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For the Washington Whig.

GLEANINGS AND LUCUBRATIONS. . No. VII.

Extract from Dr. M'Leod's Lectures on the Revelations.

The Contents of the Fourteenth Chapter. AHE general division of this chapter is into three parts, each of which admits of subdivision. We are furnished with a description of true christians—with a history of the principal revivals among them-and with an account of the total overthrow of their enemies.

We shall direct gaur attention to each of these, in the order in which they occur. Description of the saints during the a-

postasy.

Verse 1-5. "I looked, and lo, a lamb stood on the mount Sion, and with him an bundred, forty and four thousand, having his father's name written in their fore heads. And I heard a voice from heaven as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of great thunder; and I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps: and they sung as it were a new song before the throne, and before the beasts\* and the elders: and no man could learn that song but the hundred, forty and four thousand which were redeemed from the earth. These are they which were not defiled with women; for they are virgins. These are they which follow the Lamb whithersoever he goeth. These were redeemed from among men, being the first fruits unto God and to the Lamb. And in their mouth was found no guile: for they are without fault before the throne of God."

The mountain Sion is the true christian

church. A mountain, in the symbolical style, is the seat of power, either civil or religious, good or bad. Babylon, though si tuated low on the banks of the river, is called the destroying mountain; and the triumphs of christianity over-ali tlie nations is denominated by the phrase, "the moun tain of the Lord's house shall be established over the tops of the mountains.?' On a mountain stood the temple of the Lord; and therefore does it denote his place of residence among his-people. In Sion is his seat. This expression denotes the dignity, the beauty, and the stability of christianity.

Ye are come unto mount Zion.

There stands the Lamb. Messiah appears to his church as the victim of our sins: for we desire to know nothing but Christ crucified. He is a priest upon liis throne. He that liveth and was dead, These comparatively hidden, but genuine stands at the head of liis saints; and protects them from the wild beast having the horns of a lamb, arid the voice of a dragon.

And with him, in both a spiritual union., and a happy fellowship, 144,000 Israelites without guile. I'his expression denotes all his saints during the apostasy. His' open witnesses are few; but these are comparatively numerous. Scattered over the nations, and among other people, however great their imperfection, they are all upon the foundation, and stand in Sion along with their Redeemer. They are thus preserved from the temptations, and the power of the dragon.

The celestial song, in which their voices are united, is peculiar to themselves. Its notes are listened to attentively by the enraptured prophet. Amidst the intervals of the roaring af the beasts of prey, he hears the music of the harp. Deep, solemn, and awful, its sound, like that of the rapid torrents of the hilts, or loud peals of distant thunder, bursts upon our ears. This new song of redeemed men is sung with transports of joy before the throne of Jehovah, and in the presence of the ministers and elders of the church,—the four living creatures and the elders.

No man could learn that song, but the

ransomed of the Lord. The melody of the \$\$0n, butdelivered him up to the death for particulars.—There are persons who poshave a new heart, and a right spirit. With their joy, a stranger cloth not intermeddle.

These are the members of th'c invisible church, united as one company to the Re-teenier; although not all united in one vi-sible communion. They are found in and out of the several churches—in all the 12 twelve tribes of Israel; and yet are only a part of the several churches.

There is no visible ecclesiastical body, without false professors; and pious men may be found in very corrupt communities. This results from the nature of human association. It is the part of a few only, of those who are connected with any extensive society, either civil or religious, to comprehend the schemes, and the princi-ples of its leading members. The multitude are incapable of sifting the motives of the managers, or of calculating the consequences of their proceedings. Wise and virtuous men find it often impossible to make many, who co-operate with them, understand the whole of their views, or of the means which they see cause to employ: and it would, in several, important concerns, he imprudent to disclose to the public all they know; because such developement might effectually prevent the accomplishment of their benevolent designs.

The ambitious, the mercenary, and the deceitful, take advantage of the state of human society, and succeed in imposing upon the pious, the peaceable, and the un-suspecting part of the community, while they give an entirely wrong direction to the general movements of the collective

Thus there may be a majority of virtuous members in a rapidly declining church; and these are not usually awakened; either to suspicion or to action, until the evil is beyond the reach of remedy. It remains for the saints, in a church reduced to such a state as this, only to bear with patience the affliction for which they mourn, or by a powerful effort to tear asunder the innumerable and the strong ligaments by which they; are bound, even to corrupt establish ments. Such an experiment is always pain. ful, and often dangerous. These conside rations, coming in aid of the natural indo lence of, man, prevent. a frequent recur. rence tout; except in those instances, in which strong passions are excited by some other cause, and the schisms produced under the influence of violent passions, do more injury than honour to the christian religion. Amidst the various contentions and divisions, which have from age to age agitated and distracted the church, passion has had more to do than principle, pride has been more exercised than conscience, and prejudice has been consulted more than argument. Rarely, indeed, do men break; off from their ecclesiastical connexioris, from correct principles, and with a view to act as faithful witnesses for God. The few cases of this description which occur, make little noise in the world: and by far the greater part of pious people are scattered here and there among the churches of the nations. They are not confined to one place, or to one party; they are visible as a society distinct from nominal Christians. i'n num her to bold witnesses against the corruptions of the man of sin, as the 144,000 to two, or as, the 7000 Israelites, who did not bow the knee to Baal, to the prophets Elijah anil Elisha.

There are, however, certain traits of character, peculiar to all pious men; and to these as pointed out in this text, I solicit your attention. In giving the evidences of a state of grace, 'we have great need of discrimination. Success in such an undertaking does not depend upon the multiplicity of tests applied to the conscience, so much as upon the precision of our exhibitions. One unequivocal sign is sufficient to settle the question; because, where there is one saving grace, there is the spiritual life which shall, in due time, grow up into perfection. As one unpardoned sin condemns for ever, let tlie character otherwise be what it may, so one gracious exercise is certain evidence of the new birth, that unequivocal gift of Christ, our Redeemer and Saviour. The Son of God neither condemns nor justifies by halves. Let the advocates of an atonement which does not not expiate; or of an expiation which does not redeem, or of a redemption which does not save the soul, amuse themselves in tearing asunder the seamless robe of the mediatory righteousness; the scriptures 

heart is peculiar to the saints. They alone us all, will with him aiso freely give us all things.

