

## THE WASHINGTON WHIG

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For the Washington Whig.

### HISTORY OF THE LATE WAR,

No. IX.

#### CAMPAIGN OF 1813.

*Naval Combats.—Hornet and Peacock.—Chesapeake and Argus lost.—Enterprise and Boxer.—Blockade.—Depredations in the Chesapeake.*

DEAR bought experience having taught his Britannic majesty's naval officers a due respect for the American navy, so lately the object of their contempt, they became more cautious of exposing an equal force to its attacks. Frigates of the heaviest class were fitted out for service on the American station, and even these were cautious of sailing unaccompanied by ships of the line; and seventy-fours were cut down into a species of vessel, termed a *razee*, for the particular purpose of encountering the American frigates. The war on the ocean was marked this year by several sanguinary combats, which were attended with various results. Two vessels were taken by the Americans, and two by the British; but the former were captured with a trifling loss, whilst the latter inflicted on their adversaries a damage proportionate to their own.

Captain Lawrence, in the *Hornet* sloop of war, accompanied commodore Bainbridge in his cruise on the coast of South America, which terminated in the capture of the *Java*, and whilst there, challenged captain Green of the *Bonne Citoyenne*, of greater force both in guns and men, to come out and meet him in fair combat; but captain Green thought proper to decline so perilous an undertaking. After blockading the *Bonne Citoyenne* till he was chased away by a seventy-four, Lawrence ran off *Demarara*, where he had the good fortune to fall in with the *brig Peacock*, and made amends for his disappointment by engaging and capturing her. After a close action of fifteen minutes. So destructive was the fire of the *Hornet*, that in this short space of time her opponent was completely cut to pieces, and in spite of every exertion went to the bottom, before all her crew could be removed. Captain Peake her commander, and four others, were found on board killed; the master and thirty-two others were wounded. The *Hornet* had only one man killed, and two slightly wounded her rigging and sails were much cut, but her hull received little injury. In a few hours she was again ready for action. The officers of the *Peacock* received from captain Lawrence and his officers the most humane and generous treatment, which they publicly acknowledged after their arrival in the United States. Even the sailors of the *Hornet*, with the most honourable liberality, gave to each English sailor two shirts and a pair of jacket and trousers, they having lost every thing but what they had on their backs, by the sudden sinking of their ship.

On the first of June occurred the first naval engagement, in which the English, with any thing like an equality of force, were successful in striking the American flag. Captain Lawrence, after his return from his cruise in the *Hornet*, was transferred to the command of the *Chesapeake* frigate, then lying in Boston harbour, one of the worst in the navy, and peculiarly disagreeable to the seamen, on account of the disgraceful insult she had experienced in being overhauled and searched by the *Leander*, previous to the war. The *Shannon*, a British frigate rating 38 guns, commanded by captain Broke, shortly appeared off the harbour for the avowed purpose of engaging the *Chesapeake*. Captain Broke sent a challenge to Lawrence, which however was never received by him; the mere appearance of an enemy's ship in a threatening posture was sufficient for this gallant officer, and although labouring under disadvantages sufficient to have de-

ferred a less chivalrous spirit he boldly sallied out in search of his adversary. His first lieutenant was sick on shore, three other lieutenants had recently left the ship and of the four who remained, two were midshipmen acting as lieutenants; a large proportion of the crew had never been at sea; all had lost their discipline by lying in port, and some were dissatisfied and complained of not having received their prize money. The officers were unacquainted with the men and the men with the ship. With a vessel ominous of disgrace and of indifferent construction, and a crew almost in a state of mutiny, was he fated to engage a frigate of the first class, superior in size and equipment, and manned with a prime crew, who had been a considerable time at sea.

About a quarter before six in the afternoon, the two ships exchanged their broadsides. Bloody and destructive was the fire for fifteen minutes, particularly in the unexampled destruction of the *Chesapeake's* officers; captain Lawrence being mortally wounded, the sailing master, 4th lieutenant, lieutenant of marines and boatswain killed, and the first lieutenant Ludlow mortally wounded. Her anchor unfortunately caught in one of the *Shannon's* ports and the two ships fell on board. Captain Broke taking advantage of this circumstance, and of the destruction on the decks of the *Chesapeake*, boarded at the head of twenty men. Orders had been given by the wounded Lawrence to call the boarders; but the bugleman did not do his duty; lieutenant Budd led up fifteen or twenty who were all that followed him and defended the ship till he was wounded and disabled; but the enemy throwing on board more men, notwithstanding the desperate but irregular resistance of the marines and seamen, who had no officers to support them, succeeded in cutting down all who opposed them, and possessing themselves of the ship, the colours being hauled down by one of their own officers. As Lawrence was carried below, he exclaimed "Don't give up the ship," and whilst lying there in excruciating pain, sent off the surgeon with orders not to strike the flag. Broke was severely wounded in the head, on board the *Chesapeake*, fighting with his boarders, and he lost his first lieutenant, purser, clerk, and twenty-three seamen killed, and fifty-seven officers and men wounded. The *Shannon* was much injured in her hull having received several shot between wind and water, and could scarcely be kept afloat. The *Chesapeake* escaped with little comparative damage; whilst the two ships were clear of each other the superiority was manifestly on the side of the American. On board the *Chesapeake* forty-eight were killed and ninety-seven wounded, of whom fourteen afterwards died. The bodies of captain Lawrence and lieutenant Ludlow were interred at Halifax with the highest military honours, and every mark of respect due to the unfortunate brave. But, notwithstanding the example which had been set by this gallant officer and his crew in the *Hornet*, and notwithstanding so many other instances of generous magnanimity on the part of the American officers to the captured British, the treatment which the dying Lawrence and his surviving companions received from their conquerors was stained with brutal violence and mean avarice, disgraceful to the character of a brave soldier. Their private stores were denied them, and their clothes plundered; Lawrence was refused his wife's letters; and a bottle of his own wine to alleviate his sufferings, and the officers were obliged to follow their commander to the grave in the clothes which they had worn in the action, stiff with blood and gore. The exultation which this victory occasioned in England proved the impression made by their frequent defeats and the shifts to which they were obliged to resort, to keep up the public temper. The tower guns were fired, cities were illuminated, parliament rang with exultation and applause, and the fortunate Broke received the distinction of knighthood. The great victor of Howe, Rodney and Nelson, were scarcely received with more extravagant demonstrations of joy.

