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For the Washington Whig.

GLEANINGS AND LUCUBRATIONS.

No. VI.

ON PRUDENCE.

The substantive prudence imports the application of wisdom to practice. Now wise men in all ages, have reckoned it a chief point of wisdom, to make a right esti-mate of the goods and evils of life. They have laboured to discover the errors of the multitude an this important point, and to

warn others against them.

The opinions which we form have, no

doubt, great influence upon what we account the good things, or the evil things of life. The same station or condition in life may make one man happy and another miserable. Some men are wretched through life, from vain fears, and anxious desires, grounded solely on wrong opinions; whilst others are entirely exempt from these groundless anxieties. On the other hand, what, of the common ills of life, sinks one "into despair and absolute misery, rouses the virtue and magnanimity of another, who hears it as the lot of humanity and as the discipline of a wise and merciful Father in Heaven.' He rises superior to adversity, and is made wiser and better by it, and consequently happier.

It is, therefore, of the last importance, in the conduct of life, to have just opinions with respect to good and evil; and surely it is the province of reason to correct wrong opinions, and to lead us into diose that are

iust and true.

Often the indolence of our minds, and the force of our animal passions and appetites draw us one way, while a regard to what is good on the whole would lead us in a quite contrary direction. The prudent man will suppress and reject those animal motives, and be guided by such rational views as are presented to his understand; ing. To prefer. a greater good, although .distant, to a less that is present; to choose a present evil, in order to avoid a greater l. or **to** obtain a greater good, is, in the judgment of all men, prudent and reasonable conduct; and when a man acts a contrary part, he is universally condemned as acting foolishly and unreasonably.

That a due regard to what is best for us on the ,whole, in an enlightened mind, is a sublime idea, and leads to the practice of ma'ny virtues, we may argue from the uniwhen judging for others, that bias is removed, and those delusive phantoms of the imagination vanish " as the baseless fabric of a dream." It is then, arid then only, that we judge impartially.

Now, what would a wise man wish as the greatest good for a son, or a friend whom he loved? Is it that he **should** spend his life: in a constant round of sensual and frivolous delights, and fare sumptuously every day? No, surely; he would wish him to be a man of real virtue and worth., He might, and ought indeed, to wish him an honourable station in life; but only with this condition, that he acquit himself honourably in it, and acquire a just reputation by being useful to his country arid to mankind. Ne would be far better pleased to see hith honourably undergoing all the labours and dangers of Hercules, than to doze away life on the lap of pleasure with Sardanapalus.

Such, it is believed, is the wish of every man of understanding for those to whom he is strongly attached. This line of conduct, therefore, he judges best for him on the whole. And if we judge otherwise for ourselves, it is because our minds are not duly enlightened, and because our judgments are perverted by animal passions and desires, arid by the glare of external wealth and splendour.

The right application of this principle to

of human life, and a correct judgment and | the trifler fulfil none of these duties. T_0 estimate of its goods and evils, with respect to their intrinsic worth aid dignity, their constancy and duration, and their attainableness; it is therefore illy suited to be the leading principle of action for the great bulk of mankind. He is a wise man indeed, if any such man exist on earth, wtho perceives in every instance, or even in every important instance, what is best or fittest for him on the whole.

I'he observation and advice of Solomon are worthy of our utmost attention. " Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom, and with all thy getting, get understanding." Pursue the path to which wisdom pointeth as the great end of life; as leading to the highest dignity, and greatest glory of man. And in the pursuit exert all the powers of your understanding, and call to your aid all tile scientific acquirements within your reach, in discovering the direct plath, and the surest means uf attaining an

end **so** desireable. There can he little doubt hut what the principle of prudence!, or a regard to our good on the whole leads directly to the virtues of temperance and fortitude; arid as there are inany benevolent affections planted in our constitution, whose exertions make a capital part of our good and enjoyrnent; this principle niay lead us also! though more indirectly, to the practice of justice, humanity, and the social virtues. Certainly, however, a regard to our own good cannot, of itself, produce any benevoleut affection. And it is seldom we see men, who are actuated in all their conduct by this principle, exhibit any strong marks henevolence. But if such affections be a part of our constitution, and if the exercise of them make a capital part of our happiness, a regard to our own good ought ta lead us to cultivate antl exercise them, as every benevolent affection makes the good of others, contribute to our own happiness,

Enough perhaps has now been said to give the attentive reader some correct no. tions of that principle of action, which we lave called a regard to our good on the whole, arid which enables the inan who pursues it to overcome the irregularity of his animal desires, passions and appetites: and o entitle him to the character of a prudent ınan. We have called it a rational principle, as it is not discoverable in any other than rational beings: but it will hereafter appear that it is not so direct and safe, nor does it yield so much satisfaction, as another principle, by which dependent and accountable beings ought to be governed, a sense of duty, or submission to tile au-

thority oftlie divine legislator. Before I conclude this number, I ask the indulgence of making a few observations

more particularly addressed to the young and rising generation. In order to become either prudent or wise some improvement of the intellectual and moral faculties is necessary, and for this purpose scientific pursuits recommend themselves to an aspiring, or good mind. Every kind of knowledge is valuable, but some of the sciences have a versal desire manifested for those for whom more particular and salutary effect upon we have the strongest affection. When the mind, as they improve and enlarge the we have the strongest affection. When the mind, as they improve and enlarge the in preparing by study, and the practice of judgment may deep correct.—If health judging for ourselves, our passions, appeal objects of contemplation, afford a fuller and levery virtue for future usefulness and emiliar and leisure will permit, I shall probably furtites, and prejudices frequently bias our more correct estimate of characters, and of nence. By thus doing you will secure to nish you occasionally with short articles, minds, and are apt to lead us froin the right the comparative value of the various objects yourselves the approbation of your own in a plain familiar style—short, because I track into visionary regions of delight; but of pursuit in life. It will be found that all increase of knowledge is improvement to that your characters are not only amiable, of knowledge is enlarged, the greater number that your characters are not only amiable, but truly estimable. ber of objects that are correctly presented to its view, especially when those objects are of intrinsic value, the more must those rational powers which are the glory of man, be in the course of attaining their proper

strength and maturity. Science and wisdom have always been represented as seated on a hill of difficult access. Their votaries must labour, strive, and even agonize, in order to attain them. Nothing sublime or excellent can be attained in this world, without great attention and constant application. Idleness therefore, and the triffing away of time in vain amusements? must be the inost deadly bane to all human improvements. Every thinking person will acknowledge that idleness is the mother of every sin, and of every folly; and yet how many pass away their time, during the most important period of life, in total idleness, or in those frivolous amusements and employments that neither tend to invigorate their bodies, nor increase

God he is unfaithful, to society useless, perhaps pernicious, and shuts the door against all improvement, and at the same time opens it wide to every destructive folly, and thereby excludes himself from the true enjoyments of pleasure.