> Those which were redeemed from 'the earth, redeemed from among **men, accor**de ing to this text, have the following four characteristics of true godliness:

> 1. Union-by faith to the Redeemer, together with a profession of allegiance to the Lord. The 144,000 are "with the Lamb on mount, Sion, having his Father's name written in their foreheads." They gire of the church; they bear the mark of their God as his peculiar property, and they avow their obedience to him. Their highest privilege, and their distinguishing blessing, is to be with him as their living head, who as the Lamb without spot, made atonement for them., Faith forms this union with the Saviour. Two distinct intelligent beings cannot unite without a mutual giving and receiving of the one to the other. The Son of God is given that we may receive him, Faith "receives and rests upon him alone For salvation, as he is offered to us in the Gospel." It appropriates the Saviour to that person, and for the salvation of the convinced sinner

Faith is the first of the christian graces A novice may err in arrangement;, but christian experience gives to Faith the first place. We live by Faith, we walk by Faith. **Me** that believeth not is condemned

2. Purity in doctrine & worship. "These are they which were not defiled with wo-

men; for they are virgins."

Idolatry, will worship and superstition have always been represented as spiritual adultery. The eye was made for the light and he is blind who cannot'see the sun, Truth is spiritual light, and the sanctified intellect will receive the truth.

3. Suffering for Christ's sake. "These ire they who followed the Lamb whither soever he goeth." They take up their cross

and follow him.

4. Uprightness. "And in their mouth was found no guile, for they are without fault before the throne of God." Behold an Is. raelite indeed, in whom is no guile. Speak. ing without deceit, the saints had rather be charged with an honest and frank imprudence, if men choose to call it so, thain with intrigue and deceitful management. Act as he will, and talk as he will about religion; let him relate his sorrows; and describe his extactes, let him descant upon his benevolence, and set forth the beaut: of virtue with affected fervour and with factitious eloquence, still the deceitful man cannot be a christian, or admitted among them, who are the first fruits unto God and the Lamb.

These characteristics are not matter of doubtful disputation. They are plain and easily applied to the heart. They are furnished by the vision of John, and happy are they to whom they are applicable. M

For the Washington Whig.

 $\mathcal{N}o$ . IV.

#### OBSERVATIONS ON THE USE OF FUEL.

Foreigners who have formerly visited this country generally agree, that we consume an extravagant quantity of firewood, this time, might, with great propriety, apply the same remark to a very great numher of families. In the early settlement af the country, and in some newly improved parts of it, at this day, the quantity of wood is superabundant, and the faster it is consumed, the greater the advantage to those who wish to have the soil free from incumbrance, and prepared for cultivation.

It was this circumstance, which, no doubt, created the habit; and the habit has like many others continued, after the occasion and propriety of it have ceased to exist. Some economists, and others, whose nar**row** means will not enable them to procure large quantities of this indispensable article, use it with prudence and discretion; but certain it is that a majority of the people in this section of the country consume an unnecessary quantity. I know that there are extremes on all'hands: I am as fond of a comfortable fire in cold weather as others: and would as readily condemn that pennysaving policy, that would shiver for hours in order to save a stick or two of wood, my observations I wish to apply to the general practice. — An old proverb says, "a penny saved is worth two earn'd," and the approaching scarcity, and present high price of the article even in this "wooden country,)' call for the interference of pru- James Young was reappoint

sess a considerable quantity of woodland, and have, as they suppose, an abundant supply for themselves and children, who take little pains to select that portion of it for present use, that they ought; because it is nearer athand, or the road to it better, or from mere carelessness and inattention, they cut down and consume the thrifty and growing part, and leave the old, decaying, and dead, to die and moulder unused. This is the case with some owners, but more frequently, as many a landlord can testify, with tenants. Let it happen where it may, its tendency is to hasten that time, not far distant, when there will be an actual scarcity in many neighbourhoods. It is an evil, therefore, that ought to be corrected.—There are many others who seem to suppose, if they can get the wood in the yard, or near the house, that their duty is at an end. It is left many times large and long, to be dragged in by the most feeble part of the family, and burnt to a great disadvantage and loss. The saving that arises from sawing or cutting and splitting fire wood to that length and size that will comport with the season, and answer the purposes for which fire is to be used, is greater than most imagine. I hositate not to say, that one dollar on every cord would be saved in the summer season at least, by suitable attention to this particular duty; and by most persons it can be done at times that will very little interfere with other business. Large and 'long wood is always inconvenient in warm weather, and too great a proportion of it in the cold season is equally so. You are always liable have too little or too much heat, to be put to it to boil your water and cook your meat, or on the other hand be roasted out of the house. If, therefore, a value is put on the preservation of timber, of money, on a comfortable house, good cooking, seasonable meals, and above all, upon pleasant countenances within, never let a wife or cook complain of your neglect in this respect; it is altogether without excuse. But it sometimes happens, that where all is economy and convenience without doors, there is great improvidence and waste within; where the right timber is selected in the first place, and duly prepared afterwards; that little discretion is discovered in the use of it. The state of the weather is not taken into account; the use for which the fire is made not considered; or the number of persons to be accommedated by it. Thus, I have often seen fire enough in July, for January, as much heat created to boil a tea kettle as would be necessary to scald a hog; and a room containing two or three persons sufficiently warm for the convenience of a dozen, &c. The object of a fire is to render comfortable those that are to be warmed by it, and to serve the purposes of the washer and cook. All degrees of heatbeyond this arenot only a useless waste of fuel; but also produce actual uncomfortableness in those concerned. Economy is a virtue; and no person ought to be reproached for observingits precepts in small articles, much less in so important a one as that of fuel. Every master and mistress of a family ought to consider it a part of their duty, to pay attention to their children and servants, and impress early on their minds the importance of economizing in every thing, that comes under their early notice. In this way, a habit may be formed in childhood and youth, which will prove of incalculable advantage afterwards; for "just as the twig is bent the tree's in-clined"— A SUBSCRIBER.

Paris, August 24. A marriage is spoken of between the Hereditary Prince of the Low Countries and the Grand Dutchess, Anne, sister to the Emperor of Russia. Another illustrious alliance that is talked of, is that of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, heiress of the throne of England, with a Prince of Prussia, nephew to the king.

The Members of the select and common councils of the city of Philadelphia, assembled on Friday morning in their respective chambers, for the purpose of elegting their officers, when Robert Ritchie Esqr. was chosen president and Thomas Bradford, junr. Esqr. clerk of the select council; and James S. Smith, T' dent and John C. Lowber, " the common council for the

\* It ought to be rendered " living creatures." Such is the import of the Greek.

Report to the king on the internal institution & Prance on the felations with foreign armies with respect to order and pacification-by the minister of general police.

