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ADDRESS

Delivered to the Inhabitants of the Township of
Fairfield, Cumberland county, New-Jersey,
July 4th, 1815.

[Concluded.]

From the peace of 1783, to the commencement of the late war, the history of the United States presents to view the most astonishing increase of population and wealth, unparalleled in the annals of the world, and infinitely outstripping all calculations of the most sanguine men. Its number of inhabitants had more than doubled, and the increase of improvements, tonnage, commerce, and manufactures was much greater, proportionately, than the population. During all this period, notwithstanding our apparent peace with Great Britain, her deep-rooted hostility was manifested on every occasion. She refused for a long time to deliver up the western posts agreeably to treaty—neglected to pay for, or return the negroes stolen by Lord Dunmore from the southern states, and excited the Indians to war on our western frontiers. Again, Jay's treaty promised to lay the foundation of a lasting peace by sacrifices on our part—aid Gen. Wayne was a successful negotiator with their savage allies. But the ambitious, overbearing disposition of Great Britain, the inveterate hatred she bore to us, and her envy of our rising greatness, soon frustrated our expectations. Every expedient was adopted to embarrass our commerce—our vessels were interdicted from sailing to the ports of Europe without paying a license to her—our shipping was captured on the most frivolous pretexts, and our seamen impressed into her service under the most flagitious circumstances. Our ineffectual efforts to obtain amicably an adjustment of our grievances was misconstrued into a want of resolution to defend our rights and avenge our injuries by the sword. Insults and aggressions were multiplied and aggravated. The practice of her ships of war, of boarding our merchantmen, and impressing their seamen, which had been only justified on the plea of necessity, was now claimed as a right which would never be abandoned. We were threatened with a vassalage more debasing than colonialism. The history of our own state furnishes evidence that the impressment of American seamen, so far from being considered a right, was not even a privilege permitted to be exercised by the officers of the navy while we were attached to the British crown. I doubt not the records of other states furnish similar testimony—but as it is a point which I do not recollect ever to have seen exhibited either in the debates of congress, or popular discussions of the subject, I shall read to you an extract from the instructions of queen Anne to Lord Cornbury, on her sending him as governor of this province after the proprietors had surrendered the government into her hands, dated in 1702.

"And whereas upon complaints that have been made of the irregular proceedings of the captains of some of our ships of war, in the pressing of seamen in several of our plantations, we have thought fit to order, and have given directions to our high admiral accordingly, that when any captain or commander of any of our ships of war, in any of our said plantations, shall have occasion for seamen to serve on board our ships under their command, they do make their applications to the governors, and commanders in chief, of our plantations respectively."

While having in my hand the original charters and laws of this state, you will pardon me for a digression for one moment from the subject of this address, by exhibiting to you proof that the greatest curse which was ever entailed on this country, with which the northern people frequently so unfeelingly and unjustly reproach their southern brethren, the introduction of African slaves, was one of the innumerable evils brought upon us by our connexion with Great Britain, and that the traffic was carried on for the exclusive benefit of that great "but wark of our religion?"

"You shall take especial care, that God Almighty be devoutly and duly served throughout your government, the book of Common Prayer, as by law established, read each Sunday and holy-day, and the blessed sacrament administered according to the rites of the church of England."

"And whereas we are willing to recommend unto the said company, that the said province may have a constant and sufficient supply of merchantable Negroes, at moderate rates, in money or commodities, so you are to take especial care, that payment be duly made, and within a competent time according to their agreements."

"And you are to take care that there be no trading from our said province to any place in Africa, within the charter of the royal African company, otherwise than prescribed by an act of parliament, entitled, *An Act to settle the Trade to Africa*."

"And you are yearly to give unto us, and to our commissioners for trade and plantations, an account of what number of Negroes, our said

province is yearly supplied with, and at what rates."—*Extract from Lord Cornbury's instructions.*

To return—the patience of the American people became at length exhausted, and yielding to the impulse of necessity, and the demands of justice, they in June, 1812, again && war against their implacable foe. A peace of near thirty years duration had estranged the people from military habits, and with three times the population and immensely augmented resources, we commenced the contest almost as unprepared as in 1776. The first campaign gave a sure presage of our future naval glory; but the incapacity or cowardice of some of our military commanders, cast a shade over our land operations. But our military character has been amply retrieved.—Much as it was misapprehended in Europe, despised as we were for supposed pusillanimity, our military fame now challenges competition with that of France, and our naval reputation disdains a comparison with England, the usurped mistress of the ocean. The active minds, the vigorous limbs, the ardent bosoms of the American youth do not require the daily exercise for years of the cane of a Prussian drill-sergeant to beat them into moving statues as necessary for discipline,—a few months experience of camp service enabled them to meet the boasted invincibles of the Spanish peninsula, and teach them the superiority of bayonets fixed by men burning with ardour to avenge their country's wrongs, over the arms of the mercenary hirelings of a tyrant, headed by pampered leaders. The capture of York bore early testimony to the intrepidity of the American troops. The explosion of the enemy's magazine while signing the capitulation, adds not a wreath to the brow of the British general; but it is unfortunate for the honour of human nature that the human scalp which dignified the speaker's chair at the parliament house, had not been involved in the destruction it occasioned. New-Jersey has to lament on that day, the loss of some of her worthiest sons. The enterprising and gallant Pike, the manly and generous Hopcock, and the brave and amiable Bloomfield, fell: they fell gloriously, they fell in the arms of victory. When the British colours were placed under the head of the expiring general, with a look of complacency, he said, "I die contented." The dying accents faultered on his tongue. His noble spirit winged its flight, we trust, to the regions of eternal bliss. The brave, accomplished and amiable Bloomfield, appeared to have a strong presentiment of his fate. He might have availed himself of his duties in the staff department, to have avoided danger with honour. But to high-minded men, like his general, the "post & honour was the post & danger." He solicited his command in the line, and volunteered with Capt. Hopcock to lead the advance of the Jersey regiment, which was destined to bear the brunt of the action. He settled all his public and private accounts, and deposited the public money in his possession in the hands of a confidential officer. On the evening before the battle, he wrote to his affectionate mother, informing her that the voice of honour and of duty had assigned him a hazardous position on the succeeding day; that it was probable he would be slain, and in such an event, directed the disposition of his affairs, and requested her not to mourn for him, for he should not fall ingloriously, but honourably to his family and to his country. The day dawned, the advance landed on the Canada shore, and at the first fire from an ambuscade of Indians, Hopcock and Bloomfield were numbered with the dead.

Sackett's Harbour, Chippewa, Bridgewater, Fort Erie, and Plattsburgh, have immortalized the names of Brown, Ripley, Scott, and Macomb. They are encircled by a blaze of glory of which time will not bedim the brilliancy. Since 1417, when Henry V. at the plains of Azincourt, defeated a vastly superior French army, killing 10,000, and taking 14,000 prisoners, with the loss of only 40 men on his side, history, to my recollection, does not afford a parallel to the American victory at New-Orleans. It surpasses all eulogium. Jackson has acquired an imperishable monument of military fame, on which America and Europe will gaze with astonishment, and rapture. His laurels will flourish with perpetual verdure. The brave people of Louisiana will also appreciate the services of Hall for his unwearied efforts to preserve the civil liberties of the citizen amidst the din of arms, and the temporary triumph of martial law which the most imperious necessity had proclaimed.

