortunately been our case, caution in this particular becomes eminently important, and ought to be attended to with the greatest circumspection. From the imperfection of our faculties, we may not be able to exercise the greatest wisdom in any of our privileges, but in this and every other case we ought to him at the highest practi-cal perfection. Disorders and errors, we know, are daily taking place, to mar our peace; but we should remember that it is neither the mists and clouds of our atmesphere, the changing seasons and inclement kies, nor any thing exterior to ourselves, either in the physical or moral world, that are the chief sources of those inconveniences which we so often experience, and of which we so bitterly complain. That hey arise, not so much from the imbecility, of our understandings, or the weakness of our heads, as from the cupidity of our deires, and the corruptions of our hearts. These are productive of most of these evils we either feel or fear. If we individually and unitedly had the fortitude to banish from our breasts, envy, jealousy, and all other selfish and malevolent affections, sweet peace of mind would ensue, and an harmonious state of society commences which all the physical irregularities of nature, and all the disorders of other nations could neither interrupt nor disturb.

Mankind, it is true, do at present discover much weakness, error and inconstancy. But philosophy dictates, the anticipations of the soul forebode, and revelation inspires the seraphic hope, that the present disorders which exist, in this system of the Derty, shall cease, and terminate. in a state of eternal beatitude; and that it shall commence on earth by an unreserved surrender of all the faculties to the impulsive direction of the great source of all moral existence. Whether this will be effected by the supernatural agency of Omnipotence alone, or through the secondary agency of reason, philosophy and the christian faith, we are unable to determine. Of this however, we may rest assured, that it is the highest glory to which finite agents, can aspire to be workers together with God

in accomplishing so grand a design.

With what care and fidelity then ought we, in the mean time, to perform every duty incumbent upon us, and to act every part pertaining to our respective stations? and with what rapture and ecstacy may we idinistration of government, and serve to look forward to that all-important periods when the universal desire of mankind shall be satisfied; when this New Jerusalem shall form one august temple, unfolding its celestial gates to every corner of the globe! when millions shall fly to it, as doves to their windows, and feast themselves continually on the rich collations of millenial happiness. Then will the dark shades of evil be erased from the moral picture; per-fection have produced her great work, and the universal system appear in all its splendour! Time itself, the era and grave of imperfection to the virtuous, will be ingulfed in the bosom of eternity, and one blaze of glory fill the whole universe, beatified by the immediate presence and smiles of Jehovah, the Lord our righteousness and

The London Courter, animadverting on the style of the American newspapers, says, they are composed in "bastard English." This sort of reproach is rather surprising, after the many useful lessons, which the Americans have given to "true forn Englishmen." We very well remember many of those lectures, particularly that of Bunker's Hill, where they taught them their orthography; at Saratoga they gave a most instructive course of syntax; in the Jerseys they taught them the moods and tenses; at Forktown they taught mastey; and they averecently at Orleans, given unexampled owed much of his celebrity and renown; lessons in the dead languages. [Irish pan.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, JULY 31, 1815.

Nothing can be more surprising, nor more absurd, than the interest which seems to be taken, by almost every individual, of both political parties, in the commotions which have been, and still are taking place | corvette John Adams, capt. Trenchard, on the continent of Europe. - All America is ranged on the side of one or other of the combatants .- While one party is toasting and singing Hosannas to " Alexander the Deliverer," is it not apparent, that too many of the other are looking, in anxious suspense, for the complete overthrow of his adversaries by "Napoleon the Gredt." Whichever way it eventuates, disappointment on the one hand, and exultation on the other, will be sure to follow.-In the mean time, our own affairs—the best interests of our country, are neglected or overlooked, - file sacred ties of friendship rent asunder-the whole powers of our minds specified by what should give us but little concern—the squabbles for power of a set of tyrants and murderers. Ought these things to be so?

We had hoped, that the flattering and prosperous state, in which, it is acknowledged by all, our country is at present. and a sincere desire of remaining so, would have induced out citizens to lay aside all these unfounded and unreasonable partialities and antipathies. The uniform and unvarying conduct of all the great powers of Europe completely proves, that they do not care a straw for truth, honour, or justice, any further than it serves their

own particular interest.

Of the intelligence brought by the late arrivals from Europe, an abstract will be found in the succeeding columns.

WE will make no apology to our readers for occupying so large a portion of our paper with Gen. Elmer's oration. The correct republican principles, and the number of fine passages, with which it abounds, will, we are confident, abundantly repay the reader for its perusal.

The allies have republished in substance, the declaration of outlawry against Bonaparte.

Freedom of the Press, in France.

The press enjoys, in France, the most perfect liberty. Several political pamphlets, containing animadversions upon Bonaparte and favourable to the Bourbons, together with the "Mémoire Justificatif" of the duke of Ragusa, are sold publicly and with. out restraint, in Paris.

Appointment by the Post-Muster General. Amos Westcott, Esq. to be Post-Master at Cedarville, in the place of Amos Westcott, Esq. (father of the present incumbent) deceased.

Col. James R. Mullany is appointed by the President, to be Consul of the U. States at St. Croix, and its dependencies.—Intel.

France has re-appointed M. Serrurier, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipo-tentiary to the United States.—Ib.

The London Gazette of the 6th of June announced the appointment of the Hon. C. Bagot to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States.

We understand, says the Columbian, that the U. S. schr. Nonsuch, capt. Trant, is shortly to proceed to Halifax and Jamaica to bring home the blacks taken from the southern states, by the British naval commanders, during the late war, and who are to be delivered back to their owners.— We have seen a St. John's, (N. B.) account of the arrival at that place of 375 of the black deserters, as they call them, in a vessel from Halifax.

