

# WASHINGTON WHIG.

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## THE WASHINGTON WHIG

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Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

For the Washington Whig.

### HISTORY OF THE LATE WAR.

No. VIII.

#### CAMPAIGN OF 1813.

*Operations of the fleet on Lake Ontario—General Wilkinson sent to command in the north—Descent of the St. Lawrence—Battle at Chrystler field—Campaign abandoned—Fort Niagara taken.*

The rival fleets on Lake Ontario were, during these operations manœuvring to obtain the ascendancy. At the beginning of September, Chauncey came out of Sackett's Harbor, whither he had retired after the capture of Fort George, with his new ship the General Pike, and meeting the enemy's fleet, quite equal to his own, at the head of the lake, attempted to bring them to action; but Commodore Yeo, who commanded the British fleet, knowing that to maintain his equal force, was in a great measure to accomplish his object refused to fight, and suffered himself to be chased into Amherst bay, from which he afterwards escaped, and ran into Kingston. The fleets met again, and a partial engagement ensued on the twenty-eighth of September, in which the enemy's fleet suffered severely, and escaped total capture and destruction, by making all sail before the wind in a heavy gale, and running in so near upon a lee shore, that Chauncey afraid of going upon the enemy's shore in company with his antagonist was obliged to relinquish the pursuit. On the fifth of October five of the enemy's small vessels were fallen in with and captured, having on board a battalion of German troops with their officers, and finally the British fleet was chased into Kingston, and confined there for the remainder of the season.

It having been supposed that our ill-success arose in a great measure, from the want of military knowledge in the commanding generals; government ordered on from the southward gens. Wilkinson and Hampton, both officers of the old army, who had been a long time in the service. Dearborn having retired, Wilkinson was assigned to the chief command of the district. Hampton was put at the head of the troops and new recruits collecting in the neighbourhood of Lake Champlain, which were to co-operate with Wilkinson and the main army, if the attack should be made against Montreal, or make a diversion in his favour, if he should conclude to proceed against Kingston. A great objection to this arrangement was the circumstance that the two generals were declared enemies, and therefore could not be expected to conduct their movements with that harmony and concert, so essential to the success of all military operations. To obviate this difficulty, general Armstrong the secretary at war, took the resolution of fixing his station during the remainder of the campaign at Sackett's Harbor or in the neighbourhood of the armies, that he might be at hand to supply emergencies and secure a general co-operation. But at a distance from the president from whom all his authority must be derived, his interference proved an injury to the service, and he at length abandoned the army at the moment of greatest difficulty. The occurrences at this period proved the necessity of an active general who should be entrusted with the sole direction of his forces, and be directed only as to the object at which he should aim.

General Wilkinson arrived at Fort George in the beginning of September, where he found the army under Boyd, invested by the enemy, who was not, however, strong enough to make any impression on him. The ill health of the general, the stormy state of the weather at this inclement season, and the uncertainty respecting the fate of the fleet, detained him till October. He reached Sackett's Harbor with the army, after suffering severely by a storm about the middle of October. A garrison of eight hundred men was left at

Fort George under colonel Scott, with orders to raze the Fort and join the expedition with his command, so soon as the enemy should retire from his neighbourhood.

Kingston was the important object at which the blow was aimed. That, once in the hands of the United States and the British fleet must be destroyed, and the entire command of the lake would have been ensured. Two methods of reducing it were deemed feasible; the one, by a direct attack; the other, by descending the St. Lawrence, forming a junction with Hampton and taking possession of Montreal, so as to intercept all communication between Upper and Lower Canada. The final resolution was taken of leaving Kingston untouched, and directing the attack against Montreal. This plan was approved by a council of general officers, and by the secretary at war; but the commanding general favoured an immediate and direct attack on Kingston. The army accordingly amounting to about eight thousand men of all descriptions, commenced their hazardous descent of the St. Lawrence in the beginning of November, having been detained on Grenadier's island for two weeks, by a severe storm which had well nigh broken up the expedition. The fleet accompanied and protected the troops into the mouth of the river. The lateness and inclemency of the season, and the natural obstructions to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, added to those put in their way by the enemy made the service upon which the army now entered peculiarly trying, and greatly retarded its progress. General Wilkinson was confined to his couch by a severe illness, the greater part of the passage; so sudden a transition from a southern to the rigors of a northern climate, enfeebled his constitution and endangered his life. On the night of the sixth, the army passed the enemy's batteries at Prescott, without stopping to attack them; no material loss was suffered, although they were exposed for a considerable time to a severe cannonade. General Brown, who since his skilful defence of Sackett's Harbor, had been commissioned a brigadier in the regular army, commanded the advance, having under him colonel Mac Comb with the elite, and with great skill and bravery cleared the rout of the enemy's fortified posts and armed flotilla: On the tenth, the advance having been detached down the river, the rear guard under general Boyd, was attacked by a strong body of the enemy who had followed the army, and hung on its rear. A severe engagement ensued at Chrystler's field, fought by detachments landed from the boats to render the passage of the falls more secure, and without a general concert, or proper generalship. The troops however exhibited the most determined valor, and sustained the action for more than three hours, against an enemy superior in numbers and position. The American loss amounted to about three hundred and fifty, amongst the number general Covington who fell where he fought at the head of his men, and lieutenant William W. Smith, an accomplished officer of the light artillery, who was mortally wounded whilst serving his piece with the same coolness as if he had been on a parade of review. The British commander effected no other purpose by this attack, than harassing and weakening the army, its progress being in no wise retarded by it.