The *Argus* sloop of war, after conveying an Ambassador to France, was sent to cruise in the Irish channel, where she annoyed the enemy's commerce, by burning and destroying an immense amount of property. A brig superior in size and equipment was fitted out for the express purpose of capturing her. On the 14th of August, an engagement took place, when unfortunately, after a desperate conflict of three quarters of an hour, the *Argus*

was obliged to surrender to the *Pelican*, commanded by captain Maples. Captain Allen of the *Argus* was mortally wounded in the early part of the action: to this circumstance and to the rawness of his crew, and the constant fatigue they had undergone, must be principally attributed her loss. Lieutenant Burrows, in the *Enterprise* met and captured the British brig *Boxer* of equal force on the sixth of September, within a few hours sail of Portsmouth. The disparity of loss in the two vessels was very great, the *Boxer* being much cut to pieces and the *Enterprise* but little damaged. Both commanders were killed.

On the sea-coast the English commenced this year a war of depredation and plunder. Towns were bombarded and burnt, farms plundered of their stock and negroes, houses robbed, the peaceable inhabitants treated with savage cruelty, coffins of the dead, and altars of the church robbed for the sake of plunder, and every species of disgraceful devastation committed on the property of unarmed and unoffending individuals. The preceding fall a general blockade of the American coast, from New York to New Orleans, had been proclaimed by the British admiral, and was this year enforced. Relying much, as it would seem, upon the efforts of the opposition, and desirous of effecting the threatened division of the union; the British government exempted the Eastern states from the operation of the blockade, and also granted them special licenses, authorising the transportation of flour and other articles of provision to Spain and Portugal, where their army stood in need of a supply. This occasioned an immense inland transportation during the whole summer.

Early in the spring, a squadron of hostile ships entered the Delaware, under the orders of Com. Beresford, whose principal occupation was capturing and burning wood shallops and oyster boats. He demanded a number of bullocks from the inhabitants of Lewistown, threatening to destroy the town if he should be refused. But the citizens, not alarmed by his threats, sent him a positive denial, and were soon exposed to a severe bombardment, which however produced no effect, and the commodore was obliged to relinquish his claim. Chesapeake bay affording a secure harbour for a fleet of the largest size, and watering a fruitful country, was the principal scene of depredation. In the month of April the inhabitants of Poplar island, were pillaged, and the cattle and other live stock beyond what the enemy could remove, were wantonly killed. Frenchtown, Havre de Grace, Frederickstown and Georgetown, situated on the waters emptying into the bay, were pillaged and burnt in April and May by the force under the command of admiral Cockburn. In these outrages, and particularly in the search of plunder of every description, the officers were the most active. On the twenty-second of June an attack was made on Craney Island, fortified for the protection of Norfolk, which the commanding officers had promised in case of success to give up to the plunder of the troops. The British were repulsed with considerable loss, a number of their boats being sunk by the fire of the batteries. Exasperated by their defeat, they entered the town of Hampton, on the morning of the twenty-fifth with a force consisting of several thousand men of all descriptions, a considerable number being Frenchmen, enlisted from their jails and prison ships. The scene that ensued exceeds all power of description: and a detail of facts would be offensive to feelings of decency and humanity. A defenceless and unresisting town was given up to indiscriminate pillage; though civilized war tolerates this only as to fortified places carried by assault, and after summons. Individual, male and female, were stripped naked; a sick man was stabbed twice in the hospital; another sick man was shot in his bed, in the arms of his wife, who was also wounded, long after the retreat of the American troops; and females, the married and the single, suffered the extremity of personal abuse from the troops of the enemy, and from the infuriated negroes at their instigation.

[To be Continued.]

*American Seamen.*—The last London papers say, that on the representation of the unemployed British seamen, more than 150 American sailors, employed on board British merchantmen, had been discharged; and a vessel taken up to bring them to America.

## BIBLE SOCIETY.

ON Tuesday the 3d instant, a quorum of the managers of the Cumberland Bible Society, met in the court-house at Bridgetown, when

NATHAN FREEMAN was elected President.

MICHAEL SWING, JOEL FITHIAN and ETHAN OSBORN, Vice Presidents.

JONATHAN ELMER, Secretary.

EBENEZER EDMER, Treasurer.

An adjourned meeting will be held in the court house on Thursday the 2d of November ensuing: All persons who feel disposed to favour so laudable an institution are desired to give in their names, on or before that day, to the treasurer, or any of the managers, that they may be recorded; with one dollar entrance money.

New London, October 4.

*Navy Arsenal.*—Capt. Evans of the Navy has by order of Government taken an accurate survey of this river, harbor and coast adjacent, with a view to the establishment of a Navy Arsenal. The Captain expressed himself much pleased with the numerous facilities which this port offered for the object in view, and it is understood his report will be favourable. It is found that 27 feet water may be carried six miles above the city. Should an Arsenal be established in this river, it will of course be in the neighbourhood of Gale's Ferry, and Comstock's point.—Capt. Evans has returned to N. York.

## PHENOMENA OF THE TEMPEST.

The brooks which run through this place continue to be brackish. Some wells in the country which afforded excellent water have become brackish. It is stated by persons of veracity, that several wells in this place which had a plenty of water previously, were nearly dry while the tempest raged!

It is supposed by many persons in the city, that there was a shock of an earthquake during the storm.

Near Mr. Haughton's tavern, Montville, seven miles from this place, is a bridge of a single arch, built of heavy stone over a small run of water. In the storm, one side of the bridge gave way, not from the effect of water, there being very little, and what is very extraordinary a stone weighing several tons was driven up the stream a rod in a direct line.

Such was the violence of the storm, that the large fishing rocks at Point Judith were removed from the beds, in which nature, perhaps planted them.

## Maryland Election.

It is now ascertained that the county of Allegheny has returned four delegates, all federal; and secures on a joint ballot of the two houses a majority of one. Thus the state will have a federal governor, a federal council, and a federal senator, in the room of general Samuel Smith, whose term expired on the 3d of March last.

Phil. True Amer.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas, dated the 1st of August.

"By late arrivals from the Maine the following intelligence has been received from Venezuela:

"A Spanish division, under the orders of the Commandant Dato, of upwards of 600 men, have been defeated near Calabozo, by the Patriot Chief Saraza, who is at the head of a corps of one thousand men. By this victory the Independents have obtained upwards of 500 muskets and a quantity of ammunition.