Public Revenue .- The immense importations of foreign merchandize into the United States during the present year, and the high cate of duties chargeable by law, will produce a revenue to the government nearly double the amount of any former year. In New-York alone, it is said that the average amount of duties to be paid, will be about one million of dollars per month; and the total amount that will be received in the United States within the year, is estimated at upwards of FHIRTY an account of a court martial holden at Ha-

MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

New-York, July 21.

The next vessels to sail from this station will be, the Washington 74, commodore Chauncey, Java 44, captain Perry,: (the first expected from Portsmouth, and the latter from Baltimore,) Boxer 16, lt. com't Porter, arid Saranac 16, lt. cem't Elton, (brigs built at Chatham, Connecticut.) The proceeds to Baltimore, and sails from there as a store-ship. The rendezvous in the Mediterranean is Port-Mahon, in the island of Minorca. When the above vessels reach their destination, the American force in that sea.will consist of the following:

Independence, Com. Bainbridge,	74
Washington, Chauncey,	74
Guerriere, Decatur,	44
Java, Perry,	44
Macedonian, Jones,	38
Constellation, Gordon,	36
Congress, Morris, (fr. Holland)	36
Ontario, Elliot; (ship)	18
Erie, Ridgeley,	18
Epervier, Downes, (brig)	18
Fire-Fly, Rodgers,	16
Boxer, Porter,	16
Chippewa, Reid,	16
Saranac, Elton,	16
Flambeau, Nicholson,	16
Spark, Gamble,	16
Spitfire, Dallas,	14
Torch, Chauncey,	14
Lynx, Storer,	14.
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NAVAL COURT MARTIAL. LEVANT AND CYANE.

Halifax, July 5. On Wednesday last, (June 28) a Court Martial was held on board H. M.S. Akhar, for the trial of Capt, the Won. G. Douglass, the officers and crew of the Levant, and Capt. Gordon Falcon, the officers and crew of the Cyane; and to investigate the causes which led to the capture of these ships in February last, by the American ship of war Constitution. The Court was composed of-

Capt Charles Bullen, of H. M. S. Akbar, President Capt. the Hon. J. A. Crofton, Narcissus. R. C. Spencer, Cydnus. Capt. Henry Jane, Arab.

Francis Truscott, Regulus. Charles Martyr, Esq. Regulus.

We understand, that after a thorough investigation, the Court was fully of opinion that their capture was to he attributed to the very superior force of the enemy's ship, and to her great superiority in sailing, which enabled her, throughout the action to keep at such a distance, that their carronades were of little effect, while she was constantly keeping up a steady fire from seventeen long twenty-four pounders-and that the officers and men evinced the great est skill and intrepidity, defending their ships in a manner highly honourable to them while it could be done with the least prospect of success. It is almost unnecessary to add, that the captains, officers and men of both ships, were fully and most honour

ably acquitted.
The court passed a high encomium on the conduct of the ships' companies, expressive of the sense it entertained of their loyalty, in resisting the repeated offers made to them to enter the service of the enemy. We are assured that the whole of We understand that the Emperor of the men were confined in the hold of the Constitution, in a warm climate, with their legs in chains, and hand cuffed for three weeks; during which time, repeated attempts were made by the officers and crew of the American ship, to shake their attachment to their king and country, but without effect.

> On the above'gross calumny, we do no hink it necessary to make any remarks. The falsehood of the British is as notarious as the fact, that with any thing like Equal force, they have been uniformly beaten by the American tars: The following deposition of lieut. Shubrick and capt. Henderson, on this subject, will complete ly satisfy every one who is not predetermined to believe the assertion of a proud, but heaten foe, in preference to the oaths of two brave and respectable American

DEPOSITION.

We, William B. Shubrick, a lieutenant in the U. S. navy, and Archibald Henderson, captain of marines, both of the United States' frigate Constitution, do severally testify and declare, that we have seen in the Boston Gazette of 17th 3uly current, Max, on the 28th June last, for the trial of

majesty's late ships the Cyane and Levant, in which it is stated, among other things, that they were captured at long shot, out of carrronade range; and secondly, that high encomiums are made on the crews of said ships for their loyalty in resisting the repeated offers made to them to be received into the American service. Now we, on our oaths, declare, that the frigate Constitution ranged alongside of those ships, at not a greater distance than 250 yards, which every person acquainted with gunnery must know is within point blank carronade range; and secondly, that no offers whatever were made nor any temptation, held out to the crews of said shift to induce them to desert, or quit the service of their king; on the contrary, the very frequent expressions of a desire on their part to enter our service, were invariably discountenanged by the officers of the Constitution

ere is another charge made against the officers of the Constitution in the pro-deedings of the Court Martial, that the crews of the Cyane and Levant, were confined in the hold of our ship in a warm climate. To this charge we answer, that they were confined in the hold in the night time, which is the custom on board all ships of war, and especially when the prisoners are nearly as numerous as the crew of the conquering ship; but the crews of the Le vant and Cyane were permitted to remain on the birth deck the whole of the day, and one third of them at a time on the spar deck, who had no irons upon them.

W.B. SHUBRICK, ARCH. HENDERSON.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Suffolk, ss. Boston, 20th July, 1815.

Then the said William B. Shubrick and Archibald Henderson, personally appeared and made oath to the truth of the above declaration by them subscribed, before

THOMAS WELSH, ir. Justice of the Peace.

Com. Decatur's Squadron.

On the 13th June, the U. States sloop of war Ontario, capt. Elliot, and schos. Torch and Flambeau, arrived and anchored off Gibraltar. They saluted the shipping and town, which was returned by both. The next day, the frigates Guerriere, Com. Decatur, Constellation, capt. Gordon, Macedonian, capt. Jones, brig Epervier, capt. Downs, and two ketches, arrived off the town, and proceeded immediately on their destination.

On the 18th June, a British packet ar rived at Gibraltar, which had speken the day before, an English gun-brig; reported she had spoken the United States squadron; and was informed they had captured an Algerine Frigate. This was believed in Gibraltar.

