

WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. I.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY PETER HAY, AT BRIDGETOWN, WEST NEW-JERSEY.

No. 17.

Subscriptions, Communications, Advertisements, &c. will receive the most prompt attention.

TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1815.

PER ANNUM.

THE WASHINGTON WHIG

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY,

AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months, and unless orders are given, at that time to discontinue, an intention to continue will be implied.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

HISTORY OF THE LATE WAR.

No. VII.

CAMPAIGN OF 1814.

THE war this year presented a new scene, and fully proved the efficacy of a republican government both for peace and war. Hitherto the British nation had been obliged to direct its principal efforts, in conjunction with its powerful allies on the continent, against a rival near at home, feared for his talents, and envied for his power and greatness. Napoleon the great scourge of the present race of despots, was early in the spring, after a series of defeats, obliged to relinquish his throne; and Paris, the capital of his kingdom, became the head-quarters of the allies. This event happened on the first of April, and was known in the United States about the middle of May. Nothing, it would seem, but the hope that this event would accelerate the fall of democracy, could have occasioned the frantic exhibitions of joy displayed by the party opposed to the war. Fees were made, and orations delivered, to celebrate the deliverance of Europe; when by that very deliverance, our own country became exposed to the undivided attacks of the most powerful kingdom of the world. But a much more injurious effect was produced by the false hope, which it excited, that it would lead to a peace, since the grounds of the war would be in a great measure removed. Even the administration seemed deluded by such an expectation; and neglected to take the proper precautions against the storm that was slowly gathering over their heads.

The divine rights of legitimate kings having been seemingly established upon a firm basis in Europe; the United States presented the only nation whose example prevented the universal acceptance of this doctrine. An opportunity seemed offered to the British government to crush them, in their infancy, too promising to be overlooked, accordingly they immediately raised their tone, and talked loudly of deposing the president, and of establishing a government to their liking. Commercial jealousy, as well as a fear of our growing strength as a great maritime power, prompted them to a desire at least to cripple our strength. Measures corresponding to the means left at their disposal, were immediately taken for pouring upon the country a torrent which all its firmness would be unable to sustain. Large reinforcements of the veterans who had earned such laurels under the banner of Wellington, were sent into Canada. The naval force on the station was much increased, and the command conferred on Lord Cochrane. Added to these, powerful expeditions were fitted out against the north-eastern extremity of the union, the assailable towns on the coast, and the important port of New Orleans. Had these expeditions succeeded, dreadful indeed would have been the situation of the country: the citizens of the United States would have been indeed but little better than prisoners at large in their own country.

But the exertions of the people, inspired by the irresistible influence of freedom, triumphed over all these formidable armies. This year of the war fully proved, what would have been doubted had the peace taken place sooner, that the United States were able to resist the undivided attacks of her powerful adversary. Except in two instances defeat and disgrace universally attended the British arms.

A listless inactivity, notwithstanding the preparations making by the enemy, seemed to pervade every section of the United States. Peace seemed to be expected. But while thus calculating on the magnanimity and forbearance of the enemy, the citizens were awakened by the crash

of the conflagration at Washington. In August, admiral Cochrane announced that he was instructed to destroy and lay waste all the towns on the sea coast which he should find assailable. The letter detailing his information, although dated the 18th was not received till the 31st of August, 1814. In the intermediate time, the enemy embarked a body of about five or six thousand troops at Benedict on the Patuxent, and by a sudden and steady march through Bladensburg, approached the seat of the general government. Although orders had been issued to assemble the militia, yet through the inattention of the secretary at war, who seemed easy in his fancied security, and intent only upon the operations in the north, and a variety of other causes, the defence was unsuccessful. A partial engagement took place at Bladensburg, in which none but the marine forces, under commodore Barney particularly distinguished themselves, and the enemy took possession of Washington on the evening of the 25th of August. The commanders of the British forces held at that time admiral Cochrane's desolating order, although it was then unknown to the government and people of the United States: and general Hoss and admiral Cockburn, the naval and military commanders, superintended in person the business of conflagration. They set fire to the capital, within whose walls were contained the halls of congress and the judiciary, the archives of the legislature and the national library. The house occupied by the president and the public offices were also involved in the flames. The navy yard had been previously burnt by order of the secretary of the navy, and fortunately the most material of the public records were removed to a place of safety. On the night of the 25th, the enemy suddenly decamped, and returned to their ships with evident marks of precipitation and alarm. Soon after a squadron of their ships of war ascended the Potomac, and reached the town of Alexandria the 27th. The magistrates capitulated and surrendered all the merchandise in the city, to save the buildings from destruction, which the enemy bore away in triumph. The officers of government took immediate re-possession of the capital, and efforts were made to intercept the squadron in its passage down the Potomac, by means of batteries on the shore, but although some damage was done to the shipping, they made good their retreat.

The progress of the ruthless invader was signally arrested in his next attempt. The rich and populous city of Baltimore was marked as the next object of his attack. But the fall of Washington had now roused the latent spark of patriotism in every bosom, and adequate preparations were made for the reception of these modern Goths. The whole body of Baltimore militia was called into service, and the defence of the place committed to general Smith of the Maryland militia. The whole country from Philadelphia exhibited one scene of bustling military preparation. On Sunday, the 11th of September, the enemy's fleet, amounting to 40 or 50 sail, arrived at the mouth of the Potomac; some entered the river, and some proceeded to North-Point, about twelve miles from the city, and commenced the debarkation of their troops in the night. The force that landed consisted of 4 or 5000 soldiers and 2 or 3000 marines and sailors, under the command of Ross and Cockburn. In the afternoon of Monday the 12th a skirmish took place, after the enemy had proceeded four miles towards the city, in which several corps of the militia highly distinguished themselves. General Ross was killed, as well as several other officers wounded, and a considerable loss inflicted on the enemy. Tuesday night they, however, approached within 2 miles of the intrenchments, but suddenly retreating made the best of their way to the shipping. In the mean time a terrible attack was made on Fort M'Henry commanding the harbor, by means of bomb vessels, which commenced firing on Tuesday and continued all night, without making any injurious impression. The enemy shortly retired with his shipping and forces down the bay, and relinquished his plan of desolating the coast in this quarter, the principal city at which they aimed not having been found assailable.