In the mean time general Hampton whose army amounted to about four thousand men, principally, however, raw recruits, many of whom were sick, had advanced to the Four Corners, for the purpose of co-operating in the invasion of the enemy's territory. A skirmish ensued on the twenty-sixth of October, entirely indecisive in its effect. Shortly after this, the secretary at war, having left the frontier for the seat of government, general Wilkinson as commander in chief of the district, sent directions to general Hanipton, to join him with the force under his command at St. Regis, or its vicinity; also requesting him to forward a supply of provisions, his army having only fifteen clays bread and twenty days meat. This order Hampton did not obey, giving as a reason that he could not take with him more provisions than each man could carry on his back, and therefore he adopted the resolution of throwing himself back on his main depot, on Lake Champlain, intending to fall upon the enemy's flank, and thus co-operate with the main army. In consequence of this movement Wilkinson, with the concurrence of his officers abandoned the expedition, and crossed his army to the Ameri-

can shore, and put them in winter quarters at the French mills. He sent on an aid with orders to arrest general Hampton, who however, immediately left his army, and proceeded to the southward, and was shortly permitted to resign. General Wilkinson was subsequently arrested by the secretary at war, and tried upon charges of impertinence, unofficer like conduct and disobedience of orders; but was honourably acquitted. The army after lying some time at the French Mills was divided, part being ordered to Plattsburgh, and the remainder to Sackett's Harbor, under general Brown. The British army in the neighbourhood of Fort George, having abandoned the peninsula shortly after the departure of Wilkinson; colonel Scott agreeably to his orders, hastened with his garrison to Sackett's Harbor. The force which came down Lake Erie under Harrison, was also taken to the protection of the harbour, by Chauncey's fleet, at the close of the season. General McClure of the militia, was left in command, on the Niagara frontier, with a small body of volunteers and militia, and a garrison of regulars at Fort Niagara. Supposing it necessary for the defence of his post, and agreeably to his orders, he directed the town of Newark, on the British side to be burnt, the inhabitants having generally deserted it. This step exasperated the enemy, and failed to accomplish the object for which it was taken. On the nineteenth of December, Fort Niagara was taken by surprise, in consequence of the most culpable remissness on the part of Captain Leonard, the commanding officer. A party of the enemy proceeded to Lewistown, plundering the inhabitants and destroying their improvements; the flourishing town of Buffalo was entirely laid in ashes.

[To be Continued.]

For the Washington Whig.

### To the Republican Electors of the County of Cumberland.

GENTLEMEN,

THE times near at hand as you no doubt recollect, when you will have an opportunity of exercising that high privilege conferred to you by the constitution and laws, under which you live, I mean that of voting for members of the Legislature, Sheriff, Coroners, &c. That you esteem this a privilege of great value, I have no doubt, and that you will generally be disposed to exercise it as little doubt, but in the possibility that there are a few who are in heart cordially attached to the republican interest, the honour and welfare of the country, who are lulled into a listless inactivity from a belief that all is safe, or who from multiplied business or pressing engagements, have had their attention but too little turned to the politics of the day and importance of the approaching election, I will take the liberty if you please of occupying your attention for a few moments.—The christian life is compared to a warfare and a race, to denote that constant vigilance, activity, and perseverance are necessary to prevent falls and disasters; so also in a free government like our's, where every thing depends on the people, continual watchfulness and unremitting exertion on the part of the friends of the government are necessary, to prevent defeat and disgrace. Some may think, nay I have heard it actually argued, "that as the war is over, having terminated so honourably and auspiciously for the nation, and particularly for the republican part of it, notwithstanding the cold water that has all along been thrown upon it by the opposition, and in despite of all their predictions respecting it, that now there can possibly be no danger, that the people will be so undiscerning, or ungrateful as to discard those who have chiefly sustained the nation, in the heat and burden of the day, against the attacks of its enemies, and receive into confidence others who stood aloof, during the contest, or if they interfered at all, it was in palliation of the enormities of the enemy, or in decrying the measures of their own government, and palsying its efforts."

It is perfectly natural to believe and argue thus, and I have not the least doubt, but that at this time there is a greater unanimity of sentiment in the United States, in favour of the stability of a republican government, and of the correctness and necessity of the late war, than there has been at any previous time. Faith without works is dead, (or of no avail,) being alone; in like manner, this belief, admitting it to be according to truth, will avail nothing to the republicans, unless it is followed, or attended by works. At the poll is the place to declare our sentiments, and to the poll every republican without any exception, ought to go. It is a habit that in no case ought to be neglected, even where it is considered impossible for our political antagonists to succeed. It is this dilatoriness on the part of the friends of the government, which in this county permits them sometimes to near us, at the election. There certainly is a commanding majority of republicans in Cumberland; it has at all times been the case, at least for more than twelve years past, taking the returns of the electors for a criterion; and every principle of cause and effect, with which I am acquainted, is calculated to encrease that majority at this time; yet I would caution all against reposing so much on this, as to neglect giving their votes, for we have a systematic, indefatigable and aspiring opposition to contend with, an opposition who have neglected no honourable means to carry their point, and who are remarkable for a perseverance worthy a better cause.—They have formed a ticket, which, according to every indication they intend strenuously to support. That ticket is composed of gentlemen, who may be honest and amiable in private life, some of them from slight acquaintance and common fame, I believe to be truly so. With their private character, I have nothing to do—my objections are their political principles: I religiously believe them, in common with the party to which they are attached, in an error; I by no means charge them with being wilfully so, they no doubt act conscientiously; yet there are men of honest intentions even among the party, who have sometimes claimed most of the talents, religion and property in the country, who from the prejudices of education, from a scanty means of information, or neglecting to improve the means in their power, from a blind devotion to the destinies of a party, or from unaccountable prepossessions and antipathies, which neither themselves nor any other person can tell how, were produced, or what keeps them alive. There are men I say of this description whose feelings from extraneous causes or from no cause, are so enveloped in the fogs of prejudice and partyism, as to be compelled always to see through a glass darkly, and whose mental optics are so obscured, as never to be able to discover the truth and act consistent with it.

The republicans are generally not in the habit of boasting of their talents, or knowledge. If it were otherwise, they might without fear of contradiction from the candid and discerning lay claim to at least an equal share of talents, general intelligence, acquaintance with the world, and with business on the part of their ticket, that the most sanguine and devoted on the other side would think of ascribing to their own.

A VOTER.

Plattsburgh, September 22.

### THE WEATHER.

A HEAVY frost, about the middle of this month, which destroyed all the buckwheat, and most of the corn on low land, has been succeeded by continued rain and cold weather, until the present week—and there is a prospect of great scarcity of bread stuffs the ensuing season.

The neighbouring province of Canada, we understand, has suffered greatly on account of the early frost.

## WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, OCTOBER 9, 1815.

WE would thank our friends in Salem to furnish us with the returns of the election in that county as early as possible.

