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For the Washington Whig.

CLEANINGS AND LUCUBRATIONS.

No. VIII.

ON VIRTUE.

"VIRTUE is the greatest ornament; it is to the young, necessary—to the aged, comfortable—to the poor, serviceable—to the rich, an ornament—to the fortunate, an honour—to the unfortunate, a support. She ennobles the slave, and exalts nobility itself. In short, let it be remembered that none can be disciples of the graces, but in the school of virtue—and that those who wish to be lovely, must learn to be good."

"Virtue has secret charms, which all men love;

"And those that do not choose her, yet approve.

"Virtue's the friend of life, the soul of health,

"The poor man's comfort, and the rich man's wealth."

Circumstances, which the writer could by no means control, has delayed the prosecution of the subjects opened in the fifth and sixth numbers of this miscellany, for a longer time than was intended. He however resumes the task, which he voluntarily undertook, without any further apology to his readers.

In the sixth number, that line of conduct which is denominated *prudent*, was cursorily delineated. It was stated to be the result of a rational principle, as importing reflection and foresight, the peculiar faculties of rational beings.

Many philosophers, ancient and modern, have laboured to resolve every principle of action into selfishness; but the attempt has proved nugatory. The idea has, in all ages, by the common sense of mankind, been repudiated. The languages of all nations and people, in any considerable degree civilized, distinguish it by an appropriate name, answering to the term we use, *prudence*. That it is wiser and better for us to pursue steadily our own interest than to follow the impulses of the animal passions and appetites of our nature, or the caprices of a vain and fluctuating mind, cannot be denied; but to be guided by no other or higher principle is neither safe, nor will it, under every circumstance, prove successful. It may not, therefore, be altogether useless, briefly to state the defects of this principle, with a view to elevate our thoughts into a more flowery and direct path towards that temple, where dwelleth, in vernal beauty, and with a countenance peaceful and serene, the goddess of felicity.

Let it be observed, then, what will, on reflection, appear obvious to every person well versed in the study of human nature, that it is a blind, inefficient, and unsatisfying guide to follow. To pursue invariably our own good, or in every case to promote our own best interest, requires more extensive views of human life and the state of society, and a more correct judgment of what may, in the event, prove good or ill for us, than the generality of mankind can attain. It may prove a lamp affording some dim rays of light to direct the footsteps of the acute philosopher, the cunning man of the world, or the accurate observer of mankind; but to the bulk of the members of society, it is at best but a blind guide, wholly incapable of directing their passage through life with safety. How frequently do we observe care and anxiety marked on the countenances of men eager in pursuit of wealth, distinction, or popularity; and how often do we see dejection and perturbation result from their disappointment! The road to happiness, by the selfish system, has too many thorns and brambles planted on its ridges, and is too far overhung by impenetrable clusters, to afford a free passage for the wayfaring man.

Again: to act with a reference to our own good does not constitute a virtuous

character, nor is it capable of commanding the highest degree of esteem. In an enlightened mind, it may produce many estimable qualities, and be entitled to considerable respect; but it can never excite that high sympathy of soul which terminates in love and veneration. Our cordial love and esteem is drawn out only to the man whose soul is not contracted within itself, but filled with benevolence embraces a more extensive object; who loves virtue as an emanation of the divine perfections, and not for her dowry; whose beneficence proceeds not from selfish, but generous and disinterested feelings; who, forgetful of himself, has the common good at heart, and that not as the means only, but as the end; who abhors what is base, and loves and pursues that which is right and fit, let what may prove the consequence. This is the man, and this alone is the man, whom ye do, and whom we must in our hearts honour and love, be our outward conduct towards him, from motives of interest or policy, what it may.

Further; however paradoxical to some it may appear, yet it is nevertheless true, that this line of conduct does not eventuate in happiness. A novice in the study of human nature, in its present probationary state, may suppose, that the man, who steadily pursued his own good, would be the most happy; but a due degree of reflection on the subject would convince him to the contrary. A concern for our own good is not a principle that of itself affords any enjoyment. No man can felicitate himself with obtaining the cordial love and esteem of mankind from the most successful pursuit of his own interest. It yields not solid solace to the mind. On the contrary, it usually fills the mind with care, anxiety, and solicitude. In doing good with this view, we are labouring only for the hire; whereas, in order to enjoyment in the pursuit, it is necessary that we should love the work, and follow it with cordiality.

We have admitted, that a man may with propriety be called *prudent*, who steadily pursues his own good; and we subjoin, that this principle is sufficient to constitute him a good member of society; for the end of civil society is to satisfy each individual's self-love, by enabling each to enjoy the advantages which the public institutions afford. Hence the most selfish and mercenary man; with some specious show of generosity, or public spirit, often obtains a considerable degree of popularity. But such a character can never with propriety be called virtuous, nor can he be truly satisfied within himself, nor enjoy that peace and serenity of mind, which is the portion of the man, who, amidst all the turmoil of our changeable state, is actuated, in every transaction, by a sense of duty, or in subjection to the will and orders of a superior being.

Let us now attend to the source and result of that higher species of wisdom, which flows from a sense of duty, or reverence and submission to the will of the Supreme Being. This constitutes a religious character. Religion strictly imports nothing more than virtue flowing from reverence to God, and a regard to future rewards and punishments. Arid virtue, according to the discriminating Paley "is the doing good to mankind, in obedience to the will of God, and for the sake of everlasting happiness." Religion, therefore, in its general import, and virtue are convertible terms. And we remark again, that this principle cannot be resolved into that of interest. Interest and duty convey distinct ideas. Every person of the least comprehension knows that I have a different meaning, when I say that to do such an act is for my interest, than when I say, it is my duty to do it. By observing the first, I exercise prudence, but by attention to the latter alone, I am constituted virtuous, and command high respect and reverence. To forego our interest never produces the blush of remorse, even on the most susceptible cheek; but to neglect our duty fills the noble and virtuous soul with shame and confusion.

To regulate all our conversation, and perform every action of life from a sense of duty is far wiser than to have regard only to interest. This position may be argued, or more correctly deduced from two luminous and weighty topics; that it is a plain and safer principle to guide us through the intricate and desultory paths of life; and that it proceeds from a more manly, ennobling, and dignifying source. It is often difficult, sometimes impossible to determine what line of conduct will prove most advantageous on the whole; but there is, in most cases, little difficulty in ascer-

taining what is our duty. The sense of duty is the result of that moral faculty with which it has pleased our beneficent Creator to endow us; and its dictates are plain, easy, and imperative to an honest, unprejudiced mind. The ancients, by the light of their own minds, discovered many traits of obedience which man owes to the great Supreme; and we, who are blessed with a clear revelation of what God has required of us, must be blinded with prejudice, or wilful in disobedience, if we do not clearly perceive our duty, as it respects God, our neighbours, and ourselves. We may, and alas! we too frequently do transgress the dictates of the divine law, but we can never transgress them with innocence, nor even with impunity.