A short time previous to these operations in the Chesapeake the British forces had taken possession of Eastport, and the island in the bay of Passamaquoddy, at the north eastern extremity of the union. On the 1st of September, a large force, under the command of the governor of Nova Ecu-

lin, entered the Penobscot, and took possession of Castine. The following day they proceeded up the river to Hampden, where the Adonis frigate at that time lay. Capt. Morris finding himself unable to defend his vessel set fire to and blew her up, and escaped with his crew. A large amount of shipping was captured in the Penobscot. The governor soon issued a proclamation declaring that he had taken possession of the whole country lying to the eastward of the Penobscot, and required all the inhabitants to deliver up their arms. This tract of country included about forty towns. To the everlasting disgrace of the powerful state of Massachusetts, this important section of their territory was suffered to remain in the possession of the enemy during the whole war. Disputes had arisen between the state and the general government with respect to the authority of the president to command the militia through the medium of United States officers, when in its service. The authorities of Massachusetts refused to call out their militia, unless submitted entirely to their direction, and placed exclusively under the command of their own officers. While the other invaded states of the Union were stepping forward with the most patriotic ardour in the defence of their country, the rich states to the eastward palsied by the enervating influence of faction, suffered a barbarous foe to occupy a portion of their country, and spent their whole force in vilifying and opposing their own government.

But one solitary exception to this dastardly conduct was exhibited in this important section of the United States. On the ninth of September, a demand was made on the inhabitants of Stonington, a small village on the shores of the sound in Connecticut, to surrender the place. This being refused, a heavy bombardment was commenced, which was continued for several days. But the inhabitants, fortunately advocates of the war, resisted with so much resolution, and fired upon the enemy with so much spirit from their small batteries, that they were glad to relinquish their design after suffering considerably.

Early in September, governor Prevost in person, at the head of fourteen thousand troops, aided by a formidable fleet on the lake, invaded the United States, and made his way as far as Plattsburgh, where the Americans, under general Macomb, consisting of fifteen or sixteen hundred regulars, principally invalids, occupied fortifications, supported by the neighbouring militia to the number of 3 or 4000, and a fleet under Commodore M'Donough. The principal army, which had been at this place inactive all summer had just now been ordered to the support of General Brown on the Niagara. After considerable cannonading on the eleventh of September, the enemy advanced with his fleet, consisting of a frigate of 32 guns, a brig of 16, two sloops, of 11 each, and 13 galleys, carrying in all 95 guns, attacked the American fleet, then at anchor, consisting of one ship of 26, one of 20 guns, and smaller vessels and gun boats, carrying in all 85 guns. After a bloody engagement of two hours, the action terminated in the surrender of the principal British vessels to the brave American Commodore. The victory rivalled in its importance and in the gallantry with which it was achieved that obtained by Perry on Lake Erie about the same time the preceding year. At the same time an attack was made on the position of general Macomb by the forces on the land; but the enemy found himself unable to force the passage of the river. As soon as he became acquainted with the fate of his fleet, he abandoned his attempts, and retired in the night with evident marks of precipitation, leaving behind him an immense quantity of stores and ordnance, and large bodies of deserters. Thus were 14000 disciplined troops brought immediately from the fields where they had subdued the conqueror of Europe, and commanded by experienced generals educated in the school of Wellington, foiled by an army of not one tenth their number, aided by the bravery and patriotism of the freemen in the neighbourhood.

On the 15th of September, an attack was made by a combined British naval and military force, on Fort Bowyer, situate on the point of the Mobile. It terminated, however, in the complete discomfiture of the foe; the commodore's ship the Hornes of 24 guns having been blown up, and a brig almost destroyed. The result of this engagement stamped a character on the war in the south, highly favourable to

the American arms; and highly honourable to Major Lawrence, who commanded the fort and to his brave companions.

During the period of these transactions, the army under gen. Brown which crossed the Niagara, in the month of July, was earning for itself and its country an imperishable renown, by the splendid victories of Bridgewater, Niagara, the defence of Erie, and the subsequent sortie. The troops had by this time acquired those habits of discipline and obedience essential to their success. The arduous campaign down the St. Lawrence, stamped upon them the character of veterans. Under the eye of the war-worn veteran* who then commanded, they acquired the body and soul of an army. Those officers whose sole ambition it was to glitter in the trappings of rank, gave place to the ambitious spirits, who panted for the glory of their country, and courted the rugged paths that lead to honour and renown. The names of Brown, Scott, Gaines and Miller, as well as those of their subordinate officers, have become the pride of America. They proved, that on the land as well as on the water, the free born American was more than a match for the slave of hereditary tyrants.

The news of Peace reached the United States amidst the rejoicings of victory. The powerful armament despatched against New Orleans had suffered defeat and disgrace. The patriotic sons of the south and the west, headed by their Jackson, spread death and destruction among their ranks and forced them to abandon their undertaking.

TO READERS.

The author of the *History of the War* apologises to the readers of the *Washington Whig*, for the manner in which he has been obliged to conclude. Undertaken merely as a matter of amusement for himself and his readers, he aimed at nothing worth more than a cursory perusal. Other avocations of an indispensable nature rendered it out of his power to give so minute a detail of the glorious campaign of 1814 as he intended; it is however he doubts not engraven on the hearts of every American who loves his country. The conduct of the eastern Tories, particularly in their celebrated convention at Hartford, he meant to have particularly detailed; it is well perhaps that the disgusting picture is spared. The various negotiations for peace, the terms upon which it was finally concluded and its effects, as well as many other topics connected with the situation of the country would have been detailed had circumstances permitted.

It is stated, that the American consul at Malaga has received a letter from commodore Bainbridge, informing him, "that commodore Decatur would be at Malaga by the 15th of September, and that he should join him there with the Independence by the 30th, to proceed to the United States." The U. S. brig Boxer had been at Malaga about a week, and was going to Tripoli. The brig Saranac was at Malaga repairing.

Anecdote.—A clergyman (not an Irishman) lately preaching on the omnipotence of the Deity, observed, "that in every part of the world, and in every event, the footsteps of his almighty hand were visible."