Observation in life has furnished too many lamentable instances of young men of good natural capacities, and amiable dispositions, that sunk themselves into the abyse of vice, ruined their constitutions and brought on a premature dissolution, from indulgence in sloth, vain amusements, and trifling company. Having some talent for wit and humour, their first ambition was to sltiine amongst the gay and vain, inattention to the great concerns of life followed, embarrassed circumstances, excessive drinking, and other concomitant evils brought about their ruin. If the minds of the young atid active ale not employed in husiness, or some useful pursuit, they presently sink into a state of lethargy, or ahsolute vice. They easily fall a prey to every allurement, and finally become a pest instead of an ornament to society. Nor is it sufficient to be engaged in some employment, or reading, the employment must be useful, and the reading improving and enlightening to the mind. The evil of novel reading, which has often been unreasonably condemned, consisteth generally, not in the contaminating erect of the moral, for that is mostly good, but in the fascinating effect of the tale upon a young and unripe mind. Novels are too apt to lead the imagition of the inexperienced into airy regions, and to excite a desire to look forward with ain overstrained anxiety for the catastrophe of the whole, or some of its episodes. Hence the mind becomes bewildered in a deleterious state of inquietude, arid thereby unfitteel for serious or philosophical studies.

Some parents imagine that if their children avoid what they term vulgar company, antl move in fashionable circles, all is well: nay they will encourage such intercourse, however trifling, under the notion that it will give young people confidence and consequence in the fashionable world. But such persons should he admonished that there is a high and fashionable, as well as a low and debased vulgar. And although the former may riot lead so directly to degrading vices, yet it often proves more inurious to the peace and happiness of society. Amusement is necessary; it is redly a useful part of life; but it sliould be manly, invigorating and innocent; and not indulged longer than is necessary for relaxation. A proper improvement of time, and an assiduous care to increase, hy every possible means, the sum of human happiness, will be found, on the whole, to promote most effectually, our highest individual happiness. I will, therefore, conclude, by admonishing the young of both sexes, to exercise every active power, both of body anti mind, with which the bounty of their heavenly Kather hath endued them, to some useful purpose. Either in the performance of those avocations and duties of life, that are assigned them in their different stations; or in preparing by study, and the practice of minds, receive the applauses of the wise

> For the Washington Whig. THOUGHTS ON NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. Editor. In a government constituted like that of the United States, where all political power emanates; from the people, it is all-important, that the principles of our admirable constitution, the natural and acquired rights of nation; and individuals, the integrity and qualification's of our rulers, their policy towards foreign powers, and the wisdom and propriety of their municipal regulations, should be well understood, and duly appreciated; and if errors are discovered either in principle or practice, those errors, whether real or imaginary, ought to be candidly stated, arid dispassionately considered, without resorting to personal defamation, or invoking the evil genius of an over-heated party spirit,. Every kind of information, calculated to qualify each intheir store of useful knowledge. Let such dividual to judge correctly of passing events remember, for it is an important truth, that and enable him to exercise Iris rights and the idle man is in every sense both foolish privileges? as a free citizen, in a judicious and criminal. Every person is under obligation to employ Iris natural faculties and diffused. The sacred political principles of the stranger? his advantages in the service of Gud, his recognised by our constitutional charters our conduct, requires an extensive prospect fellow men, and himself; but the idler and ought to be indelibly impressed on the

neart of every person in the community capable of understanding; and as mankind, rom carelessness, or deep inimersion in ousiness of a different nature, are prone to ose sight of these fundamental principles of our independence, they have need of beng often admonished, and reminded of hem .- But how is all this valuable infornation to be spread among the people? and now are those principles, so essential to the preservation of our liberties, to he inculcaed most successfully? I answer, through he medium of a well-conducted, patriotic newspaper. Newspapers are read by a greater number of persons in this country, than is generally believed, and read also by many who read little else; certainly by numbers, who otlierwise would for ever remain lamentably ignorant of the geography of our country, the genius of our government, and the general affairs anti circum. stances of the nation, with which every school-boy ought, to he acquainted. Among these readers, there are too many, who place implicit reliance on the correctness of every wind of doctrine that they find advocated by a favourite editor, and cunsequently imbibe the partialities, prejudices, and want of candour with respect to public men and measures, which characterizes too many of our public prints.—How important then is it that the trust confided to, and influence possessed by, a public editor should be exerted for the produlyation of orthodox republican principle; and the diffusion of correct information; that they should not, by a contrary course, lay before their readers "a stone of stumbling and a rock of offence."

There are few portions of our country of equal extent and population with that of the Lower counties of New-Jersey, which have not supported at least one Sublic newspaper, and though one or two abertive attempts have heretofore been made, jet such is the increase of population and business since that period, and such also is the increased inclination for reading them, that I have no doubt, hut that the establishment of the W. Whig will, under judicious management, be a source of profit to its editor, and of advantage and amusement to its patrons. I am strengthened in this opinion, from having been informed, that the subscription list is already respectable, and that there is every reason to believe, that it will be very considerably augmented. The value of periodical publications is greatly enhanced by the number and worth of their contributors, and in this place especially, the assistance of correspondents on différent subjects is desirable. I have, therefore, been much gratified to find a disposition to afford you assistance in that way, and that the original articles, which you have already published, have bee:: well !eceived, and poch valued >?those of your readers with whom I am conversant. Under the influence of the ideas which I have above expressed, I have thought it my duty to throw in my mite, with this understanding, that you, Mr. Editor, are at liberty to treat this production, and any future communications from me, in that way that your would not trespass too much upon your columns, and also, because I (for I bave some vanity) should stand a better chance of being read-In a plain and familiar style, because I am most capable of writing in that way, and shall be much more likely to be understood by the mass of your readers, A SUBSCRIBER.

EXTRACT.

66 I'he doctrine of expatriation, and the true nature of allegiance and protection, being hereafter better understood, will encourage the best part of the Protestants of Europe to seek an asylum in these lands, in the day of trial and of darkness, which awaits them in their own country. In vain should we conceal from ourselves the awful truth - Europe, the Latin earth, the scene of antichristian persecution, is to suffer more, infinitely more, than it has done in tile last twenty years. The rejoicings which have taken place at the restoration of the Popish powers, shall he changed to lamentation and wo. The saints must yet suffer before the witnesses finish their testimony; and in America thousands will pet seek for hospitality and repose. They will be en-couraged, from the well known fact, that of the stranger."

M'Leod's Sermons,

Jondon, June 20.