The United States' sloop of war Wasp is reported, in the London papers, to have sunk two British sloops, near Maranham.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

On Sunday evening, July 16th, about half past nine o'clock, a most destructive fire broke out in Petersburg, Vir. by which about five hundred buildings, principally stores and shops, were consumed, and many lives lost. The origin of this awful calamity has not yet been ascertained.

We are authorised to state, that the estimated value of property which was destroyed at the late distressing Conflagration in Petersburg, is at least THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!!—Pet. Courier.

LATE FOREIGN IN FELLIGENCE.

Boston, July 19.

From England .- Last evening arrived the brig Shakspeare, of London, a cartel, with about 150 released American prisoners, in 41 days from Plymouth, England; by which Plymouth papers to the Sd of June have been received.

The U.S. ship Neptune, capt. Jones, was

at Plymouth, getting ready for sea, with Messrs. Gallatin and Crawford passengers. An expedition, consisting of 6000 Euglish troops, 15,000 Sicilians, and a legion of Calabrians, was to sail from Messina

against Naples, about the middle of May. King Ferdinand himself was to accompany the expedition. A British squadron was to

The Rivoli (74) has captured the French frigate Melpomene, of 44 guns, in the Mediterranean, the latter having 25 killed and 50 wounded. It was reported that orders had been given, May 29, to capture all vessels under the tri-coloured flag. The dutchess d'Angouleme embarked for Ostend, to join the king, May 27.

Plymouth, June 3.

The mails between England and France continue four times a week,

the officers and crews of his Britannic to fortify Paris; and some of the batteries were calculated to batter down, as well as to defend the city.

Troops are continually embarking and

sailing for the Netherlands. Allied Army .- On the 25th of May there were 200,000 Prussians on the Rhine; 90,000 Bavarians, Wirtenburgers, and Badenese, on the Upper Rhine; beside the force under the duke of Wellington, and 250,000 Russians who were advancing

Several French ships, detained in England, had been given up immediately; on arriving. But the last sent in, May 28th, had been deliberated upon. Dunkirk and Liste had been declared by

Bonaparte in a state of rebellion.

Bordeaux, May 31.

The Austrians occupy Rome. Murat's retreat to Naules has been cut off; and news of his surrender at Ancona is hourly expected. The pope remains at Genoa.

Paris, May 26.

It is said that Austria, being rendered uneasy by the armament of Turkey, has determined to form a large corps of obseration on the frontiers of that empire.

The head quarters of the army of the Rhine have left Strashung for Niederbrunn. All the troops which were at Orleans are

gone to Britanny.

The authority of the mayor of Orleans. has been suspended.

A train of artillery set out last night for La Vendee.

Loudon, May 20.1

The French papers state, that the champ de Mui is postponed, because all the returns are not received. It is now expected to be held on the 5th of June. The most active exertions are making to stifle the insucrection in La Vendee; and they already boast of having seized 10,000 of the muskets sent thither from this country.

Private letters from Paris state, that the landing of the Chouan leaders in La Vendee, with the supply of English arms, has enabled the government, without jealousy, to issue the most rigorous orders for the arrest of all the suspected partizans of the Bourbon family throughout France: and it is said, that if the allies shall defer the commencement of hostilities but ten days more, they will find every one of their con-

federates in custody.

It is said that the correspondence with Vienna still goes on, and that Napoleon as in the constant habit of receiving dispatches from the empress.

The Gazette de France of May 23d, estimates the troops of the allies at from &

to 500,000. Lord Castlereagh officially informed the house, that the troops which the Allies

would bring into the field would exceed

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, July 252

For the following articles of intelligence brought by the ship Minerva, Allen, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 10th of June, we are indebted to the Mercantile Advertiser. She brings papers of that dates Hostilities had not commenced; but

mighty preparations were making, and a general and vindictive war against France was considered inevitable. Murat. the king of Naples, has ceased to

reign. On the 11th of May the British squadron entered the bay of Naples, and the shipping and arsenals were surrendered. Whether the king escaped, or remained a prisoner, had not been ascertained.

The assembly of the champ de Mai was held at Paris on the last day of that month. The Moniteur says it was an imposing spectacle, at which France was represented by the chosen of its citizens, agriculturists, merchants, magistrates, and warriors-a scene producing as lively an enthusiasm as any that had taken place since the epoch of the revolution. The additional act of the constitutions of the empire was proclaimed as accepted by almost a unanimity of votes, the whole number of negative votes being only 4206. It was ratified by the emperor, who addressed the assembly in a very animated speech; after which he took the oath to observe, and cause to be observed, the constitutions of the empires, and the multitude rent the air with cries of "We swear to perish, if necessary, in its defence, against the enemies of the country and of the throne!"

The allied monarchs had not departed from Vienna on the 27th of May.

London, June 8

Last night we received the Paris papers of Sunday, and this morning, those of Monday. Bonaparte was expected to setout for head-quarters at Laon on Tuesday, the 6th. He is preceded by Bertrand and Soult. They both left Paris on Monday

The house of representatives met on the All Bonaparte's anxiety appears to be 4th, and proceeded to ballot for a president

Count Lanjuinais was chosen by a large majority. La Fayette, Merlin, Carnot, and several others were candidates. Even in this early stage, it will be seen by the report of the proceedings, that it has display

ed somewhat of a republican spirit.

The house of peers also met on the 4th inst. and was also occupied with business of form. The number of peers nominated, by Bonaparte is 116.

Brussels papers to the 6th inst. received this morning, state that the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia left Vienna on the night of the 25th last: the emperor of Austria was to set out on the following day.