* General Wilkinson.—Without wishing to detract in the least from this statement, or from the merit of general Wilkinson, who is unquestionably a man of first rate abilities and if not the ablest, at least one of the wisest soldiers in the United States, I would merely observe, that in a biographical sketch of general Brown, in the *Port Folio*, it is stated that the troops employed on the Niagara, were disciplined and prepared by general Brown, expressly with a view to that service, and that it was the determination of the general and officers concerned in that expedition to retrieve the American character, which had been somewhat sullied in the preceding campaign or fall in the attempt. Upon what authority this statement is made I know not, and as I quote it strictly from a memory it is probable I may not be strictly though I believe I am essentially correct. —Ed.

INTELLIGENCE.

From the Salem Gazette, Nov. 3.
FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Accounts from Buenos Ayres were to the 10th of May. A report of a fleet being out from that place was not correct: the Zephyr, captain [?], was the only one belonging to the government known to be at sea; and it was reported that she had captured on the 21st August, a very valuable Spanish ship, the Montserrat, from the Havana bound to Rio, laden with Rum, &c.

The True Blooded, Yankee (formerly an American privateer) was fitting out at St. Salvador under the Patriot flag, to cruise against the Spanish Royalists.

The Patriot army of Buenos Ayres, commanded by Gen. Rondeau, had been successful against Gen. Pesuela, commanding Lima troops, and was in Potosi.

The eastern side of the River Plate was under the authority of Gen. Artégus, a popular leader of the Patriots.

The Spanish frigate Ermirde, from Cadiz, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 30th of August; having on board the Spanish Gen. Vigodette, on a mission to the Portuguese Court; the object of which was supposed to be marriage between Don Carlos, brother to King Ferdinand, and the Princess of Brazil; and to announce the expected arrival of that prince in a 74 gun ship, which was to sail a few days after the frigate.

FROM MARTINIQUE.

Captain Morrison, who arrived at Newburyport on Thursday last, and who left St. Pierres, Martinique, on the 6th ult. contradicts the account that the ports of that Island were shut against American produce. He states that the produce of the Island was allowed to be exported as formerly: that every article of American growth, excepting flour, was permitted to be landed, and stored in the king's warehouses, for exportation, for 11 days. Of American produce, butter, lard and pork, he mentions as being among the articles that would answer best; but adds, that "markets were very low, and would hardly justify shipments of scarcely any articles at the present high prices they bear here."

Custine, Oct. 24th.

Major General Brown, commanding the northern division of the United States army, has just embarked from this place in a packet-boat engaged for his accommodation for Wiscasset. He arrived here the day before yesterday. Yesterday morning on visiting Fort George, he was received with the usual salutation. After minutely inspecting every thing pertaining to the Fort, he proceeded with Colonel Bell, the commanding officer of the post, to examine every part of the peninsula, particularly the sites of the various batteries erected by the British while in possession of this place. In this ramble they were also joined by a number of the most respectable citizens, who appeared to vie with the officers of the Fort in their attention to the general. To use their own language, they rejoiced to find, that they were no longer neglected; but that the guardian and protector of our national liberty and rights would condescend to visit them, and become personally acquainted with their wants and situation." Accordingly they fired a salute before his quarters yesterday during the time of dinner, as also on his departure this morning. We understand he now proceeds to inspect the various parts on the sea-board, as he returns from this to New York.—Yankee.

From the Albany Argus, Nov. 3.

Afflicting Accident.—On Tuesday last, the schooner Julia, captain Snow, of Oswego, sailed from Lewiston with thirty persons on board, men, women and children; the schooner is supposed to have been upset in the night of Thursday night, and every person on board to have perished. The schooner has since driven on shore near Putneyville.

A sloop at the same time drove ashore, without a soul on board.

In a letter from Bordeaux, to the editors of the Boston Patriot, it is said, that Marshal Brune did not blow his brains out at Avignon, as was stated some time ago, on the authority of the Paris newspapers; but that he was assassinated by the people.

Boston, Nov. 2.
Com. Macdonough, is on a visit to this town.

Col. Macpherson, who fought so gallantly at the battle of La Cole, and who is not yet recovered from his wounds, we are happy to hear, has been appointed Consul to Madeira.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Extract of a letter from an American officer, to his friend in Baltimore, dated

Detroit, Oct. 1815.

"There was a trial here last week, that in its effect is of national consequence. A lieutenant in the British navy undertook to take some deserters on our side, with a party of armed men, some of whom he landed, and caught one of his deserters. Some of our citizens assembled, surprised the sentry, and finally obliged the officer to go to Detroit, where he was compelled to give bail for his appearance. He was tried according to law, by a jury of six foreigners and six citizens, who brought in a verdict that the officer had not taken the deserter by force; that he told him only to go into the boat, and the fellow went.—From the positive evidence I heard, and from an after conversation with the judge, I think there could be no reason in the world to have acquitted him of that charge. They, however, brought him in guilty of a riot, and he was fined by the court 4 or 500. Chief Justice Woodward who gave the sentence, said that this punishment was the sentence of the other two judges; that he differed from it, and that the lieutenant ought to be also pilloried and imprisoned.

"As circumstances occurring here, are reported to the United States merely by letter, and often misrepresented, it may be well to inform you, that one of our soldiers shot and killed an Indian last week, for impudently levelling a rifle at a party of our soldiers. The circumstance has made some noise here, as the Indian was under the protection anti charge of His Britannic Majesty. The British have brought in a coroner's verdict of murder; and some letters have passed between the British Colonel James and Governor Cass. Our Governor has been pretty severe with his pen, and treated the "Bulwark" rather roughly. The affair, however, is dying away.

October 20.

"The British civil authority have offered a reward of 500 dollars for the apprehension of the soldier who killed the Indian. But to prevent any ill consequences, the General will send to Colonel James a very spirited remonstrance, and threats of retaliation."

In the above letter, a good deal of animosity is said to exist between the citizens of Michigan and the Canadians; but the military on both sides treat each other with great civility.

STATE OF PARTIES IN THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.—Whole number of members thirty-one. Democrats twenty; Federalists eleven. Republican majority nine. There are nine new members.

House of Representatives.—Whole number of members ninety-eight. Democrats seventy-four; Federalists twenty-three; one seat in dispute. Republican majority fifty-one. Fifty new members.

Republican majority in the Legislature, in joint meeting sixty.