But with what emotions of pride, with what sensations of pleasure, do we cast our eyes upon our gallant little navy. That navy which vaunting Britain compared to a few cock-boats and vainly boasted that she would soon annihilate. That navy which has taught an admiring world the illusion of a supposed British maritime invincibility. That navy which has humbled the haughty tone of England and inspired her with such dread, that she tremblingly declines a contest, ship to ship, and man to man. That navy which has so frequently compelled the red-cross bloody banner of Britain, to strike to what they in derision, termed "the little bit of striped bunting." Our naval triumphs have inflicted a wound upon our enemy from which she never will recover. It has touched her pride and sensibilities in the most susceptible part. In vain does she attempt to draw consolation from the capture of the Chesapeake, the Essex, and the President. The treachery in one instance, the vast superiority of force in the others, the violation of neutral territory, the continuing to fire on the Essex after she had struck, the cruel and cowardly treatment of the dying Lawrence and his brave crew, are facts known to other nations, and from which she can extract no balm for her wounded spirit. The names of Hull, Decatur, Lawrence, Bainbridge, Stewart, Burrows, Porter, and a host of other nautical heroes, are engraved in indelible characters on the hearts of our countrymen. As long as the waters of Erie and Champlain continue to roll will they vivify the glory of Perry & McDonough.

The renown of those youthful naval victors will not perish even when time shall have worn away the stupendous cataract of Niagara, and the great western lakes pouring their waters into the ocean, shall form a mighty Mississippi of the north—New-Jersey ever forward to discharge her duty, has furnished to the nation her proportion of naval protectors. She mourns with sincere sorrow the untimely but glorious death of her Lawrence and Ludlow, but Bainbridge still treads the path of usefulness and honour.

The prowess of the American arms acquires additional splendour from unexpected occurrences in Europe having left us to contend single-handed with Great Britain, and with those armies which had acquired so much celebrity for their valour in Spain and in France. This circumstance most probably contributed to put an earlier termination to the war. She soon discovered, that notwithstanding our want of success for the want of knowledge and military experience at the commencement of the war, that these defects were quickly remedied, that men of military genius and talents were soon found to lead our brave armies, that we were not disheartened with difficulties, but with the necessity increased our exertions. She became convinced of her total incapacity of effecting a conquest, or of making any serious impression on us, and that ultimately she must inevitably lose her possessions in America. A treaty of peace was negotiated at Ghent in December last, and the ratifications exchanged in the following February. Unanimous of conquest, and accustomed to the pursuits of civil life, the return of peace was hailed with acclamations of joy from one extremity of the continent to the other.—In many places, even before the terms were known, or it was certain our government would accept them. Whether the provisions of the treaty were such as to justify such extravagant exhibitions of joy is a question on which a difference of sentiment exists. Accustomed on all suitable occasions to express my political opinions with that frankness, sincerity, and independence, which every friend of a free government should cherish, it is with regret I find myself differing, on this subject, from many gentlemen, with whom, from a coincidence of sentiment, it has been a pleasure generally to act. It was the advice of the immortal Washington, that when the sword was once unsheathed, it should never be returned to the scabbard till the objects for which it was drawn were accomplished. The peace in Europe had probably rendered it unnecessary to continue the war for the principle when it was probable the practice of impressment of our seamen would be discontinued, but the provision in the treaty, which directs that all the territory conquered by the United States from Great Britain shall be restored as before the war, while the possession of part of the territory conquered from the United States shall be retained by Great Britain, is a stipulation, which, in my view, cannot be esteemed very honourable to the administration of the general government. It was a maxim of the Romans to "never despair of the republic." Although the peace in Europe and the capture of Washington had apparently given an inauspicious aspect to our affairs, and heightened the tone of England, yet it served but to unite the feelings and rouse the energies of the American people. The protraction of the negotiation, for a few months, would probably have given us better terms. If the news of the victory at New Orleans had not been sufficient, the strong probability of a fresh war in Europe; in consequence of the return of Napoleon to France, would have placed our negotiators on more advantageous and elevated ground.

In reviewing the events of the war, it is with pain we bring to our recollection the efforts of many among us to thwart the measures and paralyze the energies of the government. A difference of sentiment and a struggle for power are to be expected, and in a republican government will always exist. But in time of war, systematic attempts to embarrass the national finances, to prevent enlistments, encourage desertion, and to defeat the views of military operations, must be as morally criminal as a direct supply of assistance and succour to the enemy. Poor indeed would be his triumph, who was wafted into power by such means; who "built his greatness on his country's ruin."

Independent of the fame which the splendour of our military and naval achievements have acquired, the war has produced an incalculable benefit to the community by the diversion of a large portion of its mercantile capital to the establishment of useful and extensive manufactures. It has taught us the value of our own resources—that we have the capacity and means of supplying ourselves with the necessities and most of the luxuries of life. It has taught Europe, and especially Great Britain, the value of our trade, and the advantage of our friendship.

Where prejudice and envy exist, where incurable animosities and inveterate hostility prevail, the faith of treaties is a fragile security for peace. It was hoped, that the treaty so favourable to Britain, waving all the subjects of complaint against her, which produced the war, and consenting for her to continue the possession of a portion of our territory, would, at least for a time, have secured us from aggression. But that our fond expectations have not been realized, the inhuman massacre of the American prisoners at Martinique bears the most horrid testimony. Thousands of American seamen, who had been impressed on board of British vessels, and who refused to fight against their country, instead of being restored, as the dictates of honour would suggest, were, at the commencement of the war, thrown into prison in England, where they were treated with a severity disgraceful to a civilized nation till the return of peace. While waiting with anxious solicitude for shipping to restore them to their wives, their families, their friends, and their country, from which they had been far

so many years separated, the fond hopes of many of them are cut off for ever by the hands of murderers. An alarm bell is rung, and while the prisoners crowd into the yard, all the prison doors but one are closed, to prevent their return. Then the horrid butchery begins. Humanity shudders at the recital—the blood chills in the veins—the heart recoils with horror. The captive, unarmed, defenceless crowd are fired upon, and the blood of 63 Americans is wantonly shed—the wounded that are overtaken are bayoneted, while on their knees imploring for mercy. Such miscreants as Shortland does Britain employ to execute her purposes—a fit successor to Cunningham, the keeper of the Jersey prison-ship during the revolution, who, writhing under the agonies of remorse of conscience, on the approach of death, confessed the murdering, agreeably to orders, by poison and starvation, of 2000 American prisoners. The vengeance of heaven overtook Cunningham. Accustomed to vice and bloodshed, he is said to have committed crimes on his return to England, for which he was executed by that very government that first pointed out to him the path of guilt as the road to favour. Shortland may for a while bask in the sunshine of prosperity. Like capt. Whitby, for the murder of Pierce, and the captain of the Leopard, for his attack on the Chesapeake, he may be promoted by his sovereign,—but the day of retribution will certainly arrive. The blood of the murdered innocent Americans, like that of Abel, cries to heaven for vengeance. It will be heard, and punishment will assuredly fall on his guilty head.