King Ferdinand is said to have arrived on the Neapolitan coast, where he immediately issued proclamations, announcing his restoration to the throne. We trust that his return will be more auspicious to his people than that of his namesake to the throne of Spain. He has much to reform and amend in the administration of public

The diet of Switzerland, in answer to a note from the allied sovereigns, declares its determination to arm merely in the defensive, and hopes that the several powers will respect its territory.

June 12. This moment the Paris journals of Eci

day reached us. Bonaparte had not lefthe capital on the preceding day, but every measure denoted his immediate departure. He was present at a council of ministerheld on Thursday. It is stated in several of the papers that he had just received despatches of the greatest importance. Part of his equipages had actually set out.

The fortresses of Bayonne, Navarrens. St. Jenn, Pied de Port, and Blaye, bave been declared in a state of siege

Letters from Valenciennes of the 6th tate that every thing is in movement along

the whole of the line. Murat has arrived at Cannes, having been furnished with a passport by the Enlish .- The queen embarked, on the 21st of May for Toulon, in an English vessel. The result of the balloting on the new

constitution in France, is 1,040,050 votes in the sixty-five departments, in favour, and 3,612 against it. Of the votes given by the army, there were 222,000 affirmatives, and S20 negatives. Of the navy, 22,000 affirmatives, and 275 negatives.

Paris, June 5.

The English army in Belgium seems not be easy respecting its situation. It is aking all the necessary preparations for lowing up the bridges on the Lys and cheldt; and at this moment Lord Wellington is breaking up and unpaving the roads leading to Tournay. He consequently thinks himself incapable of taking the offensive, and, on the other hand, expects to see offensive operations commenced against himself:—Gaz. de France.

French frigates are said to have been ready in the ports of France the latter part of May, to start for their colonies, with troops, arms, ammunition, &c. which probably gave rise to the report that Napoleon had provided them for his own flight .- Ad. Hotham, with a British squadron, was sent to watch them .- Lond. pap.

SPAIN.

The army is discontented with Ferdinand, because it is not paid. The people refuse to pay the enormous

contributions imposed on them. Catalônia demands for king, the Arch-

duke Charles.

Among the Andalusians, parties are formed against the monks; at Aronda, at Malaga, and other districts, they have burned several convents and massacred the

Gallicia calls for their constitution, and is in insurrection; the monks preach war, and would have the people take arms against the English and Napoleon, who, according to them, intend to divide Spain.-Communication through Jaca is shut.

The liberal have established a junta or assembly in the Asturias, to act against Ferdinand, and in favour of the constitu-tion. They invite the Spaniards of the French party to join them.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the United States squadron, to his friends in New-York, dated Bay of Gibraltar, June 15.

"We have heard various news of the enemy; but have accertained pretty certainly that he is now at Cape de Gat, waiting for the remainder of the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, demanded of the Spanish government, which has been partly paid him. It is calm now-but if the wind springs up, we shall expect to find the enemy to-morrow. His force is 3 frigates, and some small craft.

We understand that the frigate United States, Capt. Shaw, and ship Alert, Lt. Kearney, will sail in 8 or 10 days, for the Mediterranean.

Attack on Kalunga.

On the S1st of October, 4814, Major Gen. Gillespie, with a part of the Bengai army, amounting to soout 3000 men, made a desperate but unsuccessful attack upor Kalunga, "a formidable fortress, with lofty stone walls, commanding the pass northward out of the Deyrala Doon, which is situated at the head of the Donab, and bounded on the north by the commencement of that mass of bills which extend to the Thibet mountains, or snowy range of Himmalya; on the south by the range of hills which rise from the termination of our provinces north of Schaurunpoor, to the east by the Ganges, and westward by the Junua." The attack was intended to have been made simultaneously in four columns but from some accident, a single column only, and the reserve, advanced on the given signal. "They carried a stockade which protected the foot of the walls, but were compelled to fall back, with consi derable loss, after having made repeater efforts to escalarie."—Their loss amounted according to their official account, to SS men killed, and 233 wounded and missing among the former, major general Gillespie among the ter, lieut, col. Westenra, or the light dr. goods, and major Wilson of the light battalion.

"76 Association."

A very respectable and patriotic society under this name, exists at Charleston, S. C. Among its members are some of the greatest and best men in South Carolina. They annually have an delivered by one of the association, capies of which they forward in compliment to many persons in the United States, esteemed for their exertions in the cause of freedom.

At a late meaning of the association, the following letter, received from John Adams Esq. late President of the United States. was ordered to be published:

" Quincey, June 9th, 1815.

"GENTLEMEN-Accept my thanks for Mr. White's oration on the 4th March. and be pleased to present them to your constituents.

"At the same time, I cannot refrain from congratulating you on the FELIGITY of our country, and the GLORY acquired by the Western, the Southern, and the Middle States, in the late war.

" I have the honour, &c.

"JOHN ADAMS.

R. Y. Hayne, W. Yesdon, J. Jervey, B. El iott, Esgrs. Committee of the '76 Association."

What a censure is this on the Eastern States! John Adams would never have suffered the foreigner to have had peaceable possession of a part of his country, if he could have prevented it.]-Niles' Reg.

WHIG AND TORY.

The origin of the political and distinctive names, Whig and Tory, deserves to be known. It is an Index to the correct application of them.

"This year (1679,) is remarkable for being the epoch of the well known epithets of Whig and Tory, by which this island has been so long divided. The court party reproached their antagonists with their affinity to the fanatical conventiclers in Scotland," (so it suited an Atheist-Tory, for David Hume was no Democratate stigmatize the most pious people of the age,) who were known by the name of frhies. The country party found a resemblance be-tween the courtiers and the Popish handitti, in Ireland, to whom the appellation of Tory was affixed." Hume's Charles II.