A comparison of the state of parties this year with that of last year gives an increase of four to the republican majority. When it is recollected that early in the spring the federal editors throughout this state, announced great changes in public opinion, and that they were determined to use every effort to send federalists to the legislature, and when their efforts were strengthened by numberless extracts from the Apostate Aurora, and by its Union with the Federal party, we cannot help congratulating the State and the Union upon the Triumph of Principle, at the late General Election, over Federalism and Faction. These returns demonstrate that this state is as hearty as ever in the good cause, and that no "Union of Honest Men," can turn it from the straight forward path of duty and principle.

Demo. Press.

L'Epervier.—We are sorry to say that the report of Mrs. Shubrick having received a letter from Lieutenant Shubrick, dated at a port in Holland, is without foundation.

She had not heard from him for a considerable time previous to his sailing from the Mediterranean, which was about the 10th of July; and entertains the most fearful apprehensions for his safety.—Mer. Adr.

Copy of a letter from Captain Lewis Warrington, commanding the United States Sloop of war PEACOCK, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

New York, Nov. 2, 1815.

"I have the honour to inform you, that the United States sloop PEACOCK arrived at this place on Monday evening last, after an absence of nine months.

"As by the arrival of the Tom Bowline and Hornet, you have been made acquainted with our transactions up to the 29th of April, I shall commence from our separation from the latter. In May we reached the Isles of St. Paul and Amsterdam, (out second rendezvous) where we found a letter for us, which had been left a few days before by the Macedonian brig, informing us of the President's action and probable capture.—Here I had intended remaining some time, to rejoin the Hornet; but being carried to leeward, in chase of a strange sail, we were not able to regain them; and were at last compelled by a very severe gale to bear up, and on the 8th of June made the island of Java. From that time until the 29th we were cruising in the Straits of Sunda, where we made four captures; two of which were burnt; a third was given up to carry 150 prisoners into Batavia, and the fourth released, as from her we learned that a peace had been made.

"From the different captures, we obtained about fifteen thousand dollars in specie; and gold, to the amount of four or five thousand dollars more. We have on board ten chests of opium: The first prize was loaded with Pepper, and a few bales of coarse goods for the Malay market; some of which (as we had no room to stow them away) we distributed amongst the crew, as they were much in want of thin clothes. Of the money, five thousand dollars were divided by me amongst the officers and men, not one of whom had previously a dollar; the remainder has been expended in disbursements of the ship.

"From Java we proceeded to the Island of Bourbon, where we procured bread and other articles, of which we were much in want, as we were on an allowance of half a pound of bread per man. From Bourbon, which we left in August, we made the best of our way to the United States, touching a few days at St. Helena."

The brig Pallas, Torment, from Point Petre, arrived at Boston, has been at Surinam, Demerara, Barbadoes, and Bassatere, at all of which places the English refuse to have any trade with the Americans, not even allowing them the importation of live stock and lumber.

The following extract from the Georgetown Federal Republican we copy from the Democratic Press; the editor of which prefaces it with some remarks indicating surprise, as well as abhorrence. From the style of the article, and from the fiend-like malevolence which it exhibits, we judge that it was written by Stephen Cullen Carpenter,* and not in one of his sober hours. If we are correct in this conjecture, there is not the least room for surprise.—He is an Englishman; and, of course, bears an hereditary hatred to France;—he is a monarchist, and, therefore, hates everything like republicanism, either in France or America.

From the Federal Republican.

"1st. It is to be lamented, that taking together the whole of the accounts received about France, either through the prints of that country or of England, there is every appearance of its being soon involved, tho' not universally, through many parts of it, in very serious calamities; The fury of the zealous royalists, long smothered, has burst forth in acts disgraceful to them: Yet from those there is hope of relief from the authority and influence of the king—the cure may come from the same source with the disease, and loyalty, finding that it has misjudged its means, may resort to the only proper remedy, obedience. In the meantime it would appear that Fouché is secret-

* A work, edited by Carpenter, has lately been published, entitled "Select Speeches," intended as a continuation of Dr. Chapman's work of the same title, in which he has very kindly and very modestly manufactured two or three speeches for the celebrated orator, Patrick Henry, besides cutting and carving the other speeches in the collection to suit his own purpose.—It is just about as faithful a work as the Overland Journey to India.—Excepting that, a more vile imposition has never been practised on the public.

ly at the head of some Jacobin conspiracy; and that a conviction of this occasions the tardiness of the allied powers in evacuating the country; a circumstance which, whatever may be the cause of it, must of itself be a grievous calamity to the people. Should a Jacobin insurrection take place, a dreadful havoc will ensue, and the royalists and allies will be furnished with a pretext for totally exterminating the insurgents, and all those suspected to be Jacobins, by the sword, and all that the king in his proclamation of the first of September so eloquently and feelingly deprecates, and perhaps worse will follow.

"2d. Whatever the fate of the ascertained Jacobins of that country may be—however severe and rigorous, no extent of humanity, short of drivelling idiocy, can afford them pity;—but justice, in whose train humanity is always found, would adjudge their guilt, great as it is, not a guilty sentence—not their own customary adjudication, the assassin's knife—much less stain the soldier's bayonet with their blood—but the sentence of the law—the sentence worthy of them—to be hanged by the neck until dead—dead—dead.—A condemnation which the amiable weakness of the king, and the wickedness of some of those about him, will, in all likelihood, prevent, thereby rendering more terrible remedies necessary.

"3d. Should the fate of those evil-minded persons, the Jacobins, be referred to the decision of a LEGAL tribunal, we should have but one wish more, and that is, that every Jacobin in every other country in the world were, along with them, to take his share in their exaltation. In that event, how finely would the United States be cleared of its poisonous weeds, and how luxuriantly its wholesome plants would flourish!"

Dickinson College.

The trustees of Dickinson College have the pleasure of announcing its reorganization.

The Rev. Dr. JOHN M'KNIGHT, formerly professor of moral Philosophy, Logic, &c. in Columbia College, in the city of New-York, has accepted the unanimous invitation given to him, of principal of this seminary—and will commence the duties of his office the beginning of next week. A professor of the learned languages, of competent ability, and highly qualified, it is presumed will soon be procured; in the mean time arrangements are made, temporarily, to supply this vacancy, in order to meet the present exigency. In the course of this session, or at the commencement of the next, the trustees expect that Lectures on Chymistry will be delivered in the college as usual. A gentleman, highly qualified, is now teaching the French and Spanish languages, and a class will be taught by him in the college in the course of the present session.