An agent to one French house, on Saturday bought 400,0001, in the British funds. The island of Banca, allude:! to in the

Rouse of commons on Thursday, as improperly ceded to the Dutch, is one of the Sunda islands, aud is situated between Su matra and Borneo.

By recent accounts from Sutherlandshire it appears, that the emigrations to North America are very considerable; 300 families and upwards go this season to Pictou, N. Scotia, under the agency of a man named Logan.

Tours, July 1. Napoleon passed through this city at midnights he was accompanied by Gene-

On this article the Gazette de France of July 5th tlus remarks: "We see by this how bodly informed are the prints which pretend that Napoleon had gone to the army."

rals Bertrand, Rovigo arid Beker.

Ghent, July 1.

Extract of a private letter, written from Mons, June 24, at noon, by a person belonging to the Court of the king of

"There bas just been effected in the ministry of the king of France a revolution which has been long foreseen, and which will cause a great sensation in the whole Kingdom. M. de H—— is dis-Flaced, and sets off within two hours for England. When the King set out for Cateau, neither the Chancellor nor M. De I. nor M. De Ch. B. were desired to follow his majesty, whom they however, did follow, with Baron Louis, and the other Ministees. It is the party of M. which has obtained the sacrifice of M. de Bl. and the removing of M. De Tall. The latter. was yesterday 25 minutes with the king, and said as he came out— My ideas are not well received, I withdraw. He offered his resignation, which the king did not accept, and announced his departure for Wishaden. He has, however, followed the King to Cateau."

Arrived ship Hunter, capt, Reynagan, 34 clays from Bordeaux. We have received papers by this arrival, but have not time for translation to day. The following is verbally communicated by capt. Reyna-

On the 12th of July some mob attempted to haul down the tri-colored flag, and to hoist the white. The soldiers fired among them, and killed arid wounded. sveral, tlispersed the mob arid patroled all over the city, Report as per letters and newspapers, said the allies and Louis 18th entered on the 10th. The army unuer the conimand of gen. Davoust, prince of Eckmuhl, has retired on the south part of the Loire, and was strengthening itself fast, which macie gen. Clauzel, governor of Bordeaux, stand out. Several places in tile South of France had hoisted the white flag,

All the ports in France were blockaded o prevent Bonaparte's getting away; but the report; when we sailed, was in circulation, that Bonaparte and all his suite had aurrendered to the British squadron.— Corn. Gthom off the Isle of Aix, the pilot who carried the ship out confirmed and said, that he saw a man who was on board of the brig who carried Bonaparte and suite to the squadron. The brig had returned since to Rochefort.

The British squadron suffering and overhauling the French coasting vessels who bore the white flag, to proceed up the river. The Fort about 3 miles above seeing all vessels with the white flag hoisted, fired at them and obliged them to haul it down! and hoist the three colored.—Relf's Gaz.

The Austrian army, at our last dates, occupied Bourgogne, the department of the Nicore, and there had arrived on the hanks of the Loire a corps of Russians, Bavarians and Wirtembergers, to observe the army of the Loire, which, was daily de. creasing by continual desertions. Davoust had returned to Paris.

There were great and, magnificent rejoicings. at Bordeaux on the 18th of July, on the re-hoisting of the Bourbon flag.

Gen. Clausel issued a proclamation on the. 20th of July, addressed to the soldiers, containing his submission to the authority . of the king.

. A deputation from the garrison of Strasbourg, and other French corps, arrived at Paris on the 20th of July, to offer their submission to the king

Cardinal Pesch has left Paris, under an

escort of Austrian cavalry.

The fortress of Betfort, in Alsace, has been carried by the Austrian troops, after five assaults, which cost much blood on both 'sides.

It appears froin the latest French papers that the most perfect tranquillity reigned in every part of France.

Siege of Valenciennes. .

The head quarters of his Royal Highness prince Frederick are at Curgies, a league and a quarter from Valenciennes.

This place is warmly blockaded at this moment. Yesterday evening we began to throw red bot balls into it. The day before, Mr. Rey, the commandant, had turned out 500 women and children, who are now wandering about in the neighboring towns and villages. The commandant has but a weak garrison, which is supposed to have retired into the citadel. M. Rey has had the cannoniers of the town thrown into prison, for having refused to serve the hatteries. There are at present no cannon-iers escept those who have stolen out of Lille, and some dougniers.

Surrender of Bonaparte.

From the London Gazette Extra, July 23. Foreign Office July 21.

A DESPATOR, of which the following is an extract, has been this Jay received from viscount Castlereagh, dated

Paris, July 17.

Since the closing of my despatches at this date, I have received the accompanying communication from this government.

Despatch from M. Bonnefoux, naval commandant of the maritime prefect to the minister & murine,

Rochefort, July 15, 10 in the evening. In execution of your excellency's orders embarked in my boat, accompanied by baron Ricard, prefect of the Lower Charance. The reports from the roads of the 14th had not reached me, but I was informed by captain Philibert, commanding tile Amphitrite frigate, that Bonaparte had embarked on board the Epervier brig as a flag of truce, determined to proceed to the English cruising station,,

Accordingly at day-break we saw hirn manœuvring to make tlie English ship Bellerophon, captain Maitland, who, on perceiving that Bonaparte was steering towards hirn, had hoisted the white flag at his mizen. Bonaparte and the persons composing his suite were received on board the English ship. The officer whom I had left to make observations communicated to me this important news, and general Beck-

er, who arrived soon after, confirmed it. (Signed) BONNEFOUX. (Signed)

New York, August 28. VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

By tlie ship Ariosto, capt. Lambert which arrived at this port last evening, in a short passage of 24 days from H. de Grace, Paris papers to July 28th inclusive have been received, from which the following summary has been made.

Capt. Lambert states that Bonaparte voluntarily went on board the Bellerophon 74, near Rochfort, and sailed from thence on the 22d July for England. . He liad previously written to the prince regent, claiming his protection arid asking an asylum in England. This letter is published in the Paris. papers; It was reported at Havre, when captain L. sailed, that the Bellerophon was at the Isle of Wight with Bonapart on board, and it was said he would be ordered to St Helena.

The Prusslan troops had become extremely licentious. The emperor Alexander and Lord Wellington had declared that unless, they desisted from their depredations they would withdraw their armies from France, arid leave them to be vengeance of the enraged populace. Whether this declaration had the desired effect

was not known at Havre...

Captain L. further states that on Thursday last, he spoke the schr. Jennett, capt, Pond, 23 days from Bordeaux who informed that, in the Bay of Biscay he spoke a brig from Leghorn, which reported that Com. Decatur had made Peace with the Dey of Algiers, and the American squadron was then in the harbor of 'Algiers.