"They were for confining the royal pre-rogative within the limits of the law, for which reason their adversaries charged them with Republican principles, and gave them the reproachful name of Whigs; a name first given to the most rigid Covenan-ters. The Tories went into all the arbitrary court measures, and adopted into our religion, a Mahometan principle, under the name of Passive Obedience, and Non-resistance; which, since the times of that impostor, who first broached it, has been the means to enslave a great part of the world." Neal's Hist. Puritans, vol. I.

page 578.
"The name of Whig took its rise in the reign of Charles II. and was hestowed on the best patriots then in the kingdom. Grue and genuine Whigism, therefore, consists in a zealous attachment to the liberties of mankind." Old Whig.

The several regiments that served under the duke of Wellington, during the late war in Spain, Portugal and France, are permitted to bear upon their colours and appointments the word PENINSULA, in addition to any other hadge or devices that may have been granted to them heretofore.

As companions to this, would it not be very proper., to insert the words Plattsburg and New-Orleans?] 23-7796

To the Editor of the Washington Whig.

Sin-If the fillowing neat encomium on he fair sex, from the Analectic Magazine, should, in your opinion, merit a place in he Whig, I think it would gratify some of our fair readers, and possibly correct a lisposition, which some of our own sex inlulge, of undervaluing the importance to ociety and to our own happiness, of a wif sister and mother.

WOMAN.

Woman, dear woman, in whose name, Wife, sister, mother, meet; Thine is the heart, by earliest claim, And thine its latest beat.

In thee, the angel virtues shine, An angel form to thee is giv'n; Then be an angel's office thine, And lead the soul to heav'n.

From thee we draw our infant strength, Thou art our childhood's friend; And when the man unfolds at length, On thee his hopes depend.

For round the heart thy pow'r hast spun A thousand dear mysterious ties; Then take the heart thy charms have won, And nurse it for the skies.

DIED, lately at Deptford, (Eng.) Daniel Isaac Eaton, who styled himself Bookseller to the Swinish Multitude, and became notorious for publishing theological and political works of a blasphemous and anarchical tendency, for which he incurred eight prosecutions by the attorney-general. His ast imprisonment, of 18 months, was for the Third Part of Paine's Age of Reason.' He was lately prosecuted for a work called " Ecce Homo," for which he suffered judgment to go by default; but was not brought up for judgment, in consideration of his advanced age, and his having given up the author .- Lond. Mag.

The President of the United States, and his ially, have gone to their seat in Virginia, where they are expected to remain several weeks.

July 24, 1815-Cleared from Maurice River, for Martinique, sloop Beaulah and Nancy, capt. Harris,—Cargo, lumber and provisions.

Washington Whig Society. SPECIAL MEETING.

TWO members of the County Committee having requested a Special meeting of the Society Notice is hereby given, that the Washington Whig ociety of the county of Cumberland, will assemble at the Inn of Robert Alderman, Laurel Hill, near Bridgetown, on TUESDAY the 8th of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of taking measures to establish Branch Societies, agreeably to the Constitution; of carrying into effect the resolution entered into at the last meeting, respecting the Washington Whig, and for the admission of new members.

The members of the county and township committees, are particularly enjoined to attend.

By order of the President. LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER, Secretary. July 31, 1815.-2w

Wood Land for Sale.

WHIRTY-SIX Acres of excellent Wood Land for Sale, situate in Downe, within two miles and a half of Dividing Creeks. For terms, apply to TIMOTHY ELMER.

July 31, 1815.—8w

Lands at Private Sale.

NHE Subscriber offers for Sale, on very reasonable terms, the following valuable property, in the township of Millville, Cumberland county:—

No. 1.—200 Acres good Timbered Land. four miles from Millville, bounded on the East by the main Philadelphia road.

No. 2 .- 700 Acres, three and a half miles from Millville, bounded as above.

No. S .- 500 Acres, three miles from Millville, bounded on the Southeast by the Souder's mill road.

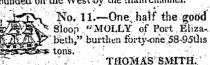
No. 4.—500 Acres, adjoining the above on the South east side of the road

No. 5 .- 200 Acres, opposite Richard Miller's on the Philadelphia road.

No. 6.—500 Acres, adjoining Joshua Coombs's land, two miles from Millville. No. 7 .- 120 Acres, North of the town of

Millville, and bounded by the Townplot. No. S .- Four building Lots, in the town of

Malville No. 9 .- A House, Lot and Wharf, in the town of Millville, forty rods above the Bridge No. 10 .- A Lot adjoining the above, with a small improvement thereon,—this Lot is bounded on the West by the main channel.



THOMAS SMITH.

Millville, July 18, 1815:-tf

WANTED

An active and intelligent LAD, as an Apprentice to the PRINTING Business .-July 24:--1t Apply at this Office.

PROPOSALS

For Publishing in Bridgetown, New-Jersey,

REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER, TO BE ENTITLED

THE WASHINGTON WHIG,

BY PETER HAY.

In a government constituted like that of the United States, it is essentially necessary, that the people at large should be intimately acquainted with its principles, and with the public conduct of their rulers. There is confessedly no mode, by which this object can be attained at so cheap a rate, and so extensively, as by means of a well conducted newspaper. The people, thinly scattered over an extensive territo ry, and husily engaged in the pursuits of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, have, generally speaking, neither leave nor inclination to acquire knowledge by the perusal of ponderous and expensive volumes; and indeed, were they so disposed, books on the subjects to which we particularly allude, could not be procured.

Throughout the United States, perhaps there is no district, of equal extent and population with this, in which a press has not been established. Every handbill, every advertisement, which the citizens of this. part of the country may require, must at present be procured at Philadelphia, and I'renton. The inconvenience and delay esulting from such a state of things must be obvious to every one. - Independently, therefore, of every other consideration, the mere establishment of a Printing-Office in this place, must be regarded as a public convenience .- Under these circumstances, and at the request of a number of gentlemen of respectability in Cumberland and the adjacent counties, the editor has been. induced to propose establishing a weakly, newspaper, which shall contain, a SUMMA-ax of the most important INTELLIGENCE, foreign and domestic:- The most interesting DEBATES of congress and of the different state legislatures:-Short and well written Essays on agriculture, politics, morality, and literature.—An occasional notice of new publications.—Brockaphy, original and selected, particularly of American characters:-POETRY, original and selected; and, in short, every article, which, in the opinion of the editor, will have a tendency to strengthen the judgment, or improve the taste of his readers.