We condemn ourselves, or, in the language of inspiration, our heart condemns us, whenever we go beyond the rules of right and wrong, which conscience prescribes.

Here it may be useful to observe, that on questions of right and wrong, the first impressions, on an enlightened mind, are usually the most correct, as well as the surest and safest to follow. Whenever we begin to hesitate and revolve in our minds, respecting the relative duties of life, the suggestions of self-love, and the sophistry of reasoning in cases of conscience, are apt to lead us astray, and into transgressions which our judgments would decidedly condemn in others.

The subject will be continued hereafter, M.

THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.

Extracts from the Journal of a Gentleman.

July 16—Dined at the farm of *La Belle Alliance*; the owner of which and his family tarried eight days and nights in the wood. Visited the well, wherein we saw the bodies of eight men of the imperial guard of Napoleon; they had jumped down with their arms. Went to the scaffold or observatory, erected by Bonaparte for the purpose of reconnoitering the British forces; it is 36 feet high; I nailed on the pinnacle the royal arms of Great Britain. John Baptiste Decoste lives at *La Belle Alliance*; he was the guide to Napoleon in consequence of his knowing the country, and remained with him from Sunday at 8 o'clock, until Monday at five; first went to *Point Marcenelle*, a league beyond *Charleroi*, both were on horseback, gave him a Napoleon's parting. An aid-de-camp, 3 *gendarmes*, and 154 of the staff, all on horseback, followed. Before the battle Bonaparte had 180,000 men; of them only between 80 and 40,000 were left—This statement was signed by John Baptiste Decoste, and witnessed by Thomas Kerr. The French formed a battery by making holes in the garden wall; here is another well, in which were found 73 men; the trees in the orchard were peppered very much; the ditch around this orchard was used as a battery, and hundreds killed; saw 84 other pieces of cannon taken from the enemy; they took home only 12 guns; counted 40 graves containing English officers, in one acre of ground resembling dung heaps. The proprietor of *La Belle Alliance* is Antoine Herbert; went to the observatory erected by the duke of Wellington to observe the movements of the French army; saw Bonaparte's carriage; it is very complete, with drawers, &c. for papers.

July 19—Went to the hospitals, and saw at the door prodigious crowds of females waiting to administer succour to the wounded; officers and privates were found lying indiscriminately together, but very clean; females of rank attending them with surprising zeal. Saw soldiers slightly wounded, in the field; using the French cuirasses as frying pans to dress their victuals. In one place saw 36 out of 73 who had lost either a leg or an arm, besides flesh wounds.

July 20—Visited another hospital containing 320 wounded; half English and half French; all were taken care of and very clean; they had all port wine and strong soups, but were in a dying state; others the sight quite gone. Returning witnessed a shocking sight, i. e. the dead drawn along by fish hooks—they were going to be buried in the fields by the peasants.

July 21—Visited the field of battle, and saw scattered about prodigious quantities of broken swords, spears, saddles, bridles, caps all cut to pieces—picked up two crests of the legion of honour, and an iron

cross of Prussia. Saw vast numbers of cuirasses taken out of the water, into which they were thrown by the peasants for concealment, and afterwards sold for two francs each. Met waggons full of wounded crying out from extreme suffering. The water every where quite red. There were twenty thousand wounded at one time in Brussels. All the wells at Waterloo spoiled by throwing men into them. Churches still full of wounded. No inhabitants around Waterloo. We took a large quantity of camphor with us as a preventive against infection. Were much annoyed by the incalculable swarms of carrion flies, preying on the carcasses of the horses which still lie unburied. Owing to the dry weather the ground cracks or opens, and as the bodies of the men buried are not above a foot below the surface, they may still be seen in many places. The Prussians obliged the peasants to bury the dead at the point of the bayonet; many were put to death for refusing. Since, horses and men have been burnt together.

July 25—Dined at *Quatre Bras*. The orchard of this house has four acres, and hundreds of fruit-trees; each of the latter had from 80 to 100 shot in them; Coining from Waterloo passed forty waggons of wounded crying out; the men had been in cottages, and not been able to be removed before, many died instantaneously; others were in a putrid state, a kind of living death—The road from Brussels to Genappe, 16 miles covered with horse-shoes; parts of cloaks, broken muskets, drum heads, broken banners. Bought of a peasant the silver crown taken off the pouch of captain Latour of the imperial guard. The foot guards, I learn stood the charge well; and at the time of the imperial charge the ensigns were killed, when the grenadiers received the colours, and affixed them on the top of their arms, and after a huzza, charged and drove the enemy back. The French order of Louis was found in the pocket of Gen. Beaumont, who commanded Bonaparte's advance guard—he had eleven spears run through him. The French had by far the best ground. The cuirassiers, charged our cavalry down the hill, and cut up the light cavalry; but when they got to the bottom of the hill, the life guards and blues, almost annihilated them; not 50 were left, and they threw off their armour and galloped away.

July 26—Again dined at *Quatre Bras*—The landlord said that only 157 Belgic troops were left alive out of a corps of one thousand eight hundred. *Quatre Bras* is a mile from Genappe.

At *Place Nay*, where we next day took refreshment, saw 300 holes in the house and roof; one ball passed through the two walls of the house. The water at this place was still quite red and in puddles; it smelt abominably offensive.

We went next to *La Calou*—In this house Bonaparte supped and afterwards set it on fire; it is a large mansion, which, together with the farm, barns, &c. were all consumed; it is a mile from *La Belle Alliance*. At *Place Nay*, were shown a cellar wherein lay five of the imperial guard. The 79th despatched them. Whilst we staid they were buried in the garden; the well contained 20 Frenchmen, and they had spoiled the water. The extent of plain at Waterloo, is three miles and a half broad; and in length, six miles.

On Friday se'night a maid servant, named Millman, summoned Mrs. Newbury for four shillings; the balance of wages due to her.

Mrs. Newbury resisted the claim on the following grounds; she had on Monday desired the plaintiff to provide a light supper, for herself, (Mrs. N.) and friends, against their return from the Lyceum Theatre. On her return she found the table and side-board decorated with 24 lighted candles; on the table were three covered dishes, of which one contained a thin slice of ham, another a similar slice of beef, and a third some roasted potatoes. There were two decanters, one with lemonade, and the other containing toast and water. For this misapplication of the money given to provide a supper, Mrs. N. conceived she was entitled to detain four shillings. The Commissioners, having decided that the maid servant had provided a light supper, as she was ordered, Mrs. N. paid back the money with cost.