"A vessel has been despatched from the city of Augustura, the capital of the Province of Guyana, with a commissioner on board, having specie and despatches for the Patriot Chief Bermudes. Augustura was taken upwards of a month ago, by general Monegas, who is at the head of a force, consisting of 1000 cavalry. Fior, Rideau, and other Independent Chiefs, have arrived at Guyria, which, with Maturio, had declared for the Patriots.

"It is since ascertained, that Guyana had capitulated on the 27th ult. to the force under gen. Monegas, brigadier gen. Leraz had obtained possession of Barcelona and Cumanas with the towns of Gueria and Maturio."—*Bos. Chronicle.*

**INTELLIGENCE.**

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Holland, dated 28th July 1815, to his friend in Philadelphia.

"Silks have raised here again, and it is supposed will still go higher, owing to the destructive warfare now carrying on in France, where even whole districts are laid waste, because the people of France love Bonaparte so much that they fight like madmen against the overwhelming force of the allied liberators of Europe.—Every thing that passes, being covered with the veil of darkness, made by tyranny and brutality, we only hear occasionally thro' travellers and fugitives how it looks in France—and sometimes the newspapers give us a glimpse at what is passing. Indeed, the scenes of Spain are renewed in that devoted country, and I have no doubt, but that should the French people recover from their panic, and pass over to desperation, the allies will finally have to leave that country. Although it is supposed that they have now above a million of men in it, and are continually making new levies, who are all hurried into France. The landwehr in Prussia has had to furnish again 50,000 men—the militia in Holland has had a great draft made out of them; and the same is the case throughout the countries of Germany.—New troops are daily raising every where, and pouring into France. The allies, it seems, are determined to ruin that fine country; some suppose it will be partitioned off into duchies, for nobody here even hesitates to say, but that the mass of the French people, say seven-eighths at least, are devoted to Napoleon. As a German I ought to hate that man; but as a citizen of the world, I ought to esteem him. But for his great ambition, he would be the best prince on earth; if I was a Frenchman, I would revere him, and I am sure the mass of the people do. He conquered and he oppressed other countries for the glory of France. France was happy under him—it grew in wealth, and its prospects were great; he did do every thing for the good of his country, and the French people knew it. The contemptible Bourbons never can fill the throne of a Napoleon. But barbarism, tyranny, ignorance, brutality and stupidity, have got the upperhand in Europe—Europe is fast returning to barbarism. Even our friend —, is afraid to speak his mind here. Such is the spirit in this country; burning, destroying, ransacking, murdering, ravishing and extirpating the French, is the order of the day, even by the contemptible Hollanders, the most despicable nation on earth. I shudder at the spirit existing; tyranny triumphs completely, for the people willingly submit to every species of slavery with pleasure; it seems that Providence has produced this spirit to punish the world; if a millenium is ever to take place now is the time that will produce it; millions will yet be slain in France, and you know in the time of the millenium, all the fighting characters must be dead. Alexander and Blucher are the greatest W— in the world; yet Blucher is 73 years of age, he carries with him a seraglio. As for the emperor of Austria, he is an ass, and led by his ministers, who are bought by Great Britain. The king of Prussia has suffered so much by Napoleon, that nothing but revenge can enter his heart. As for the English, them you know. The people are willing to sacrifice all to keep the French out of the country, and therefore are now duped by their tyrants into the greatest slavery imaginable; you will hear of some pretty grand plans, the people are amused with them every day; but become every day greater slaves. O! America—how I love thee—had I a thousand lives, I would at this moment willingly sacrifice them for thy welfare. The most astonishing thing my dear G—, is, the federalists from Boston, &c. now here, wish the French success; it is, however, true; so they ought; it is the cause of humanity, of liberty and of independence. The French love Napoleon—should they not have him. You will hear it said that the war in France is ended; do not believe it—there will be dreadful war there yet—the Bourbons never can long remain on the throne of France."

Vienna, July 28.

When the news was received of Bonaparte being in the hands of the English, the Empress repaired to Baden to convey the news to the archduchess Maria Louisa. She received it with firmness but after the departure of our august sovereign, the archduchess shut herself up in her private apartments. We are assured, that she will soon remove from the city of Baden to return to the Castle of Schonenburg. She has forbidden to the attendants of her son to inform him of the events which have occurred in France.

A worthy character of the island of Portsea, previous to the sailing of the Northumberland, is said to have sent on board that ship a number of religious tracts and books, as a present for Napoleon Bonaparte, accompanied with a suitable passage from the New Testament, and a long letter of serious advice, recommending him to

study the scriptures, and to devote the remainder of his life to religion and piety.

At the splendid dinner given on the occasion of the King's birth day, by the Prince Talleyrand, to the ministers and ambassadors of the foreign powers, his highness gave the following toasts: 1st, "The King!" 2d, "The Sovereigns who, discerning at once all the present dangers and all the future wants united themselves to preserve the civilization of Europe, to exterminate every where the germs of revolutions, to destroy the spirit of conquests."

It is said that the Swiss diet have decreed that the Duke of Bassano shall not reside in the Swiss cantons, and that he must quit Berne on the 17th, to return to France.

We learn that the siege of Huningen commenced on the 20th, towards evening and during the whole night until morning, a very lively cannonade was kept up from the batteries built around Huningen, on both banks of the Rhine, for eight days preparations both for attack and defence had been made. Many Princes will assist at the siege, which will be conducted according to all the rules of art. The Archduke Ferdinand, eldest son of the Emperor of Austria, and General Barclay de Tolly, have hired lodgings at Basle. The Commandant of Huningen has hoisted the red flag by the side of the tri-coloured; the same thing has been done at Befort.

August 26.

It is said that a council composed of Marshals of France is convoked to pronounce upon the affairs of Marshal Ney. Marshals Massena and Angereau are already named as members of it.

London, Aug. 21.

The frigate Euiotas, sailed from Plymouth on Saturday, having on board Savary, Lallemant, and the other persons who were not allowed to accompany Bonaparte to St. Helena. It is said their destination is Malta.—[Courier.

A considerable sum has been placed in the English funds, in the name of the celebrated Caulincourt, duke of Vicenza.

The Duke of Orleans has arrived at Twickenham. He has been to France to pay his respects to the king, and to see to his private affairs. The duke, it is said, offered his services to his majesty, who answered that he would accept them when he believed they might be useful to him. The duke then requested of the king permission to return to England to his family, there to await the orders that his majesty might be pleased to give him. The king granted it to him, and invited him to dinner with the allied sovereigns.