FROM THE TRUE AMERICAN.

On Monday last, MAHLON DICKERSON, esq. took the oaths of office as Governor of the State of New-Jersey; on which occasion he delivered the following:

ADDRESS:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

In taking upon me the administration of the government of the state, in obedience to the will of the Legislature, I have assumed a task attended with many difficulties, and with a responsibility which fills my mind with apprehensions that my best efforts will fail to give satisfaction to those, who have honoured me with this distinguished mark of their confidence.

It cannot be presumed that it will be in my power to perform the various and complicated duties attached to my office, without falling into many errors. Those errors; however, I trust will not be attributed to any culpable neglect on my part, nor to any want of devotion to the interests of our country.

It is a matter of great consolation to me, that in many of my most important duties, I have constitutional advisers, whose knowledge, judgement and experience justly entitle them to the confidence of the public; and who, from duty as well as inclination, will cheerfully give their aid in all measures calculated to promote the peace and prosperity, and to maintain the lawful rights of the state.

The manner of my appointment, while it gratifies my feelings, and demands my warmest acknowledgments, affords me a pledge, that I shall experience the indulgence, and the cordial and generous support of both houses of the legislature.

And the liberality already displayed, justifies the hope, that harmony will prevail in our councils, and that the public business will receive no detriment from the jarring of local interests, or the collision of party.

A splendid dinner and ball have been given to general JACKSON by the citizens of Knoxville, Kentucky. He, with his lady and suite, are proceeding to Washington.

To Subscribers.

Such of our subscribers as have not yet complied with the terms of subscription, are requested to forward the amount to the editor at Bridgetown, or to either of the following gentlemen, who are authorized to receive the same, and to give receipts therefor.

- Fairton.—Daniel L. Burt.
- Cedarville.—Dr. Ephraim Bateman, Richard Mulford.
- Boune.—Wm. Chard, Esq. Major Henderson.
- Millville.—David G. Parris.

The Office of the WHIG is removed to the East side of the Creek, nearly opposite the Post Office.

The latest accounts from France represent that country to be in the most deplorable state imaginable.—The allies, as they are called, the "deliverers of Europe," are ravaging and pillaging that devoted country of the monuments of taste and the arts—levying contribution after contribution on the people; the weak and contemptible Louis, surrounded by guards of foreign troops, either compelled to behold these enormities, without daring to murmur a complaint; or, what is at least as probable, participating in them.—In the south, faction and fanaticism united, and directed by the bigoted and sanguinary Angouleme, are spending their fury on the offending protestants; yet it is for the success of the authors of these barbarities, that the prayers of protestants, in this country, have been continually, for years, ascending to the throne of God!—protestants (proh pudor!) whose conscience not only forbade them to raise an arm, or whisper a prayer in favour of their country, but impelled them to oppose, with all their strength, the attempt to free their brethren from worse than Egyptian bondage, or to save the defenceless women and children on the frontiers, from the tomahawk and scalping-knife of the savage allies of the drunken, adulterous, and profane defender of the faith.

The allies professed to make war, not against the French people, but against Bonaparte. He is now in their hands. Their professed object was to restore the legitimate monarch of France to the affections of his people:—Louis le desire has re-ascended his paternal throne.—Why, then, it may be asked, do they continue to treat the French people as enemies? Why do they not retire from France?—At one time it is said, they will not leave France, until the expenses of the war have been repaid; at another, Fouché is at the head of a jacobin conspiracy. As fast as the fallacy of one is exposed, another is resorted to. The truth is, Louis the 18th never was, and never will be, the choice of the French people, and could not sit a single day on his tottering throne, unsupported by foreign bayonets.—But this is not all? The allies care little or nothing about Louis or his interest; but they see, in the opposition made by the French people to a government forced upon them, a spirit which endangers the security of their own thrones, and which, if not crushed, will ere long shake them to their centres.

They view this country as the principal cause of the French revolution. Hence those feelings of hostility towards, the Americans, which here lately appeared in those parts of France most devoted to the "deliverers," hence the cries of a bus les Americaines—down with the americans!—and hence the absolute necessity of a firm union among ourselves, if we wish to preserve our national existence; for we may rest assured, that if the powers of Europe succeed in crushing the spirit of liberty in France—the hatred of England, and the fear of our example, will both concur to point us out as the next objects of punishment.

In the "Olive Branch," a work which has circulated very extensively throughout the United States, Mr. Carey claims the merit of having discovered, that the state of New York has a slave-representative in congress. Looking over a file of old papers, a few days ago, we discovered, in an article which appeared in the Philadelphia Gazette of April, 1796, over the signature of Harrington, the following observations:

"But, reader, I am going to add an observation, which, I believe, will startle you not a little. New York, in whose capital this gross attack* on the southern states, on account of "negro representatives" made its appearance, has actually in congress at this very hour, a negro representative; for her white population would have entitled her to only nine representatives; whereas, by the addition of 21,324 slaves, she has ten!"

In the preface to the fourth edition of the "Olive Branch," the author observes, "In the course of this investigation, I have made two curious discoveries—one, that New-York and Delaware have each a slave representative—and the other, that Massachusetts, though she has no slaves, has a representative of her black population."

HENRY CLAY, Esq. our late able and distinguished negotiator, has offered himself as a candidate for congress, at the approaching election, in the district of the state of Kentucky, which he formerly represented.—There is scarcely a doubt but that he will be elected.

It is said, that the United States' ship WASHINGTON, 74, is under Orders to proceed to Boston, where she is to remain through the winter, and that she will sail in a few days—

THE arch-duchess Maria Louisa was riding about the country at Baden on the 4th of September, where she was to remain until the middle of the month.

The king of Spain, Charles the 4th, and his queen, have accepted for their residence the beautiful chateau of Ciserta, offered to them by the king of the two Sicilies.

The emperors of Russia and Austria, and the king of Prussia mere still at Paris, at the last advices.

From the Geo. Journal. October 25.