On account of the absence of the editor from town during the greater part of the last week, several articles received have not been attended to.

At the late election in the city of Philadelphia, the union-party carried eleven wards, out of fourteen, into which the city is divided. The number of votes given in was unusually small.—In the Northern Liberties and Southwark, which were federal last year, the republicans carried the assessors and inspectors. On Tuesday will be the general election.

### The Taxes.

THE federalists are quite at their wits' end for some bugbear to frighten the people out of their support of the government at the ensuing election. They are reduced to cry the taxes! Oh the taxes! but they take care not to inform their hearers, that a federal majority in the legislature will not take them off, and that in truth the federalists are the very men to keep them on, as they, and they alone, have imposed and advocated taxes in time of peace. The people have to thank a democratic administration for supporting the government fourteen years without taxes, and for carrying on a war of three years with the most powerful nation in Europe, without imposing but very little more burthens than the federalists were for laying on, when there was a profound peace. Only let them get the power in their hands and have full scope for their dashing policy and we may expect to be saddled, with heavy taxes all our lives.

### THE OBJECTS OF THE WAR OBTAINED.

In spite of the evidence of their senses, and in spite of their own belief, the federalists are constantly hasping upon the old story, that the administration have struck their flag and have spent large sums of money, without acquiring the objects for which they fought. For what was the war declared? For Free trade and Sailors' Rights. Well, and do not our ships freely traverse the ocean in all directions, and do not our men sail securely under the American flag, without fear of being dragged on board floating dungeons by a British press-gang? But say they, where is our security that this will continue? Our security is found in our NATIONAL CHARACTER, which has been raised in the eyes of the world by this Democratic war, and without such a character treaties, as experience has taught us, would be in vain. When it was rumour lately, that a British frigate, in attempting to search an American sloop of war in the Mediterranean, had fired upon; and sunk her, even the federalists exclaimed, "It cannot be true; they dare not undertake it."

At the suggestion of 'sever;?!' of our friends, and from a persuasion that some good may result from it, we have been induced to insert once more the address of the republican delegates of Cumberland. It should be attentively perused by every voter.

For the Washington Whig.

Mr. Editor,

I HAVE noticed, in your paper of the 25th ult. a letter, purporting to have been written by Robert G. Harper, esq. of Baltimore, to George Baer, esq. of Frederick, in the state of Maryland, about a year ago, and whilst our commissioners were at Ghent, endeavouring to negotiate a treaty for the settlement of all matters in controversy with Great Britain, with whom we were then at war.

It is understood, that Mr. Harper admits that the letter in question was written by himself, and of course he is responsible for the principles and declarations contained in it.

It has been published probably in most of the republican papers in the United States, and in that way has passed under the observation of most of the readers of those papers; but I very much apprehend, that it will be kept from the eye of the federalist as far as possible. My word for it,

that letter will be published in very few, if any of the papers of that description in the country.

If any of your readers, Mr. Editor, have overlooked it, I advise them to turn to No. 10 of the Whig, in the first page of which they will find the precious production with all its deformities.—The importance of statements and sentiments to the public depends very much upon the source from which they issue. Let it then be remembered, that this Mr. Harper is a 88 of acknowledged talents; was, during the administration of president Adams, a leading member of congress from the state of South Carolina, and was the proposer of many, and the advocate of all the wild and unpopular measures of that day; that he remained in his seat for some time after the election of Mr. Jefferson, and strenuously opposed every attempt at reformation made by congress, particularly the reduction of the oppressive and unnecessary taxes which had been previously imposed on the people by the federal administration. Soon after this he removed to Baltimore, formed a matrimonial connexion with a wealthy family in that place, and has ever since been at the head of the bar in the state of Maryland, uniformly caressed by his political friends in that state, and looked up to as a leader and champion of opposition in the union.—George Baer of Frederick, if I mistake not, was also, at the time alluded to, a member of congress, and a faithful coadjutor in the system at that time in vogue.—Thus much for the men; but what shall be said of the production? Shall the feelings of indignation, shame, or contempt preponderate? or shall we be permitted equally to indulge in all those sentiments. I confess, that my indignation is not easily suppressed, when I see, in time of war, an attempt made by an American citizen, not only to palliate and excuse, but absolutely to justify, the enemy of his country in the position she had taken respecting us;—when I see the British doctrine of perpetual allegiance, that doctrine which denies the right of expatriation to her own subjects, and yet very readily, after a short probation, and on trifling grounds, admits as subjects of her realm, and protects as such, subjects and citizens of all the world beside,—that doctrine, which this government, ever since its formation, under every administration of it, has uniformly protested against and denounced as iniquitous and unjust, declared to be CLEAR and UNDENIABLE,—when I observe the doctrine of impressment; under the operation of which so many thousands of our citizens have been forcibly dragged from their business and homes, and compelled to undergo "durance vile" on board foreign ships of war, for a long series of years, and upon the breaking out of war, forced to fight against their own country, or at best turned inside of gloomy walls, and retained as prisoners of war,—that doctrine, which general Washington long ago declared, if persisted in, must unavoidably lead to a rupture, proclaimed as not only clear and undeniable, but RIGHT IN ITSELF, I cannot but feel indignant. When I see a native citizen of great talents and influence openly espouse the above principles, and rejoicing in the prospect (thank God, a delusive one) that the time was near at hand, when those doctrines must be acknowledged clear and undeniable, and this country, by dint of arms, constrained to withdraw what he has sneeringly called her claims, and prostrate herself at the feet of her enemy, I feel ashamed of my country, I blush for the degeneracy of the age, and deplore the undoing effects of foreign influence and attachments.—"I had rather be a dog, and bay the moon than such an American."

When I witness the puny and acrimonious exertions of restless and disappointed ambition to obtain its object, by assailing the constituted authorities, and especially the chief magistrate of the government, with ribaldry and abuse, instead of reason and argument, letting down the mind accustomed to reading, reflection, philosophical argument, and rational deduction, to the plain level of unlettered prejudice and indiscriminate opposition, exulting in existing difficulties, and calling on all men of sense and honour to rejoice, that these difficulties are in a fair way to be increased, revelling in the idea, that the administration will be compelled to "eat their words," retire in disgrace, to make room for a host of hungry expectants, the passion most likely to be excited in my mind is that of contempt.