The allies, it is said, are not satisfied with the plan for the new organization of the French army.

The Journal des Debats of Paris has declined publishing, from the London Morning Chronicle, a letter\* from the king to the allied sovereigns, (complaining of the military conduct &c. of the allies, as oppressing France) it not appearing to them to be authentic. The Chronicle says it is authentic, and that it is confirmed by a letter from the duke de Berri.

The impressment of seamen is directed to be discontinued at all the seaports; as also the receiving of volunteers, except for the peace establishment.

Major Priddle and captain Campbell very experienced officers of the royal staff, have accepted the very arduous and important appointment from government to explore the source of the river Niger! They will take their departure early in the next month.

The Paris papers add a report that gen. Laborde had been arrested near Rennes—that the Prussians were to enter Nantz on the 9th; all the arms and ammunition in the castle, had been removed; that new corps of Prussian cavalry were on their way to Paris from the banks of the Rhine; and that at Calais there was a daily expectation of English troops who were to arrive there by land.

It is generally believed in the Netherlands, that the first and second line of French fortresses will be occupied by the allied troops, and we trust, never be re-occupied by the French.

Two persons have been taken up in Baltimore for having passed counterfeit notes on several of the banks.

Private letters from Bordeaux, dated 31st August, mention, that the Allies have expressed their determination not to leave France until every conspicuous character implicated in the late treason against Louis XVIII. shall have been executed; a measure which they represent, to be absolutely necessary to the safety of the king and the tranquility of France. Their numerous exactions on the inhabitants are said to be calculated to reduce France to such a state of impotence as to render it impossible for her to disturb again the general repose of Europe. Merc. Adv.

\* Published in the Waig. of October 2.

BONAPARTE. Translation of the protest presented by Bonaparte to Lord Keith, against his transportation to St. Helena.

**PROTEST.**

"I protest solemnly in the face of heaven and of men, against the violation of my most sacred rights by the forcible disposal of my person, and of my liberty. I came freely on board the Bellerophon; I am not the prisoner, I am the guest of England.

"Once seated on board the Bellerophon, I was immediately entitled to the hospitality of the British people. If the government, by giving orders to the captain of the Bellerophon to receive me and my suite, intended merely to lay a snare for me, it has forfeited its honour and sullied its flag.

"If this act be consummated, it will be in vain that the English will talk to Europe of their integrity, of their laws, of their liberty. The British faith will be lost in the hospitality of the Bellerophon.

"I appeal, therefore to history; it will say that an enemy who made war for twenty years on the people of England, came freely in his misfortune to seek an asylum under its laws. What more striking proof could he give of his esteem and of his confidence? But how did they answer it in England? They pretended to hold out an hospitable hand to this enemy, and when he surrendered himself to them in good faith, they sacrificed him.

"On board the Bellerophon at sea,

" August 4. NAPOLEON."

From the Charleston City Gazette, Sept. 28.

**LATEST FROM CARTHAGENA.**

Arrived at this port last evening, the Spanish letter of marque schooner Galaga, captain Vallejo, in 17 days from St. Jago de Cuba. By this vessel we have received a Kingston paper of the 26th ult. which contains the following interesting articles relative to South American affairs. No other news at Kingston.

Carthagena, August 17.

Morillo's squadron is discovered from the heights. He is landing his troops; but as the rainy seasons are set in, it will be impossible for him to approach this with cannon: He cannot have more than 6,000 men; and with that force, or even double, he cannot succeed. I feel confident of the result should he have the temerity to attack the place, as every preparation has been made.

Extract of a letter from Carthagena, dated the 17th September.

"Morillo has acted with great impolicy in the province of Santa Martha, having dismissed all the native officers, from having no confidence in them, which has very much disgusted the native troops, as they are now commanded by Spanish officers.

"A division of the independent army from the interior, under the command of colonel Santander, had arrived in Chiquiana, and was to be followed by two other divisions; so as to attack the province of Santa Martha in its rear. This is intended as a powerful diversion against the Spanish force."

London, August 21.

In order to secure to us the possession of Canada, in case of a rupture with the United States, government has given orders to build upon the lakes new vessels and gun boats snitable for the navigation of those waters. Every thing necessary for the arming and equipment of those vessels is preparing in England.

Four vessels, 3 under Portuguese and 1 under Spanish colours, have been captured on the coast of Africa, by the British sloop Brisk; they were trafficking in the horrid slave trade, and had about seven hundred wretched creatures on board.

**A DRY SHOWER.**

After the election of lord Gower, for Staffordshire, his lordship was chaired through the streets, whilst the ladies from the windows showered upon him all the flowers of the season. In return for this his lordship kept flinging showers of silver among the gratified mobility. Dollars, three shilling pieces, and smaller coin, fell in all directions; and a most amusing scramble took place.—[Lond. paper.

"Nashville, Sept. 25.

"Major General JACKSON, leaves this on Sunday next for Washington city, accompanied by his favorite aid Maj. Reed."

Buffalo, October 3.

It is reported that the Prince Regent has directed that the seat of government of Upper Canada be removed to Kingston.—Kingston, We learn, lies within some fifty miles of the boundary line between the two provinces.

Blois, Orleans, and Havre have been garrisoned, and put under contribution by the delivering Allies. The three first of those towns, had always been places of refuge for the Chouans, and their friends. Havre has become violently Bonapartist. It was not against the French, said the Allies (in the name of the most Holy Trinity) that the war was declared—it was only against Napoleon and his adherents.—A warning to Cossack devotees—speculators, egotists, &c.!

By the capitulation of Guadaloupe, with Lord Keith, the troops of the line and the National Guards, prisoners of war, are to be sent to France, to lord Wellington not to Louis XVIIIth. Therefore, it is the Great Lord who reigns in France. How glorious is it for the French Princes and the Emigrant Nobility to return to France, under such brilliant auspices!

The motives of that noble Alliance the restorers of the Bourbons, were to prevent troubles in France.—The Marseillois have plundered at Marseilles—they have plundered at Nismes—Civil war had been re-kindled in the Vendee. The duke of Angouleme has fanned its flames elsewhere—Long live the friends of order and of peace!

It appears that Guadaloupe will remain in the hands of the English, as an indemnity for the expenses of the war. The English colonial code, viz: the abolition of the slave trade, will follow that seizure. Long live the English! will no doubt exclaim

Anglomani, or rather Anglomad, Colonists—those good Colonists, who expected to return to St. Domingo, so soon as Bonaparte should be expelled.