Size. The ravages of Prance are a their height, tlie allied powers destroy and devastate her, as if we had neither peace not accommodation to hope for, The inhabitants are flying before licentious troops the forests are filled with the wretched, who run there to seek out a last asylumthe harvests are about to perish in the fields -despair will soon hearken no longer to the voice of any authority—and this war, undertaken to assure the triumph of moderation and justice, will equal the barbarity of those lamentable and most cruel invasions whose history cannot be recollected

The allied powers have proclaimed their doctrine too loudly for us possibly to doubt their magnacimity! What benefit can be drawn from so many useless calamities? Is there no more bonds of faith between nations? Would they retard the reconciliation of Europe with France? One of the views of the sovereigns would appear to be to strengthen your majesty's government, and its authority is unceasingly compromitted by the state of impotence to which they have reduced it. Its power is even rendered odious by the evils of which it seems to be the accomplice, because it cannot hinder them. Your majesty signed the treaty of May 25, as an ally, and war is waged against you in a manner the most direct.

The sovereigns know the state of knowledge in France; no reasoning, no species of defeat, no kind of inconsequence escapes the penetration of this people—although humbled by necessity, they yield to it with courage. Has not your majesty performed for the interest of the powers and for peace whatever depended on your efforts?-Bonaparte has been not only dispossessed, but is in the hands of the allies; his family too are in their power, since they are on their territory.-The chambers have been dissolved, and speedily there will be none in public functions but friends of peace and duty. The Bonapartists were feared, tho none of them can be dangerous any moreyour majesty, in the mean time, has granted every thing on this point which the executive could require!

If, having conquered France, it be pretended that it yet remains to punish her this language (which ought not to be listened to after the promises of the sovereigns? should exact a serious deliberation on all its consequences. Wherefore would they punish us? Is it for us to expiate the ambiion of a single man? the evils which it has produced?—we were its first victims we have delivered Europe from it twice. 'Tis not in foreign countries, it is in France, that terror always troubled his repose, and spite of his power he could never render the war national—instruments are not accessories - and who is ignorant that he who exercises despotic power, always finds in the multitude a force sufficient to make him be obeyed? We are reproached with his success. They retaliate sufficiently by our reverses. What image brought tlie news of victory to' France if it is not that of the conscriptions, which the sword of war went to reap anew?—We have saved ourselves like all Europe, by the same woes and mis-

The army has submitted to your majesty, but it still exists. We ought to explain ourselves with frankness on this head—while the army exists it can be attached only to pacification and public tranquility. Its state of union, far from being an evil, prevents mischief from spreading; the return of soldiers to the bosom of the people, will not be dangerous when the conclusion of the war shall leave to the people the means of resuming their occupations and their habits; but before that moment, whilst fermentation is not yet extinguished, nor obedience established, the mixture of soldiers with citizens could net but throw fresh combustibles into the flame — it is too painful to reflect that such a state of things should have no other source than the terror of some cabinets. On the opinion they entertain of the situation of France, depends whether all their desires should be accomplished., There is no sacrifiue to which an enlightened people will not submit, if they find in it the means of preventing greater evils. Such is the disposition, such the determination of all the French. Would they [the allies] on the contrary obtain measures of anticipation for unknown plans? It is to demand an impossibility; there is no blind obedience in France. The powers have hitherto unfolded none of Heir designs, no, one can form an idea of to be done, either of the governa authority of your majesty,, or

> addaoubt are at their height, ing appears a subject of terror urity-but a single word, and Hampshire.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. all the disposition of men's minds would be thanged. There would be no obstacle to miller, and their reply.

Head Quarters, Buffalo July 29th 1815.

Maj gen. Porier, and brig. gen. Miller. ral plan that should offer in its whole scope some encouragement for obedience. Let the sovereigns deign then to explain themselves. Why should they refuse this act of justice? Let them condescend to cathline all their demands as yo many conditions of the quietness of the people, aiid let our accession to all their views make past of a mutual treaty—there will then be no more difficulty. The sovereigns perhaps do not fully observe in what embarrassments and wrhat obstructions they place us and themselves, We should have need of good order to second them, and of their explications tu establish this good order. Would they have sacrifices who require a peremptory obedience? For that purpose the authority of your majesty must be practicable, i peace exist not in fact, at least provisional ly, and far from being at peace, we expe rience all the scourges of war.

Let the sovereigns at least bestow, some attention to their interests. When every thing will be wasted around their armies how shall these armies find their subsist ence? Is there no hazard in scattering the troops? All the arms are not yet taken away (from the French people) and every man becomes murderous in the hands of dlespair. With respect to contributions of vvar, what new sacrifices should they demand, where the soldier shall have destrsyed all? As it regards the force of ar= rnies, discipline once relaxed, is hard to be re-established. Germany has no room ta expect butthatafter aglorious campaign, she will bring back her soldiers corrupted by a spirit of licentiousness, caprice, and pillage. Every thing ought to distinguish this war from others, instead of imitating, surpass even in France the excess against which the sovereigns took up arms. Their glory, will even that be satisfied? We have done whatever they have desiredand on their side, of all that they announced to the world, is it accomplished on a single point? What a contrast between their performance and their most solemn promises!

This is the age of reason and justice, and never has public opinion had greater influence. What can accoupt for afflictions so excessive, after promises of so much moderation? The present mar has been commenced to maintain the cause of legitimacy—is this manner of conducting the war adapted to render your majesty? authority more sacred? The allies resolved to dethrone and punish him who made sport of the calamities of nations; and they exercise on submissive France, the same inhumanity. All Europe thought that tRe entry of the sovereigns into Paris would fliaish the war—what will they think on learning that it was only then the extravagancies of oppression began, without batties and without resistance? The distress. es which they upbraid us for having brough t on other countries have never been so great; rlever—at least they did not take place when the employment of armies had no longer any other object; and if it were true that we had given such an example of the abuse of force, ought they to imitate it since know in the north, they know in Prussia, what energy and public spirit our want of war; for nations never die.

Will your majesty permit me to insist on a concluding consideration? So long as be impossible to her, and all the schemes of an equitable policy may yet be esecuted; but, the day when the inhabitants shall have lost all, when their ruin shall be completed. we shall see a new series of events, because there will be neither government, nor obepillage will make war upon pillage; every step of the foreign soldiery will be stained to have been assassinated. with blood-France will have less shame in destroying herself than in suffering others to destroy her.—That moment approaches: already is the national spirit takng this frightful direction: a fusion is forming among parties the most opposite; Vendee itself, in this excess of calamities, brings her colours nearer those of the army. What part will be left your majesty but to retire? Public functionaries will of themselves abandon their places, and the armies of sovereigns will then be within the hold of individuals freed from all social obligations.-A people of thirty millions may without doubt disappear from the earth, but in this war of man against man, more than one tomb will enclose together,

The 7th of December next has been appointed to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving throughout the state of New

both victors and vanquished.