Paris, July 28. London papers are received to the 21st, in which the embarkation of Bonaparte on hoard the Bellerophon, and her arrival at Plymouth is stated. The London paper adds that it is impossible that any determination of the government in relation to this news could have been known at this period. The French paper adds, "that the most erective measures should be adopted, to put it out of his power ever again to trouble the world, that we agree in opinion with the English journalist, that to attain this point, it will not be sufficient to 'shut him up in the tower of London, or an old Scotch castle, he should be transported to a great distance from the continent of Europe, the island of St. Helena for example. We are firmly convinced that Bonaparte, by hiinself, will hereafter be nothing more than a cypher; but his name may, 9d. per dollar."

perhaps, excite unworthy hopes, and serve From the Camp before that place, July 2, as a pretext for treasonable piots and insurrections, which may trouble France, and perhaps all Europe. It is therefore absolutely necessary that his fate should be decided on in one way or the other..., Death to his supporters and adherents. This is the only means to put an end to the alarms and machinations of whiich lie might become the object. His removal to an immense distance from Europe is as imperiously demanded by policy as by humanity."

London, July 22.

The news, of Bonaparte's surrender to the British fleet gave rise to a number of extraordinary reports here yesterday.— Every description of business appeared to have been forgotten. His surrender was in the mouth of every one, affording food for the most ludicrous conversation. Some doubted the fact; but at four o'clock all doubts were put at rest by the receipt of an official letter by lord Castlereagh from the duke of Otranto, containing an official despatch of the 11th of July, of which the following is an extract:

"After having closed my despaches to you of this morning, I received the enclos-

ed commnication:

"I have the honor to make known to vour excellency that Napoleon Bonaparte, finding it imposible to escape the British cruizers and troops who were stationed to yard the coast, came to the resolution of going on board the British ship of the line Bellerophon, capt. Maitland.

"I have the honor tu he, &c.
"Le Duc d'OTRANTO."

Bonaparte's Letter to the Prince Regent.

"In consequence of the factions which have divided my country, and the hatred of the greatest powers of Europe, I have ter

minated my political career; and I come, like Themistocles, to place myself under the protection of the British nation. I place myself under her protection, as the most powerful, the most constant, and tile most generous of my enemies.:'

Surrender of Guadaloupe.

The Island' of Guadaloupe has surrendered, at discretion, to Sir James Leith and admiral Durham. Admiral Linois and Gen. Boyer, with all the French officers, were deprived of their swords, and the men of their knapsacks, arid were to be immediately embarked for France, to be placed at the disposal of Lord Wellington. General Boyer liad already been sent off in the Nicoli frigate, and Admiral Linois had 36 hour.; given him to prepare, on account of his lady being with him.

By the schooner Comet, Cathell, arrived at Baltimore, in 17 days froin Carthagena, we learn, that the patriots were well supplied with arms and ammunition and were determined to defend the place. They had taken two of the Spanish transports, one of which had 270 men on board, among whom were the governor and captain general of Panama — there were also on board 2000 muskets and a large quantity of powder, balls, shells, &c. they did not appear 'at all apprehensive of being conquered; they had about 2500 troops in the city and 2000 on

N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser Aug. 24-

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Estract of a letter from Liverpool dated 8th July received by the Benjamin Rush arrived at Phil

" The Commercial Treaty was signed in London on the 3d of July. It was only known here to-day by letter from one of our Commissioners to Mr. Maury. Please say so to such of our friends as you. may meet."

Another letter from 'Liverpool of the 11th July, confirms the .above intelligence with the addition "that Messrs. Clay and Gallatin had arrived in Liverpool-and that by he treaty, the Commerce of the two countries was placed on a footing of reciprocity." The letter also states that a vessel had arrived at Liverpool from Jamaica, which had spoken an Algerine frigate off the Western Islaads.

THE ship Lorenzo, Dunbar, sailed from Liverpool, for New York, July 25—with Messrs. Gallatin and Claim with their

A treaty of peace between France and tlie allies was signed at Paris July 23d. The British squadron is withdrawn from tlie coast of France.

Such large importations of dollars have gone to, and are expected in England from the United States, "that the prices have declined from 5s. 6d, and 5s. 9d. to 4e. TIEUT. GAMBLE.

LYEUT. GAMBLE, who came passenger in the Oliver Ellsworth, was captured at the Sandwich islands, on the 19th of June, 1814, by the British ship of war Cheruh, of 20 guns, having been left at the Mar. quesses, by capt. Porter, in charge of three ships. After remaining there five months, making preparations to depart, a muting took place amongst his men, in which lieut. G. was wounded. The mutineers and prisoners of war succeeded in taking the ship. Seringapatam out of the hay. I wo days after, lieut. G. was attacked by the savages. and lost midshipman Wm. Feltus, and 3 men , besides one dangerously wou titled.

Lieut. Gamble afterwards burnt the ship Greenwich, got out of the .bay in the ship sir Andrew Hammond, and in a distressed state reached tile Sandwich islands, where he was captured by the Cherub, and after remaining on board that ship 7 months, was set on shore at Rio Janeiro, where he remained 5 months, and then embarked on board the Swedish ship Good Hope, for Havre; and on the 1st of August, in lat. 47, Iong. 18, was put on board the ship Oliver Ellsworth. Lient. G. left at Rio midshipman Clapp arid 5 men.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

THE MOON-RAKERS:

Welsh v. Pearce.—This was an action brough by an artist, to recover 10l. 10s. for a picture and frame. The defendant keeps a public house in Bishops-gate street, frequented by Wiltshire-men. On otic occasion, they requested him to hang up a picture in his parlour that would remind thein of their country; the defendant consented? and the subject was to be the Moon Rakers, a story peculiar to Wilts. It is jocosely related, that a custom-house officer once observed a party of Wiltshiremen raking a pond for a cheese, which was only the moon in the water. This ludicrous subject was proposed to the plaintiff, who was ordered to make a sketch, and send it in, with the price. The sketch was made, and the price for a picture, four feet by three, was to be five guineas. His design highly approved, but at a general meeting of the Wiltshire folks, the painter was instructed to add three things, viz. an Owl, a Haystack, and a Smuggler, with two kegs of Brandy on his shoulders. The picture was finished according to order, and sent home. The defendant was satisfied, and it was hung up in his parlour in a fraise, for which the plaintiff was to be paid an additional fiveguineas, making his price for the whole 10l. 10s. A subject operating as a libel on the county of Wilts, could hot suit every taste, and some one of the Wiltshiremen, perhaps piqued for the honour of his county, very clandestinely and resolutely ran a poker through the smuggler's body.