The great lord Wellington, when he was at Paris, before the return of Bonaparte, appeared in boots, at the levees of Louis XVIIIth. He corresponded with his headquarters, at Brussels, by the line of French telegraphs.

Since his new restoration, Louis XVII, suppressing the ancient prerogative of his court, to speak and to write in French only, in all official communications, has, with all the grace peculiar to himself, addressed, in english, lord Wellington and the 300 officers who accompanied him. Had Louis XIV and Bayard been there would they not have kicked out of the windows, that nobility who pretended to be the defenders of the country, of honour, and of the dignity of the crown?

The English have just dethroned the king of Ceylon—they had before killed Tippo Saib, who defended, sword in hand, his crown and his life.

They have dethroned the king of Saxony, to whom lord Castlereagh gave the title of venerable, whilst wresting a sceptre from his hands.

They have destroyed the Republic of Genoa, "because, to use the words of the same lord, it was a military post, which ought not to be left in the hands of a mercantile republic." Tippo Saib, the king of Ceylon, the king of Saxony, were not, then, legitimates.—As to the rights of nations, let us ask if they depend on their occupations, mercantile, military, or otherwise?

What pitiful logic! what odious irony! and what caricature could better represent the diabolical genius of the congress of Vienna, than one representing a cossack, in the habit of jesuit!

The universal coalition of Europe against France, had for its object, according to the Allies, the doctrine of the legitimacy of Princes—and Blucher has caused to be shot, en masse, 37 Saxon officers—ordered several Saxon regiments to be hewed to pieces with the Prussian sabre, and 1500 Saxon soldiers to be loaded with chains, because they would not fight to dethrone their legitimate king. However, those who condemn Napoleon, are ready to canonize the loyal Blucher!—Rich. Comp.

Boston, October 7th.

"ARRIVED, ship Quincy, capt. Yrann, from Liverpool. By this arrival we have received papers to August 23d, from London, and to the 24th from Liverpool.

"Labadoyere was executed at Paris, August 19th, and met his fate with firmness. Ney had been brought to Paris, and committed to the Conciergerie.—Soult had taken up his residence at a place assigned by the police.

"The city of Philipville surrendered to the Allies August 8th. Martial law existed at Toulon.

"Some difference is said to have arisen between the sovereign of the Netherlands and the king of Prussia, as to territory. This is mentioned in the London Statesman."

**NOTICE.**

AS I expect to be absent for several months during the ensuing winter and spring, 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.—24

WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, OCTOBER 16, 1815.

THE election has ended; and notwithstanding the pressure of the taxes occasioned by the war; notwithstanding the active and unremitting exertions of the opponents of the administration, New-Jersey remains true to herself, to her principles, and to the union.

In this county, all the republican candidates have been elected by an unusually large majority.—The following is the official return:

MAURICE RIVER.

	<i>Council.</i>			
			<i>Federal.</i>	
Ebenezer Seely,	161	Michael Swing,	157	
<i>Assembly.</i>				
Nathan Leake,	161	Abel Bacon,	157	
John S. Wood,	161	John Mayhew,	157	
Daniel Richman,	162	William Watson,	156	
<i>Coroners.</i>				
Reuben Hunt,	161	Charles B. Fithian,	155	
David Reed,	161	Abijah Harris,	165	
Richard Mulford,	159	James M. Seely,	165	

GREENWICH.

	<i>Council.</i>			
Ebenezer Seely,	19	Michael Swing,	96	
<i>Assembly.</i>				
Nathan Leake,	18	Abel Bacon,	97	
John S. Wood,	19	John Mayhew,	94	
Daniel Richman,	18	William Watson,	95	
<i>Coroners.</i>				
Reuben Hunt,	20	Charles B. Fithian,	95	
David Reed,	19	Abijah Harris,	94	
Richard Mulford,	19	James M. Seely,	93	

STOW CREEK.

	<i>Council.</i>			
Ebenezer Seely,	42	Michael Swing,	70	
<i>Assembly.</i>				
Nathan Leake,	42	Abel Bacon,	68	
John S. Wood,	41	John Mayhew,	70	
Daniel Richman,	43	William Watson,	70	
<i>Coroners.</i>				
Reuben Hunt,	43	Charles B. Fithian,	69	
David Reed,	41	Abijah Harris,	69	
Richard Mulford,	42	James M. Seely,	68	

DOWNE.

	<i>Council.</i>			
Ebenezer Seely,	103	Michael Swing,	137	
<i>Assembly.</i>				
Nathan Leake,	103	Abel Bacon,	138	
John S. Wood,	103	John Mayhew,	138	
Daniel Richman,	102	William Watson,	138	
<i>Coroners.</i>				
Reuben Hunt,	103	Charles B. Fithian,	138	
David Reed,	103	Abijah Harris,	138	
Richard Mulford,	103	James M. Seely,	138	

MILLVILLE.

	<i>Council.</i>			
Ebenezer Seely,	182	Michael Swing,	44	
<i>Assembly.</i>				
Nathan Leake,	181	Abel Bacon,	45	
John S. Wood,	178	John Mayhew,	47	
Daniel Richman,	176	William Watson,	47	
<i>Coroners.</i>				
Reuben Hunt,	180	Charles B. Fithian,	45	
David Reed,	181	Abijah Harris,	45	
Richard Mulford,	179	James M. Seely,	47	

DEERFIELD.

	<i>Council.</i>			
Ebenezer Seely,	176	Michael Swing,	81	
<i>Assembly.</i>				
Nathan Leake,	179	Abel Bacon,	78	
John S. Wood,	180	John Mayhew,	81	
Daniel Richman,	170	William Watson,	76	
<i>Coroners.</i>				
Reuben Hunt,	181	Charles B. Fithian,	76	
David Reed,	181	Abijah Harris,	75	
Richard Mulford,	181	James M. Seely,	74	

FAIRFIELD.

	<i>Council.</i>			
Ebenezer Seely,	292	Michael Swing,	39	
<i>Assembly.</i>				
Nathan Leake,	292	Abel Bacon,	39	
John S. Wood,	292	John Mayhew,	39	
Daniel Richman,	291	William Watson,	39	
<i>Coroners.</i>				
Reuben Hunt,	293	Charles B. Fithian,	37	
David Reed,	291	Abijah Harris,	38	
Richard Mulford,	295	James M. Seely,	33	

HOPEWELL.