Separated by the Atlantic ocean from the nations of Europe, it is unquestionably our interest not to participate in their quarrels, but to avoid all connexions with any but such as grow out of commercial intercourse, and are compatible with a friendly disposition towards all. But the great and interesting scenes which have lately occurred, and are now passing in that quarter of the world, cannot fail of exciting the attention and enlisting the feelings of the American people. A revolution in France in 1792, founded on a desire of the people to correct the abuses, and change the form of government, produced a coalition of most of the crowned heads of Europe, to re-establish monarchy and the ancient family on the throne. But their united exertions were not able to withstand the mighty efforts of a powerful nation determined to be free. In France (however, to the calm) sea of despotism succeeded the troubled ocean of anarchy, and successive factions, as they rose to power, bathed themselves in the blood of their fellow citizens. Napoleon Bonaparte, whose elevated mind, transcendent genius, and astonishing successes, had gained him the confidence of the nation, changed the government to one which gave more energy to the executive arm. He restored internal tranquillity, and discomfited the external enemies of France. At length, intoxicated with success, inflamed with ambition, and having the military force at his command, he assumed the imperial purple, and contemplated the mad scheme of universal empire. He succeeded in placing his family on many of the ancient thrones of Europe, and pushed his conquests to Moscow in Russia. Here the first time his good fortune forsook him, and his enemies gaining strength from his adversity, followed up their advantage, and on the heights of Montmartre, near the walls of Paris, compelled him to abdicate his power, and retire a pensioned exile to the island of Elba, and Louis XVIII. was seated on the throne of France. Such are the merited fruits of inordinate ambition—such the deserved fate of a tyrant. The boasted liberators of Europe, however, soon proved that their object had not been the happiness of France, but their own aggrandisement; and the congress at Vienna has exhibited an infamous traffic in territory, a bargain and sale of human beings, and of the greater powers oppressing the weaker, which will forever stain the page of history. Nations have been annihilated, territories partitioned, and people transferred like cattle, for their own benefit. Louis XVIII. in his short reign; displeased the people of France. He was charged with having violated the constitution he had promised to respect, weakened the resources and strength by disarming the nation, and introduced the ancient nobility with the intentions of restoring them the estates which their treason had forfeited. All the horrors of the inquisition, of the Bastille, and of the oppression of that dynasty, which, for twenty years, had been expelled, but which had again appeared, directed by foreign influence, stared the appalled citizens in the face. They looked in the bosom of their country, in vain, for relief. Napoleon, in his solitude in Elba, had leisure to reflect on the causes of his adversity, on the instability of human greatness, and on the insecurity of that power which is not exerted for the benefit and amalgamated with the interests of the people. His stipulated pension had not been paid, attempts had been made to remove him from Elba, and although efforts to assassinate him had hitherto been abortive, it was probable they might succeed. He appeared again in France, with a handful of men, marched to the capital, and was universally hailed as their deliverer, by the people, with the most enthusiastic acclamations. A large army was drawn up at Melun to oppose his progress. In vain did *La Henri quatre et la belle Gabrielle*, and the old monarchical tunes resound along the line. The instant he appeared, unarmed, and almost alone, the whole army, with one heart, flew to his standard. But with firmness and sincerity he was told by the Republicans of France—"we must and will have a free constitution—your power and greatness will depend on the services you render the people, and their consequent attachment to your person." The allies could not brook the idea that the fruits of twenty years' perseverance should at a blow be annihilated or jeopardized. A new league is formed for the avowed object of again replacing the Bourbons on the throne. The contest is not now, as

formerly, between Napoleon and the other blood-stained tyrants of Europe, for dominion and power, but whether the allies shall force a master upon France of whom she does not approve, or whether France shall have a government of her own choice. By the last accounts, a million of human beings were in hostile array, ready to imbrue their hands in each other's blood. Ere this, it is probable the mighty conflict has commenced. The important results to be disclosed are hidden in the womb of futurity. The fate of the only free republic on earth, the world's last hope, may possibly depend upon the issue. May the God of battles arm the side of justice with double strength, and in mercy avert from our happy land the calamities with which the nations of Europe are overwhelmed. Who knows but that, if success—in their present object, in gratitude to Great Britain for her aid in replacing the legitimate king on the throne of France, the allies may assist her in attempting the recovery of her legitimate possessions in America, the reduction of the United States to their ancient colonial legitimate vassalage, and to place a legitimate descendant of the elector of Hanover on a western throne. Should such an event ever take place, which may God avert, it is hoped that the armies of the allies would not be styled the deliverers of America, in those sections of the country where they are now termed "the deliverers of Europe."

While we deplore the misery and devastation which war induces, and the distress, ruin and desolation which the ambition of their princes brings on the scourged nations of Europe, let it incite our vigilance in guarding our free political institutions, our attention to the preservation of peace, and the cultivation of those qualities, and pursuit of those measures which may tend to perpetuate the freedom and promote the interests and happiness of the nation.

Preminent in consequences injurious if not fatal to the future welfare of the republic, and in the meantime corrupting the fountain of social intercourse, stands the intolerance of party spirit. A difference of opinion and a struggle for office will always generate parties in a free government. That this spirit will sometimes extend its influence to a criminal opposition to the government, events in the late war give us the melancholy testimony; but they also afford us the most abundant evidence that the mass of the two great parties which divide this nation are only rivals in patriotism and attachment to their country. Their pursuits are the same, their feelings the same, their interests the same, the welfare of their families and the future happiness of their offspring are dependent upon the same circumstances. A candid appeal to the hearts and consciences, a manly sacrifice of mean and unworthy jealousies and animosities, and a sincere investigation of public measures in their relation singly to the public good, uninfluenced by the rantings, misrepresentations and artifice of factious newspapers, of time-serving office holders, and fault-finding office hunters, would soon produce such a universal co-operation of the great body of the people, the strength of the nation, as to defy internal disaffection and render us invincible to a foreign enemy, by presenting the opposing front of a brave and united people.

Although a time of peace is the time to prepare for war, by husbanding our resources and providing the means of defence, yet we should cautiously guard against the danger of being too much dazzled by the splendour of military glory, and neglect the cultivation of the arts of peace; the enjoyment of substantial happiness, for the sake of figuring in the bloody contests of foreign nations, or of adding to our already sufficiently wide extended territory, by foreign conquest.—Among the worst of evils to be apprehended from such a fatal propensity would be the ultimate loss of our liberties, in the same manner as nations which have preceded us. Worried down by the turbulence of faction, desirous of repose and incapable of resisting an army, become by habit estranged from the feeling of citizens, and headed by some unprincipled and ambitious leader, our happy constitution might fall a sacrifice to the intrigues of some usurping tyrant, and the civil and religious freedom of the people be forever buried in the ruins.