GENTLEMEN-Not a doubt resting upon my mind, but that the enemy were defeated and driven from the field of battle on the 25th of last July, near the Falls of the Niagara, leaving us peaceable possession of the whole of his artillery, I have upon ail occasions so staked. Learning that some diversity of opinion lias appeared upon this subject so interesting to the army, I have to request of you, gentlemen, to state your view of this subject. You remained spon the field after I had left it, and know if the enemy did or did not appear when our army marched off; or if a gun was fired for a considerable time before the army moved, upon its taking up the line of march, or on its way to camp. I do not enquire of you who were the heroes of this day, or what corps particularly distinguished themselves; but I call upon you to vindicate the that gallant army, which has done so much to exalt the national character. It is believed that no equal number of men have ever done more. Do not permit its glory to be tarnished by the faults. or the follies of its commanders; We have hone of us any claims to infallibility. The victory achieved was by Americans; and that fact being established is all that concerns the honor of our country, or the reputation of her arms. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JACOB BROWN.

ANSWER.

Buffalo, July 29th, 1815. Sin.—In answer to your letter of this date, we have no hesitation in saying that, in pur opinion, the character of every incident attending the battle near the Niagara Falls, and particularly the mode of its termination, exhibits clear and unequivocal evidence that it resulted in a decisive victory on the part of the American army.

We found the enemy in possession of a commanding eminence, in the centre of open and extensive fields, without any woods, ravines, or other cover sufficiently near to favour our attack; and supported by 9 pieces of field ordnance: from this position they were driven at the point of the bayonet, with the loss of all their artiflery. After our army had possessed itself of their position and artillery, the enemy received reinforcements and niade not less than three deliberate, well arranged, and desperate charges to regain them; in each of which he was driven back in Confusion, with the loss of many prisoners; but the darkness of the night and the surrounding woods did not permit our army to avail itself as it might under these circumstances, of these repeated successes.

The battle commenced a little before sunset, and terminated: at near eleven o'clock. After the enemy disappeared for the last time, they exhibited evidence of great confusion, by distant and scattered firing in the woods, and our troops were drawn up in great order on the field of battle, forming three sides of a hollow square, with the **whole** of our **own** and the enemies artillery in the centre. In this situation we remained for more than an hour; and in our they impute it to us as a crime? They well opinion the troops were in a condition to act with more decisive effect than at any former period of the contest. — During this moderation produced in our enemies. There interval we do not recollect to-have heard should be no end to the evils of humanity a gun or seen any other indication of the if alternate vengeances became a right of enemy's being near us; and at the close of it the army retired slowly to camp, three miles distant, without any molestation by, or appearance of a foe. We left an the field the enemy's artillery and other tro-France shall have any thing to preserve; field the enemy's artillery and other tro-suffers still from the effects of the wound whilst she shall cherish hopes of sustaining phies of victory, which were at the time of received at Bladensburg, and will be obligherself as a national body, no sacrifice will our leaving it, and had been for a long ged to undergo an operation toget rid of the half page. time before, in our undisturbed possession.

We are sir very respectfully, your obedient PETER B. PORTER, (Signed)

JAMES MILLER.

Capt. Ely, arrived at New Pork from and shot, on the very day that Petion was

(Signed)

Extract of a letter, dated Paris, Aug. 8. We have remarked in different parts of the garden of the Thuilleries, French military officers of different armes and grades some with hats without any cockade, others taffety, through which might be very visi-

bly seen the eagle of the usurper.

The Journal entitled the Independent, has just been suppressed by order of the minister of gen. police. Directions have been given in order that the author of an article in that Journal, in which an endeavor has been made to influence the organs ofjustice, by justifying beforehand a crime of high treason may be prosecuted according to law.—Gazette Officielle.

will wear better than those which are im- er. ported .- Lance Int.

London August E.

Manufactures, particularly of cotton, are in very great demand. Never was Manchester more busy than recently. The orders are numerous from America; and an extraordinary number of persons on mercantile business, have arrived at Liverpool from the United States. Shipments to Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, are important.

A Court Martial was held on captain. Stephen Popham, for having, contrary to a verbal order of commodore James Yeo, attacked a flotilla of American gun boats. The court determined, that captain Popham having been greatly reinforced, in a manner that could not been contemplated by Sir James Yeo, he was fully justified in what he did, and therefore adjudged him to be acquitted. The court also stated their regret that Sir James Yeo should have used reproachful terms in his letter to the Ad miralty respecting the capture of captain Popham.

A Court Martial was also held to inquire. into the loss of the British squadron on Lake Champlain. The prosecution closed on Saturday last, and on Monday, captain Pring, and the several officers of the squadron, would be called on for their defence,

There is one commercial house in this city which pays 4000l. a year, for the postage of foreign letters.

Ten tons of silver, the property of a sin. gle house in the city, has been lately melted down for exportation.

Paris, August 15. The Russian troops occupied Soissons on the 14th, according to the convention concluded by the Marechal-de-Camp Grunler, with the Russian general, Ouschakow.

The officers, subalterns, and soldiers of the garrison who may wish to join the army of the Loire, are allowed to march awaywith their arms and baggage, and to be furnished with the means of conveyance on the road.

In taking the inventory of the effects which Madame Murat brought to Trieste, there have been found it is said, 1,800,000 ducats in gold, 120 cwt. of silver plate, diamonds, on a very moderate valuation, to the amount of at least 3,000,000, besides a great many valuable paintings and antiques; the latter, it is affirmed are sequestrated, but all the rest is secured to her in full property.

From the Boston D. Advertiser, Oct. 13. The United States frigate Congress which sailed from this port June 11th, arrived in the harbor of Flushing on the evening of July 10th, having on board Dr. Eustis, our ambassador to the court of the Netherlands. On the following morning, a salute being fired from the Congress, it was returned from the admiral's ship in the harbor. At 10 o'clock the minister and suite landed, accompanied by col. M'Ree and major Thayer, and by captain Morris and two other officers of the Congress, and was received with marked attention by the officers of the town.

On the 12th they proceeded in an elegant yacht, offered by admirals Brauner and Gobins, to Rotterdam, where they arrived on the same day. On the 15th they arrived at the Hague, the principal residence of the court, where the king then was. On the 20th the ambassador was presented to the king.