	<i>Council.</i>			
Ebenezer Seely,	133	Michael Swing,	115	
<i>Assembly.</i>				
Nathan Leake,	133	Abel Bacon,	115	
John S. Wood,	132	John Mayhew,	115	
Daniel Richman,	132	William Watson,	112	
<i>Coroners.</i>				
Reuben Hunt,	131	Charles B. Fithian,	114	
David Reed,	130	Abijah Harris,	116	
Richard Mulford,	131	James M. Seely,	112	

To Col. Sibley, the republican sheriff, there was no opposition. The highest number of votes on the re-

publican side was 1112; on the federal side, 739.

Average majority, about 372. Last year, the average majority was 116.

We have not obtained any returns from Salem; but it is ascertained, that there has been no serious opposition to the republicans.

In Gloucester, it is generally believed, that the federalists have succeeded by a small majority. Mr. Baxter, who was supported by the republicans, it is said, is elected by a majority of two or three hundred.

"In Somerset," says the *Fredonia*, "we have some hopes of the election, of one or two republicans. The federalists run two tickets."

"In our own county, *Middlesex*, we cannot say we have much expectation that the republican ticket has succeeded. The number of votes taken in New Brunswick, is 496—104 less than last year."

Pennsylvania Election.

We have seen a considerable part of the returns of the late election in the city and county of Philadelphia. In the city, the ticket supported by the *union party* has succeeded by an average majority of about a thousand. Mr. Sergeant, their candidate for congress, has been elected by a large majority. The federal senator, county commissioner, and auditor have also succeeded.—In the county of Philadelphia, it is believed, that the *democratic* assembly have been elected by a majority of about four hundred. No candidate of what is called the old school, has succeeded.—In the city, they had between two and three hundred votes; and in the county, we believe, not a great many more. The whole number of voters is, at least, ten thousand. Yet these men talk about submitting to the will of the majority. A few years ago, when a third party arose in the state of Pennsylvania, (much more numerous and respectable than that of Leib is at present) who would not submit to the dictation of Dr. Leib, and who preferred McKean to this very same Simon Snyder, who is now such a fool, they were denounced without feeling or mercy by Duane. No appellation could be found harsh enough for them. "*Sed tempora mutantur.*"

The *Press* was never more completely shackled in France, under the despotism of Napoleon, than it is at present, under the mild and paternal government of Louis le des?e. The king has issued a decree, prohibiting the publication of newspapers, in Paris after the 10th of August, and in the departments after the 20th, except those that may receive authority from the minister of general police; and requiring that "all periodical writings shall be submitted to the examination of a commission," whose members are to be appointed by him, "on the presentation of the minister of general police."

VERMONT.

Extract of 3 letter from Middlebury, V. "Jonas Galusha will exceed Chittenden by at least 1500, and probably 2000. The council-will, beyond all doubt, be republican; and I have just ascertained from the most authentic sources, that there will be a republican gain in the house of at least 30, and probably some more. This will give us a decided majority in the house."

Charleston October 4.

PIRATES OF BARATARIA.

By the ship *Three Sisters*, captain Shepperd, arrived at this port last evening in thirteen days from New Orleans, we learn that the United States schooner *Fire Brand*, captain Cunningham, had captured a pirate supposed to belong to the noted *Baratarians*, loaded with specie, silks, &c. and carried her in. They were seen by captain Shepperd going into the Balize when he came out. Captain Shepperd politely handed us a New Orleans paper of the 6th September; nothing new.

The king of Sweden has sent to congratulate Louis XVIII. on his return to the capital of France.

Mistakes Detected.

The report of the sloop of War Ontario having been despatched to the United States, by Com. Decatur, is entirely without foundation. No vessel but the sloop *Epervier*, has been sent with despatches. She was under the command of Lieut. Shubrick, first of the Guerriere, and Capt. Lewis, Capt. of the Fleet, was on board bearing the Treaty with the Dey of Algiers. The place of Capt. Lewis, in the Guerriere, was supplied by Capt. Downes. The *Epervier* passed the Straights of Gibraltar on the 12th of July, and it is much feared is lost.

It is not true that Commodore Bainbridge has sent two schooners to order Commodore Decatur home, as has been ignorantly asserted. On the arrival of Commodore Bainbridge, a junction of the two fleets will take place, and it is perfectly understood that Commodore Decatur will resign his command, and return to the United States. The last news of Com. Decatur, to be depended upon, is that he had proceeded to Tripoli.

There is probably as little truth in the report that the Spaniards had refused to deliver up the Algerine sloop of war captured by our squadron and sent into Carthage. It is much to be regretted that the newspapers publish, without proper caution to ascertain the truth, reports calculated to excite public anxiety, and wring the hearts of wives, children and relatives, and it is requested that they will give equal publicity to these corrections. Nat. Int.

It is rumoured that the Franklin and Washington, United States ships of the line, are to be equipped for service forthwith, and that they will have orders to cruise along our coast, for the protection of our commerce, &c.

Orders have been given to reduce the navy of Great Britain to 12,000 seamen, and 5000 marines. Twelve sail of the line are to be kept in commission for guard ships, and one ship of the line for the East India station. All ships bearing flags on foreign stations are to be of the rank of fifty guns. Lord Exmouth is to have the command at Portsmouth, and hoist his flag in the Caledonian. Admiral sir J. T. Duckworth has the Impregnable for his ship at Plymouth. Sir Charles Rowley is to have a flag at Sheerness, and sir Benjamin Hollowell at Cork. Two hundred sail of men of war are under orders to be paid off.

August 23.

The duke of Angoulme is invested with very extensive powers in the south, and the language of the king's commissioner at Marseilles presents a very singular contrast to the apparent timidity of the ministers at Paris. The former says to the Marseillais, "Do not think of inflicting vengeance yourselves. Be assured that the king and his ministers occupy themselves seriously on that object. The great criminals will be punished. They must be so, because it is just; because that the king has declared it; and because under his government the law watches over all. Let us all wait in silence; the last hour of the guilty approaches, France will be saved; morality will triumph."

A salute was fired at Huningen yesterday in honour of Napoleon's birth day.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

ENVY, HATRED AND POLLY.