The cultivation of a national spirit, totally divested of local prejudices or foreign attachments, is a consideration which was viewed by the illustrious Washington of such primary magnitude, as to induce him to bequeath upwards of 30,000 dollars to the establishment of a national university, which he hoped would prevent the education of American youth in foreign seminaries, and "from contracting principles in foreign countries unfriendly to republican government, and the true and genuine liberties of mankind." A variety of circumstances contribute to retard the happy day when our political feelings and principles shall be purely, exclusively national. Among these causes, the emigration of foreigners from Europe, who, while they are welcomed to our shores, and bring with them their capital and industry, also introduce their foreign habits, sentiments and attachments, which time and absence can never eradicate; and the essential difference in the pursuits of the northern and southern states are the most conspicuous. The circumstance of one state in the union having furnished the president for 24 years out of 28 has also excited the jealousy and awakened the fears of other states of a rising influence, (similar to that of the circle of Austria in the old German confederacy) which may eventually vest in one an undue aggrandisement of power and an improper control of the rest, and has had a strong tendency to keep alive and increase those odious dislikes and distinctions between the inhabitants of different sections of the same great family, which, if persevered in, may ultimately lead to a severance of the union. We hope, however, that the day is not far distant when the love of country shall be undivided, when the interest, happiness, and honour of the American nation shall exclusively excite the solicitude and care of its citizens. When a uniform national spirit shall characterize the inhabitants from Maine to Louisiana. Then may we view in pleasing anticipation, the certain prospect of the future greatness of our country, when her extensive domains shall be covered with a hardy, industrious, and brave population, supplying within themselves all the comforts of life, furnishing other nations with their excess, and perhaps controlling the destinies of European kingdoms; when united under a free government signalized by its love of justice and of peace, she shall become the object of the merited esteem and deserved respect of an admiring world.

For the Washington Whig.

HISTORY OF THE EAST

No. II.

CAUSES OF THE

"THE maintenance of the principle of national honour, by which is meant that principle which animates and sustains an elevated fitness of character and conduct, is the only justifiable cause of war." A war for a mere pecuniary redress of a wrong, or founded upon any calculations of pecuniary gain, can never be expedient.—The actual expenses attending a state of war, added to the prevention of gain which it invariably occasions, are always infinitely superior to any pecuniary advantages which can possibly result from hostilities between rival nations.

It is that long-continued series of aggressions, which threatens to destroy the resources, break the spirit, and degrade the character of a nation, that most imperiously tails for an appeal to arms. An elevated fitness of character and conduct is as essential to the welfare of a state as it is to that of a private individual. Let a nation once feel its character degraded; let it lose all confidence in its own strength and resources; let it cease to regard with enthusiasm the privileges of its own soil, the conduct and bravery of its own statesmen and warriors; and it becomes the fit tool of any powerful neighbour that shall choose to prey upon it;—fit indeed for the yoke of a tyrant. True greatness is always accompanied by a peaceable deportment; but if insults be not repelled with manly firmness, nay, if they become frequent and are not punished with becoming spirit, greatness must sink into insignificance.

The United States is "the only republic that remains to prove that a government founded on political equality can exist in a season of trial and difficulty, or is calculated to insure either security or happiness to a people;"* and as such is the object of constant jealousy and hatred to the "legitimate" of Europe. The government, and a great majority of the people of Great Britain, as well from their hatred of our republican system as from the remains of that prejudice imbibed in the revolution which made us independent and happy, entertain an evident dislike to the government and people of this country. Our forms of government, our manners, our public institutions, our literature, and in truth every thing that distinguishes us, have been the subjects of the most atrocious abuse. Ignorant, supercilious travellers have been employed to pry into the nooks and corners of our edifice, and to daub with their filthy slime the beauties their perverted tastes could not appreciate. The pages of literature and science have been prostituted to vilify a people infinitely their superiors in every thing that ennobles and adorns the human character.

As a great commercial nation, enjoying all the advantages of an extensive coast, indented with numerous bays and harbours; a climate that embraces every variety of production, and a population brave and intelligent by descent, and enterprising by situation, it is not to be wondered at, that we did not escape the hostility of a power that aims at engrossing to herself the commerce of the world. Our enterprising spirit: that sent the striped hunting into every quarter of the world; our free government that exempted us from the heavy imposts and grinding monopolies of the European nations, enabled us to carry on our commerce with an advantage far superior to that enjoyed by any other nation. Our distance from the theatre of bloodshed upon the continent of Europe enabled us to supply it with the necessaries which the warrior could not easily obtain by his own efforts. This naturally provoked the contending powers, in proportion as they supposed their adversary benefited by our commerce. Departing from the usual means of warfare, they attempted to grasp the unwieldy weapon of commerce, and to add to the usual scenes of misery those arising from the suspension of trade and the downfall of manufactures. These outrageous attempts recoiled upon their own heads: Bonaparte, in attempting to establish his continental system, drew down upon himself the vengeance of Europe, and was hurled from his throne; whilst Great Britain, in her attempts to deprive France of American commerce: involved herself in a war with the latter power, in which she lost much and gained nothing.

A jealousy of our prosperity, and a wish to monopolize the commerce of the world, had induced Great Britain to take several steps extremely injurious to our trade. But it was not till the rival nations attempted to make commerce a weapon of hostility that we felt the full danger of our situation. France, aware that the maritime superiority of England must be overcome before she could hope to subdue her, attempted to exclude her from the ports of all Europe. Of this, while our own trade was left free, we

* John Henry's letter from Boston, March 13th, 1839.

had no right to complain; its tendency in truth would have been to increase the demand for our productions. Great Britain, on the other hand, attempted to deprive France of all her intercourse with neutrals. A lucrative trade was carried on between the French colonies and this country, and in the productions of those colonies from this country to the ports of France, and Europe in general. This trade, by a revival of the exploded rule of '56, was suddenly declared by Great Britain illegal, contrary to the solemn decisions of their own courts of admiralty, and our ships engaged in it became the prey of their cruisers, without the least warning. Such a flagrant violation of neutral rights, and such a wanton attack upon an extremely lucrative commerce occasioned a blaze of indignation from Maine to Georgia. Addresses were made to the government in which all parties joined, and in which they demanded redress, and even, if it could not be otherwise obtained, recommended an immediate appeal to arms. The administration, faithful to their duty, entered with moderation and firmness into immediate measures for obtaining redress, and dispatched a special mission to England.—This grievance was a theme of discussion till the French colonies fell into the hands of Great Britain, and the subject became of less consequence, and till we were involved in the more sweeping clauses of the blockades and orders in council.

A paper blockade, in 1806, by the British of the ports of France from Brest to the Elbe, confessedly illegal, was made the pretence of the Berlin decree on the part of France. This decree declared the British islands in a state of blockade. The French, as England boasted, were unable to enforce it, and no instance of a condemnation under it had occurred when the orders in council were promulgated and justified upon the express ground of our acquiescence in it! The Milan decree, which immediately followed the British orders, was a frantic extravagance of despotism, and affected to regard every neutral vessel that had been searched by a British cruiser, as denationalized, and therefore, liable to capture, let her destination be where it might. An order in council, subsequent to the Milan decree, attempted to establish a trade between neutrals and France, and her dependencies through British ports, where a transit duty was to be paid and a license obtained; and Great Britain did actually herself carry on a trade through the medium of licenses, forgeries and perjuries, with the belligerent, which she at the same time declared unlawful by a neutral!

The orders in council were justified by the British government and the British courts, upon the sole ground of retaliation; with how much propriety, the fact that the decrees they pretended to follow had never been and could not be executed, and their whole history, from the time of their enactment till their repeal, fully show.