We are happy to announce the arrivat from England, of Commodore Barney, in the ship Joseph, 67 days from London He suffers still from the effects of the wound the ball in his thigh. - Balt. Pa

Brussels, Aug. 15. The Netherlands States Courant, of the 14th, contains under the head of Brussels, the following article: "The bishop of Ghent, by a inandament, on occadience.—Blind fury shall succeed to resig- Port au Prince, informs that a plot had sion of the project of the constitution pronation; they will take no council but from been laid to assassinate president Petion, posed to the acceptance of the notables of despair; they will desolate on both sides; and that the ringleader was arrested, tried, the southern provinces of the kingdom, forbids his flock to give their assent to those' articles which establish the toleration of all forms of worship, and the admissibility of citizens of every religion to public employments." In reading this we could have wished that the hishop had given it by way of motto, the oath of fidelity to the constitution of the empire, with schakos covered with a kind of glazed which he did nut make any difficulty of taking a few days ago.

His excellency the commissioner general of the interior has published a circular, stating that he is authorised to form a detailed statement of all the works of art, public documents, &c. carried off by the French in their several invasions of Belgium, and therefore invites all public functionaries, orders and even individuals who have any knowledge of the carrying off pictures, statues, designs, mo-A thimble manufactory has been established at Cincinnati. The thimbles made administration, or the natural history to at this factory are neater, and it is said send in all the notifications in their pow-

New York, October 16. Another Disastrous Storm 'at Turks Island.

By captain Crabtree, of the ship William, arrived here io 14 days from Turks Island, we haw the particulars of a second hurricane experienced there: on the 29th of September, which unroofed and blew down about half the houses on the Island, and destroyed about 200,000 bushels' of salt. The ship Peace and Plenty, of this port, which was among the number that were wrecked,

Mather from Guadaloupe to New York, was cast away on S. West Reef, Turks Island, on 20th September. The pilot assured the captain, tic could conduct the long boat safe to shore; the captain, his mates, part; of his crew and passengers, 22 in number, took the boat and were lost in attempting to land. The carpenter, one seaman and one elderly lady passenger staid on board and were taken off next day safe, and part of the sugar, on board saved.

Albany, October 13.

CONVICTION FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

A man by the name of Spooner, was indicted, and tried in this city, for having caused the death of the daughter of Mr. 3. Knower, by riding over her; the jury seturned a verdict of guilty.
Ann Whitaker, indicted in Ulster coun-

ty, for the murder, by poison, of Rebecca Dubois, was last week acquitted by the petit jury, at the court of gaol delivery. The facts were amply made out, and his honour-Judge Platt conceived that no doubt existed of the prisoner's guilt; yet it seems the jury acquitted the prisoner on the ground that there was no proof of malice.

By tlie arrival of the Industry, capt Johnson, in 19 days from Havannah, we have received a file of the "Diario de la Habana" from the 17th to the 25th Septinclusive. No European or American news The silence of these papers upon the subject of the rebellion of the Spanish patriots, which will not be called a revolution until it be successful, we think rather a propitious sign. They are printed under the eye of the government. Were the tide of affairs against the patriots, we doubt not the Journals at the Havanna would be filled with the royal successes. But we hare no information upon, the sub-

The "Diario," contains an address from Augustin Pontposo Fernandez de S. Salvador to the faithful royalists against the rebels.-The Insurgents are styled "Enemies of God, of the King, and of Men." Scripture is quoted to prove the divine rights of tyrants—but no account is given of the successes or reverses of the royalist and patriot arms, Not a syllable about the capture of Carthagena.

The Spanish Secretary of state, has published a decree for the re-establishment of the order of Jesuits.—South. Pat.

#### TITHES.

The protestant rector of the parish of the Royal Oak, county of Carlow, levies under the impositions of the tithe system, not less than 3000l. annually, and within the extensive populous district, there is not one protestant. It, can be no great matter for our astonishment to learn, that discontent thrives in a community, so oppressed to maintain a man, who exacts such a heavy revenue froni their industry in the name of God, to spend it in another country, without the shadow of utility or appearance of it to the sufferers. If this is the civilization and justice which we are told accompany English christiantity, the decline of its influence may be easily ac-

### SOMNOLENCE.

Margaret Lyell, of 'the town of Montrose, the young woman of whose extraordinary somnolence we have already given an account, completely awaked on the 8th inst. when she complained of pain and giddiness of the head and great weakness. She retains no recollection of any thing that occurred; nearly about the time she awaked she conceived the night to have been very long, and her sleep uneasy; she has therefore anxious for day. From the time she first slept June 28th, at 2 A. M. to the time she spoke on the 8th inst. is fortydays with the exception of five hours, and the few hours she was awake on the evehing of Friday, June 30th, during which time she appears to have been absorbed in the soundest sleep.

Counterfeit British army bills. We last night saw a letter from a gentleman in Canada, stating that some persons have recently left that country for the United States, with large amounts of counterfeit One Hundred Dollar army bills, which are flated, April 1815, and well executed.

Utica Gaz.

#### WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, OCTOBER 23, 1815.

The Citizens,, of Bridgetown, friendly to the establishment of a BANK, are requested to meet at the court house, to morrow evening, the 24th inst, ut 7 o'clock.

WE have once more to apologize The ship Peace and Plenty, Captain, to our readers fur the omission of a number of the HISTORY OF THE LATE WAR. - No. X. will appear in our next.

> New Jersey Election .- In ESSEX, the republican majority is 1415 on the council

In Sussex, notwithstanding the division which has been excited among the republicans, they have succeeded by a majority of about 800.

New Jersey Election. — The result is in favour of the Democrats. Hunterdon and Monmouth counties, on which depended the political character of the state, have both given larger democratic majorities than last year. President Madison's taxgatherers may now come on without further apprehensions of losing their places, until another election comes round. - Trent. Fed.

In Bucks county, Pennsylvania, one republican, and three federal members of assembly have been elected. The sheriff. county commissioner, and director of the pmor are republican, and the coroner federal.—Northampton and Lehigh are republican as usual.

OLD "Iron Sides" rode out the storm at the navy,-yard wharf, Boston, uninjured by the assaults of winds and waves,

Symptoms of Friendship.—The sloop Jane, captain Millington, from Savannah for Philadelphia, was fired at, and brought to October 10th, by a British brig of war-After waiting for an hour, she stood on, without being spoken or boarded by her. Phil. True Amer.