The editor has by no means the vanit to think, that by his own exertions and his own talents, he could produce a work worthy of perusal. Considerable assistance from the literary characters of the country, will be required. Some and has already been promised, which, if he receive, he flatters himself, will enable him to render the proposed publication both interesting and instructive.

With regard to the political principles which will be uniformly inculcated, it is unnecessary to say any thing. The title of the paper is itself a sufficient indication. It may be proper, however, to remark, that. while the editor will, at all times, and at all hazards, exercise the right of expressing his opinions with candour and with freedom, personal invective or abuse will, upon no account, be allowed to pollute the columns of the WHIC.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Washington Whig will be published every Monday, on a medium finer of at Two dollars per annum, (exclusive of postage) payable in advance.

H. No subscription will be received for

a shorter period than six months, and unless orders are given, at that time. to discontinue, an intention to continue will be implied.

III. Subscriptions, a second and area communications (post paid) with ... receive the most prompt attention tisements will be inserted at the asual rate.

PETER HAY

INFORMS the public, that in addition to his newspaper establishment, be has onened an office for the execution of Printing. of every description, such as Pampiders Handbills, Cards, Advertisements, and Blanks, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Gentlemen holding subscription papers of the Washington Whig, will please to forward them immediately to the editor.

John Firth & Abraham Boys

FROM SALEM, NEW-JERSEY. ESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL China, Glass. and Liverpool

WARE-HOUSE.

At No. 100, North Fron: Street, Philade phia-Where Orders will be punctually attended to July 24, 1815.-3t

BONAPARTE'S POEM.

Charlemagne; or the Church Delivered. By Lucien Bonaparte, of the Institute. Translated by the Rev. Dr. Butler and the Rev. Mr. Hodgson. 2 vols. 4to. London, 1815.

FROM CANTO XVI.

A Celestial Apparition-Prophetic Vision of the Descendants of Witikind.

Scarce had he sunk to rest, a neavenly ray Shot through the tent the living blaze of day. Before him stands arrayed in splendour bright, A virgin form, and awes his troubled sight. Mild is her aspect, and composed her air, Her hands the Code of Heaven-the Gospel bear A mystic crown upon her temples shone, Three bands of radiant gold combined in one. Holding a golden cross, beside her smiled An angel youth-'twas he-'twas Heral's child.

Lost in the floods of light around him spread, Breathless, amazed, the monarch lifts his head. With look benign the child of heaven displays The radiant cross before his father's gaze: And royal Witikind, in rapture, pressed The heavenly orphan to his beating breast. "To thee," with voice celestial, Ulric cries, "To thee, my sire, descend we from the skies: Receive eternal treasure at our hands "The laws of Christ, the living God's commands."

Then, with majestic pace, the heavenly maid Approached the couch on Ulric's steps, and said "Receive the seal of Heaven's elect, and hear "Its laws, nor more the powers of darkness fear

"To thee exhaustless blessings Heaven extends " And in thy fat-our nature's laws suspends.

" So, clothed in humanform, from realmsof light "Religion stands, embodied, in thy sight. " Hear me, my son; let thy conversion win

"The northern nations from their yoke of sin.

33.

"At length behold thy gods, and blush with shame:

"What service does Irmensul, Odin, claim? "War they command, still war, without repose,

" And blood, still blood, from unresisting foes. "Ye shut your hearts to virtue's gentler voice,

66 And in the tortured captive's groan rejoice.

"Nor age, nor helpless inlancy ye spare, "And double all the murderous rage of war.

"Nor peace nor love, nor clemency ye know,

"But let your days in mad contention flow.

34.

"To love mankind, to seek with all for peace, To bid revenge, and wrath, and discord cease;

Wrongs to forget, and passions to restrain,

" Forgive the vanquished, and console his pain:

"These laws, O royal Witikind, are mine,

"These laws alone are pure, alone divine.

"Sent for thy guide, by nature's Lord, O king, "The choicest treasures, Heaven's own code, I bring.

"Now for new miracles thine eyes prepare, "The seal of Heaven, that stamps the truth I bear."

35.

She spoke, and on the monarch's front imprest The sacred cross, the christian's emblem blest. Thrice flash the beams of glory on his sight, And fill the tent with radiant floods of light. Peopling the vast pavilion, to his eyes The sceptered forms of shadowy/kings arise. Duly their ranks were placed, and 'midst ther rear'd

The Christian's glorious sign, the cross, appeared; But the last rank in lowering darkness showed Dim crowns and broken sceptres red with blood.

36.

it haghter august of heaven, O speak, he cries, Whence may this scene of awful wonders rise? What secret charms their soft delusion spread

4 And bring my cherished Ulric from the dead?

"What may these heroes mean, this regal band, "That crowd my tent and duly marshalled stand

"Say does the grave these too for me restore?

"Touched by their sight, thy words affect me

"What interests hold these monarchs in my fate: "Why stand they here, arrayed in sceptred state?"

37.

"My son," the heavenly visitant replies,

6 Full thirty Christian monarchs meet thine eyes

"Bourbons, Capets, whom future years shall see "Successive kings of France, and sprung from

"Thy favoured lot thro unbornages trace.

66 And read the distant glories of thy race. " I bend thee not a vassal to my will,

4 Hear thou my voice, but be a sovereign still.

"Thy grandsons will I seat on France's throne, "My laws the fiery Rodmir will disown.