These celebrated orders may be considered in three points of view: 1st, as designed to counteract our prosperity, and to enable England to engross the trade of the world; 2d, as retaliatory upon the continental system of Bonaparte, who attempted to shut the ports of Europe against the British flag and British manufactures; 3d, as retaliatory against the decrees of France affecting neutral commerce. It was in the last point of view that the British government and courts affected to consider them; for upon the other grounds they were at once a sufficient cause of immediate war.

Facts in abundance are at hand to show that the British government by their orders in council, principally designed to strike a deadly blow at our prosperity. Their enactment was advocated by Mr. Percival in parliament, expressly to give a better sale to their commodities in the foreign market. And during the debates upon the question of repeal, the ground of retaliation was abandoned by some of their most zealous supporters, and they were justified upon the plea of policy, and of their tendency to increase their commerce and invigorate their resources, whilst fighting for the liberties of the world. Mr. Baring, a British merchant of great respectability and unimpeached integrity, thus states their design: "The Americans are to bring to this country all the produce of their own, and all that of our ecemies colonies which they export to Europe. We are here to form a grand emporium of the costly produce of Asia and America, under such regulations as we may think proper; I suppose, according to their good behaviour. Taxes are to be raised from the consumers on the continent; and they are to be contrived with such judicious skill as to secure our own West India planters a preference to those of Cuba and Martinique."

Our government, desirous as it had ever shown itself of maintaining the relations of amity with both the contending powers, without acknowledging that the aggressions of one party were a justification of aggressions by the other, set itself with honest zeal to remove every shadow of difficulty, so far as it was in their power. After the enactment of embargoes and acts of

non-intercourse, exhibiting a conciliatory aspect to the power which should cease its wrongs and threatening to that which should persist in them, the French government finally declared its obnoxious decrees revoked so far as they affected the United States: The British ministry refusing to embrace this fair opportunity of abandoning with honour a system so hostile towards us, and, as it has happened, so injurious to themselves, to the advantage of the detestation in which Bonaparte's measures were generally held, and of the terms in which the revocation was declared, and complained that the decrees were not in truth repealed even as they affected this country. Driven from this ground; they were at length obliged to disclose the real object of their orders, and refused to repeal them unless America would enter into their measures against the continental system in its whole extent. They complained that the United States "has chosen to call municipal an unexampled assumption of authority by France in countries not under French jurisdiction, and expressly invaded for the purpose of preventing their trade with England upon principles directly applicable to, if they could be enforced against America." And finally declared that the orders in council would be persisted in "till we compelled the French government to abrogate entirely their Berlin and Milan decrees and to admit us in France with the manufactures and produce of Great Britain and her colonies;"* and "that the decrees of Berlin and Milan must not be repealed singly and specially in relation to the United States; but must be repealed also as to all other nations."* The door being thus closed to all future negotiation on this topic, an appeal to arms could no longer be avoided without an abandonment of independent rights and a total loss of honour.

[To be Continued.]

Q.

* Correspondence at Washington, June, 1812, between Foster and Munroe.

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By an arrival from Point Petre, Guadeloupe, we learn, that that island was blockaded by the British. They had landed 1500 troops on the Saints at Mariegalante; and 15,000 men were under arms on the island, determined to defend it.

The prince of Moskwa (Ney) has published a long letter to the duke of Otranto (Fouche) president of the provisional government, in which he endeavours to vindicate himself from the calumnies which have been uttered and published against him, for his supposed bad conduct during the late short campaign, which terminated in the subversion of the government of Napoleon I.—He severely censures the emperor for some "false movements, and in general for the bad dispositions" made during the battle of the 16th of June.—He has been denounced in the sitting of the federates at Paris.

M. MANUEL delivered a speech in the French house of commons, June 23, which he terminated by the following resolutions:

"Napoleon the Second has become emperor of the French by the fact of the abdication of Napoleon the First, and by virtue of the constitutions of the empire.

"This resolution shall be transmitted to the chamber of peers by a message."

The resolution was unanimously seconded and put to the vote.—The whole Assembly rose, and the president declared the proposition adopted. The cry of *Vive l'Empereur* burst forth in the assembly and in the tribune.—and was prolonged amid the most lively applauses.

The house of peers, the same evening, concurred in the above resolution.

June 25. A member demanded that mention be made in the journal, that the acclamations of *Vive l'Empereur* were unanimous when the chamber proclaimed *XI^e poleon the Secnd emperor*. Adopted.

It was voted that all the representatives should wear the tricoloured scarf.

Lord Castlereagh, accompanied by his secretary and suite, left London on the last of June, on his mission to the continent. It is supposed that prince Metternich and baron Hardenberg will meet him at Brussels.

An application for passports for a French negotiator was received by the British government, and rejected. Another despatch, however, is said to have arrived from Boalogue, supposed to be a demand, on the part of Bonaparte, of an asylum in England, which was also rejected.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, AUGUST 21, 1815.

VERILY this is an age of wonders. Revolution succeeds revolution so rapidly, that the mind has hardly time to form even a conjecture upon the causes and attendant circumstances of one, till another succeeds, and sweeps it away, with all our conjectures, our hopes, and our fears. Little more than a year has elapsed since Bonaparte, from the summit of his power, was reduced to the state of a poor and pensioned exile. After a short absence, he suddenly and unexpectedly reappeared in France, almost unattended: Louis, in whose trembling hands the sceptre had been placed, was driven away, without an exertion, and Bonaparte, limited in power, and acknowledging the supremacy of the people, was placed at the head of the nation.—Dreading the example of France, if successful, the allies made a desperate effort, and have succeeded in again hurting him from the throne. His son has been chosen emperor in his room. He has left Paris for the coast, probably with an intention of coming to the United States.

From these astonishing events, and from the apparent disposition of the allies, many good men, who have been looking forward to the speedy deliverance of the people of Europe from the weight of despotism and superstition, begin to fear, that after having enjoyed a glimpse of liberty, they are about to retrace their steps, and again sink into the abyss from which they had almost escaped; and that this country, which is truly "the world's last hope," will probably fall a victim to the same powers, urged on by Great Britain.

To us, however, things wear a different aspect. We see no ground for despondency; but, on the contrary, much for hope. In the commotions that are taking place, we view the dying struggles of despotism; nor do we think that they will cease until the systems of political and moral tyranny, which for centuries have depressed and degraded mankind, shall be abolished; and the people restored to the enjoyment of their legitimate right of self-government.

The progress of the human mind is slow. It cannot therefore be expected, that men should rise, at one step, from a state of vassalage to the perfect enjoyment of freedom. Nor can it be expected, that after having exercised, for so long a period, a despotic sway over the consciences and persons of mankind, these tyrants would relinquish it without a struggle.—Hence the outcry about the legitimacy of kings;—hence the avowal of that horrid principle, the right of governing derived from conquest;—hence the revival of the old and exploded doctrine of the divine right of kings;—and hence the deadly hostility to Bonaparte.—For, let the principle admitted by him be once acknowledged in practice, and every throne in Europe will be shaken to its centre.

We have once more exceeded the limits, within which we had determined to confine every article appearing in this paper. But justice to the citizens of Fairfield, at whose request it is published, the ingenuity of some of the arguments, the novelty of many of the facts adduced by the orator, and the candour and freedom with which he has exhibited his opinion on points in which it differs from that generally adopted by his fellow citizens, have induced us to insert it, and trust to the good nature of our readers for an apology.