THE citizens of Trenton have transmitted 600 dollars towards the relief of the sufferers by the late destructive fire at Petersburg, Virginia.

For the Washington Whig.

TO THE REPUBLICAN ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

THE Election in oar County and in the estate is over; it has terminated agreeably to our wishes, and according to most of our expectation, in the complete triumph of the Republicans: few rational calculations could have looked for a different result.

The incidents attending our late war with Great. Britain, and the manner and conditions on which it was terminate\$, the buoyant spirit of all good citizens, which was mar-ifested during the contest, and the abundant evidence we have had of our ability and readiness to resist and repel unjust aggressions on our rights and liberties, must have all conspired to give the good people of the nation, additional confidence in the stability of a Republican form of government, must have endeared to them still more their political institutions, and must have formed new motive and impulse for rallying round the government of their choice, and supporting the regular authorities thereof, The people of this state in general, appear to have been influenced by these considerations.

Republican electors of Cumberland, you have done you duty:—You attended the polls, as was anticipated, and you supported the ticket regularly agreed upon, with a unanimity, never exceeded. The result is, that your majority in the county is three times as large as it was last year, and has greatly confounded and chagrined your political opponents. All have demonstrative evidence of what was before asserted, that there is in this county a large majority of

friends to the government. On comparing the returns of the election this year, with the last, I observe, that every township, save one has given an increased number of republican votes, and that one but a very small number less.—On the other hand, all the townships, with one exception, have given a less number of federal votes, this gear than they did the last, and in that one township, there was an increase of seven only; whilst the republicans, in the same, advanced their numbers fortyfive. Upon the whole, the friends of the gov-ment in Cumberland cannot fail to feel that degree of satisfaction, which arises from a consciousness of having done their duty and that it has been attended with the de, ired effect. A VOTER.

In BERGEN, the federalists have succeeded by 5 or 6 votes, "in consequence of the returns from Franklin township not teing made till after the time appointed by law, which returns gave the republican candidates a majority of about.50 votes."

66 The legislature will, I presume, correct the procedure, and permit the republians to take their seats."

MIDDLESEX and SOMEREET are federal. In Monmouth, and Hunterdon, tlie epublican majority is about 270.

The legislature will meet at Trenton on next Tuesday.

The following will probably be the state of parties in the next legislature.,

	REPUBLICAN.		FEDERAL.	
•	Coun.	As.		As.
Bergen,	1	3	0	0
Essex,	1	4	0	0
Morris,	1	4	0	0
Sussex,	1	4	0	0
Middlesex,	0	0	1	S
Somerset,	0	. 0	1	3
Hunterdon,	1	4	0	0
Burlington,	0	0	. 1	4
Monmouth,	1	3	0	0
Salem,	1	<b>S</b> -	0	. 0
Gloucester,	0	0	1	3
Cumberland,	1	3	0	0
Cape May,	0	0	<u>1</u>	_1
	8	28	. 5	14

Republican majority 17 in joint meeting.

WHO SHALL BE OUR NEXT GOVERNOR? A writer in the Fredonian proposes judge Dickerson, of Morris County as the next governor. He will very probably be the

An orphan ASYLUM has lately been established by the ladies of the city of Washington.

On the 27th ult. in Saratoga, New Yorkst a girl about 15, put a period to her existence by taking arsenic. Disappointed love is said to have influenced her to this deed.

LATEST OF BONAPARTE.

Sunday morning Oct. 15.—Arrived brig Gov. Jones, J. Wood, of Newport, from Funchal, (I. Madeira,) with wines. Pas sengers, Capt. L. Dana, Mr. Collins, and 4 seamen. Sailed from Funchal 10th Sept. —Captain Dana has politely furnished the following memoranda:—

On the 24th Aug. a fleet of British vessels, viz. the Nortbumherland 74, Adm. Cockburn, the Havanne frigate, 7 men of war brigs, aiid 2 troop ships having on board the 53d British regt. full complement, commanded by Col. Bingham (who was on board the N.) arrived at Madeira, got supplies, and sailed'25th Aug. for St. Helena. Passengers in the; Northumber-lan?, the ExEmperor Bonaparte, and suite, for St. Helena. It was understood at Funchal, that Napoleon enjoyed good health, was very cheerful and in high sprits. No person was permitted from Madeira to board the Northumberland (which did not come to anchor,) except the Scotch Consul in his official capacity as Navy Agent.

Bost. E. Gaz.

Lord Cochrane has been liberated from prison, on paying his tine of 10001.—In the course of the same evening, the follow-ing note was circulated: "Lord Cochrane's application for permission to participate in the common privilege of taking esercise in the open air, in the prison yard, for the benefit of his health, has been refused, and in consequence he has submitted to the payment of the fine under the following (1000l.) by which the fine was paid:

Grated Chamber, King's Bench Prison, July 3. "My health having suffered by long and close confinement, and my oppressors being resolved to deprive me of property or life, I submit to robbery to protect myself from murder, in the hope that I shall live

to. bring the delinquents to justice.
(Signed) COCHRANE." (Signed)

New York, Oct. 14.

Villainy punished.—The three young men. (Alexander Dugan, James Coen, and John Havens,) who were convicted of having caused the conflagration at Mott street in August last, have been sentenced, by the court, to it confinement at hard labor in the state prison, for the term of fourteen

Counterfeit notes, purporting to be notes for 50 dollars, on the PATTERSON BANK of New Jersey, arb, now in circulation. They have the genuine signature of the respect ive officers of the bank, but the forgery is effected, by substituting 50, in the place of the word one, and figure 1 upon the One Dollar Note of the same bank; The deception may be detected by observing the device upon the altered note, which is a carding engine, as upon the ONE dollar note; whereas the device of the genuine FIFTY dollar note is a rolling mill.

Important.

An order in council was issued, August 17th, by which the duties on American produce are placed upon the same footing as if imported in British ships, until six months after the meeting of parliament.

Married, on the 19th inst. at Deerfield, by the Rev. Mr. Reeves, Dr. Holmes PARVIN to Miss MARY THOMPSON, daughter of Samuel Thompson, Esq. all of that

Died, at FAIRTON, on the 14th instant, after a lingering indisposition, widow ELIZABETH WESTCOTT, at an advanced

age. In this town, on the 18th inst. Miss Hannah Jones, in the 16th year of her age.

MELANCHOLT.