NEW PUBLICATION.

THE FIELD OF WATERLOO: a Poem by Walter Scott, In octavo, has been announced in the London papers.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

By an arrival from Dublin, the following intelligence has been received.

It is not certain that any treaty, has yet been signed between the allied powers and France, it is probable however, that some arrangement has been made between them, as the allied sovereigns have quit Paris.

The emperor of Austria set off for Dijon accompanied by the king of Prussia, and it is said the emperor of Russia will join them there. It is said the states of Italy are to assemble in a diet similar to that of Germany, and that the emperor of Austria is to be declared their chief, by the title of "Protector of the Liberties of Italy."

The Pope, in a manifesto, complains of the emperor's not restoring the Papal possessions. His Holiness complains too that the king of France does not restore Avignon and Venaissin, while he praises the kindness of the emperor of Russia and of the Prince Regent of England, neither of them Catholics.

The following conditions of peace are said to have been agreed upon:

The allied powers are to leave 175,000 troops to be supported for seven years, at the expense of France.

France to pay a war contribution, which shall be 600, others at 800, and others at 900 millions.

All the pictures and statues removed from foreign countries to be restored.

Chambray, Landau, and some other portions of territory to be ceded.

Several fortresses to be occupied by the allies until the complete payment of the conditions. It is hoped, however, that Lille and Strasburgh, the occupation of which were at first demanded, will not be among the number.

Disturbance in Ireland.

Dublin, October 7.

In the neighborhood of Wilton, in this county, on Friday night, upwards of fifty ruffians assembled and administered to each other illegal oaths.

Monday last, Lieut. Gen. Meyrick, (who is appointed to command the Proclaimed Counties) arrived here from Clonmel; and already he has made, in concert with Gen. Barry and the magistrates, the following dispositions of the troops, viz.

The 74th regiment 700 strong, are ordered to be cantoned in this county—head quarters to be at Rathkeale. They are to leave this to-morrow.

The 2d battalion, 88th regiment, under the command of Major Dunn, are ordered from this garrison to be stationed at Clare Castle.—First division moves to-morrow.

The 74th regiment are to be replaced here by the 93d Highlanders, under the command Col. Creagh, and the 88th by the Leitrim militia.

This morning an officer's detachment of the 74th regiment marched hence for Pallis Kenry.

Paulus Singer, Esq. Deputy Commissary-General, has arrived here to make arrangements for the troops that are to be cantoned in every part of the county of Kimerick.

Mullingan, October 5.

We regret to state that the same spirit of discontent which has been manifested in the counties of Tipperary and Limerick, and has for some time past subsided in this quarter, has now re-appeared with renewed vigour.

Several regiments of militia have just departed for Ireland, some say ten, for the purpose of re-establishing tranquillity in the southern counties of that kingdom. The regulars have several times already exchanged shots with the brigands who infest the country, and sometimes even enter the small towns. Several of their chiefs have lately been arrested at Tipperary. *L. pap.*

Insurrection in Spain.

London, October 4.

It appears certain that the Ferdinandist authorities recovered their power in Corunna, but we know nothing of this having happened at Ferrol, Batangos, &c. nor is there any certain account of Potier having been defeated. In the present situation of Spain it is not surprising that Corunna should again fall into the hands of the Ferdinandists, when we consider the influence of the clergy over the minds of the people of Spain, but the temporary possession of this place by the old authorities, does not affect the cause at large.

The intentions with which Potier was expected to leave Corunna, we knew by our former advices. He knew the importance of taking Santiago, situated a few leagues from Corunna, that being the residence of the most opulent Clergy of Spain and consequently under the more immediate influence of Ferdinand, against whose oppression his projects were directed. This opulence arises out of the popular be-

lief placed in the great miracle of Santiago having fought in the battle of Clavigo against the Moors on behalf of king Ramiro, and certainly when we yesterday alluded to this legend, we had little idea of hearing to-day that the same Saint had again covered the royal cause with his shield.

London, Sept. 30.

The mail from Corunna has brought very important intelligence, nothing less than accounts of an insurrection against the existing government of Spain, in consequence of its SUPPOSED oppression. Gen. Porlier, who distinguished himself so much in the patriotic war, under the name of the Marquesito, assembled a body of troops on the 18th instant, at Santa Lucia, entered the town of Corunna, arrested the principal authorities, and having obtained quiet possession of the town, issued a proclamation, stating the miseries which had been heaped on Spain, by the counsels which have prevailed since king Ferdinand's return, and asserting that all foreign powers from the very beginning, had strongly disapproved of the king's measures. He proceeds to make the soldiery very flattering offers in the name of the provinces, which he says will regulate themselves by their internal Juntas, until the convention of the Cortes, who will determine the future system of government. Further accounts this morning say the adjoining Provinces are ready to join those of Galicia, and that the next advices will probably bring intelligence of the cause being general throughout Spain. Corunna was illuminated when the packet which arrived at Falmouth with the mail, left that place; and it seems that the cause of Porlier is popular. This important event gives much interest to the report respecting the state of Spain. The French papers say that many old castles have been fitted up as prisons, and that upwards of fifty thousand persons have been thrown into confinement for their political opinions, among whom are many of the bravest defenders of the country in the late struggle with France.

FROM FRANCE.

The fast sailing brig Saratoga, Captain Aderton, arrived at this port at a late hour last evening in forty days from Nantz, from whence he sailed on the 8th of October.

Captain Aderton informed as that no French vessels were permitted to leave France without a passport from Paris, signed by Lord Wellington. He also states that a Russian corps of 5000 men had marched against Brest, which place continued refractory.

Paris, Sept. 29.

We are assured that the emperor Alexander goes first to Valenciennes; thence to Brussels, from whence he will proceed to Frankfort, where the allied sovereigns will soon assemble.

The emperor of Russia left Paris yesterday at ten in the morning. The emperor of Austria and the king of Prussia were not gone at six this evening.

The duke of Feltre arrived last night in Paris, and has taken possession of the portfolio of the Minister of war.

It is certain that the duke of Otranto has left Paris, and that he has gone to Dresden. The Austrians now form on the ground of the museum.

It appears certain that his Prussian majesty will leave Paris on Wednesday next, the 4th of October. The troops belonging to his guard, which are returning to Prussia, will form a corps of twenty one thousand men.

Several of the papers of yesterday stated that the opening of the chambers is to be adjourned to the 9th of October. Government has its yet published nothing official on the subject.