The opinions of the Montreal Herald of September 30th, on the operations of the American squadron in the Mediterranean, are absurd, ludicrous, invidious, and rancorous. We copy them for the amusement of our readers:

"The treaty of peace said to have been made between Algiers and the United States, has not been officially made known in America, but both in England and France it had been spoken of by the last advices. If it be correct, mutual restitution of persons and effects have been made by both parties. In plain English, *Algiers* has not been at all humbled by the republicans; and if we could hear the two sides of the nature of the dispute, we might find that the Algerines have made a peace more honourable than degrading to themselves. As Commodore Decatur must have known the Dutch were also at war with Algiers, and having had the credit of capturing a kind of "hulk of a frigate" from the enemy; and probably finding the rest of their vessels out of reach, he wisely patched up a peace to preclude the possibility of being eclipsed by the superior talents of Myneer, who will meet no difficulty to fight. Peace will be made with the Dutch also; but Decatur will crow about being before hand, without cause of boasting of the terms."

Married.—On Jones Island near Cedarville, on the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Osborn, Mr. Isaac Harris to Miss Hannah Brooks.

Died, at Philadelphia, on Saturday evening the 7th inst. after a short, but painful illness, Mr. Edward Pole, aged 70 years.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Samuel Ray, Esq. deceased,

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC VENDUE, On Tuesday, the 14th day of November next, on the premises, in the village of Alloway's-town in the township of upper Alloway's-creek, county of Salem, and state of New-Jersey.

All the Real Estate of said Deceased, viz. No. 1.—One hundred and thirty Acres of land divided into sixteen lots, one half of which is wood land of the first quality, and the residue principally of the first quality meadow; distant one and a half miles from said town.

No. 2.—Twenty-nine acres of cleared land, near the said town, subject to an annual payment of seven dollars during the life of Margaret Price.

No. 3.—Twelve Acres of cleared land, adjoining No. 2.

No. 4.—One farm, containing forty-nine acres, twenty-five of which are good wood land, and the residue the first quality farm land and meadow; there are on the premises, a two story brick house and kitchen; distant one half a mile from the landing on Alloway's-creek.

No. 5.—Three acres of wood land, adjoining No. 4.

No. 6.—Sixty four acres of wood land, three miles from said landing.

No. 7.—Two acres of land, with a two story frame house and kitchen, nearly new, pleasantly situated on the main-street in Alloway's-town.

No. 8.—Half an acre of land, with a brick house and frame kitchen, situated on the main-street in said town.

No. 9.—Two lots of land, containing one acre each, bounding on Alloway's-creek, and occupied as a landing, from whence a large quantity of wood is taken yearly.

No. 10.—Three lots of meadow, bounding on the Canal and adjacent to the said town, containing about seven acres each.

Likewise, Sixty-four building lots, bounding on the streets of said town, containing from one half acre to two acres each.

Persons wishing to view any of the above described premises, previous to the day of sale, will be shown the same, by applying to either of the subscribers, at Alloway's-town.

The vendue to begin at ten o'clock on said day, and continue from day to day, till all is sold, when the conditions will be made known, and at tendance given, by

ZACCHEUS RAY, } Executors. JAMES RAY,

Oct. 2d, 1815. (St)

LOST,

ABOUT a month since, near the Pea Patch, in the river Delaware, a market BOAT, with mast and sail—Said boat was seen to be taken up by a shallop, and supposed to be carried into Cobansy creek.—It had in it a demijohn containing four gallons of vinegar.—Whoever will deliver the same to Bradway and Dunlap, at Salem Bridge, shall receive ten dollars reward from the subscriber; and for information so that he may get his boat again, five dollars.

WILLIAM WALKER.

Oct. 15th, 1815.—3t.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at Tuckahoe, on the 7th instant, my indentured servant, Thomas Powel, aged eighteen, about four feet ten inches high, red hair, and grey eyes with a down look. Masters of vessels are forbid taking him away, and all manner of persons are hereby directed not to harbour him at their peril. The above reward will be paid to any person or persons who will lodge him in jail, and all reasonable charges paid.

NATHANIEL SOUDER.

Tuckahoe, October 8th 1815.—3t.

GRAND LODGE.

The yearly communication of the Grand Lodge of free and accepted Masons of the State of New Jersey, will be held at their Lodge room in the city of Trenton, on Tuesday the 14th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The several Lodges under the jurisdiction of the said Grand Lodge, are requested to take notice accordingly.

RICHARD L. BEATTY Grand Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers wish to employ a number of hands to cut fifteen hundred cords of wood in the Bear Swamp, for which they will give one dollar per cord for cutting.

GEORGE HARRIS, Cedarville.

PETER CMBLOS, Antuxet Landing.

Oct. 3d, 1815.—3t

SCHOOL-HOUSE.

THE inhabitants of BRIDGETOWN, and its vicinity, are earnestly requested to meet at the inn of Philip Souder THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, to adopt measures for the immediate building of a school-house in said town.

By order of the Managers, D. LUFTON, Sec.

Oct. 16, 1815.

**POETRY.**

The following elegant song was first brought into notice by the celebrated Orationer, Mr. Ogilvie, who recited it in Philadelphia, and it was afterwards published in the *Port Folio*. The two last verses are said to have been added by Mr. Ogilvie.

When the black-lettered list to the Gods was presented,  
A list of what fate for each mortal intends;  
At the long string of ills, a kind angel relented,  
And slipped in three blessings wife, children,  
and friends.  
In vain angry Pluto swore that he was cheated;  
That justice divine could not compass its ends,  
The scheme of man's doom he maintain'd was defeated,  
For earth becomes heaven with wife, children  
and friends.  
If the stock of our bliss be in strangers' hands  
vested,  
The fund ill-secured oft in bankruptcy ends;  
But the heart issues bills that are never protested,  
When drawn on the firm of wife, children, and  
friends.  
The soldier, whose deeds live immortal in story,  
Whom duty to far distant latitudes sends,  
With transport would batter whole ages of glory,  
For one happy day with wife, children, and  
friends.  
Though valour still glows in his life's waning  
embers,  
The death-wounded tar, who his colours de-  
fends,  
Drops a tear of regret, as he dying remembers,  
How blest was his home with wife, children,  
and friends.  
Though spice-breathing gales o'er his caravan  
hover,  
And around him Arabia's whole fragrance de-  
scends;  
The merchant still thinks on the woodbines that  
cover  
The bow'r where he sat with wife, children,  
and friends.  
The day-spring of youth, still unclouded by sor-  
row,  
Alone on itself for enjoyment depends;  
But dreary's the twilight of age, if it borrow  
No warmth from the smile of wife, children,  
and friends.  
Let the breath of reno never freshen and nourish  
The laurel, which o'er her dead favourite  
bends,  
For we wave the wil ow, which only can flourish,  
When dew'd with the tears of wife, children,  
and friends.  
Let us drink—for my song, growing graver and  
graver,  
To subjects too solemn insensibly tends;  
Let us drink—pledge me high; love and beauty  
will flavour  
The glass which we fill to wife, children, and  
friends.  
And if in the hope this fair country to plunder,  
Any tyrant of Europe to invade us pretends;  
How his legions will shrink, when our arm'd  
freemen thunder.  
The war-song of Columbia, wife, children, and  
friends.