For the Washington Whig.

ADVICE.

As the season is approaching when fevers, partaking more or less of a bilious character, are apt to prevail in the lower counties of this state, particularly in the neighbourhood of marshes, low grounds; or wherever the sun has a direct influence on putrefactive vegetable matter, it is thought that much good may be done, by calling the attention of the citizens to some of the means most likely to prevent the complete formation of disease. The heat of the sun, in the latter part of the warm season, operating upon stagnant waters, upon animal or vegetable substances in a putrescent state, extracts from them and raises into the air an effluvia called by physicians *miasma*, noxious in its qualities, and hurtful to animal life, particularly that of the human species. This *miasma* is more or less abundant, according to the existence, in a greater or less degree, of the causes calculated to produce it. The atmosphere of course becomes impregnated with its qualities, and the inhabitants exposed to its deleterious effects.

This air, unwholesome as it is, may, and often is inhaled, for a considerable time, without any evil consequence on the human constitution.—Though it is received into the system, it seems to lie in a dormant state, and generally requires what is called an *exciting cause to bring it into action, and produce actual disease.*

A knowledge of these exciting causes, it is apparent to every one, is necessary to enable them to be avoided. I shall barely enumerate some of the most frequent:

1. Long and excessive fatigue, without suitable rest and refreshment, whereby the body becomes, for the time being, greatly debilitated, affording the latent poison an opportunity to rush on the system.

2. Intemperance in eating and drinking.

3. Exposure to the open night-air, with an empty stomach, especially if too thinly clad.

4. Sleeping with open doors and windows the latter part of the season, without due regard to the quantity of bed-clothes.—A very material change often takes place in the air in the course of a night, so that persons careless in the above respect often awake, uncomfortably cold, and enfeebled.—This is a fruitful source of disease.

5. Neglect in accommodating the dress to the state of the weather. This is too commonly the case; and people generally wear their summer clothing too long in the fall.

6. Imprudent exposure of the body in a heated state, to a current of cool air.—In this way perspiration is suddenly checked, and sometimes almost immediate bad consequences follow.

7. A costive state of the body.

It depends upon the strength and peculiarity of different constitutions, how far they can bear exposure to the above exciting causes, without being injured. A cause that will excite a disease in one person will often fail to do it in another. Persons of experience and observation will, however, learn from what source they have most to fear, and ought to govern themselves accordingly.

Hut it often happens, as we all know, that from a careless or unavoidable exposure to the exciting causes, or from the abundance and virulence of the floating *miasma* itself, actual sickness comes on. Sometimes the attack is sudden and violent, in which case a physician will of course be sent for.—The attack, however, is quite as frequently in a more slow and gradual manner, affording an opportunity, by suitable means, to stifle the enemy in the first onset, and check his further progress.

One of the most important effects of the operation of *miasma* on the system is to produce an increased secretion of bile, at the same time imparting to it an acrimonious quality, which unfits it for the purposes for which it was originally intended. This is discoverable by some or all of the following symptoms: a general sense of debility, languor, lassitude, and a disinclination for action, pains in the head, back, and limbs, sickness of the stomach, loss of appetite, and a disordered state of the bowels, attended with slight chills, and more or less fever.

As it is a matter of the utmost importance that this offensive bile should be immediately evacuated, no time should be lost. A dose or doses of medicine calculated to produce the effect, should be taken. Whether that medicine should be intended to act principally on the stomach, or principally on the bowels, the circumstances of the persons affected, and the nature of the symptoms, will in most instances enable them to judge correctly. I will only observe, that the operation ought to be copious, and continued till the stomach and intestines are sufficiently emptied;—the mild kind of laxatives, such as glauber's salts, castor oil, &c. are rarely sufficient to answer the purpose completely; and therefore, medicines more active and powerful ought to be preferred.

A PHYSICIAN.

August 10th, 1815.

Paris, June 26.

A law was passed authorising requisitions on the farmers for provisioning the army, and promising ultimate payment.

The tricoloured flag has been hoisted at the Thuilleries.

The scholars of the polytechnic school, to the number of 200, have demanded to be the first to march against the enemy. A great number of other scholars have followed this example.

Extract of a letter from London of June 16, to a respectable house in Baltimore.

"I understand Messrs. Gallatin and Clay, have so far progressed in the Commercial Treaty, as to admit of their departure, and that Mr. Adams will now presently complete it alone."

There is a report in circulation which is pretty generally believed, that Commodore Decatur's squadron has captured three Algerine Frigates and two Brigs. Whether this includes those, of which we have already had an account, is not stated.

The navy board have estimated the Cyrene, at 100,000 dollars, which is considered equal to a full compensation for the two prizes.

The brig Fame, from Liverpool, in going into New-York, was boarded by the British ship of war Acbar, and bad two men impressed.

Extract of a letter from Loure Island, Missouri.

"The Indians are becoming every day more troublesome, and unless the utmost vigilance is used, many murders may be expected. From almost every quarter we hear of Indian signs being discovered; horses daily stolen from the upper settlements. Indeed the situation of this country is truly miserable. Accounts have reached us, that the upper lakes and rivers swarm with British vessels conveying agents and traders, who have immense quantities of goods for the Indians, our ferocious enemies.

In London papers, brought by the Mary Augusta, in 41 days from Falmouth, it is stated, that Bonaparte had embarked from Havre, in a schooner, for the United States, and that the allies had refused to treat with the French provisional government.

It is said, that in consequence of the death of the duke of Brunswick, the English Hanoverian government will have the administration of the Duchy of Brunswick to the hereditary Prince during his minority.

The King's Health.—The physicians report, that during the month of June, he continued in good bodily health, but without any diminution of his disorder."

The Editor of the London Sun, speaking of the British officers killed and wounded in the late actions, says, "It is indeed a dreadful catalogue, and we thank God that only one such victory was necessary to break the power of our enemies, and secure the independence of nations and the liberties of mankind."

The English court have gone in mourning for the Duke of Brunswick, brother to the Princess of Wales.

Bonaparte left Paris, on the 29th June, for the coast, accompanied by general Bertrand and several other officers.

The British cruizers examine strictly every vessel they fall in with, in hopes of finding him.

Defender of the Faith.

"Dr. Pettyman, bishop of Lincoln, in his charge to the clergy, at the triennial visitation at Bedford, on Monday fast denounced Bible Societies as dangerous to the established religion, and to the orthodox principles of those who attend them." He thought it most absurd, that "they should unite in religious associations with those who publicly avow the falsest doctrines, the most notorious heresies, and the most determined schism."

A vessel arrived at Halifax, 34 days from Malaga, reports, that the Algerine squadron had captured several American and Dutch vessels before it returned to port.

Married, Aug. 6th, by the Rev. Benjamin Fisler, Mr. William Ketcham to Miss Susan Lippincott, all of Port Elizabeth.

On the 23d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong of Trenton, Mr. Thomas Quintin to Miss Margaret Scott, both of Pennsbury Manor, Bucks county, P.

OBITUARY.