By a decree of the king, of the 28th of September, Talleyrand is appointed minister of State; and by a decree of the same date he is appointed Grand Chamberlain.

A letter from Paris says—"A French Colonel of Infantry was ordered to command the detachment which was to execute the sentence of Labadoyere. He refused, and said he would sooner be shot himself. For this act of disobedience he was immediately dismissed the service, and a non-commissioned officer commanded the party which shot the delinquent. Several persons in plain clothes, when Labadoyere had expired, rushed into the circle, and dipped their handkerchiefs into the blood."

Hamburgh, Oct. 3.

CHANGE OF MINISTERS IN FRANCE.

Letters from Paris, of the 26th ult. say, the recent ministerial changes may be said to form the greatest epoch in the reign of Louis XVIII. Parties have measured their strength, and the Angoulemes are victorious. Although Fouché and Talleyrand may be sincere in their support of the king,

yet they were considered men whose politics could not heartily be confided in. It was known the Bonapartists looked upon them as their chiefs, so far as regarded shielding them from punishment, as they had been equally guilty. They had both been temporizers and intriguers, and Fouché had given offence to the allies by his private circulars.

The state of France continues gloomy. The treaty is not published. Disturbances continue in the south, and the Austrians have orders not to interfere between the citizens. On the lower Loire there is a ferment, and an insurrection is expected. The finances are exhausted. And the legislature which is about to meet, will have to transact their business with ministers with whom they are unacquainted.

A letter from Paris, says, the Jacobins are offended with Fouché for resigning.

ENGLAND.

A London paper of Sept. 30. mentions a report that lord Melville was to be appointed governor of India, vice the earl of Moira. The latter is complained of for his present India war, and the expensiveness of his establishments. It is said he has 100 elephants and 1000 camels.

September 15.

Foreign exchange has risen considerably, and is now almost as favourable as during the last peace. In Holland it is almost at par. In France and at Hamburgh, it is still a little below, but as on the one side they reckon according to the value of gold, and on the other according to that of silver, we cannot have a par completely exact. It had besides been calculated that the payment of the subsidies to the foreign powers, and the expenses of our troops upon the continent, would have a very unfavourable effect upon our exchange; but by the manner in which these payments have been arranged, that effect has been scarcely sensible. The lowest price of gold, during the peace of 1814, was between 4l. 5s. 0d. and 4l. 6s. 0d. sterling, per ounce, except doubloons, which were at one time at 4l. 8s. 0d. Gold is now quoted at 4l. 1s. 0d. doubloons at 4l. 4s. 0d. Silver has never been lower than fire shillings and seven pence, and that is now its present price. The quantity entered for exportation on Tuesday was ninety-six ingots of gold weighing 44,445 ounces. In this sketch of the state of exchange, we ought not to omit the great alteration that has taken place in the situation of Ireland in that respect, and which arises from the low price of its produce, grain and other articles of consumption. The exchange with Dublin and Cork which was lately between 5 and 7 is now quoted at 11.

The following paragraph from the London Courier of September 15, (says a Boston paper) will account for the delay in the departure of the British ambassador to this country, and may remove the anxieties of those politicians who have thought this delay so mysterious.

BIRTH—On the 12th inst. at Blithfield Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. BAGOT, of a daughter.

MARY ANN CLARKE.

So celebrated for her follies and intrigues, departed this life on Tuesday last, at Morrell's hotel, at Rouen. It is said that she died in the most excruciating agonies. Her circumstances had of late become very narrowed, and all her quondam acquaintances had deserted her.—*Lond. Cour.*

South America.

FROM CARTHAGENA.

Sept. 21.

This place is now in such a state of defence, that if Morillo makes the least movement against it, his force will be exterminated. The Popa is so well fortified, that though Morillo has often reconnoitred the position, he has not attempted an attack, and if he should venture, he will regret it, with the garrison now in it. The fort of St. Lazarus is equally well defended. The cavalry under the orders of Salcedo is well organized.

The marine department is most active, and the enemy will never be able to transport their heavy artillery, in order to establish their approaches, without getting possession of the Popa and our flotilla in the Lagoon of Tescar, as well as that which commands the entrance into it. Morillo's intention was to establish himself in Passa Caballo; and to conduct, by the channel of Estero, his park of artillery; but we have ordered a division, consisting of seven launches, with twelve pounders, which has prevented his sappers from opening the trenches. According to intelligence received this day from Barie, it appears that Morillo appears to establish himself in that island, and from thence incommode our flotilla, forming batteries in the angle, which forms the island, at the entrance of Passa Caballo; but which will be attended with great difficulty, on account of our ef-

forts always to preserve that passage free...

All our ports are well commanded, and we have mounted 66 additional pieces of artillery at Santo Domingo and St. Catherine, and opened additional ditches, &c.

The battalion of foreigners is commanded by an excellent officer, and conducts itself well. The privateers have also behaved well and volunteered their services.

The lower orders are most enthusiastic, and if among us there are any traitors, be assured that they are persons without the least influence, and whom we watch most narrowly.

Good order exists in every department, so that we feel confident of exterminating the Cossack Morillo.

September 21.

The enemy made an attack on Passa Caballo, but were soon compelled to retire, or rather run away like cowards, as they all are, upon our gunboats discharging a few shots at them.

In the skirmishes which we have had with the enemy, they have been shamefully driven away, particularly at Gaspila, the Governor's plantation; the enemy lost a field piece, which was taken possession of, as well as all their instruments and tools for forming breast works, &c. their muskets, sabres, &c. and the cattle which they had. Neither Boca Chica or the Castle of St. Philip have been taken, as I perceive some Spaniard had caused to be published in the Jamaica papers.

Would to God they would come within reach of their cannon; soon would they spread death and destruction to their colonies.

Be assured that a new spirit of enthusiasm pervades every part of the community, and the perfect union which exists among every class of strangers, has given animation to every one, as all have come for the defence of this place, as though each was defending his country and soil from the hand of persecution, chains and servitude.

The climate alone will, in due time, make a complete disposal of our invaders, as they are already very sick.

A decree passed yesterday, that for the first 500 barrels of flour the importer shall have a liberty, at any future period, to import 20,000 dollars, free of duty in any merchandise, and so on from 50 to 100 barrels.

Article second of a proclamation published in the Island of Margareta the 2d of last month:

If unfortunately any Spanish soldiers, composing the garrison of this island, should be missing, he or they who have been directly or indirectly concerned therein, shall be forthwith shot, and his head exposed on a hook, and the fifth of his race, until the fifth generation, shall also be shot.

In like manner one man in each village of the island shall be shot. The district in which any inhabitant found guilty in this respect may reside, shall have, in like manner, to pay a fine of ten thousand dollars.