PROSPECT OF ANOTHER INDIAN WAR!

Colonel McDonald, commanding at Fort Decatur in the Creek Nation, writes to General Gaines on the 5th inst, as follows: "It is ascertained that the Indians below the line, in conjunction with the war party, which includes the Seminoles, are hostile; and will unquestionably give us battle, at or near Chatahouchee river. There are various reports as to the strength of these Indians—from 800 to 2000. All agree that war is inevitable. The peace party (as they are termed) are determined to render us no assistance, and complain that the government has done them injustice in withholding a part of the treaty. The fact is, they want some grounds on which they may have room to quibble, to take up the war club, one town having said they will render indirectly all the service they can to the war party."

In consequence of the above information General Gaines has requested our Executive to call out forthwith for the defence of the frontier of this state, the 2000 militia that were directed to be held in readiness by a late requisition. Orders for their rendezvous at Fort Hawkins will be issued as soon as the troops are organized, the governor, notwithstanding his bad health, having reached town on Sunday evening. If any thing were wanting, to prove the inefficacy of our militia system, the present state of things is surely sufficient. At a moment when our state is menaced with invasion by a horde of savages—when the conflagration of our dwellings, or the still more fatal effects of the bloody scalping knife, and murderous tomahawk, will probably be the first signal of attack, our citizens, instead of marching straight forward to the combat, are engaged, and probably will be for many days, in electing officers to command the companies that are to be called into service. Though despatch is all important we learn that returns from but three out of sixteen counties have been received at the Executive office. It is confi-

Alluding to an article which had appeared in the New York Mercantile.

dently, hoped no more time will be lost. An hour's delay may be productive of great mischief.

General Gaines observes in a letter to the Governor, that the 4th regiment of United States Infantry has been ordered on from Charleston, and will probably be at Fort Hawkins by the last of this month. Eight hundred regulars are ready in the Creek Nation. It is understood that the militia from this state will be commanded by Brigadier General John Scott, of this county—the united force, amounting to nearly four thousand troops, by General GAINES in person.

Letter of Madame Labodoyere to the King.

We have translated, almost literally for fear of injuring its affecting simplicity, the following letter, respecting which the editor of the Abeille Americaine observes:

[Rich. Comp.]

"We have reason to doubt the authenticity of this letter of Madam Lahodoyere. We give it, however, because it appears to us worthy of her, worthy of the subject, and worthy of the public eye. It is well known that this interesting lady died a victim to conjugal affection, a few days after the execution of her husband."

SIRE,—The most disconsolate of women xiot having been able to find mercy, at the feet of your majesty, for her unhappy husband, allow her to implore, not your clemency, but your justice, in claiming from you the earthly remains of, that lamentable victim.

Placed between the grave which has opened itself for him and for me, and the throne of your majesty, nature had left to me the choice of a culpable vengeance or an innocent death; but wishing to offer to his hallowed shade, and to your resentment, a spotless victim, I resolved to bury myself with him rather than drag you along with me to the feet of the inesorable judge of kings.

Every mother, Sire, every wife embraced with me the knees of your Majesty. My supplications, my sighs were re-echoed by them from one extremity of your Empire to the other, when the severity of an answer which will reach the latest ages, chilled with terror every tender, add compassionate heart.

Now Sire—at this awful moment, when despair opens for me the gates of eternity, allow me to intreat your Majesty to remove from you both my mother and my son, these only objects of my regrets on earth—Thus you may, at the same time, spare yourself many a remorseful pang—and prevent a crime which could be justified neither in the eyes of men, who have forsaken us, nor those of God, who alone remains to us.

I leave you, Sire a prey to unfaithful Allies, to prevaricating Ministers, to dangerous prejudices, Culpable names! and the judgement of posterity respecting them, will be inscribed, at no distant day, on the tomb of your Majesty, whilst the tears of unfortunate mothers and wives, will perhaps flow on the ashes of two victims of the terrific justice of Kings.

A Russian army of 26,000 infantry, 10,000 cavalry, 10,000 Cossacs, with a heavy train of artillery, were to pass Frankfort, the end of September, on their return from France.

The dress of the deputies, by a decree of the 12th of September, is to be light blue, with three fleurs de lis, collar and sleeves embroidered with silver fleurs de lis.

In a Copenhagen paper of the 22d August it is stated, that Algiers respects neither the Aags of Denmark, Austria, Spain or France.—How gratifying to Americans that their Government has been the first to make their flag respected by these barbarians!—True Amer.

New-York, Nov. 8.

Another Gale at Turk's Island.

By the schooner General Jackson, Ashley, 16 days from Turk's Island, we learn, that on the 21st of October, a severe gale came on, which lasted 3 days without intermission; during which time about 20 sail of vessels were obliged to put to sea. Among them were the following vessels; ship Cumberland, Lewis; brig Harmony, Nichols, and a copper-bottomed brig, Capt. A was obliged to cut iris cables, and put to sea for safety, having left at Turk's island, his register and other papers.

of November, 1810.

An act for the payment of the several officers of the government of this state.

An act to dissolve the marriage contract between Jotham Hulbard, and Jane Hulbard, his wife.

An act for the payment of incidental charges.

True Amer.

Frailty, thy name is woman!—A Mrs. a newly made widow, aged 55, who attended, about a month ago, the obsequies of a dear husband, was seen, a few days since, with the tear of tenderness in her eye (for she has but one) over the grave of her "loved man."—When a friend passing by, seeing her in that contemplative mood, said, "I'm sorry for you, poor woman; you've had a heavy loss!" "Yes; that I hate!" exclaimed the affected widow—her heart seeming ready to burst with anguish. At that moment, the clerk, of the church came up, and accosted her, in a half whisper, with—"the parties are now waiting." "What parties, ma'am?" said her friend. "Don't ask me," cried the melancholy matron—(grief almost choking her utterance)—"I'm going to be—be—be married again this morning to Mr. —"

The following specimen of She lac & style is from a late Vermont paper.

"Pay the printer, or be SUED—MAD OR PLEASED."

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Elizabeth Westcott, late of Fairfield, dec. are requested to make immediate payment, and all who have any demands against said estate, are requested to exhibit their accounts for settlement to

CHARLES WESTCOTT, jun. Act. Exr. Fairton, Nov. 11, 1815—3t

LANDS FOR SALE.