"Bur my fend fostering care his brother's youth "Protects, and Robert shall-embrace the truth

38. "Kings sprung from him o'er twenty lands shall reign;

One of his blood by valiant deeds shall gain "The suffrage of his peers, and Hugh's renown "From Charles's feeble race shall wrest the crown.

"Such is the change by Heaven in empires made "And dynasties arise, decline, and fade.

"Some, weakened by the lapse of years, decay; " Others succeed, and pass like them away.

"Thrice happy they, to whom a THRONE resigned

" Leaves the pure sunshine of a GULTLESS mind." [To be continued.]

* This son of Witikind was the father of Robert the Strong, Marquis of France, great-great grandtather of Hugh Capet, founder of the third line of French kings. Thus from Witikind descend the houses of Saxony, of O'denburgh, of Holstein, of Denmark, of Savoy, of Minorca, of Thuringia, of Brandenburg, of Anjou, of Burgun-

For the Washington Whig. GLEANINGS AND LUCUBRATIONS.

No. I. ON TRUTH.

THE acquisition of truth is the most important object of pursuit to which the attention of mankind can be directed. Truth subsists of itself in every subject, indepenbut when we are exhorted, as we often are in the sawed writings, to seek the truth, fullest elucidation of truth. Hence we are to love the truth, or to buy the truth, it prone to build our faith on the declaration must signify that relation which subsists of a favourite teacher, rather than closely tetween objects and the mind; to mark the examine for ourselves. But this habit or agreement which every idea ought to have fruth is to seek after just views of such ob- Much labour and exercise are no doubt ne-jects as employ our reflections; to buy the cessary to acquire the faculty of continued truth is to make all the sacrifices that are found necessary to facilitate this search In this sense, it is one of those abstract terms that do not, admit of logical defini tions, and the sense cannot he precisely de termined, without first determining the object tu which it is attributed. There is a species, of truth peculiar to every art and sciepce; but it is to universal truth that our attention is particularly called, as it may relate to religious, political, civil, common, or scientific objects. Are we then, it may be asked, to acquire distinct notions of the whole circle of beings, and tu learn the perfection of all arts and sciences? No. surely! because the duration of human life, and the faculties of the human mind, are unfit for so vast a design. Rut it is required that we should endeavour to acquire that happy disposition of soul, which will make us give to every question the time and attention it deserves; to every proof its due force; to every difficulty its full 'weight.
This is the only aptitude for the acquisition of truth; and with such a disposition we can go as far in the knowledge of particular truths as the talents we have received from heaven, and the circumstances in which providence has placed us, will allow.

But this disposition cannot be had for nought; it must be acquired by attention and toil; it must be obtained by overcoming our prejudices and passions; it must be bought by the sacrifice of dissipation and indolence. On the subject of attention the celebrated father Mallebranche has carried his thoughts very far. He supposes that the soul of man is united to two very different beings; first, to that portion of matter which constitutes his body; 2dly, to God, to the eternal wisdom, to the universal rseason. He supposes that, as the motions which are excited in our brain are the cause of our sensations, and an effect of the union of the soul with the body, so attention is the occasional cause of our reflections and ideas; and that these are effects of the soul's union with God. This system has been discarded, as nothing more than a philosophical romance: yet it contains a great deal of good sense with regard to the necessity and advantages of attention. Attention signifies that act of the mind which gathers our wandering ideas, and fixes them upon one object; opposed to which is dissipation or distraction, which scatters them upon numberless objects, while they ought to be employed only on one. A single reflection will convince us, that the temple of truth is inaccessible, unless by the introductory sacrifice of this irregularity. We can easily observe in what narrow bounds the mind of man is confined; how defective its powers are, and how limited their operations. If, therefore, when it is necessary to consider some combined proposition, we do not bestow upon it proportionable attention, we shall infallibly overlook some of its properties, and consequently our conclusion will be partial and absurd. This reasoning is confirmed by invariable experience. Who is there that does not remember to have formed opinions in haste, or under the influence of passion or prejudice, which. upon due attention to the subject, and in his cooler and more calm moments he has found to be CRINE, Attorney.

with the world so frequently overthrows those systems of niety, which we form in the closet? Is it that there is nothing fixed in the nature of things? Is it that truth is only a denomination of opinion, or a mode of conception? Can those things which are true in the closet, or in the temperance of our passions, become false when abroad in the world, or when warped by prejudice and when our passions are inflamed? No for truth itself is unchangeable. But in the former cases, the circumstances in which we are, concentrate our thoughts on the study of truth; whereas, in the latter, the world, our prejudices, and our passions divide them, and they are necessarily weakened by the division.

Happy would it be for the world, if this dissipation of thought was productive only of errors in speculation; unfortunately, it is also a fruitful source of our practical

To acquire an habitual attention to the acquisition of truth is a toilsome work, and therefore demands the sacrifice of our in dolence. The labour of the mind is evi dently more wearisome than that of the body: for we may see the greatest part of mankind submitting without repugnance to the heaviest bodily toil, rather than suffer that which is mental. The bulk of mankind love to feel; even painful feeling, the feeling of remorse, is pleasant to them; but they fly with aversion from profoundness and fixedness of thought. Hence affectionate declamation and dogmatical assertion ent of the reflections of the human mind; in an orator are generally better received than the clearest ratioonation and the attention may be, and by many has been with its corresponding object. To seek the attained by custom, and rendered easy. attention; but for our encouragement, it may be observed, that when once acquired, it will enable us to compare the most sub-lime ideas, and to investigate the most abstruse parts of knowledge. Then shall we reckon as nothing the sacrifices we have made; and the truth, when we have obtained it, will never be deemed too dearly purchased. It will open to us a fruitful source of pleasure; it will form us to fill with propriety our different employments it will rid us of all troublesome scruples, and render us intrepid on the approach of death.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE piece of TIMBER, containing about twenty-five acres, situate in the coun ty of Cumberland, township of Fairfield, adjoining the main road from Bridgetown to Buckshootum, and fire miles from Fairton, and a good road; and to be sold altogether by the acre, it being a part of the late Henry's tract: The price per acre is forty dollars, for the timber alone. Any person wishing to view the same, may, by applying to John Henry, who resides near the premises; and any person after viewing the same, and wishing to purchase, shall have one year to get the timber from off the soil. The terms of payment will be made easy, and liberal credit will be given by applying to the subscriber, who lives in the county of Salem, township of Mannington, Haines's neck.