The pilot boat Hiram, of Hampton, sailed from thence about the 20th of September to cruize off the capes, having on board four of the most ex-perienced pilots of that place, viz. John Lawrence, Andrew Bully, John Payne, and Joseph Evans, and three other persons, viz. William Jenkins, (a young man belonging to Norfolk) an apprentice iad, and a negro boy. As the boat did not return in a reasonable time, and as she was out during the equinoctial gale, strong apprehensions were entertained, that she had been wrecked or driven akimptol oversed commine truth, some citizens of E and traversed the beach from Cape Henry to'a place called Crow Island

on miles to the southward, where they found the boat ashore, and nearly broken to pieces.

None of the inhabitants in the vicinity could

ell at what time she came ashore, nor give any account of the people that were in her. From every circumstance, however, it is but too evident that all who were on board of her must have perished .- The loss of these valuable men is a deprivation of enterprise and industry to the rown of Hampton, which it will feel severely. The sorrow which their melancholy fate has caused among their townsmen, is the best criterion of their worth, and proves, that however humble might be their lot in life they have acted commendably, and deserved a better fate. What renders this calamity still greater is, that several of these unfortunate men have left wives and children, whose situation it may be easier to constitute the description. cerve than describe.

#### BIBLE SOCIETY.

On Tuesday the 3d instant; a quorum of the managers of the Cumberland Bible Society, met in the court house at Bridge-

JONATHAN FREEMAN was elected Presi-

dent.
Michael Swing, Joel Fithian and Ethan Osborn, Vice Presidents.

JONATHAN ELMER, Secretary. EBENEZER ELMER, 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.

### FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

AN away from the subscriber, living near Port Elizabeth, in the township of Maurice River, County of Cumberland, and State of New Jersey, on the night of the 18th inst. an indented boy, named Reuben Chard, about 17 years of age, five feet high, light hair, blue eyes. Had on when he went away a blue striped cotton sailor jacket, and no waistcoat; stole and took away from his master six pair woolen; hose, and seventeen dol. lars in cash. Any person who will secure the said apprentice in any jail in this State, or return him to his master, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid. DAVID JONES.

Port Elizabeth, Oct. 19th 1815. (3t)

#### NOTICE.

TIME subscribers to the articles of association I for erecting an Academy in Bridgetown, in the township of Hopewell "for the promotion of learning," are requested to meet at the Court-house in Bridgetown on Monday the 30th Oct. inst. at 7 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing Trustees of said society according to law.

By OrdD, LUPTON, Sec.

October 16th, 1815.-2t

#### Domestic Attachment.

OTICE is hereby given, that a writ of at-tachment, issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the county of Comberland 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, return-able to the Term of September last, nath been duly served and returned by the Sheriff of said

EBENEZER SEELET, Clerk. L. Q. C. ELMER, Attorney.
October 9th, 1815.—2m

#### NOTICE.

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

PETER CAMBLOS, Anuxet Landing Oct. 3, 1815.—St

Oct. 3, 1815 .- St

The following remarks respecting the wandering ra e of people, known in England and this country by the name of gypsies, are principally extracted from a French peri dical journal, formerly published in the United States:"

It is not certain at what precise period they appeared for the first time in Europe, but mention is made of them in Hungary and in German y, as early as the year 1417 ten years afterwards we hear them spoken of in France, in Swisserland, and in Italy The epoch of their arrival in England is more uncertain; probably, however, it was about a centi ry afterwards. In 1530, mention is made of them in the penal code; they were forbidden, under the penalty of death, to remain in the kingdom, and it is said, that thirteen of them were executed, upon that account, a few years before the re-establishment of the Stuart family. This cruel law was not repealed till about the year 1783. They were driven from France in 1560, and from Spain in 1591; but it does not appear, that they have been extirpated in either of those countries. Their total number in all parts of the world, has been estimated at 7 or 800,000. They are most numerous in Asia, and in the northern parts of Europe. The opinions relative to their origin have been various. The most They derived the name of gypsies in England, and gitanos in Spain from the circumstance, that the first of them who arrived in Europe, pretended they came from that country; for the purpose probably of giving a more exalted idea of their talent in chiromancy and the occult sciences. It is now pretty generally agreed, that they derived their origin from Hindostan; as the language has so much relation to the Hindoo, that even now, after the lapse of more than three hundred years, during which they have been dispersed over many foreign countries, about one half of their words are exactly the same as in the Hindoo, and very few variations are found in the vocabularies which have been procured from Hungary and Germany, compared with those of England.

Their manners and their customs, as well as their language correspond, in whatever country they are found. Every where they are the same lazy vagabonds, rarely professing any ostensible occupation, except that of telling fortunes. Their religion is always that of the country in which they reside; and though they scarcely ever frequent mosques or churches, they in general conform to the established rites and ceremonies.

After all, we cannot but be of the opinion of professor Grellman, their historian, who considers them as a very extraordinary phenomenon in Europe—During the space of three or four centuries, they have been wandering like pilgrims and strangers; and yet neither time nor example has produced in them the smallest change; what their fathers were, such are they. Africa does not render them more black, nor has Europe been able to whiten them.

To have maintained, for so long a time, their credit for prophecy, is not the least singular trait in the character of this singular people; seeing that the fallacy of their predictions must have been so often proved, and their ignorance and absolute want of all principle are so well known.

The desire of diving into futurity seems to be natural to man. In ancient times, the consultation of oracles, of prophets, and of soothsayers who foretold future events by the flight of birds, by the entrails of victims, and by other means of the same kind, were only so many vain attempts to raise the veil which covers the future. To say nothing of the absolute incapacity of all those who have pretended to discover the secrets of futurity, the evils which this knowledge would occasion, are incalculable. If, in the happy days of youth, we could foresee the hard trials we would be compelled to undergo in more mature age, how would all our present pleasures be embittered by the anguish of anticipation! If the youth in ivhom the: prospect of long life sanctioned the conception of some noble design, could be assured, that he would fall an early victim of the tomb, would be pot relax his efforts; and pass the few days which remained to him, in idleness and inactivity?

\* They are known, over a great part of the continent of Europe, by the name of cingari or zingari. The Germans call them zigeuner; the Spaniards gitanos. The French denominate them Bohemiens, probably from the circumstance, that the first who appeared in France, came from Boherria, where they had resided for some time.-In the United States, there are not, so far as we Iknow, any gypsies; but their place is charitaby ssupplied by prophetesses of every other nation, who think proper to devote themselves to this noble occupation. Considering the general intlligence of the people of the United States, the sums of money drawn from idle curiosity by these impostors, and the reliance placed on their predictions, are almost incredible.