Published in Margareta, by order of the Governor, Lieutenant Colonel Don Antonio Escarz.

Paris, Oct. 8.

A bloody quarrel, of the cause of which we are still ignorant, and which took place last evening at half past 10 o'clock in front of the bridge of Notre Dame, at the corner of Planche Mibray street, between some Frenchmen and foreigners, has occasioned some measures which have this day produced much alarm in that quarter. This day at half past 12, about 1000 men of the Prussian troops, with 3 pieces of cannon, have patrolled the different streets in that quarter.—When they arrived at the foot of the bridge, they received orders to load their arms and pieces.—Immediately the commandant caused the proprietors and principal tenants to be summoned, and demanded of them an apology for the event of the evening before; and after an energetic exhortation to maintain tranquillity, he dismissed them. In the mean time, 4 or 5 persons have been taken up.

Boston Evening Gazette, November 18.

FROM FRANCE—LATE.

Brig Grand Turk, capt. Austin, arrived here this forenoon, from Marseilles, 4th Oct. His Paris papers are not later than before received. At the time capt. A. sailed, there were 11,000 foreign troops, (consisting of Austrians, Sicilians, and the 14th British regiment) quartered in Marseilles and its vicinity—but it did not appear that the loyalty of the French people in that quarter, who have been celebrated for their attachment to Louis 18, was likely to be increased by the continuance of these troops among them.

Capt. Henry, of the ship Eolus, from Cadiz, informs, that the Governor of that city died a few days before he sailed, supposed to have been poisoned.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, NOVEMBER 27, 1815.

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.
- Downe.—Wm. Chard, Esq. Major Henderson.
- Millville.—David G. Parris.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

From the present appearance of affairs, it seems probable, though events of considerable importance are progressing and maturing, by which, ere long, a new flame will be lighted up in Europe, that, for a short time at least, the details from that quarter will be few and uninteresting. At home, therefore, we will be obliged to look for objects to keep alive the attention and the interest of our readers.—The progress of manufactures and the arts, the discoveries and improvements in science, the proceedings of congress at the ensuing very interesting and important session (of which we have made arrangements for obtaining early and correct information) will pretty nearly occupy our columns. We would, however, occasionally wish articles of a different nature—Essays on subjects connected with morality and literature—Poetry and pieces of a lighter nature. Compelled by the limited support he receives, to perform a considerable portion of the manual labour of the establishment himself, it is impossible for the editor to devote the time and attention he could wish to the editorial department of the paper. He feels grateful for the approbation which has been universally bestowed upon his efforts hitherto, and while he pledges himself not to relax in them, earnestly requests such literary assistance as his friends may find leisure to afford him.

By the late arrivals from England, it appears, that the allied sovereigns were about quitting France. They were to leave, however, a large army, which is to be maintained by France for a number of years. A number of the strong holds of that country were to remain in their possession, as a security for the performance of the stipulations made by France.

In Ireland, serious disturbances had taken place in several of the counties, particularly in Tipperary and Limerick, we believe, principally on account of tithes. To such a height had they risen, that martial law was proclaimed, and a considerable force had been sent from England, for the purpose of quelling them.

In Spain, a formidable and organized insurrection had taken place, on account of the tyranny exercised by the legitimate Ferdinand. It is stated, that in three of the most populous provinces, the revolutionists had collected a force of 25 or 30,000 men, and the celebrated general Mina was to return from France to take command of it.

In South America, the cause of the patriots appears to be gaining strength.—Should the troubles in Spain continue, there is hardly a doubt but that the provinces will be able to emancipate themselves from their degrading bondage.—a consummation most devoutly to be wished for.

Never, since her existence as a nation, have the prospects of the United States been brighter. After casting our eyes upon the miseries endured by the people of the old world, with what pleasure, with what gratitude to the author of every good and every perfect gift, must we view the land of our nativity or of our choice! Secure at home, and respected abroad, just retired from a contest with the most powerful nation in the world, not only without disgrace, but with honour, enjoying its reward, a profound peace—the efficiency as well as the mildness of her government demonstrated both to friends and foes, we behold her marching, with gigantic step, to the accomplishment of the high destinies which await her.

While other nations are compelled to submit to a government forced upon them by foreign bayonets—while they are bought, sold, transferred, or butchered, like so many cattle—or are compelled to support, out of a hard-earned pittance, a lazy priesthood and a profligate nobility, it is our high privilege to enjoy a government of our own free and deliberate choice—a government founded on principles of equality, and administered by our fellow-citizens, who have themselves a deep and lasting stake in the issue. Here every man can worship God, uninfluenced and unawed, "according to the dictates of his own conscience"—And, while the nations of Europe seem fast returning to that state, "in which war is considered the means of acquiring plunder rather than glory," how must we rejoice when we reflect, that the arms of the United States have never been employed in any other cause than that of liberty and humanity—in asserting her own most sacred rights, or in rescuing from slavery the wretched and oppressed.

Major General Brown has arrived at New York, from a tour through the western, northern, and eastern frontiers, accompanied by two aids Col. Jones and Major Frazer.

On account of a small error in arrangement, we insert once more the following

LIST

Of the Number of Acres of Land, Dwelling-Houses, and Out-Houses in the respective counties in the State of New-Jersey, as taken by the Assessors this year under the act of congress laying a direct tax in the United States, with the valuations of the Slaves in the state, and the total Valuations of Property subject to the Tax, as reported by the principal Assessors of each District; and the Valuations as fixed by the Board of Principal Assessors.

District	County	Acres of Land	No. of dwelling-houses	No. of Out-houses	Valuations of Slaves Dollars.	Total valuation by principal assessors.	Total valuation as fixed by B. of Pr. As
1. Dist.	Bergen county,	224,086	2213	3698	293,635	8,666,855	7,496,813
	Essex county,	132,198	3869	3960			
2. Dist.	Sussex,	430,817	6657	6905	*135,956	9,144,547	10,424,783
	Morris,	243,067					
3. Dist.	Hunterdon,	315,027	3855	5966	58,962	13,432,772	11,288,629
	Somerset,	184,590					
4. Dist.	Middlesex,	302,559	3195†	1718	223,492	7,714,076	8,099,780
	Monmouth,	315,264					
5. Dist.	Burlington,	318,773	3543	4487	9,615	11,916,752	11,320,917
	Gloucester,	361,458					
6. Dist.	Salem,	170,516	1852	1610	3,186	4,453,725	5,344,410
	Cumberland,	245,935					
	Cape May,	83,332	644	402		555,062	865,896

P. S. It may be proper to observe, that the equalization of the valuations of the respective districts was not agreed to by all the assessors. The Principal Assessor of the second, and of the sixth district complained of the decision, and remonstrated against the principle upon which the decision was made, that was, the quota of the different counties as settled by the state legislature, as both illegal and improper. And it is probable, as the subject will be thoroughly investigated, that in case of any future direct tax, a more correct rule of equalization will be observed.