AN AMERICAN.

So far from the Spanish patriots being put down—we have seen letters from the South, stating that there were already six privateers sailing under the new Mexican flag. At Carthagea they had received plenty of supplies and ammunition, and feared not the attacks of the royalists. Pat.

Letters from Amsterdam say, U. States stocks have advanced considerably.

Louis 18 has recognised as a matter of grace certain contracts made by Bonaparte.

### ADDRESS

Of the Republican Delegates of the County of Cumberland to the Electors.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

The Republican delegates of the County of Cumberland, chosen by the several townships thereof: for the purpose of selecting a ticket to be supported at the ensuing Election, being convened at Bridgetown the 25th inst. did select and agree to recommend the following candidates for the several offices, for which they have been legally nominated, viz.

For Council.

EBENEZER SEELEY.

For Assembly.

NATHAN LEAKE,  
JOHN S. WOOD,  
DANIEL RICHMAN.

For Sheriff.

JOHN SIBLEY.

For Coroners.

REUBEN HUNT,  
DAVID WEED,  
RICHARD MULFORD.

Fellow citizens—The candidates which we recommend to your suffrage at the ensuing election, were selected from a number of worthy characters with as much prudence and impartiality as the delegates could exercise on the present occasion.—The necessity of union at the approaching election must be evident to all; the difficulty of making a selection massensibly felt by us.—The general voice of the people as far as we could know it, was what we wished to obey.—In the exercise of our trust we meet the general approbation of our republican brethren, we shall have fulfilled our duty and realized our wishes.—The men we recommend to your support are well known to be friendly to our Republican institutions and Federal government.—They are men who think and act for their country in preference to any other nation. It is their glory, and then, pride, to be called Americans; you may therefore confidently hope, should they be elected, that no foreign attachment will bias their judgments in the councils of the state, or execution of its laws.

Fellow citizens—The annual return of the elective franchise, has found us this year at peace with all the nations of the earth, except some of the Indian tribes.—The dey of Algiers and the prince regent of Great Britain, have in their turns released the American captive, having learned from costly experience, that Americans were never born to be slaves. As a nation, we are now in a state of freedom and peace, and may forever continue so, if proper measures, at the proper time, be taken to secure our liberty and repose. In such a tranquil state of foreign relations; it were to be wished that good men of all parties would unite to maintain that dignified national character, which has been so honourably acquired by our statesmen and heroes. It is much to be doubted, if a more favourable time than the present ever occur for good men of all parties to become united, and pursue one policy, which, in our opinion, should be to avoid war with every nation as long as it can be honourably avoided; and when it becomes inevitable, to meet it with Christian fortitude. If the welfare of the nation in peace or war be the primary object of both parties, why divide? If both parties be agreed on the same political principles, where is the ground for perpetual opposition? surely it is not for men that either party is contending.—Both parties have heretofore determined that question by selection, which, were it not for difference in party, could be done to a much better purpose by election. Are we then divided in measures? The will of the majority constitutionally expressed ought to decide that controversy. Are we then divided in our ideas of polity? If so, who are the men that would dissolve the federal compact? Far ourselves, and for the republicans of Cumberland, we declare, that we are Whigs of the Washington stamp. We mean not to become responsible for the motives or conduct of every individual; but as a party, we have no object but the good of our country. Our ideas on polity are well

realized in our admirable constitution, the federal compact. Our principles are published to the world, and they are such, we presume, as no honest and enlightened politician will ever oppose. Good men may differ in politics, as well as in religion, and on other important subjects; but there are certain fundamental principles of civil government, in which all freemen ought to be agreed. Agreed on them, they ought to unite to carry them into operation, and for that purpose should choose such men to represent them in the state and union as they know or believe to be of congenial sentiments. It is a folly for brethren of the same great family, through prejudice or ignorance, to differ among themselves about men or measures, while aiming precisely at the same thing, viz. the good of our country. For ourselves we declare, that we are willing to unite when our opponents shall avow our principles, or disavowing them, shall show them to be erroneous.—To inallibility we do not pretend; but we can never give up that cause, we can never abandon those principles, which our adversaries dare not condemn, and which our own consciences cannot but approve. We believe, that there are good men among the federal party. This we have never denied. It is with such men we reason. Your principles are the same as ours, your polity is the same. No difference in measures could long divide us, were it not for your prejudices and prime leaders. It is men who are at heart opposed to free government who foment division; of such ambitious spirits, all good citizens should beware.

Fellow citizens, If you are not weary of that liberty which your fathers purchased with their blood; if you would not wish to be again involved in war, vote for such men only as stick by their country in peace and war. By whatever names you may have been distinguished heretofore, for the future remember that you are Americans, desirous of peace, but determined on freedom. With all such electors we feel our hearts united, and ardently wish for a union of voices & of votes. A union of men of virtue, and of liberal minds will have a happy tendency to promote the peace, good order, and harmony of society.

We feel no disposition to degrade the character of our political opponents; but when we compare the ticket we have formed with that selected by them, we are persuaded, every unprejudiced person will say with us, that in point of historical and political information, as well as in moral virtue, and the amiable qualities of social order, we shall not be cast in the back ground, but shine with equal, if not superior lustre.

What, may we not ask every candid elector, will be the good effect of success to the opposition ticket? No national measure can be effected by it. The executive and legislature of the United States are fixed for two years. And is it not far better for the national and state governments to harmonize than to lead in different directions? Every friend of peace and social order must answer in the affirmative. Past experience will by no means teach us to expect more prosperity and happiness to the state from the preponderance of federal politics. Let us, therefore, fellow citizens, all unite in support of the ticket hereby recommended: Not only is union necessary, but exertion also. Every citizen should esteem it his highest privilege, and his incumbent duty to appear at the poll, and afford his support to those best qualified to represent him.

ABIJAH DAVIS, Chairman.

ELIAS P. SEELEY, Secretary.

### 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.

All Letters and Communications to the Editor must be postpaid.