DIED, at Fairton, on the 10th inst. Mrs. RACHEL LUMMES, wife of Mr. GEORGE LUMMES of that place, in the 30th year of her age.—Five children survive her.—Few instances are to be found of more orderly and calm acquiescence in the will of Providence under afflictive dispensations (to which she was no stranger) than was manifested in the person of Mrs. Lummes. She appeared to live a life of faith on the Son of God, and no doubt remains, that she now rests in peace, and that her works will follow her.

To Correspondents.

The article of F. on the natural history of the *polyptus* has been received: It came too late for insertion in the present number; and the intelligence expected from Europe may possibly crowd it out of our next: It may be proper, however, to remark, that the occasional insertion of articles of that nature, fully comports with the views and the wishes of the editor.

PETER HAY

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

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

For Sale,

By the Subscriber, a pair of well-matched Grey Canada

HORSES,

Strong and accustomed to draught; or, a pair of good riding WAGONS, and well broke. Also, a

JAMES D. WESTCOTT.

Fairfield, Aug. 14, 1815.—3t

Wood Land for Sale.

THIRTY-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

By John McIntosh, Asa Douglass and William Chard, Esquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of common Pleas of the County of Cumberland.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT on application to us, by Isaac Garrison, of the township of Downe, in the county of Cumberland, who claims two undivided parts of all that tract of LAND, lying on Fortescue's Island, in the said township of Downe, bounded by Delaware Bay and by lands late of David Page, deceased,—we have nominated John Chance, Nathan Henderson and Ethan Lore, commissioners, to divide the said tract of Land into three equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to us, at the house of Joseph Clark, innkeeper in Antuxet, on Tuesday the 17th October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the said John Chance, Nathan Henderson and Ethan Lore, will then be appointed commissioners to make partition of the said land, pursuant to an act entitled "An Act for the more easy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common," passed the 11th day of November, 1789. Given under our hands this seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

JNO. MCINTOSH,
ASA DOUGLASS,
WM. CHARD.

Aug. 21.—6w.

Lands at Private Sale.

THE 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 West by the main Philadelphia road.

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

No. 3.—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 Southeast 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. 8.—Four building Lots, in the town of Millville.

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.

No. 11.—One half the good Sloop "MOLLY of Port Elizabeth," burthen forty-one 58.95 tons.

THOMAS SMITH.

Millville, July 18, 1815.—4f

MR. EDITOR,

There is an old adage which says, "that actions speak louder than words," meaning, according to the usual acceptation, that actions speak not only more audibly; but more correctly. By the aid of words and letters we know it is possible for one person to deceive others, by misinformation; assertion of untruths, and declarations of feelings and sentiments, which have no existence in the mind of the person making them. The veracity and sincerity of individuals are often tested by a careful watch over their looks and actions, and it has often been observed, that the eyes are of all others the truest index to the mind;—that they alone have frequently been known to give the lie direct to protestations apparently the most solemn. In the following little poem, from the *Analectic Magazine*, the incapacity of the eyes to keep a secret is pleasantly expressed.

TELL-TALE EYES.

Think not thy lover to deceive,
Ye'd in that close disguise;
Do what thou wilt, he'll still believe
Those babbling tell-tale eyes.

No matter what thy words conceal,
Or what thy lip denies—
Nor words, nor rosy lips reveal
The truth like tell-tale eyes.

So, wouldst thou with a vestal care;
The dangerous truth disguise,
Ope not thy perjured lips to swear,
But shut thy tell-tale eyes.

They are the mirror of thy breast,
In which the gazer spies
Thy thoughts in transit, or at rest,
Within those tell-tale eyes.

Not the pure bottom of a well,
Nor the yet purer skies,
Does vestal truth love half so well
As those blue tell-tale eyes.

B.

It is our wish to afford every facility in our power to the publication of the first efforts of poetic talent. We are fully persuaded that though *poeta nascitur, non fit*, yet that experience and practice are essentially necessary to constitute a poet.—We, therefore, insert with pleasure the following lines, evidently the production of one who has not often "tried his wings," and trust that he will not be discouraged from making further attempts; requesting him to bear in mind, that in order to attain to excellence in the art, it is necessary to bestow on the subject a constant and undivided attention.—The Muses are jealous maids, who will not accept a divided heart;

THE ROSE.

Hast thou not seen the blushing rose,
Full beauteous and serene?
Hast thou not seen its leaves disclose
The tints of earth and heav'n?

Canst thou behold, and not desire
To place it in thy breast?
And will no pleasing thoughts arise?
Will nought disturb thy rest?

Seen through the flatt'ring eye of love,
Sweet — is that rose:
No zephyr from th' Arabian grove
Can sweets like her's disclose.

F.

GLEANINGS AND LUCUBRATIONS.

No. LX.

On the Value of Truth.

We have observed in a former number, that the acquisition of truth will be productive of many pleasures; will form us to rid us of all troublesome scruples; and to render us intrepid at the approach of death. We now proceed to the illustration of these advantages.

The placid and serene pleasures of the intellect are beyond comparison sweeter than those which are excited merely by the gross organs of sense, or by the more turbulent passions of the soul. And if the pleasure of advancing in human knowledge be very great, as it is universally allowed to be, what charms must accompany the attainment of that knowledge which concerns the things of immortality! Yet the man of the world, who is accustomed to view religion in a vague and superficial manner, perceives nothing of those pleasures; to him they have no form nor comeliness. Of what avail, he thinks, is the explanation of a passage, the cause of a phenomenon, the arrangement of a system? He sees something more solid in the projects of the gamester, who means to raise his fortune on the wrecks of his neighbour; he sees something both more entertaining and advantageous in the arts of the speculator, and the cunning

devices of the politician. But his thoughts are vain, proceeding from ignorance of the subject which he pretends to despise. The soul which is engaged in the study of truth, would not forego one hour of its beloved retirement for all his boasted delights, even should he be so fortunate as to acquire the riches of a Cræsus. It is in retirement that our attention can exert its full force, and consider religion in all its views. There we compare it with the voice of conscience, with the desires of the heart, and with the general concert of all the creatures: there we adore the God of nature, and admire his wonderful works: there we view the harmony of the sacred authors, the connexion of the different economies, and the coincidence of prophecies with their accomplishment; how the promise which was made to Adam was renewed to Abraham, confirmed to Moses, published by the Prophets, and accomplished in Jesus Christ. There we see religion as a succession of truths depending on each other, as one eternal chain, of which no link can be broken, hung forth at first in heaven by the hand of infinite mercy, and disappearing at last among the effulgent beams of the Sun of righteousness. This is the glorious path which we trace in our search of truth; and we justly prefer it to the perplexed labyrinths of avarice, luxury and ambition.

Besides, having acquired a competent knowledge of universal truth, and the particular truths which relate to active life, we shall be qualified to fill with propriety the different employments to which we are called in society. A man who has cultivated his mind will distinguish himself in every station; and a man whose way of thinking is erroneous or futile, will in every station be pitied or despised. This remark should be attended to in a peculiar manner by heads of families. It is natural and innocent to desire to see our children advanced to eminent ranks; and this desire should excite us to educate them in a manner suitable to their destination. For their own sake, and for the good of society, let their reason be cultivated; and let those accomplishments be looked upon as most essential; which are best calculated to rectify their opinions, to form their judgments, and to correct their morals.