* In this district, the abstract did not contain the number of dwelling-houses and out-houses of each county distinctly, but the aggregate of the two counties.

† In this district, the assistant assessors did not ascertain the dwelling-houses and out-houses correctly. Often lots were named, which contained buildings that are not included in the above enumeration; and therefore the number is by far too little.

The law of Pennsylvania, which, in criminal prosecutions for libels, permitted the truth to be given in evidence, has expired; so the law of England, which, we believe, does not permit the truth to given in justification of the publication, but merely in mitigation of damages, is now in force in that state. Some of the newspaper printers seem to be a little alarmed about it.—It is most likely, that at the ensuing session of the legislature, the law, which has expired, will be re-enacted.

Extract of a letter from Com. Bainbridge to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. ship Independence, off Bay of Tunis, Sept. 6th, 1815.

"I HAD the honour of making communications to you from Carthage on the 10th ultimo, from which place I sailed with the Independence, Congress, Erie, Chippewa and Spark, destined for Tripoli, having learned that a misunderstanding existed between the Bashaw of that place, and our Consul residing there. On my way I called at Algiers to exhibit this additional force off there, presuming it would have some weight in preserving the peace which had just been made; for, the only mode of convincing these people is by ocular demonstration.

On my arrival off Tripoli, I learned that Com. Decatur had been there with the first squadron, and had adjusted our differences which existed at that place. Our Consul at Tripoli informed me that the exhibiting of our Naval Force before Tripoli, had produced a most favorable change in the disposition of the Bashaw for preserving the peace with us.

At Tripoli, learning that the Bey of Tunis was restless towards the U. States I immediately proceeded with the vessels with me for that place.

On my arrival at Tunis, I learned by a letter from our Consul there, that the Bey and his officers were friendly disposed towards us.

Having, agreeably to your instructions, exhibited the force under my command to all the Barbary powers, (and which I believe will have a tendency to prolong our treaties with them) I have only now, in further obedience to those instructions, to return with the squadron to the United States.

Extract of a letter from the same to the same, dated U. S. ship Independence, Malaga Roads, Sept. 14. 1815.

"I arrived here yesterday under the expectation of meeting here the first squadron, but to my regret, Commodore Decatur has not yet come down the Mediterranean, and where the squadron with him is I know not; for the last, I learned of them was off Tripoli, which place they left on the 9th ultimo.

"As the squadron has to return this autumn, in pursuance of your orders, it is very desirable that it should leave this sea as soon as possible, to avoid the inclemency of the winter on our coast, particularly on account of the smaller vessels. The Independence, Congress, Boxer, Saranac, Chippewa, and Spark are here; the Erie, I

expect every hour from Malta, where I had sent her; the Torch and Lynx are at Carthage. All these vessels will be prepared immediately to return; but they cannot sail till the other squadron has joined us."

Copy of a letter from Com. Decatur to his excellency the Marquis Cereello, secretary of state and minister of foreign affairs to his majesty the king of Naples.

U. S. ship Guerriere, Naples, September 23h, 1815.

Sir—I have the honor to inform your excellency that in my late negotiation with the Bashaw of Tripoli, I demanded and obtained the release of eight Neapolitan captives, subjects of his majesty the king of the Two Sicilies. These I have landed at Messina. It affords me great pleasure to have had it in my power, by this small service, to evince to his majesty the grateful sense entertained by my government of the aid formerly rendered to us by his majesty, during our war with Tripoli.

With great respect and consideration, I have the honor to be, your excellency's most obedient servant,

STEPHEN DECATUR.

His Excellency the Marquis Cereello, Secretary of State, &c. &c.

Naples, 12th September, 1815.

Sir—Having laid before the king my master the paper which you have directed me, dated the 8th inst. in which you were pleased to acquaint me, that, in your last negotiation with the Bey of Tripoli, you had freed from the slavery of that Regency, eight subjects of his majesty, whom you had also set on shore at Messina; his majesty has ordered me to acknowledge this peculiar favor, as the act of your generosity, which you have been pleased to call a return for the trifling assistance which the squadron of your nation formerly received from his royal government during the war with Tripoli.

In doing myself the pleasure of manifesting this sentiment of my king, and of assuring you in his name, that the brave American nation will always find in his majesty's ports the best reception, I beg you will receive the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

Marquis CIRCELLO, Secretary of State and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Com. Decatur, commander of Squadron of the U. States of America.

The Cotton Manufacturers in the United States have prepared a petition to Congress for the prohibition of all cotton goods from the East Indies, and for an augmented duty on coarse cotton goods from other parts of the world. They remark that the importation of India cottons is unfavourable to our agricultural as well as our manufacturing interests, as the raw material is of the growth of India.

From the Augusta (Geo.) Herald, Nov. 9.

By a gentleman who recently passed through the Creek Nation, and arrived here a day or two past, we learn that the Indians, as far as he could discover, manifested no disposition to engage in another war with the United States; they say (he

informs) that they are not much pleased with the treaty made with general Jackson, as it seems to take from them more land than they expected—but if the commissioners persist in running the line they add they cannot prevent it, nor shall they attempt to oppose any force to their operations—And it is said, that the commissioners are progressing with the line which it is expected will be finished in a few weeks. We trust therefore that the hostility with the Indians is not now much to be apprehended—though probably a preparation for such an event may be one of the best preventatives against it.

FROM ENGLAND.

Respecting the resignation of the late French ministry it is stated as authentic, that "all the ministers being assembled in the king's presence, Talleyrand addressed his majesty in the name of the whole. The note stated, that as the ministers formed a responsible and pledged administration, they required more constitutional authority for these acts than royal ordinances; and that, the execution of these ordinances compromising the responsibility of ministers, they ought not to be promulgated without their consent, and still less contrary to their opinion. Finally, the note concluded with proposing that there should either be no responsibility, or that the administration should really be the government. Unless this was conceded, the ministers present offered their resignation. The king took the note from M. de Talleyrand, read it without shewing any disapprobation, and after a moment's reflection said—"Gentlemen I accept your resignation."—This answer was by no means expected. Talleyrand, Posquier, and Louis, changed colour and appeared greatly astonished.—*London paper.*

Still Later from England.