The only knowledge we can acquire of the future is founded on probability and on ge ieral to success; whether our object be acquire riches, knowledge, popularity, or that entire subjection of our passions to ou · duty, which alone can insure our happil ess. It belongs then, to true wisdom, to lay aside this idle curiosity concerning th ; future, and to enjoy with gratitude prese it benefits, 'without suffering ourselves to be cast down by the fear of misfortunes which perhaps may never arrive; or to be to much elated by the idea of a happiness! which may forever elude our grasp. The events of our life are directed by infinite wisdon Man, limited inhis views, can only pursue those objects, which to his narrow capacity serves desirable, and should resign masself and all his interests, with the ut most confidence, to the will ofthe father of the universe, who has ordered all things for the general good of the whole creation,

#### Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Court of Common Pleas, in and for L the County of Cumberlaud, and state of New Jersey, have appointed Tuesday the seventh day of November nest, at two o'clock in the afternion 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 Jai , Sept. 28th 1815 .- 4t.

# Sheriff's Sales.

Py virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, mill be esposed to sale, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the thirtieth day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 5 october 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 halfan 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 SXBLEY, 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 paid 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 Boor, 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; to gether 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.)—lm

#### NOTICE.

A LL Persons indebted to the Estate of Exocu Boners, Esquire, late of Bridgetown, in the County of Cumberland, deceased, are requested to make payment: And all those having any del-mands against said Estate, will please present them for examination, to

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

### TO BE RENTED

A ND 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.

gent exercise of our faculties leads in of Cumberland, will be sold, at Public Ven-Y Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court due, 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 M DELOP. mark. JOHN KINDALL.

mark. DANIEL & KINDALL. LEVI WEBSTER.

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

#### 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 Norember nest, in the premises, in the village of Alloway's town in the township of upper Alloway's creek, couny of Salem, and state of New-Jersey,

All the Real Estate & said Deceased, viz.

No. 1.—One hundred and thirty Acres! of land divided into sixt en 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 clewed land near the said town, subject to an annual payment of seven dollars during the life of Margaret Price. No. 3.-Twelve Acres of clearedl and, adjoin

ng No. 2.
No. 4.—One farm, containing forty-nine acres, wenty-five of which are good wood land, and the esidue the first quality farm land and Meadow; here are on the-premises, a two story brick louse and kitchen; distant one halt a mile from

he landing on Alloway's creek.

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

No. 6.—Sisty four acres of wood land, three

miles from said landing.

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

No. 8.—Half an acre of land, with a brick. ouse and frame kitchen, situated on the main-treet 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, contain-

ing about seven acres each.
Likewise,—Sixty-four building lots, bounding on the streets of said town, containing from one

half acre io 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 mill be made known, and at

tendance given, by

ZACCHEUS RAY,

JAMES RAY,

Executors. Oct. 2d, 1815. (3t)

### LOST,

A BOUT' 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 Cohansey creek.—It had in it a demijolin containing four gallons of vinegar—Whoever will deliver the same to Bradway and Dunlap, at Salern Bridge, shall receive ten dollars reward from the subscriber, and for information so that  $h_e$ may get his boat again, fivedollars.

Oct. 15th, 1815.—3t WILLIAM WALKER.

### Fifteen Dollars Reward.

AN away from the subscriber, living at Tuckahoe, on the 7th instant, my indented servant, Thomas Powel, aged eighteen, about four feet ten inched high, red hair, and grey ever with a down look. Masters of vessels are forbid herepy directed not to harbour him at their peril The above reward will be paid to any person or persons who will lodge him in iail and all rea sonable charges paid. NATHANIEL SOUDER.

Tuckahoe, October 8th 1815-3t.

## GRAND LODGE.

ásî.

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. Sept, 28, 1815.—[6:.]

#### Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT THE ACCOUNTS OF Ruth Reeves and Jexecutors of Thomas Reeves
Joshua Reeves, deceased. Letitia Harmer and ditto. of Joseph Harmer, do, John Sheppard,

John Sheppard,
Johnthan Sockwell, administr. of Mary Joslin, do.

of David Dare, dec. ditto. of Reuben Pepper, do. Aobert Lake, Daniel Bacon, ditto. of Ruth Shints, do. Elisha Bradford, ditto. of Henry Bradford, do. Abel F. Randolph, ditto. of Lydia Stockton, do. Elisha Bradford admx. of Daniel Moore, jr. do. Lydia Moore, Elizabeth Loper, ditto. of Daniel Loper, Elizabeth Wood, ditto of Joel Word, Jane Peterson, ditto, of Jonn Peterson, Richard Downam, guardian of Jonathan Blizard. James Diament, ditto of Abigail and Theo-

dosia 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 Novement ber 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,

HARLES CLARK, administrator of SAMUEL ELWELL deceased, having exhibited to this Court, duly attested a jiist and true account of ube personal estate of said deceased, and also an account of the debts so far as they can be discosonal estate of said deceased, is instincted 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 ZEPHE. NIAH 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 ands, tenements, hereditaments and real estates, of the said deceased, and of the said minors do uppear before the judges of this court, on the 1st lay of November Term next, and show cause it iny they have, why the whole of the real estate, of said deceased should not be sold, for the pay ment of debts which remain unpaid, and why the whole of the real estate of said minors should not he sold for maintenance and support.

By the Court.
TIMOTHY ELMER, Clerk.

Sept. 28th 1815-(2 m)

### Cumberland Orphans' Court,

September Term, 1815.

TPON application of Charles Clark, executor of Aaron Shints, the same administrator of Samuel Elwell, Charles Clark and John G. M. Callar, administrators de bonis non of Auley M. Callar, administrators de bonis non of Auley M. Callar the same the like of Hannah M'Calla and Elizabeth Wood, administratrix cum testamento an-nexo 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 for ever barred from an action against said administrators; executor, and executive.

It is ordered, that the said administrators, escentor, 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 uewspapers 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 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.—(0. 2)—2m

## Cumberland Orphans' Court,

September Term, 1815.

JAMES DIVERTY Administrator of THEO-DORE 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, heredital ments, and real estate, in the county of Cumber land, and praying the aid of the Court in the

It is Ordered, That all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditainents, and real estate of said deceased. - do app taking him away, and all manner of persons are Judges of this Court, on the first day of Novem ber Term next, to show cause, if any they have why the whole of the real estate of the said del ceased, sittinte in the County of Cumberland the debts which remain appaid;

By the Court.
TIMOTHY ELMER, Clerk.

Sept. 27. 1815 -- 6t -

#### NOTICE.

LL Persons indebted to the subscriber, of 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 less settlement to

WILLIAM MASON