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of Elizabeth Westcott, late of Fairfield, dec. will be exposed to sale, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, in the township of Fairfield, in the county of Cumberland, about twenty six acres of land, seventeen of which are cleared, and in good cedar fence, on which is a frame house, an excellent peach orchard, and a number of fruit trees of various kinds, the remainder is wood land. Late the real estate of said deceased. Conditions made known on the day of sale. An indisputable CHARLES WESTCOTT, jr. Act. Exr.

Fairton Nov. 11th 1815.—3t.

SALT HAY.

THE subscriber has a considerable quantity of salt Hay of the first quality, which he will sell, or exchange for boards.

J. D. WESTCOTT. Jones' Island, near Cedarville. Nov. 9, 1815.—3t

ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attachment issued out of the inferior court of Common Pleas, in the county of Cumberland; state of New Jersey, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Samuel Youngs, an absconding debtor, at the suit of Major Henderson, in a plea of debt, for one hundred and fifty dollars, returnable to September term, 1815—which writ hath been duly served and returned by the sheriff of said county.

EBENEZER SEELEY, Clerk. DANIEL ELMER, Atty. Nov. 13, 1815—2m

JUSTICES' BLANKS

FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Whig.

ON BANKS—AND BANK PAPER.

FROM THE ESSEX REGISTER.

There is no subject, which at present seems to occupy the attention of the public, so interesting as the subject of Banks and Bank Paper, and on no subject, perhaps, is there a more general and uniform misapprehension. Neither the nature of money nor the operation of banks is understood.

The security of Banks is supposed to depend on the obligation they are under to pay specie.

Money is supposed to be an unvarying standard, and to constitute a national capital. On this principle, a nation is believed to be getting rich when it is acquiring a capital by the influx of money, in consequence of the balance of trade.

The multiplication of banks is supposed to be an injury to the commercial world; and therefore the legislatures undertake to regulate those institutions, or in other words, to grant a monopoly.

These are errors of a capital nature, for it is unquestionably true, that the very reverse of all these popular errors in the commercial world is the truth, and therefore, that all the present opinions above mentioned are incorrect.

The solvency of Banks does not depend upon the quantity of bullion in their vaults, but upon the security of the wealthiest and most respectable characters in the commercial community. Not a single note is in circulation without an adequate pledge for the redemption of its value.

If a bank, therefore, refuses to pay specie, the only inconvenience that can possibly arise, is, first, to the bullion merchant trading to India, who would have to procure his silver bullion from some other source; and, secondly, for the silversmith, who would not find it so plenty for his purposes. Excepting this inconvenience, no possible cause of complaint could arise.—But the merchant could purchase his silver in some other places, and if he gave a greater price the trade to India would continue till he could no longer make a profit from the high price of silver, and like other branches of trade, it would then stop.

It is obvious to any one; that different species of money are employed to transact different branches of commerce. Paper answers all the purposes of domestic commerce, and the principal part of foreign commerce is transacted by the same medium. There is not silver or gold enough in the world to represent a hundred thousandth part of the commercial transactions of the world. The great commerce between England and the continent, takes place without the interposition of silver and gold, and the commercial transactions of our own country are founded on the same principle. Paper money is therefore the substitute in modern commercial transactions. But there are many kinds of paper money. Treasury notes, bank bills, and even the notes of individuals, become money, and absolutely discharge all the functions of money.

Why then is metallic money wanted at all? Because there are some branches of commerce that cannot be carried on without it; that is the India trade cannot be carried on without it—but then in this case Spanish dollars lose their character of money in the transactions, and ought to be considered as a mere article of commerce. It is confounding these two characters, which causes so much misunderstanding on the subject.

Banks are supposed to be solid, because they pay in specie, and bank bills are supposed to be good for nothing, if the bank which issues them refuses to pay specie; because silver money is supposed to be wealth. But money of no kind is wealth; it is only the representative of wealth. If all the specie in existence was annihilated, the world would be no poorer, or less capable of transacting its commerce, for a new medium would supply its place. An individual, however, whose capital happened to be in specie at that time of its annihilation,

would not have the representative of wealth to purchase a new capital.

A nation is not rich, therefore, because it has money, but it has money because it is rich.

A bank which issues its bills, founds its credit upon the security which it has taken for its notes in circulation. Every bill therefore in circulation, is only the representative of some species of capital; and thus money is invented to answer the purposes of a measure of value.

Thus, if a farmer wishes to become an English goods' merchant, to the amount of half his farm, which is his capital, he cannot divide his farm into two very conveniently, and barter half of it for an English goods' store, but he can by means of money represent half of it and the English goods' merchant would take the representative, whether in paper or specie.

This is one of the first principles of money as a measure of value; but it is not an unvarying standard in all times, though it is a uniform measure of value at the same time, over all the world.

The question at present is not, what limit there ought to be to the issue of paper, but whether paper can perform the functions of money? If a nation, regardless of the quantity of paper in other countries, issues any over proportion, it will be depreciated to a discount commensurate with the over issues.

When bank paper is convertible at option into specie, it operates as a check upon the over-issue of paper, for all the over-issues will be returned to the bank—for specie; on the other hand, when the paper is not convertible at option into specie, and an over-issue takes place, the paper will bear a discount proportioned to the excess. When the value of paper is thus separated from the value of specie, two distinct prizes will take place, a price in paper and a price in specie. The specie will be the common measure of value over the world and the paper will be the depreciated standard of the country. Now as the issue of paper is an unlimited principle, it follows that a country may possess a depreciated currency to any extent; and the imprudent multiplication of paper in Ireland in the years from 1799 to 1804 produced the same consequences as the issue of assignats in France. In August, 1789, a 100*l.* assignat sold in London for 9*l.* in specie, and in 1793 the same sum sold in London for 4*l.* such was the rate of depreciation by the over-issues of paper. And this must be the case in any country that over-issues its paper.

If specie was the only measure of value in the world, and an over-issue should be made in one country, say to the amount of the whole American mines, 20,000,000 dollars per annum, the nation which first possessed it could not retain it, but it would flow to every other part of the world, till each nation possessed its relative proportion; and yet, the world not be the richer.