July 24, 1815.—3t

In Chancery of New-Jersey, May Term, 1815.

WILLIAM HARVEY.

Between Rhoda Carle, complt.) On Bill for Di-Isaac Carle, defendant, \$29th May, 1815

appearing to the Court, that the object of the complainant's Bill is to obtain a Divorce m the bond of matrimony with the said defendant, and that the said defendant had withdrawn himself out of the state of New-Jersey, and cannot be served with the process of this Court; upon opening the matter this day to this Court in behalf of Isaac W. Crane, solicitor of the complainant—it is ordered, that unless the defendant appear and plead, demur or answer to the complainant's bill, at, or before the first day of the next stated term of this Court, a hearing will be had on the facts charged in the said bill, and a decree pass thereon, in the same manner as if the defendant had appeared; the complainant making publication of this order, conformably to the statute in such case made and provided.

WILLIAM S. PENNINGTON, Chancellor. A true copy-WM. HYER, Clk.

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 Henry Yater, an absconding debtor, at the suit of William Brooks, in a plea of trespass on the case, on promises, to his damage one hundred dollars, returnable to the Term of February, 1815, which writ hath been duly served and returned by the Sheriff of said county. Now therefore, unless the said Henry Yaur, shall appear, give special bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the said plaintiff— Judgment will be entered against him, and the property attached, disposed of according to law. EBENEZER SEELEY, Clerk.

false? Whence comes it, that commerce | 3uly 24th, 1815:—2m

- Sheriff's Sales.

V virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me di Precedy will be exposed to sale, at FUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday the twenty-third day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Bridge own, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder-

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoin. ing land of Elisha Smith and Henry Reeves; said to contain one hundred acres, more or less.

Two Lots of Land, said to contain fifty acres each. One Lot adjoining land of Randal Marshal, Esq. and Jonas Vanneman; the other Lot joining land of William Morgan, and others, together with all other lands of said defendant, in the county of Cumberland.

Seized as the property of James Edwards, and taken in Execution at the suit of Robert M. Holmes, Joshua Brick, and Thomas Lee—and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Downs, adjoining land of John Johnston, and others; said to contain fifty acres, more or less; together with all other, lands of said defendant, in the county of Cumber. land. Seized as the property of Joseph Emmons, and taken in Execution at the suit of Enzabeth. Mirseilles, 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 lands of James Lee, and others; said to contain half an acre, more or less; together with all the lands of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Daniel F. Sim-mons, and takem in Execution at the suit of James Lee-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 Millville, adjoining land of William Charlesworth, and others; said to contain twenty-seven acres, more or less; to-gether, with all other lands of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the proper-ty of Enoch Hunter, and taken in Execution at the suit of Israel Stration, Esq. and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

July 21st, 1815.—1m

Notice is Hereby Given:

THAT THE ACCOUNTS OF

John Nichols, executor of Jonathan Nichols, dec d. Ezra Wood, ditto of Walter Wood, do. Admr. David Pierson, do. of Joseph Ogden, do. Aaron Bateman, ditto of Rachel Mickle, do. Ruth & George Bacon, do. of Job Bacon, do.

Sheppard Gandy, ditto of David B. Stretch, do. John Compton, administrator of Levi Bright, do. John Hill, ditto of John Sutton, de. Mary Godfrey & } ditto of Thomas Godfrey, do.

D. Robinson, Andrew Miller, ditto of Jacob Taylor, do. Charleş Davis and ditto of Evan Davis, do. C. Sheppard, Phebe Pierson, ditto of Azel Pierson, do. Mary Rogers and

ditto of Abraham Rogers, do: P. Rice, George Paris, Ethan Lore, Mary Silver, ditto of Susanna Parris, do. ditto of Peter Campbell, do. ditto of Abraham Silver, do. ditto of David Potter, William Potter, James Diament, guardian of Abigail Powell.
Timothy Elmer, ditto of Azel Pierson.
John Beunett, ditto of Catharine Husted,

Will be reported to the Orphans Court, to be held at Bridgetown, in and for the county of Cumberland, on Monday the 25th day of September 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

TIMOTHY ELMER, Surrog.

July 4th, 1815.—(24) 2m.

severally allowed and confirmed.

Cumberland Orphans? Court, June Term, 1815.

A BIGAIL DAVIS, administrator of Danier Davis, 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 sai Abigail Davis, setting forth that the said Daniel Davis, died seized of lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate, in the county of Cumberland, and praying the aid of the Court in the

Also, at the Term aforesaid,
Daniel Parvin and Matthias Burch, guardians of Jeremiah Harris, found on an inquest from the Court of Chancery, to be an idiot, the said Daniel Parvin and Matthias Burch, setting forth that the personal estate of the said ward is exhausted in the maintenance of him the said Jeremlah, and that he is seized of real estate in the county of Cumberland, and praying the aid of the Court in

It is Ordered, That all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of said deceased, and of the said idiot—do appear before the Judges of this Court, on the first day of September Term next, to show cause, if any they have, why so much of the real estate of said deceased, should not be sold, as will be sufficient to pay the debts which remain unpaid; and why the whole of the real estate of said idiot, should not be sold for maintenance,

> By the Court. TIMOTHY ELMER, Clerk.

July 24, 1815.—2m