Boston Daily Advertiser, October 6.

The *Leyden Political Journal* contains an article from Constantinople, dated June 29, in which it is stated, that on the 9th of that month, M. Jubert arrived at that capital with letters and propositions from Bonaparte for the Ottoman government, and proceeded to the lodgings of M. Ruffin, Charge d'Affairs of Louis XVIII.

Notwithstanding a formal declaration of the porte, that he would not receive any minister from Bonaparte, and that he would not suffer any of his adherents to exhibit any sign of their attachment to him, M. Joubert and suite appeared with the tricolor cockade in their hats. Many members of the legation, and other Frenchmen, imitated this example. Besides, signatures were obtained to the acceptance of the new constitution of Bonaparte; and finally on the night of the 13th, the Napoleon eagle was substituted for the royal arms, over the door of the hotel of the French minister at Pera.

The Ottoman minister, on being informed of this change, demanded of Mr. Ruffin, that he would put an end to the tumult. All amicable suggestions having been unsuccessful, there appeared on the evening of the 15th by the express order of the Grand Seigneur, before the Hotel of the legation a detachment of Janissaries, who after many fruitless summonses, took away themselves, the arms of Napoleon, while others at the same instant, tore the tricolor cockade from all that wore it. It is said that orders are forwarded to the authorities at Smyrna, and to the Admirals

at sea, to use the same severity every where and not to tolerate either the tricolor cockade or flag.

FROM THE MISSOURI GAZETTE.

From St. Charles county.—Maj. Chouteau with the Osages and the Missouri Sacks and Foxes have arrived at Portage des Sioux. The work of pacification will be finished in a few days with all the Indians except the Rock river Sacks, Folsavoine, Wiuebagoes, and some straggling Kickapoes retained by the Sacks. These latter Indians are so puffed up that they laughed at the idea of coming to any terms. They say "if the Americans wish to make a treaty they must send the commissioners to us at Rock river to treat; we can live without treaties, nor will we suffer an American soldier to ascend the Mississippi; traders may come, and they shall be well received," &c.

**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 Po & Office, (West New Jersey), on the 1st of October 1815.

Richard F. Alderson, Samuel Bourn, John Brown, Seth Bowen,Moriah H. Brewster, Jacob Brien, Fantha Croes, Lewis Cresse, Benjamin Clark, Andrew Dare, Andrew Elston, Phebe Gifford, William Gaskill, Rebecca Garrison, William Hollingshead, Benjamin Heward, Amos Morris, Daniel Johnson, Thomas Luke, Gersham D. Miller, 2 Hannah Moor,	Joseph Ogden, Charles Porter, Mary Parvin, Isaac Payne, William Reeves, Joseph Reynolds, Lewis Ross, Jonathan Riler, Rebecca Riley, Jacob Richer, John Stills, Thomas Stanford, Peter Shaw, Mary Stevens, Daniel Smith, John Tucker, Lydia Ware, John Wilson, Freelover Waithman, John Warfultown, Hannah Mills.
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STEPHEN LUPTON, Post Mast.

(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 Souder—

**A Lot of Woodland,**

Situate in tile 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 Jordon, 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, joining 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 Matachi 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)—1st

**NOTICE.**

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Enoch BUNN, 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.

**RAN 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, a nankcen roundabout and trousers, yellow striped jean vest, and a pair of new coarse 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.

**PROFILES**

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

Bridgetown, Oct. 9th.

**Domestic Attachment.**

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

EBENEZER SEELEY, Clerk.

L. Q. C. ELMER, Attorney.

October 9th, 1815.—2m

**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)

**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, Admx.

October 5th, 1815.

**Notice to Creditors.**

THE Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, 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 V. DELOP.

mark.

his

JOHN V. KINDALL.

mark.

his

DANIEL V. KINDALL.

mark.

LEVI WEBSTER.

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

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber has removed from the United States Lazaretto, 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.

**Public Notice is Hereby Given,**

**THAT THE ACCOUNTS OF**

Ruth Reeves and } executors of Thomas Reeves  
Joshua Reeves, } deceased.  
Letitia Harmer and } ditto. of Joseph Harmer, do.  
John Sheppard, }  
Jonathan Sockwell, administr. of Mary Joslin, do.  
Mary Dare, } do. of David Dare, do.  
Robert Lake, } ditto. of Reuben Pepper, do.  
Daniel Bacon, } ditto. of Ruth Shirts, do.  
Elisha Bradfory, } ditto. of Henry Bradford, do.  
Abel F. Randolph, } ditto. of Lydia Stockton, do.  
Lydia Moore, admx. of Daniel Moore, jr. do.  
Elizabeth Loper, } ditto. of Daniel Loper, do.  
Phebe Watson, } ditto. of David Watson, do.  
Elizabeth Wood, } ditto. of Joel Wood, do.  
Jane Peterson, } ditto. of John Peterson, do.  
Richard Downam, guardian of Jonathan Blizard.  
James Diament, } ditto. of Abigail and Theresia heirs of John Powell, dec.

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

TIMOTHY ELMER, Surrog.

Sept 25th, 1815.—(Oc. 2) 2m.

**Cumberland Orphans' Court,**

September Term, 1815.

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

Also at the Term aforesaid—ETHAN LORE, Guardian to DAVID CAMPBELL and ZEPHURIAH 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 judge 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. 23th 1815.—(2 m)

**Cumberland Orphans' Court,**

September Term, 1815.

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

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

TIMOTHY ELMER, Clerk.

Sept. 28th, 1815.—(O. 2)—2m

**Cumberland Orphans' Court,**

September Term, 1815.

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

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

By the Court,  
TIMOTHY ELMER, Clerk.

Sept. 27, 1815—6t

**NOTICE.**

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber, on A/c Vouchers, 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. 28, 1815—6 t