Further, truth will free us from every importunate and troublesome scruple.—"To be tossed about with every wind of doctrine" is a most violent situation; and yet it is a situation none can avoid, except those who are seriously engaged in the study of truth, or those who are wholly insensible. We see a variety of sects, which are diametrically opposite to each other, and which mutually anathematize one another: how shall we here distinguish the true church? in the religion we profess, we acknowledge mysteries which cannot be explained: how can we guard against suspecting that faith which covers itself in obscurities? many of us are sensible of the great care that was taken to impress the doctrines of faith upon our minds in early life: how shall we distinguish whether these we now entertain are certainties, or errors received by prejudice? these arid other jarring reflections render the soul confused and troubled chaos of light and darkness; but from such gloomy ideas the discipline of truth is free; not only because the object of his pursuit possesses such bright characters as distinguish it infallibly from falsehood; but also, because it is not possible that God should allow a man of this stamp to live in fundamental errors; and as to errors of a lesser kind, if he does not remove them entirely, he will at last pardon them, as infirmities inseparable from humanity.

Again, the value of truth further appears in the serenity which it affords at the approach of death. The famous story of Cato Uticensis is well known, and may with propriety be mentioned as illustrative of the present subject. Having resolved to quit this world, he wished much to be assured of another; for this purpose he read over attentively Plato's book concerning the immortality of the soul; and the reasonings of that philosopher satisfied him so fully, that he died with the greatest tranquillity. We saw beyond the grave another Rome, where tyranny could have no dominion; where Pompey could be no more oppressed, and Caesar could triumph no more. It is beautiful to consider a heathen thus persuading himself of the soul's immortality; and we are grieved to find that he stained those reflections by suicide.—That fortitude, nevertheless, which was the result of his meditations is worthy of our imitation. So long as the soul fluctuates between light and darkness, between persuasion and doubt; so long as it has only presumptions and probabilities in favour of religion, it is nearly impossible to behold death without dread; but the Christian, who is enlightened, established and strengthened, being raised above his power, is secure from all his terrors. If Cato the heathen, could brave this terrible kiug, what could not Cato the Christian have done? If the disciple of Plato could believe and exult in the thought of a future state, what ought not the disciple of Jesus to do? if some

proofs, dictated by reason, could calm the agitations of a soul in darkness, shall not we be calm and serene, who are blest with clear revelation and infallible assurance? may the Almighty grant us all to know the value of truth by such experience.

M.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

A BRUTAL OUTRAGE

AS committed some time past on the person of the subscriber's wife (she being alone in her house in the township of Ffirfield) by a black man, who called himself NAT MURRY.—He has heretofore (while living in the county of Salem) passed by the name of SAM BANKS. He is about 3 feet 10 1-2 inches high, of a slender make, and etty complexion. He affects a bold appearance. He has a scar extending from his nose nearly to his cheek bone. The subscriber has several times endeavoured to take him by civil process; but on the night of the 9th inst. the officer, while in the execution of his duty, was fired at. It is supposed that his present place of residence is the township of Greenwiche.—The abovereward, with all necessary charges, will be paid to any person or persons, who will apprehend said negro, and lodge him in any jail in this state, or bring him before any magistrate in this county, and detain him until the subscriber shall gain information.

JAMES ABRAHAM.

Fairton, Aug. 12th, 1815.—3t.

Cumberland Orphans' Court,

June Term, 1815.

UPON application of Ephraim Westcott, administrator to the estate of John Moore, deceased, to limit a time within which the creditors of said deceased shall bring in their debt claims and demands against the estate of said deceased, or be forever barred from an action therefor against said administrator—It is Ordered, That the said administrator give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their claims within one year from the date hereof, by getting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places of this county, for the space of two months, and by publishing the same in one of the newspapers of this state 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 administrator.

By Order of the Court.

TIMOTHY ELMER, Clerk.

June 5th, 1815.—(A. 14.) 2m

In Chancery of New-Jersey,

May Term, 1815.

Between Rhoda Carle, complt. } On Bill for Divorce.
and }
Isaac Carle, defendant, } 29th May, 1815

IT appearing to the Court, that the object of the complainant's Bill is to obtain a Divorce from 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 t& 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. PEEBINGTON, Chancellor.

A true copy.—WM. HYER, Clk. 2m

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 Yater, 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.

CRANE, Attorney.

July 24th, 1815.—2m.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday the ninth day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-House, in the county of Cumberland—all the right, title and interest of Thomas Stone, in and to the following

TRACTS OF LAND,

One situate on Menantico Creek, in the county aforesaid, containing about 500 Acres, be the same more or less.
One other Tract of Land and Marsh, situate in the township of Maurice River, containing about 287 Acres, be the same more or less.
Also, one other Tract in said township, containing about 182 acres, be the same more or less.
Also, one other Tract in said township, containing about 100 acres, be the same more or less. Together with all the Lands of the said Thomas Stone, formerly belonging to Joseph Jones, Esq. deceased.—Seized as the property of Thomas Stone, and taken in execution at the suit of several plaintiffs; and to be sold by
ENOCH BURGIN, Former Sheriff.
Bridgetown, July 28, 1815.—(A. 7. 4w)

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at PUBLIC 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-town, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder—

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining 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 Cumberland. Seized as the property of Joseph Emmons, and taken in Execution at the suit of Elizabeth 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. Simmons, and taken 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; together with all other lands of said defendant, in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Enoch Hunter, and taken in Execution at the suit of Israel Stratton, 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 Oden, do.
Aaron Bateman, ditto of Rachel Mickle, do.
Ruth & George Bacon, do. of Job Bacon, do.
Amos Pithian and ditto of David B. Stretch, do.
Sheppard Gandy, }
John Compton, administrator of Levi Bright, do.
John Hill, ditto of John Sutton, do.
Mary Godfrey & } ditto of Thomas Godfrey, do.
D. Robinson, }
Andrew Miller, ditto of Jacob Taylor, do.
Charles Davis and } ditto of Evan Davis, do.
C. Sheppard, }
Phebe Pierson, ditto of Azel Pierson, do.
Mary Rogers } ditto of Abraham Rogers, do.
George Paris, ditto of Susanna Parris, do.
Ethan Love, ditto of Peter Campbell, do.
Mary Silver, ditto of Abraham Silver, do.
William potter, ditto of David Potter, do.
James Diament, guardian of Abigail Powell.
Timothy Elmer, ditto of Azel Pierson.
John Bennett, 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 23th 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 severally allowed and confirmed.

TIMOTHY ELMER, Surrog.

July 4th, 1815.—(24) 2m.

Cumberland Orphans' Court,

June Term, 1815.

ABIGAIL DAVIS, administrator of Daniel 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 said Abigail Davis, setting forth that the said Daniel Davis, died seized of lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate, in this county of Cumberland, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises.

Also, at the Term aforesaid,

Daniel Parvin and Matthias Birch, guardians of Jeremiah Harris, found on an inquest from the Court of Chancery, to be an idiot, the said Daniel Parvin and Matthias Birch, setting forth that the personal estate of the said ward is exhausted in the maintenance of him the said Jeremiah; and that he is seized of 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, 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.

July 24, 1815.—TIMOTHY ELMER, Clerk.