The picture with a large hole in it was then sent back to the plaintiff, and in order to get rid of it altogether, the defendant alleged that it had not been painted according to contract, masmuch as it was painted on paper put upon canvas, and not upon canvas itself.

Mr. Serjeant Vaughan, for the publican, said his client's object was to have a picture that could be scrubbed, and washed clean, because the smoke in his parlour rendered that ceremony necessary at least once in twelve months. The plaintiff had received orders to paint it on canvas, but had thought fit to do it on paper, which would stand no washing. Commenting on the picture itself, which was exhibited in Court, to the great a musement of all present, he declared the owl was a correct likeness of one of the plaintiff's witnesses, who had given his evidence in rather a necturnal sleepy style; he said he should have thought a full-moon sufficient indication of night without an owl; but looking a little closer to the picture, he found the moon might be taken for a batter-pudding, and therefore the owl was required by way of glossary. It appeared under all the circumstances, that the plantiff had received no orders to paint on canvas, and the jury gave a verdict for ten guineas. The cause afforded much mirth in court.

Execution.

Two soldiers, belonging to the 25th regiment U. S. infantry, named CHARLES THOMPSON and JAMES PETERS, were lately executed at Buffalo, for the murder of Mr JAMES BURBS, about the 6th of August last. There was another person concorned in the horrid deed, named Bex-JAMIN DART, who effected his escape from prison.—Thomson in liis last hours, bore some testimony of repentance. Peters met his fate with the nerves of a soldier.

The secretary of War has left the sent of government to pay a visit to thre President. From Montpellier, he will join his family, in Georgia, from whom he has been separated by his public duties, more than

WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, SEPTEMBER 4, 1815.

In the present circumstances of the Uni. ted States, the great cause of the continuance of party violence and animosity must be the lust of power.-To obtain any office -even the most insignificant-every nerve which ingenuity or malice can exert, is strained to the utmost;-the sanctuary of domestic retirement violated; the prospect of public and private usefulness destroyed; and truth and condour swept away in the current of indiscriminate opposition.

We are led to these reflections, by the outcry raised against the administration of the general government, on account of the heavy taxes occasioned by the late war, and by the pressure of which their political enemies hope to regain their ascendancy in the government of the country.-When in power themselves, they were by no means opponents, but advocates of a system of taxation. Or the question of the repeal of the internal duties, many years ago, several of the federal members of congress, and in particular Mr. Griswold who made an elaborate and ingenious speech on the subject, opposed it at great length. He contended zealously, that as a system of taxation had been adopted, and in case of war would be necessary, that system ought to be continued, even if the taxes were reduced so low as merely to pay the collection:

But admitting, for a moment, what is. urged against the administration to be true? viz, that the taxes are heavy, and that they were incurred by an unnecessary war; still the debts actually exist, and must be paid off, let who will he in power. No efficient means for that purpose, but taxation, in 'some form or other, are we acquainted with. These means are now in operation, and the debt will be discharged as soon as possible. To ascertain the most suitable articles of taxation, and the exact amount that ought to be laid on them, is unquestionably the most difficult branch of legislation. No system : has ever been adopted which gave universal satisfaction. When ther that adopted by congress is the best that could have been devised, it is difficult, if not impossible to determine. It is very easy, however,—it requires neither honesty, nor talents to—find fault.

Besides, it was the people, strictly speak. ing, who urged the administration to a declaration of war, and promised to support them in it; and, therefore, if blame on that account is to be attached any 'where, the people must bear it themselves ..

The opponents of the administration de not promise, that if they are elevated: o power, the people will be exempted from the payment of taxes, or from discharging the debt incurred by the war, or any portion of it. Nor do they point out any particular advantage to be derived from the change. -A commercial treaty, said by them to be on terms of reciprocity, has been concluded with our late enemy:-Bonaparte is pu down; -the Bourbons are restored. French influence, we presume, has ceased.—The whole contest, then, seems to be, Who shall have the loaves and fishes?

To readers and correspondents.

THE editor acknowledges the receipt of several communications respecting the conduct of certain individuals belonging to the Washington Benevolent Society. - By a reference to the prospectus of this paper, it will be seen, that he has pledged, himself, that " while he will, at all times, and at all hazards, esercise the right of expressing his opinions with candour and with freedom, persohal invective or abuse will, upon no account, be allowed to pollute the columns of the Whig.' -The writers will, therefore, see the impropriety of publishing the articles in question.—While m this subject, I would observe, that notwithstanding all the mean and pitiful artifices which have been employed to injure me, every way in their power, by inen who would wish to be called respectable,-aye, and religious men, too, (heaven save the mark!!)-I have not resorted even to justifiable retaliation: but human patience and forbearance have their limits.—The editor thanks sia, Jerome to Prussia, Lucien to England. his correspondents for the hints they have given Liouis to Austria, Madaine Laetitia and him on that and other subjects.—They have not Cardinal Fesch to Rome, M. Hortense to been thrown away.

We are sorry to inform our readers, that circumstances beyond our control have rendered it impossible to insert a numher of the History of the War .- We hope, however, that in future, they will be inserted'regularly, till the conclusion.

By a perusal of the preceding and subsequent columns of our paper, our readers will perceive, that Louis is firmly re-established on the throne of France; that he is about to banish some, and probably put to death others, (under the mockery of a military tribunal composed of creatures of his will) of the officers that took Inch with Bonapartes that a large army of the allies is to remain in France, tiii a Brench army can be organized, which can be relied upon as subservient to the views of Louis and his friends; that, in fact France can no longer be considered as air independent, but as a conquered kingdom placed under the nominal command of a weak and imbecile prince. And what is more wonderful than all the rest of these wonclerful events, that Bonaparte, accompanied by a number of his officers, had voluntarily gone on board a British ship of war, and given himself'up to the British government. He was off Plymouth, but had not been suffered to land; the British government appearing to be in considerable doubt what to do with him.—Report says, that it is, proposed to send him to St. Helena, an island, about 21 miles in circumference, sitrated in the Atlantic ocean, lat. 16. S. long. 8. W. about " 1200 miles west of the caast of Africa, and 1800 east of the coast of South America. It consists of a steep high rock, and looks like a castle in the midst of the sea; nor is there any possibility of landing but at one place, which is cefended by a platform of 40 guns, beyond which is a fort in which the governor resides;" and adjoining to it is a pretty town. to which the natives come down, to supply essels touching there with fresh provisions. The island produces grapes, and all rinds of fruits and vegetables; but no corn somes to-perfection, it being eaten up by he rats which burrow in the rock; aiid the climate is too warm to make, wine." Such s the place spoken of as the probable resilence of Napoleon Bonaparte,

Treaty with the United States'

From a Liverpool paper

This document is in a complete state. It is short in form, but comprehensive in the system. The navigation laws of the two countries are dispensed with, and British vessels trading to American ports, and American vessels trading to British ports, have equal privileges in regard to duties and exemptions with native vessels respectively. The benefit not, only extends to the ships, but the cargoes. Thus cotton wool, which on corning to England in British ships from the United States, is liable to a duty of only 1d per pound, and if imported in American vessels is subject to a charge of 3d in the pound, will incur the same duty, if conveyed in the bottoms of either of the two countries.