But a paper currency now exists in the commercial world and the paper of one country cannot flow to another to maintain the level; nations therefore resort to the contraction and augmentation of paper in order to have a uniform measure of value.

The principle which has hitherto measured the just proportion of the issue of paper, or in other words, that has operated as a check upon the over issue of paper, is the convertibility of paper at option into specie. But, if banks do not over-issue paper; whether they pay specie or not, their paper will not depreciate. If the bankers of the southern dates are circumspect, and do not over do the business, they may continue their bank operations under their present system. It is not the payment of specie that gives stability and a just and reasonable confidence; according to the just principles of money, in a bank, but it is the prudent issues of paper, to an amount commensurate with the issue in other parts of the commercial world; neither forcing too great a quantity, nor keeping too small a sum in the market. And this sum may be known by taking care that the depreciation should not continue to increase.

Proposed Publication. It is proposed to publish at Erie, in 1 vol. 12mo. Letters written (during a residence of three years in Chili, containing an account of the most remarkable events in the revolutionary struggle of that province. With an interesting account of the loss of a Chilean ship and brig of war, by mutiny, and the consequent imprisonment and sufferings of several citizens of the United States, for six months, in the dungeons of Callao.

Catskill, Nov. 1.

Hydrophobia.

Mr. Peleg G. Peck, aged 19 years, the youth who some weeks since so bravely combatted a wolf, died at Windham on the 25th ult. in all the agonies of a confirmed hydrophobia, occasioned by the bite of the wolf. He died in 41 hours after the first symptoms of canine madness.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 25th day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at Dividing Creek, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Ellis Hand,

A Storehouse, Barn, and Lot of LAND,

Situate in the township of Downe, adjoining land of Jonathan Hand, and others, said to contain one acre and three quarters: One house and lot of land said to contain half an acre more or less: One other lot of Land joining land of Samuel Mull and others, said to contain ten acres more or less: Also the one half of three acres of Cedar swamp, lying in the York-walk tract, together with all other lands of said defendant in the County of Cumberland, seized as the property of Asa Douglas, and taken in execution at the suits of John M'Calla, Jacob Clement, and Joseph and Collin Cooper, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

September 23d 1815. (Oct. 30—1m)

WANTED,

AN apprentice to the BLACKSMITH business, about 15 or 16 years of age. Any person having such a lad that they wish to learn the trade, will apply to the subscriber in Bridgetown, Laurel Hill.

JAMES HAMPTON.

October 26th, 1815.—2t

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

NOTICE,

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Enoch A. BROWN, 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.

Was Found.

IN the river Delaware, near Philadelphia, about the 19th ult. a good *Bateux*, with two hearts painted red on her stern.

The owner may have her by proving property and paying charges, by applying to captain Quirk, on board the *Two Brothers*, or to Robert Alderman, Bridgetown.

Nov. 6, 1815.—2t.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of Amos Westcott, Esq. late of Cedarville, in the county of Cumberland, dec. will be sold at public vendue, on the premises on Thursday the 16th of November next, all that PLANTATION now in the tenure of Ezekiel Rose, near the Presbyterian meeting-house in the township of Parkfield, containing one hundred and thirty acres: about 30 of which is timbered land: Likewise 200 acres of salt marsh, situate in Sayre's neck. The whole will be divided into lots of from five to sixty acres: Vendue will begin at the house of Ezekiel Rose, on the premises, at one o'clock, P. M. where attendance will be given, and conditions made known by

Amos Westcott Executor.

October 30, 1815.—2t.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD set of Blacksmith's Tools. For terms apply to Daniel Burt at Cedarville, or to the

DANIEL L. BURT.

October 30th, 1815.—5t

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been appointed deputy collector of the revenue for the counties of Cumberland and Cape May. Retailers, manufacturers, and others concerned, in said counties, will for the future make application to him at his office in Bridgetown. Stamps of all descriptions will be furnished on application.

LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER.

October 30th, 1815.

PETER HAY

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

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT THE ACCOUNTS OF

Ruth Reeves and 7 executors of Thomas Reeves deceased
Joshua Reeves, do. do. do.
Leta Harmer and 5 ditto. of Joseph Harmer, do.
John Sheppard, do. do. do.
Jonathan Sockwell, administr. of Mary Joslin, do.
Mary Dare, do. of David Dare, do.
Robert Lake, do. of Reuben Pepper, do.
Daniel Bacon, ditto. of Ruth Shirts, do.
Elisha Bradford, ditto. of Henry Bradford, do.
Abel F. Randolph, ditto. of Lydia Stockton, do.
Lydia Moore, admx. of Daniel Moore, jr. do.
Elizabeth Loper, ditto. of Daniel 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 Blizzard.
James Diamant, ditto. of Abigail and Theodosia heirs of John Powell, dec.

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

TIMOTHY ELMER, Surrog.

Sept 25th, 1815.—(Oc. 2.) 2m.

Cumberland Orphans' Court,

September Term, 1815.

CHARLES CLARK, administrator of SAMUEL ELWELL, deceased, having exhibited to this Court, duly attested a just and true account of the personal estate of said deceased, and also an account of the debts so far as they can be discovered, by which account it appears that the personal estate of said deceased, is insufficient to pay said debts, therefore on application of the said Charles Clark, setting forth that the said Samuel Elwell died 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 as the Term aforesaid—ETHAN LORE, Guardian to DAVID CAMPBELL and ZEPHIRIAH O CAMPBELL, children of PETER CAMPBELL, deceased. The said Ethan Lore setting forth that the said wards have no personal estate, and praying the court to order and decree the sale of the whole of the real estate, of the said wards, for their support and maintenance.

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

By the Court,

ELMER, Clerk.

Sept 28th 1815—(2m) 1HY

Cumberland Orphans' Court,

September Term, 1815.

UPON application of Charles Clark, executor of Aaron Shirts, the same administrator of Samuel Elwell, Charles Clark and John G. M'Calla, administrators de bonis non of Auley M'Calla—the same the like of Hannah M'Calla 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 (late 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.—(0.) 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 Vendue, or other accounts, are hereby requested to come forward, and discharge the same. Likewise all persons having demands against the subscriber, are requested to present them for settlement to

WILLIAM MASSO

Sept. 28, 1815.—[6c.]