Ship Sally, Tuck, arrived this evening from Liverpool—sailed 29th Oct.—brought London papers of the 6th.—We have only time to state, that the papers assert that the treaty of peace was signed the 27th Sept.—that the allied sovereigns had left Paris, to meet at Dijon and Brussels—the Paris papers exulted in the prospect of a permanent peace, and the funds had risen considerably—many of the foreign troops were quitting France—that the French Chambers of Peers and Deputies were to meet the 9th Oct.—that Louis XVIII, had softened the dismissal of the old ministry by conferring distinctions upon all, Fouché excepted. Talleyrand is appointed minister of state and grand chamberlain.—34 of the Russian general officers had been complimented by Louis with the military orders of St. Louis and military merit, for their mildness and forbearance while in France.

New York, November 13.

ARRIVAL OF COMMODORE BAINBRIDGE.

We are happy to announce the arrival at Newport, R. I. on Monday of the U. S. Squadron under the command of Commodore Bainbridge, from the Mediterranean. Several of the officers of the fleet reached this city yesterday afternoon in the packet Gold-Huntress, Capt. Currie.

SCRAPS OF NEWS.

The French general count Eobau (8100-ton) who on the 16th of June was taken and carried to England, has arrived at Ostend, Prussia has demanded him as her prisoners and he is to be sent under an escort to the Prussian dominions.

The print shops of Paris every where expose for sale an elegant copperplate likeness of Labadoyere.

Another expedition against S. America, was spoken of at Cadiz; it is not expected to sail before February.

The Ionian Islands are to form an independent republic, under the protection of G. Britain.

An Algerine squadron said to consist of 40 vessels, is said to be at sea—their object not known, supposed to be to meet the Dutch squadron.

Paris, Aug. 21.

By a royal ordinance, dated the 19th inst, the king has declared the peerage hereditary in the direct male line. Titles shall be given to the peers, which shall be that of baron, viscount, count, marquis, and duke. On the 17th inst, the king by another ordinance has created 94 new peers, chiefly from the old emigrant nobility.

It is said, that Austria has declared war against Spain.

We hear that considerable sums of specie have been sent from England to New Orleans, Savannah and Charleston for the purchase of Cotton.

Gen. Jackson has arrived at the city of Washington.

Married, at Cedarville, on the 21st inst by the Rev. Ethan Osborn, Mr. Jesse Egbert to Miss Phebe Clark, both of that place.

At Dividing Creek, on the 23d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Bateman, Mr. Clark Henderson to Miss Zilpah Hand, daughter of Mr. Elk's Hand.

DIED.—At Philadelphia Mr. PETER DE HAVEN, in his 96th year.

At Cedarville, after an illness of four days, Mrs. PHEBE DRAMANT, wife of Mr. Benjamin Dramant of that place.

In Lexington, Ken. Gen. G. Trotter, aged 87.

FROM THE SHAMROCK.

COLUMBIA'S MOULDERING BRAVE, AN ELEGY BY T. L. STEPHENS.

Sound for Columbia's mouldering brave! The brave that late in battle fell, O'er Allen's urn, o'er Ludlow's grave, Long sound the deep, the mournful knell!

Sound for the brave who fearless faced The fiery front of angry death, Whose arm all freedom's fervor braced, Whose hearts clasp'd virtue as their sheath.

Those patriot hearts, by glory fired, Sleep cold and silent in the grave! And eyes that warmest love inspir'd Are sunk and glossy as the wave!

That voice, whose martial thunders rung, Is silent as expiring clay! And arms, by dauntless valor stung, Lie passive as their native clay!

Strike for the brave, whose lightnings gleam'd In angry torrents on the foe; The brave who liv'd till glory beam'd Around their brow, then sunk below!

As 'neath old ocean's surge they sleep, And hear the clangs of war no more, The passing waves, that o'er them sweep, Shall howl that glory to the shore!

The sea-gull hurdling round the surge, As o'er the "vasty deep" she flies, Shall scream her melancholy dirge, And swell it through the mournful skies!

The billows rage shall roar their worth, As round the rocky cliffs they dash; And sweeping tempests howl it forth, As through the burning pines they lash!

Though some Columbia's bosom press, While some embrace a wat'ry bier, Their praise alike; our tongues confess, Alike their worth our bosoms share.

While circling ages round them roll, And worlds unborn, forgotten sleep, Grief's solemn knell shall ever toll, While round their urns their brethren weep.

The brave that bled for freedom's sake, As in their silent tombs they lie, Shall hear their name the centre shake; Shall see their fame ascend the sky.

OH WEEP FOR THOSE.

Oh! weep for those that weep by Babyl's stream, Whose shrines are desolate, whose land a dream; Weep for the harp of Judah's broken shell; Mourn—where their God hath dwelt, the God-less dwell.

And when shall Zion's songs again seem sweet? And Judah's melody once more rejoice? The hearts that leap'd before its heavenly voice?

Tribes of the wandering foot and weary breast; How shall ye flee away and be at rest! The wild dove hath her nest, the fox his cave, Mankind their Country—Israel but the grave!

PUBLIC DEBT AND POOR LAWS.

America has taxes and a debt too. But, this is not a debt that must necessarily last for ever, or be wiped off with a sponge. It is a debt, at this time of 27,000,000 sterling, or 108,000,000 of dollars.

The capital of our debt (of Great Britain, for Ireland has her debt too, in an equal proportion,) is now a thousand millions, laying aside odd hundreds of thousands, and out-standing debt. Suppose our population, even now that the foreigners are all gone away, to be 10 millions, here is a debt of 100 a soul, taking in babies, paupers, gipseys, beggars, soldiers, sailors, seaboys, prisoners, in jails, and convicts, on board the hulks; yea all, from those who feast on strawberries at five guineas a pint, down to the troops of ragged and squalid wretches, whose Sunday's dinner consists of rumps

and burrs from the skinners, or of bullock's liver from the slaughter-house. The population of America is now, to your great surprise, eight millions; and, therefore, the capital of her debt amounts to not quite \$1. 10s. a soul. Whether the skinners and tanners in that country have now any customers for the fragments of flesh, that have been left by the butcher, is more than I can say; but, if she adopt our system of poor laws, and couple with the institution a suitable proportion of *cant*; if she suffer, in any degree, however small, the quantity of relief of the distressed to be regulated by the quantity of godliness professed by the object of that relief; if she do this, or, in the most trifling degree lean towards it, she will soon find, that a premium for misery and hypocrisy will operate, as all other premiums do, to increase the quantity of that on which it is bestowed. She, when it is too late, will find, to her sorrow, that fleshy bits of skin, and sheep's trotters; and bullock's liver are not things to be thrown to the dogs. If her people should live to see that day; if they should live to see pauperism established by law, they will see all hospitality, all real charity vanish; all the paternal, and filial, and fraternal offices of life exchanged for those of the poor-house; and, instead of an erect and independent race of labourers, proud of their rights and liberties, they will see a crawling, fawning, canting herd, knowing not the meaning of such words, and, like the beasts of the field, caring for nothing but the satisfying of their hunger, without the smallest regard as to the means. If the people of America should like to see that day; if they should be so foolish as to draw over them, though by slow degrees, this blistered shirt, they will wish, that, as in the days of their bold and hardy forefathers their country were a howling wilderness.