It admits a free trade to Calcutta, and to all the British settlements of the peninsula of Hindustan, With regard to China there is no regulation, because that trade is exclusively with the India Company, and this company has **no** power to obstruct the trade to China, either with regard to the Americans, or any other foreign state:

It restricts the British from entering into any trade with the numerous tribes of Indians occupying any part of the country within the jurisdiction of the U. States.

The Prince Regent lias appointed Geo. Henry Rose, esq. to be minister to the court of Berlin, and hon. Fredk, Lamb, minister to the court of Munich.

Transports, with 12,000 British troops

from Canada, had arrived in England,
The duke of Cumberland had gone to the continent to bring over the princess of Solm, for the purpose of being re-married in England.

Joseph Bonaparte is to be sent to Rus-Switzerla id.

A new declaration of the allied powers is

ex pectecl to appear immediately. The British army in the vicinity of Pari, consists of 20,000, and other detachments (says the London Courier). are to be stationed permanently in several of the fortresses—twelve thousand more are on their way to France.

July 26. The cabinet have not yet, we believe, fioully resolved upon the spot to which Rounparte shall be sent. St. Helena is spokeu Meanwhile he remains on board the Bellerophon. She has been ordered to Plymouth, where strict orders have been is sued to prevent all intercourse between the shore and the ship. The curiosity of all runks is escessive. Persons from London af er a long and arduous chase by a British and other parts are flocking down to ply-ir outh, though they know, that Bonaparte SAMUE is not expected to land arid that they cannot go on board the Bellerophon. But they can row in boats around the vessel and occasionally catch a glimpse of him. He is the greater part of the clay in the stern gallery, either walking backwards and forwards with his hands behind him or surveying tlie shipping and the shore through a glass. In general, he keeps alone, Bertrand and Lallemand remaining at some istance behind him. Occasionally he beckons to tine of them, to point out something to him, or to make some observation. Hethen walks on done. Captain Maitland is more frequently with him than any of his suite, and he pays him great attention. He is in good health. As usual he passes but a short time at his meals and drinks but little wine.

THE following is a list of the principal persons embarked in the Bellerophon with

Licut. gen. Bertrand, the countess Bertrand, and three children; the duke de Revigo; lieut. gen. Lallemand; maj. gen. baron Gourgaud; ma..gen, Montholon-Se-monville, his wife, and one child; count de las Casas, and his son; M. de Resigny, chef d'escadron; M. Planat, chef d'escadron; M. Autrie, lieut. officier d'ordinance; M. Schultz, chef d'escadron; M. Pointkorski, capt.; M. Mercher, capt.; M. Maingault, surgeon to Napoleon.

Louis, by the grace of God, king of-France and Navarre.

WILLING by the punishment of an unexampled outrage, but by graduating the penalties, and limiting the number of the guilty, to reconcile the interest of our people, the dignity of our crown, and the tranquillity of Europe, with what we owe to justice, arid to the complete security of all other citizens, without distinction:

We have declared, and do declare, decreed, and co decree, as hollows:

Art. 1. The generals and officers, who betrayed the king before the 23d of March, or who have attacked France and the government with arms in their hands, and those who by violence obtained power, shall be arrested and brought before the competent councils of war, in their respective divisions, viz. NEY, Labadoyere, the two brothers Lallemant, Drouet, d'Erlou, Lefebvre, Desnouettes, Ameilh, Brayer, Gilly, Mouton, Duvernoe, Grouchy, Clausel, Laborde, Dehelle, BERTRAND, Drout, Cambrone, Lavallette, Rovigo.

2. The individuals whose names follow, (here follows a list of upwards of 40 names; among whom are Soult, Carnot, Vandamme and Bassano) shall depart within three days from the city of Park, and retire into the interior of France, to the places which our minister of general police shall point out to them, where they shall remain under liis superintendance until the chambers determine which of them shall be obliged to quit the kingdom, or shall be given up to the process of the courts.

Those shall be immediately arrested who shall not repair to the place that shall heasigned to them by. our ministers of police.

3. The persons who shall be condemned to leave the kingdom, shall be at liberty to sell their effects and property within ene year, to dispose thereof and to carry the proceeds out of France, and to receive during that time the income in foreign countries, upon furnishing however proof of

their obedience to the present decree. 4. The lists of the persons to whom the 1st and 2d articles may be applicable are and remain closed, by the nominal designations contained in these articles, and can never be extended to others, far any reason, or under any pretext whatso-ever, otherwise than agreeably to the forms and according to the constitutional laws, which are not to be derogated from, except in this case only.

Given ut Paris, the castle of the Thuilleries, the 24th of July, in the year of grace, 1815, and of

our reign the 21st. (Signed) LOUIS The minister secretary of state of general ilice.

A Naval court of enquiry has been lield. by order of the secretary of the navy, on bound the United States ship Hornet, in the harbor of New-York, on the 23d day of August 1815, to investigate the causes of he return of that ship into pori, anti to en uire into the circumstances attending the loss of armament, stores, &c. during her late cruize; and the following opinion has been pronounced by the court:

The court, after mature deliberation on the testimony adduced, are of opinion that no blame is imputable to captain Biddle, on account of the Hornet into port with the loss of her armament, stores, and that the greatest applause is due to him for his persevering gallantry and nautical skill evinced in escaping under the most disadvantageous circumstances,

SAMUEL EVANS, President. HENRY WHEATON.

Special Judge Advocate.

CENSUS

Of the Humane and Criminal Institutions in the City of New York, collected by the attending minister, JOHN STANFORD, M. A. 1st May, 1815.

Orphan Asylum.

Boys and girls, Magdalen House. City Alms-House. 183 Men, Women, 344 Boys, 282Girls, 241--1050 City Hospital. Patients, Maniacs, United States, Military Hospital. Patients, Debtor's Prison. Committed yearly, Confined at all times, including jail liberties.

Bridewell. 90 to 100 White men.' Black men, White women, Black women, 31-131 State Prison. 392 White men, Black men, White women, 19

We are requested to state, that a CAMP MEETING will commence, on Thursday, the 21st inst. in Gloucester county, on the old camp-ground, near Fissler's 'Mill.