Mr. HAY,

A REPORT having ained circulation in some parts of the county that one of the candidates on the federal assembly ticket is ineligible, on account of his not having resided in the county for a full year, and being desirous of ascertaining the truth of it, I have made some inquiries of gentlemen residing in his neighbourhood, and where he is chiefly known, and learn, that there is no doubt on that point; all agreeing that it has been a perfect year. Since the gentleman alluded to first moved into Cumberland, and same think a few weeks over; FAIR PLAY.

**Salem County.**

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican delegates, of the several townships, of the County of Salem, convened at the Inn of Isaac Elwell, in Mannington, on Friday the 29th day of September 1815, for the purpose of recommending suitable candidates, to be supported by the Democratic Republicans of said county, at the ensuing general election, PHILIP CURRIDEN, Esq. was chosen Chairman, and THOMAS YARROW, Secretary.

The following candidates were selected, viz.

**COUNCIL.**

Jerediah Dubois.

**ASSEMBLY.**

James Newell,  
Joseph Kille,  
Morris Hancock.

**SHERIFF.**

Richard Craven.

**CORONERS.**

Benjamin Thompson,  
Isaac Smart,  
John Finley, (Lower Creek.)

Resolved—That the foregoing be published in the Washington Whig, and such other Republican Newspapers as may be deemed proper.

PHILIP CURRIDEN, Chairman.  
THOMAS YARROW, Secretary.

[COMMUNICATED.]

**Launches.**

LAUNCHED at Dividing Creek, on the 16th of September, Sloop "Prince Maurice" of 65 tons, owned by Ichabod and Samuel Compton.

At Port Elizabeth, on the 25th, Ship "Cumberland" of 260 tons, owned by Brick and Lee.

At Maurice-town, on the 28th, Sloop "Tabitha" of 45 tons, owned by Ichabod Compton and John Hill.

At Dorchester, on the 30th, Brig "William and Mary" of 175 tons, owned by Samuel Laycock.—All without any material accident.

**From the Mediterranean.**

Captain GRAHAM arrived at this port on Saturday from Marseilles, and last from Gibraltar, informs that a letter had been received from the American consul at Tangiers by the consul at Gibraltar, saying that a Tripolitan frigate had arrived there, and reported they had TAKEN an AMERICAN merchantman, the consul informed Captain Graham, that Commodore Decatur had gone against Tripoli; the consul also informed that the United States sloop of war Epervier, had sailed from the Mediterranean for the United States about the middle of July, with despatches, and the prisoners released from Algiers. Balt. Tel.

Lord Burghersh, who is appointed minister to the United States, is, we believe, a young man, not thirty years of age. He acted in an official capacity recently on the continent. He is a man of high family connexions, it is believed, to which circumstance probably he owes this high appointment. Nat. Int.

**Cumberland Republican Ticket.**

**Council.**

EBENEZER SEELEY.

**Assembly.**

NATHAN LEAKE,  
JOHNS WOOD,  
DANIEL RICHMAN.

**Sheriff.**

JOHN SIBLEY,  
REUBEN HUNT,  
DAVID REED,  
RICHARD MULFORD.

**Federal Ticket.**

**Council.**—MICHAEL SWING.

**Assembly.**—WILLIAM WATSON, ABRAHAM JACON, JOHN MAYHEW.

**Salem Republican Ticket**

**COUNCIL.**

Jerediah Dubois.

**ASSEMBLY.**

James Newell,  
Joseph Kille,  
Morris Hancock.

**SHERIFF.**

Richard Craven.

**CORONERS.**

Benjamin Thompson,  
Isaac Smart,  
John Finley, (Lower Creek.)

**Hunterdon Republican Ticket.**

**Council.**

AARON VANSYCKEL.

**Assembly.**

WILLIAM NIXON,  
SAMUELL SOUTHARD,  
JOHN FARLEE,  
ABRAHAM STOUT.

**Sheriff.**

JAMES S. MANNERS.

**Coroners.**

JOHN LAKE,  
ANDREW WEART,  
CHARLES ENT.

**Somerset Republican Ticket.**

**Council.**

JOHN FRELINGHUYSEN.

**Assembly.**

JOHN ANNIN,  
JACOB DEGROOT,  
FARRINGTON BARKALOW.

Extract of a letter received from an officer at Detroit, dated 9th September.

If the British have given up the right of search, at sea, they have in this quarter commenced it on land. A few days since, several British sailors deserted, and landed about 10 miles from this place. Two officers and a boat's crew followed, landed, and examined several houses, and at length got one man, and sent him on board—placed centinels on our highway, one of which fired at a citizen. The citizens flew to arms, arrested the officers and men—but agreed that one officer should be retained until the man take\$ was returned. The officer is now in our fort. I understand a civil prosecution is brought against him—Col. James "will not deliver the prisoners taken. Our INDIAN TREATY ended yesterday well.—Del. Gaz.

Washington City, October 3.

We are sorry to perceive, from the western papers; that though the savages at Detroit have received the news of Peace with much apparent sincerity of satisfaction, ill-blood continues to exist in another quarter. The British on one side and our people on the other, at Detroit, are far from being cordial to each other. The British soldiers desert to our territories whenever they have an opportunity, which irritates the British officers, who do not conceal their feelings. On a recent occasion, it appears, a British guard pursued some deserters, within our limits, searched houses, and stationed guards on the road, one of them fired at an American citizen. Justly enraged at this outrage on our sovereignty, it is stated that our citizens took up arms, and pursued the aggressors, from whom they took an officer, who it is said, is to be held in confinement until the British release a man, one of their deserters, whom they seized on our side, and carried off with them.—Intell.

The French government, it would appear from the following article, is carrying into effect the decree of the king, which denounced certain persons as traitors, and ordered their immediate apprehension and trial:—

From the Official Gazette of Paris. Sunday, 30th August, 1815.

"Colonel La Bodayere has been condemned to die, by the second Council of war of the first Military Division. This decree was confirmed by the Council of Revision, and the colonel was accordingly executed this day at 6 o'clock, P. M.

From the Plattsburgh Republican.

We are happy to state that the persons whose houses were destroyed by order of General Macomb, in September last, have received the money for their losses, from the government of the United States:

Boston October 3.

**From the Mediterranean.**

By Captain Babson; from Alicadt, we learn the United States schooner lieutenant Chauncey, had been in there, from whom information had been received that a treaty of peace had been concluded with Algiers, in which it was stipulated that our government should be indemnified for the expenses of the expedition to the Mediterranean;—that the vessels and prisoners which had been taken, should be given up;—and that they never should again demand tribute of the United States.