However, as yet, this greatest of all calamities has not made any very considerable progress in America, and it will be the fault of the people, if it ever does. There are no common beggars, no gypsies, few soldiers by profession, at present few unproductive sailors, no seaboys, the prisoners in jails are few, none in hulks. But, be there what there may of these several descriptions of persons, the capital of the debt of America amounts to only \$1. sterling a soul, while that of ours amounts to more than 100l. sterling a soul.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Monday the eighteenth day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day; in Bridgetown, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder,

A tract of Land, Situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining lands of Ephraim Westcott and others; said to contain seventy acres, more or less, together with all other lands of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of George Lummes, and taken in Execution at the suit of Isaac Adcock for the use of Benjamin B. Cooper, and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place, A Tract of Land, Situate in the township of Millville, adjoining land of Ezekiel Foster, and others, said to contain sixty acres, more or less; together with all other lands of said defendant, in the county of Cumberland.

Seized as the property of John Brannon, and taken in Execution at the suit of Thomas Smith, James Caldwell, real plaintiff, and others, and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place, A House and Lot of Land, Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining land of Henry Reeves and others; said to contain half an acre, more or less; together with all other lands of said defendant, in the county of Cumberland.

Seized as the property of Jeremiah Carter, and taken in Execution at the suit of Joshua Brick and Thomas Lee, for the use of Roger Wales, and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place, A tract of Land, Situate in the township of Maurice River adjoining land of John Elkinton and others; said to contain one hundred & fifty acres, more or less; together with all other lands of said defendant, in the county of Cumberland.

Seized as the property of Eli Stratton, and taken in Execution at the suit of William Rose & Co. and others; and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

WANTED AN Apprentice to the TAYLOR business.—Apply to SAMUEL REED Millville, Nov. 13th, 1815.

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. Ex'r. Fairton, Nov. 11, 1815.—3t

LANDS FOR SALE. A GREASABLE 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 woodland. Lite the real estate of said deceased Conditions made known on the day of sale. An indisputable title will be given by CHARLES WESTCOTT, jr. Act. Ex'r. Fairton Nov. 11th 1815.—3t

SALT HAY. THE subscriber has a considerable quantity of salt Hay of the first quality, which lie 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, in 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

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. ELVER, Attorney. October 9th, 1815.—2m

NOTICE. Persons indebted to the Estate of Exron Bunker, 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 Batteaux, with two hearts painted red on her stern. The owner may have her by proving property and paying charges, by applying to captain Quick, on board the Two Brothers, or to Robert Alderman, Bridgetown. Nov. 6, 1815.—2t

FOR SALE, A GOOD set of Blacksmith's Tools. For terms apply to Daniel Burt at Cedarville, or to the subscriber at Fairton. 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. October 30th, 1815 LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER.

Public Notice is Hereby Given, THAT THE ACCOUNTS OF Ruth Reeves and } executors of Thomas Reeves, } Joshua Reeves, } deceased, } Letitia Harmer, } ditto. of Joseph Harmer, do. } John Sheppard, } ditto. of Mary Jo In, do. } Jonathan Sockwell, } administr. of David Dave, dec. } Mary Dave, } do. } of Reuben Pepper do. } Robert Lake, } ditto. of Ruth Shints, do. } Daniel Bacon, } ditto. of Henry Bradford, do. } Elisha Bradford, } ditto. of Lydia Stockton, do. } Abel F. Randolph, } admx. of Daniel Moore, jr. do. } Lydia Moore, } ditto. of Daniel Loper, do. } Elizabeth Loper, } ditto. of David Watson, do. } Phebe Watson, } ditto. of Joel Wood, do. } Elizabeth Wood, } ditto. of John Peterson, do. } Jane Peterson, } ditto. of Jonathan Blizard, do. } Richard Downam, } guardian of Abigail and Theodosia heirs of John Powell, dec. } James Dament, } do. } 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, sheweth account of

the personal estate of said deceased, and also an account of the debts so far as they can be discovered, by which account it appears that the personal estate of said deceased, is insufficient to pay said debts, therefore on application of the said Charles Clark, setting forth that the said Samuel Elwell died seized of lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate, in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the court in the premises. Also at the Term aforesaid—ETHAN LIGRE, Guardian to DAVID CAMPBELL and ZEPHIAH O. CAMPBELL, children of PETER CAMPBELL deceased. The said Ethan Lore setting forth that the said wards have no personal estate, and praying the court to order and decree the sale of the whole of the real estate, of the said wards, for their support and maintenance. It is ordered that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estates, of the said deceased, and of the said minors do appear before the judges of this court, on the 1st day of November Term next, and show cause if any they have, why the whole of the real estate, of said deceased should not be sold, for the payment of debts which remain unpaid, and why the whole of the real estate, of said minors should not be sold for maintenance and support. By the Court. TIMOTHY ELMER, Clerk. Sept. 28th 1815—(2 m)

Cumberland Orphans' Court, September Term, 1815. UPON application of Charles Clark, executor of Aaron Shints, the same administrator of Samuel Elwell, Charles Clark and John G. McCalla, administrators de bonis non of Auley McCalla the same the like of Hannah McCalla and Elizabeth Wood, administratrix cum testamento annexo of Joel Wood, deceased, to limit a time within which the creditors of said decedents shall bring in their debts, claims, and demands against the estates of the said decedents; or be forever barred from an action against said administrators, executor, and executrix.

It is ordered, that the said administrators, executor, and executrix give Public Notice to the creditors of said decedents to bring in their claims within one year from the date hereof, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county for the space of two months, and by publishing the same in one of the newspapers in this state, for the like space of time, and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his demand within the time so limited, after such public notice given, shall be forever barred his action therefor, against said administrators, executor, or executrix.—By the Court. TIMOTHY ELMER, Clerk. Sept. 28th, 1815.—(O. 2.) 2m

Cumberland Orphans' Court, September Term, 1815. JAMES DIVERITY 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 Diverity, 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, or Vendue, or other accounts; are hereby requested to come forward, and discharge the same. Likewise all persons having demands against the subscriber, are requested to present them for settlement to WILLIAM MASON Sept. 28, 1815.—[O.]