Black women,

Married, In Knoxville, (Ten.) on the 7th ult. Major general Edmund Pendleton Gaines to Miss Barbara G. Blount, daughter, of William Blount, Esq. deceased.

DIED, at Hartford, Connecticut, an Friday the 18th of August, Channey Goodrich, lieutenant governor of that state. He was born at Durham C. in the year 1759; and was educated at Yale College, of which he was afterwards, chosen a tutor. He left college for the bar.—He has, been successively a representative in the state legislature, a representative in congress, a senator in congress, lieutenant governor of his native state? and mayor of Hartford; the two last of which he held at his death.

He was a man of considerable attain-. ments, both as a scholar and a lawyer. In this town, Aug. 31st, Mr. Setu BOWEN.

STATED MEETING

Washington Whig Society

Of the County of Cumberland

WILL be held at MILLVILLE, on TUESDAY, the 12th of September, inst. at TWO o'clock in the afternoon

LUCIUS Q. C.ELMER, Secretary. Sept. 4th, 1815.—2t

BIBLE SOCIETY.

A N adjourned meeting of "The Cumberland Rible Society" will be held in the Court House at Bridgetown, on the second Tuesday of September ensuing, at 2 o'clock, P. M., Ail persons, who are disposed to promote the universal spread of the pure word of fife among the poor and destitute, are invited to attend the meeting of the Society.

EBENEZER ELMER, Sec. August 28th, 1815.-2t'

Six Cents Reward.

AN away from the subscriber on the 11th inst, en indented boy, named ADAM BRIN-NESHOTTZ, aged 14 years, about 5 feet high, and of a dark complexion. All persons are forbidden harbouring or trusting him .- The above reward will be given to any person that will return him to the subser her; but no charges paid.

WILLIAM SHEFFARD.

Fairfield Township, Cumberland Co.

August 28th, 1815.—St

The duke of OTRANTO. (Signed)

MERCY.

BR S. OSBORNE.

To crown Creation's mighty plan, Th' Almighty mandate thunder'd forth, "Let procreant Earth produce a Max?" And straight the creature sprung to birth.

Health, strength and beauty cloth'd his frame; We mov'd with majesty and grace; A bright, a pure angelic flame Illim'd each feature of his face. Upon his brow sat calm repose, liis eyes with love and mildness shone;

Till a gram band of imps arose, And mark'd the victim for their own. There Hare, in livid hues, portray'd The grashing teeth, the bloodshot eye; There curst Inguarirune display'd The foulest blot, the blackest dye.

And Avance, ambitious too, To plant her odious image there, Cast o'er his cheeks a sallow hue, And wrinkled marks of worldly care.

In wrath the Eternal viewed the stain Which marr'd he offspring of his word, Spurn'd the weak wreach with high disdain, And bade stern Justice lift her sword!

But MERCY, heaven's loveliest child. Imploring, knelt before tile throne-Alternate pray'd and wept, and smil'd, With angel sweetness all her own.

Then turn'd to Man, with kind embrace, 'And wept to see his dire decay-Her tears fell plenteous on his face, And wash'd the hideous blots away!

We submit the following article to the perusal of our readers, with no other comment than this; - that it was handed to us for publication _by a very respectable freeholder of this county; -that it is a question of some practical importance, and deserves an attentive perusal.

Ed. Whig.

To the Editor of the Whig.

You know, that it was customary in old times, for landholders, or as they were called lords of the land, whenever any of their tenants 'were unable to pay their rent ": the day it became due, to lay hands on all , the poor man's property, and if any of the neighbours' cattle happened to he on the premises, at the time, to take them for his rent; and that without any process of law, without judge or jury; Nothing was necessary for the land, and but to give his warrant to the officer, and all the poor tenaffic property, would be taken and sold in five days. What a stretch of power for a poor mortal to possess!—All this would have passed unnoticed by me, if it were done away in our time; but is it riot surprising, sir, to think, that in our enlightened days, and under a government professing equal rights and equal justice, such a custom should remain in full force in this state. It is a part of the old feudal system. i would wish to ask, what better claim has a freeholder to his money, than a poor man, who earns his and so has been that to France since the bread by the sweat of his brow? When there conclusion of the European war. The manbread by the sweat of his brow? When there is any money due the latter, he must wait the regular course of law; and how often does it happen, that after all, the landlord comes with his warrant, on the day of sale, takes all, and the poor man loses what is justly due him hesides his trouble and costs. Were it not that custom has sanctioned this mode of, collecting rents, I would venture to say, that no legislative can market, regularly increasing, and afbody could be found in this country that fording a regular profit, almost as much to be

. A friend to equal justice.

To, the Editor of the Whig.

Reading the other day Smellie's Natural Philosophy, 1-was struck with his description of the Polypus, which, to a person not accustomed to the study of natural history, appears almost incredible. If you think it merits a publication, it may excite the curiosity of some to further investigation, and satisfy that of others, who read papers only for the purpose of pastime.
"Nature, in the structure and functions

of animals, descends by degrees almost imperceptibly from man to the Polypus, a being whose economy and properties were dis-covered by Mr. Trimbly, and which has con-dinand on these terms, and here is the true tinued to astonish both philosopher and na-

"The structure of the Polypus, which inhabits fresh water pools and ditches. is extremely simple. Its body consists of a single tube, with long tentacula, or arms at one extremity, by which it seizes small worms, &c. and conveys them to its mouth.

"It has no proper head, heart, stomach, nor intestines of any kind. This simplicity of structure gives rise in an equal simplicity in ti e economy and functions of the animal. The Polypus, though it has not the seeing the terms of this mediation complied distinction of sex, is extremely prolific, with, comes in for the whole trade of Chili. When about to multiply, a small protuberance or had appears on the surface of the dence."—U. States and England.

body. This bud gradually swells and extends, includes not a young Polypus, but is the real animal in miniature, united to the mother as a sucker to the parent tree.

The food taken by the mother passes into the young hy means of a communicating aperture. When the shooting Polypus has acquired a certain growth, this aperture gradually closes, and the young drops off to multiply its species in the same manner. As every port of the Polypus is capable of sending off shoots, it often happens, that the young, before parting from the mother, begin to shoot, and the parent animal carries several generations on her own body. 'i'here is another singularity in the history of the polypus. When cut to pieces in every direction that fancy can suggest, it not only continues to exist: but such section \$00n becomes an animal of the same kind. What is still more extraordinary when inverted as a man inverts the finger of his glove, the Polypus seems to have suffered no injury; for it soon begins to take food and to perform every other natural function. Here we have another instance of animal ductility; no division, however minute, can deprive these worms of life. What infallibly destroys other animals, serves only in the Polypus to multiply the number of individuals. Mr. Trimbly, in the course of his experiments, discovered that different portions of one Polypus could be engrafted on another. Two transverse sections brought into contact quickly unite and form one animal, though each section belongs to a different species. The head of one species may be enguafted on the body of another-When the Polypus is introduced by the tail into another body the two heads unitte and form one individual. Pursuing these strange operations, Trimbly gave scope to his fancy, and by repeated splitting the head and part of the body, formed hydras nore complicated than ever struck the imagination of the most romantic fabulists."