The Ontario sloop of war sailed from Algiers with despatches for government, on the 7th of July, and as she has not since been heard of, it is feared she is lost.

Commodore Bainbridge arrived at Carthage on the twelfth of August, at which time two of Commodore Decatur's squadron were at that place, and were despatched to the squadron (which were then off Tripoli) with orders from commodore Bainbridge to commodore Decatur to return with the vessels of his squadron to the United States.

The Dey of Algiers had refused to treat with the commander of the Dutch squadron. E. C. H. B.

Major General Macomb, family and suite, arrived in this village, on Tuesday last, and sailed on Wednesday for Detroit, in the brig Hunter. Gen. Macomb takes command of that post.

Buff. Gar.

Governor Gore, family, and suite, arrived in this village, on Tuesday evening last, and passed the next day into Canada. The governor is now on his return to the province, having been absent four years. On Sunday, a salute was fired in the direction of Fort George.

From the Pittsburgh Mercury, Detroit, Sep. 9.

"Yesterday the Indian treaty was concluded. It was signed by the principal chiefs and warriors of the Wyanduts, Chippewas, Ottowas; Potawattimies, Chawanees, Delawares; Miamies and Seneca nations. It embraces peace, and revives the treaty of Grenville, in August 1795; and all others subsequent. The day before the execution of the treaty, the Prophet with several other trifling characters went off to the British side; and it was declared in council by our commissioners and several of the principal chiefs on our side, that he should not in future be suffered to build a fire in any part of the United States, meaning that he should not live amongst us. The commissioners leave this to-morrow, with the exception of general McArthur, who is dangerously ill."

**THE TOAST.**

We have received several verbal communications on the subject of the toast which we published in our last week's paper. They are, however so contradictory, and came in so irregular a manner, that we can say nothing on the subject at present, except that it was not, as we stated, a volunteer, but a regular toast.

Joseph Bonaparte, having returned from a short and rapid jaunt to the southward, has taken the seat owned and formerly occupied by Milford Courtenay, on the banks of the Hudson.

DIED.—At New-Mills, Burlington co. on Wednesday the 20th September, Rev. Isaac Carlisle, a zealous Minister of the Gospel of the denomination of the Baptists. For a number of years he had held the commissions of judge and justice, and executed them with independence and impartiality. He was a warm friend to his country, and to its Republican Institutions.

Married.—At Brandriff's Mill, near Millville, on the evening of the 4th of October, by the Rev. Mr. Swain, Mr. JONAS SHAW of Millville, to Miss SYLVIA BRANDRIF of the former place;

Long may this hopeful union be;  
A bond of love and harmony—  
From discontent, domestic strife,  
Those common, hateful ills of life.  
Forever free  
And in the joys and mutual care,  
Ours share;  
So will they find, if thus sincere,  
True happiness; if mortals here  
Can happy be  
P.

**Notice to Creditors:**

THE JUDGES of the County of Gloucester, have appointed the 11th day of November next, at the Inn of Randal Sparks, in Woodbury, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to hear what can be said for and against our liberation from confinement; as insolvent debtors.

JAMES M. DELOP.

JOHN M. KINDALL.

DANIEL M. KINDALL.

LEVI WEBSTER.

Gloucester County prison, Oct. 6th, 1815.—(4t)

**Sale of Real Estate.**

BY Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland, will be sold, at Public Vendue, on the premises, on Saturday, the 10th of November next, between the hours of 12 and 5 P. M. A quantity of well timbered Wood Land, (late the property of Daniel Davis deceased,) in lots to suit purchasers. Conditions of sale will be made known, and attendance given by ABIGAIL DAVIS, Admr.

October 5th, 1815.

**TO BE RENTED**

AND immediate possession given, A STORE-HOUSE and LANDING, that will hold upwards of one thousand cords of wood; situate in the Township of Downe, and on Antuxet Creek, in the small Village of New Port, also a two story Frame House and Kitchen, adjoining the same. For terms apply to

WILLIAM CHARD.

October 2d 1815.—(4t)

**Domestic Attachment.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attachment, issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the county of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Eden M. Seeley, an absconding debtor, at the suit of Jacob Richer, in a plea of debt, for two hundred dollars, returnable to the Term of September last, hath been duly served and returned by the Sheriff of said County,

EBENEZER SEELEY, Clerk.

L. Q. C. ENSEN, Attorney.

October 9th, 1815.—2m

**James Watson & William Curll**

OF MILLVILLE, Cumberland Co. N. J.

**STOREKEEPERS,**

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have this day taken into co-partnership ISRAEL STRATTON, Esq. and that in future the business will be carried on under the firm of

**Watson, Curll, & Co.**

Watson & Curll beg leave to tender to a liberal and generous public the homage of their sincere thanks for the distinguished patronage they have received, in their line of business; and still flatter themselves, in connection with their new partner, that by an unremitting and constant attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a very general assortment of Dry Goods, China, Glass and Queensware, Groceries and Liquors, of every description possible to be obtained, and of the best quality together with Corn, Oats, Shorts, Wheat and Rye Flour, Pork, Lard, Hams, &c. &c. And by selling at reduced profits, for cash, or exchanging them for all kinds of lumber, that they will meet with and merit a very general share of public patronage.

JAMES WATSON,

WILLIAM CURLL,

ISRAEL STRATTON.

Millville, Aug. 29th. [S. 18]—4t.

**PROFILES**

TAKEN and fitted up in an Elegant manner by a Lady, who resides at present, at Mr. SMITH BOWEN'S.

Bridgetown, Oct. 9th.

*The Washington Benevolent Society.*

SOCIETIES under this name, it seems, have sprung up in different parts of the United States, especially in the Eastern and Middle States; Of late the number of them it is said has been greatly multiplied; within the last year they have been established in this county. This of course has drawn the attention of many persons to an inquiry into the nature, design and tendency of them; my curiosity I confess has been a little excited as well as that of others; one may hear of institutions and transactions at a distance, without thinking, or reflecting much about them, but when any thing new and anomalous is introduced among ourselves, we are apt to be a little inquisitive and observant. "Washington Benevolent" is a fascinating title, calculated to arrest the attention. The people of the United States, revere and deservedly the name of the great father of his country, and benevolence we are all taught to consider, as one of the most angelic qualities of the mind, nay as the very essence of moral parity. Names, however, are not merit; they may be assumed at pleasure, but cannot impart to their possessors the properties of what they represent. The world has produced many a fretful and impatient Job, many a foolish Solomon, and many a Jeremiah without the spirit of prophecy.

Washington, I presume, possessed as much benevolence as falls to the lot of most men, yet the propriety of coupling these words together, and applying them to the name of societies such as those under consideration appear to be, is not very manifest, unless indeed it was, intended in that way to gain proselytes and get into favour. Three distinct societies are formed in this county, one embracing the townships of Millville, Maurice River and Downe, another the townships of Fairfield and Deerfield, and the third, the remainder of the county. These district societies it is understood are somehow or other subordinate to a more dignified order, who exercise a jurisdiction over them. They have all of them held numerous meetings in different parts of the county, and the leaders of them have discovered a zeal to promote their object, not commonly found elsewhere. What that object is we are left to learn, from what we are permitted to see of their works and fruit. The declarations of its members on this point are contradictory. I have heard several persons declare (and some of them of high standing,) that the institution was purely a benevolent one, having no mixture of, or relation to politics whatever, that their whole object was to administer to the necessitous, and relieve the distressed; whilst other members of the same society admit that it is an amphibious animal, partly benevolent and partly political. Others again unreservedly declare, that the original design, and the chief end of them was and still is, to change the administration of the government, or in other words to oust those in office, in order that they may occupy the vacant places.

When doctors disagree how shall we determine? I will state my opinion and my reasons for it. That the funds of the society have in some instances been applied to charitable and praiseworthy purposes, abstractedly considered is not questioned, but those cases are not numerous, their means are not extensive, and a portion of them must be reserved for other purposes. The secrecy with which they conduct their business, and the overdone anxiety which is discovered to gain members, visiting the high-ways, hedges and ditches, in quest of proselytes, inviting numbers who would much more appropriately receive than bestow bounty, and the decided and in most instances violent political character of nearly all the officers and leaders of the society, convince me, that their benevolence in word and deed, is devoid of moral merit, being bestowed for the purpose of gaining eclat, to the society, and furthering the attainment of the main object. The bestowment of a favour of necessity creates some obligation in the mind of the receiver, and this principle of our nature appears to have been taken up by the original projectors of the scheme, under the impression that it might be turned to account. Counties form states, and states the union. In some counties the majority in favour of the government is small: in those counties the most attention is paid to the benevolent system, a little diffusion of money there among the poor and dependant, being careful always to give the receiver to understand from the society, that he is a special object of their regard, might create a sufficient number of this peculiar species of paupers, these half bribed gentry to turn the scale at an election, and in this way by playing off this game in certain portions of the United States, and on a certain class of its citizens, it was no doubt thought that a complete revolution might be effected. The pressure of the late war favoured the scheme, and greatly raised their hopes. Ambition is always restless, and the Federalists having failed to convince the people of the nation, by open means and fair

argument, that they were more capable, honest and patriotic than the republicans, having failed in all their attempts to grasp at the helm; adopted this expedient as a dernier resort. These conclusions I think fairly warranted, in virtue of the considerations already mentioned, but I will barely state that this sudden fit of benevolence, attacking in many instances persons of a puerous disposition, and a cold and unfeeling heart, as I very well know, and raging with such vehemence as to induce the subjects of it to neglect their business, dispose of their money, "spend and be spent" in order to gratify their newly acquired propensity, is of itself sufficient to excite a strong suspicion that the whole scheme is a made up business, in order to gain the ultimatum of their wishes, the rule. I could easily expatiate, but I forbear. I will however anticipate the manner in which this picture will be treated by my benevolent friends. They will not positively deny the correctness of the view I have taken, but enshrouding themselves in the mysteries of their order, they will gravely declare that the writer knows nothing at all about the matter.

JONATHAN.

**Notice is Hereby Given,**

THAT the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Cumberland, and state of New Jersey, have appointed Tuesday the seventh day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

GEORGE GRAY,  
THOMAS BROCK,  
JOHN YATES,  
THOMAS WELCH.

Bridgetown Jail, Sept. 28th 1815.—4t.

**A List of Letters**

Remaining in the Bridgetown Post-Office, (West New Jersey,) on the 1st of October 1815.

- |                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Richard F. Alderson,  | Joseph Ogden,      |
| Samuel Bourne,        | Charles Porter,    |
| John Brown,           | Mary Parvin,       |
| Seth Bowen,           | Isaac Payne,       |
| Moriah H. Brewster,   | William Reeves,    |
| Jacob Brien,          | Joseph Reynold,    |
| Martha Croes,         | Lewis Ross,        |
| Lewis Cresse,         | Jonathan Riler,    |
| Benjamin Clark,       | Rebecca Riley,     |
| Andrew Dare,          | Jacob Richer,      |
| Andrew Elstan,        | John Stills,       |
| Phebe Gifford,        | Thomas Stanferd,   |
| William Gaskill,      | Peter Shaw,        |
| Rebecca Garrison,     | Mary Stevens,      |
| William Hollingshead, | Daniel Smith,      |
| Benjamin Heward,      | John Tucker,       |
| Amos Horris,          | Lydia Ware,        |
| Daniel Johnson,       | John Wilson,       |
| Thomas Luke,          | Freelover Waitman, |
| Gersham D. Miller,    | John Warfaltown,   |
| 2 Hannah Moor,        | Hannah Mills,      |

STEPHEN LUPTON, Post Mast,  
(3t)

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 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 Antuset, 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. M'INTOSH,  
ASA DOUGLASS,  
WM. CHARD.

Aug. 21—6w.