From the above natural history of the Polypus, it seems clear, that it has many properties common both to the animal-and vegetable worlds .- Hence some naturalists have been induced to suppose a continued chain to exist. commencing with inanimate matter properly so called, and ending with the Deity; - how immeasurable the distance!—And though we cannot admit this supposition, in its extent, yet the philosophic mind, the mind divested of the shroud of prejudice arid superstition woven round it in infancy and youth, -the mind accustomed to refer every event to fixed laws, and every effect to natural causes, when it considers that from man to the Polypus, the gradations are so nice, the distinctions in the different classes, as we descend so minute, I may say imperceptible, noust be constrained to admit that the chain . F. d'oes exist.

BRITISH POLICY.

"A close inspection of the trade of Enland, for the last years, will show that it madermuch greater figure in the books of the custum-house than in those of the merchant. The trade of Buenos Ayres was a losing trade; that to Tonningen was the sanie ufacturers became at last reduced to the alternative of not manufacturing at all, or reducing the wages of their workmen. This is the sect et of that distress which has within the last few years fallen so heavily upon the labouring class in England. Experience and inquiry have already traced this effect in a great measure to the loss of the Ameriwould dare to pass such an unjust and op- calculated upon as the income arising froin so much money invested in stuck; I he consumption of English manufactures is nearly a few years of hostility will for ever put an end to it on the continent of North America, with the exception of the English colonies. So sensible is the British governnlent of this approaching crisis, that it is preparing the way for opening the ports of South America, by taking part with the insargents. It is not, perhaps, generally known, that capt. Hillyer offered, in the name of his government, his mediation. hetween the two parties of Chili, and obtained the submission of the insurgents on condition that their ports should be opened to all British vessels and British manufactures. This submission was refused by Fersecret of the enmity of that monarch to England, as well as of the downfal of the C'ortes, which consisted of the creatures of the English ministry. The king of Spain perceived that the **ohject** of this insidious mediation on the part of England, was merely to create an excuse for intermed dling in the affairs of the Spanish colonies. The result of this is obvious. The insurgents, on the receipt of this disavowal again took up arms; and England, under pretence that her honour is implicated in

Melancholy Accident.

About four o'clock in the afternoon of Aug. 18th, Capt. Toby, of the U. S. Army, John Nichols, executor of Jonathan Nichols, dec'd formerly an Aid-de-Camp to the late General Pike, in a fit of delirium, threw himself out of the third story window of Tammany Hall in Frankfort-street, and fell upon the iron railing, which broke, and he was mangled in a shocking manner. He survived but a short time. His John Hill, disorder had only been of about a week's Mary Godfrey & D. Robinson, continuance.

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

Editor must be post paid.

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

NOTICE.

A LL Persons who have unsettled accounts with the subscriber, are requested to come for ward, and settle the same without delay.
WILLIAM R. FITHIAN.

Fairton, Aug. 28th, 1815 .- 4t

Cumberland Orphans' Court,

June Term, 1815.

Big III DAVIS, administrator of Daniel Davis, deceased having exhibited to this Court, duly attested, a just and true account of the personal Estate ofsaid 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 paysaid debts—Therefore, on application of the said Abigail Davis, setting forth that the said Daniel Davis died seised of lands, tenements, lieredita ments, and real estate, in the county of Cumber land, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises.

Rlso, 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 snid Daniel Parvin and Matthias Burch, 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 nest, 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

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 abscording 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 at an end on the continent of Europe, and Term of February, 1815, which writ hath been a few years of hostility will for ever put 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

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

Between Rhoda Carle, complt. on Bill for Di-J29th May, 1815. Isaac Carle, defendant,

T appearing to the Court, that the object of the complainant's Bill is to obtail a Divorce from the bond of matrimony with the said defendant, and that the said defendant had withdrawn himself out of the state of Sew-Jersey, and can-not be served with the process of this Court,— upon opening the matter this day to this Court, in behalf of Isnac W. Crane, selicitor of the complainant-it is ordered, that uniess the defendant appear and plead, demur or answer to the coniplainant's bill, at, or before the first day of the ext stated term of this Court, a hearing will be and on the facts charged in the said bill, and a decree pass thereon, in the sanie manner as if the defendant had appeared; the complainant making publication of this order, conformably to the Entute in such case made and provided.

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

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT THE ACCOUNTS OF ditto of Walter Wood, Ezra Wood. Admr. David Pierson, do. of Joseph Ogden, do. Aaron Bateman, ditto of Rachel Mickle, do.
Ruth & George Bacon, do. of Job Bacon,
Amos Fithian and
Sheppard Gandy,

ditto of David B. Stretch, do.

John Compton, administrator of Levi Bright, do. ditto of John Sutton, do.

ditto of Thomas Godfrey, do. Andrew Miller, ditto of Jacob Taylor, do. Charles Davis and Editto 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, ditto of Susanna Parris, do. Ethan Lore, ditto of Peter Campbell, do

James Diament, guardian of Abigail Powell.
Timothy Elmer, ditto of Azei Pierson.
John Bennett, ditto of Catharine Husted, must reasonable terms.

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

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 ber next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at which time and

Mary Silver, ditto of Abraham Silver, do William Potter, ditto of David Potter, do

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.

By John M'Intosh, 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 third
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 Pare deceased—we have nominated John David Page, deceased,—we have nominated John Chance, Nathan Henderson and Ethan Lore, com; missioners, to divide the said tract of Land into three equal shares or parts, aiid 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 is 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. MANTOSH, ASA DOUGLASS, WM. CHARD.

Aug. 21-6w.

Lands at Private Sale.

HE Supscriber offers for Sale, on very rea sonable terms, the following valuable pro-perty, 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. 3.—500 Acres, three miles from Mill-ville, bounded on the Southeast by the Souder's mill road.

No. 4.—500 Acres, adjoining the above on the southeast side of the word.

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 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 58-95ths. THOMAS SMITH

Millville, July 18, 1815.—tf

Cumberland Orphaus, Court,

June Term, 1815.

PON 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 setting 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