**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 debts 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

**Public Notice is Hereby Given,**

THAT THE ACCOUNTS OF

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Ruth Reeves and<br>Joshua Reeves,   | executors of Thomas Reeves<br>deceased.                   |
| Leitia Harmon and<br>John Sheppard, | ditto of Joseph Harmer, do.                               |
| Jonathan Sockwell,                  | administr. of Mary Joslin, do.                            |
| Robert Lake,                        | ditto of Reuben Pepper, do.                               |
| Daniel Bacon,                       | ditto of Ruth Shints, do.                                 |
| Eliza Bradford,                     | ditto of Henry Bradford, do.                              |
| Abel F. Randolph,                   | ditto of Lydia Stockton, do.                              |
| Lydia Moore,                        | admx. of Daniel Moore, jr. do.                            |
| Elizabeth Loper,                    | ditto of Daniel toner, do.                                |
| Phebe Watson,                       | ditto of David Watson, do.                                |
| Elizabeth Wood,                     | ditto of Joel Wood, do.                                   |
| Jane Peterson,                      | ditto of John Peterson, do.                               |
| Richard Downam,                     | guardian of Jonathan Blizard.                             |
| James Diamant,                      | ditto of Abigail and Theodosia heirs of John Powell, dec. |

Will be reported to the Orphans' Court, to be held at Bridgetown, in and for the county of Cumberland, on Monday the 27th day of November next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at which time and place, all persons interested in said Estates, or either of them, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said accounts should not be severally allowed and confirmed.

TIMOTHY ELMER, Surrog.

Sept 25th, 1815.—(Oc. 2.) 2m.

**Cumberland Orphans' Court,**

September Term, 1815.

CHARLES CLARK, administrator of SAMUEL ELWELL deceased, having exhibited to this Court, duly attested a just and true account of the personal estate of said deceased, and also an account of the debts so far as they can be discovered, by which account it appears that the personal estate of said deceased, is insufficient to pay said debts, therefore on application of the said Charles Clark, setting forth that the said Samuel Elwell died seised of lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate, in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the court in the premises.

Also at the Term aforesaid—ETHAN LORE, Guardian to DAVID CAMPBELL and ZEPHENIAH O. CAMPBELL, children of PETER CAMPBELL deceased. The said Ethan Lore setting forth that the said wards have no personal estate, and praying the court to order and decree the sale of the whole of the real estate of the said wards, for their support and maintenance.

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

By the Court.

TIMOTHY ELMER, Clerk.

Sept. 28th 1815—(2m)

**Cumberland Orphans' Court,**

September Term, 1815.

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

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

TIMOTHY ELMER, Clerk.

Sept. 28th, 1815.—(O. 2)—2m

**Cumberland Orphans' Court,**

September Term, 1815.

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

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

By the Court.

TIMOTHY ELMER, Clerk.

Sept. 27, 1815.—3t

**NOTICE.**

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber, on Vendue, or other accounts, are hereby requested to come forward, and discharge the same. Likewise all persons having demands against the subscriber, are requested to present them for settlement to

WILLIAM MASON.

Sept. 23, 1815.—[3t]

*Sheriff's Sales.*

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the thirtieth day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Bridgetown, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder—

**A Lot of Woodland,**

Situate in the township of Stow Creek, adjoining land of James Loper, jun. and others, said to contain twenty acres, more or less, together with all other lands of said defendant, in the county of Cumberland.

Seized as the property of John Gibbons, and taken in Execution at the suit of Thomas R. Sheppard and Mark Sheppard, Richard Wood, and George Bacon—and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

**A Lot of Land,**

Situate in the township of Millville, adjoining land of William Watson, and others; said to contain half an acre, more or less, together with all other lands of said defendant, in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Joseph Ackley, and taken in Execution at the suit of Ezekiel Foster and Robert Jordan, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

**A House and Tract of Land,**

Situate in the township of Hopewell, adjoining lands of John Elwell, and others; said to contain sixty acres, more or less. Also, Two Thirds of a lot of land, adjoining land of Anna Husted and others, said to contain thirty acres, more or less; together with all other lands of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Enoch Brooks, and taken in Execution at the suit of Josiah Seeley, assignee of Enoch Boon, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

**A House and Tract of Land,**

Situate in the township of Hopewell, adjoining land of Robert Harris, and others; said to contain one hundred acres, more or less; together with all other lands of said defendants, in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Dorcas Long and Malachi Long, devisees of M. Long, deceased, and taken in Execution at the suit of William Brooks, and William Mints, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

August 26st, 1815.—(S. 25.)—1m

**NOTICE.**

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Enoch BEANS, Esquire, late of Bridgetown, in the County of Cumberland, deceased, are requested to make payment: And all those having any demands against said Estate, will please present them for examination, to

JAMES GILES, Executor.  
Bridgetown, September 22, 1815.—9w.

**BAN AWAY.**

FROM the subscriber, in the township of Millville, Cumberland County, New Jersey, an apprentice to the Carpenter business, named GEORGE DOLLS, 17 years of age, stout made, dark hair, light eyes, near sighted, and in general very talkative. Had on, when he went away, an anker roundabout and trousers, yellow striped jean vest, and a pair of new course shoes.

Whoever takes up said apprentice, and returns him to me, shall receive twenty-five cents reward, but no charges paid.

ISAAC POWELL.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbidden harbouring said apprentice at their peril.

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber has removed from the United States' Gazette, to Philadelphia, No. 79, North Water street, where he has opened a

**Boarding-House,**

And from the situation and convenience of the house, together with the attention intended to be paid to all those who please to give him their custom, he is in hopes none will have reason to complain.

Benjamin S. Ogden.

**Notice is likewise given**

To the late SOLDIERS of the United States army, who have been honourably discharged therefrom, widows, and heirs of deceased soldiers, who died in the service of the United States, that an Office is now open, at No. 79, North Water street, by the above subscriber, late captain in the U. S. army, where discharges, and all other necessary writings will be received, and land warrants, retained bounty, and pay due procured from the War department (the necessary writings being forwarded in due time.)

N. B. James V. Burch at Cedarville is hereby authorized to receive discharges, and fill up powers of attorney in my name, from the late soldiers of the army, and receipt therefor.

**NOTICE.**

AS I expect to be absent for several months during the ensuing winter and spring, I will esteem it a particular favour, if those who have unsettled accounts with me, will embrace an opportunity to call and settle the same previous to the 20th of November next.

EPHRAIM BATEMAN.  
Cedarville, Sept. 11th. 1815.—3t