

WASHINGTON WHIG.

Vol. I.

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

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

TWO DOLLARS

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PER ANNUM.

THE WASHINGTON WHIG

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY,

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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.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas have appointed the first Tuesday in April next, at Bridgetown, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear what can be said for or against my liberation from confinement as an insolvent debtor.

ABRAHAM HOOPER.

Bridgetown, March 4, 1816—4t

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE following property, situate in Millville township, Cumberland county, New Jersey, is offered for sale on reasonable terms:

No. 1. A Tract of Land, containing 900 acres, situate on the west side of Maurice river, and bounded thereby on the east two miles and a half, and on the west by the Bridgetown and Beaver Dam roads. It lies opposite the iron works of Smith and Wood, and possesses the advantage of a water power equal to any in West Jersey. About fifty acres of it are cleared and improved—the residue is woodland.

No. 2. The "Herring Hole Landing," wharf, house, and seven acres of ground, lying between the Millville furnace and Glass Works.

No. 3. The equal undivided moiety of 15 acres of town lots, situated between No. 2, and the Glass Works, fronting on the river.

No. 4. A Tract of 3000 Acres of Woodland, extending from half a mile to five miles from the town of Millville.

To accommodate purchasers, No. 1 and 4 will be sold entire or in smaller tracts.

No. 5. A Tract of 200 Acres of Woodland of the best quality, situate in the township of Alloway's Creek, Salem county, within four miles of a good landing.

No. 6. 100,000 Acres of Land in M'Kean county, Pennsylvania, which will be exchanged for land in New Jersey.—The quality of this land may be ascertained from Ezekiel Foster or Thomas Smith, of Millville, who have seen it clear and indisputable title will be given.

Joseph M'Ilvaine.

Burlington, Feb. 22d, 1816.—M. 4. if

By Aaron Eldridge, Ephraim Kent, and Ephraim Hildreth, Esquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cape May.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on application to us by Phebe Teal, who claims an undivided half part of all that tract of land situate in the lower township of Cape May aforesaid, where Aaron Teal, dec. lately lived, and bounded by the land of Eli Teal, Aaron Teal, Thomas Teal, the heirs of Seth Hand, dec. and the heirs of David Hughes, dec. we have nominated Cresse Townsend, Aaron Leaming, and Robert Parsons Esquires, commissioners to divide the said tract of land into two equal shares or parts, and unless proper objection is presented to us, at the house now occupied by Edward Barnett as an inn, on the thirteenth day of April next at one o'clock in the afternoon, the said Cresse Townsend, Aaron Leaming, and Robert Parsons, Esquires, will then be appointed commissioners to make partition of said land, pursuant to an act entitled "an act for the more easy partition of land, held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common," passed the eleventh day of November, anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine. Given under our hands this 8th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

AARON ELDRIDGE,
EPHRAIM KENT,
EPHRAIM HILDRETH.

FOR SALE.

IN Bridgetown, a two story Brick House, 25 by 18 feet, with two rooms on a floor; and kitchen one and a half story; one half acre of land, well enclosed, with front enough for another house, lying on the main street from Bridgetown to Buck's Mills. Conditions made known by DAVID MOORE.
Bridgetown, March 18th, 1816—4t

Cape May Orphans' Court.

Term of February, 1816.

Present, Ephraim Hildreth, John Dickinson, Cresse Townsend, and others, Esquires, Justices.

Estate of Cornelius Corson, Esq. dec.

ON application of Peter Corson, executor named in the last will and testament of Cornelius Corson, deceased, to the Orphans' Court of the county of Cape May, in pursuance of the statute in such case made, and provided, It is ordered by the court, that the said executor give notice to the creditors of the estate of said decedent to bring in their debts, demands, and claims against the same in sixteen months from this date, or that the same be barred; he giving said notice by setting up copies of this rule in five of the most public places in the county aforesaid, and advertising the same in one of the newspapers printed in this state, for the space of two months.—From the minutes,

JEHU TOWNSEND, Clerk.

Feb. 26, 1816—2m

Cape May Orphans' Court.

Term of February, 1816.

Present, Ephraim Hildreth, John Dickinson, Cresse Townsend, and others, Esquires, Justices.

Estate of Jacob Corson, deceased.

ON application of James Ludlam, Esq. administrator de bonis non of Jacob Corson, deceased, to the Orphans' Court of the county of Cape May, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, It is ordered by the court, that the said administrator give notice to the creditors of the estate of said decedent to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same in fourteen months from this date, or that the same be barred; he giving said notice by setting up copies of this rule in five of the most public places in the county aforesaid, and advertising the same in one of the newspapers printed in this state for the space of two months.

From the minutes,

JEHU TOWNSEND, Clerk.

Feb. 26—2m

Valuable Ohio Lands.

THE subscriber offers for sale, or to exchange for lands in this county, some valuable lands in the state of Ohio. They are situated about 11 miles from Lake Erie, in the county of Ashtabula and adjoining Jefferson, the county town, which is a flourishing thriving settlement containing a handsome court-house, and a number of houses, about 60 miles north of Warren, the county town of Trumbull county. The quality of the soil is believed to be exceeded but by few, if any, in the state of Ohio. Although in a comparatively unimproved part of the state, they are valued in the state assessment as second rate lands. The taxes are paid up, and the title is indisputable.

JAMES D. WESTCOTT.

Cedarville March 11th, 1816—4t

In Chancery of New-Jersey.

William Spence, Compt. }
and } Fieri Facias.
William Morgan, Def. }

BY virtue of the above mentioned writ of fieri facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Monday, the eighth day of April next, at the Hotel in Bridgetown, county of Cumberland, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day,

A Certain Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice river, adjoining land formerly belonging to Samuel Cobb, also bounding on Slab Branch, and joining land of Joshua Brick, Thomas Lee, and others, containing seventy-six acres, more or less.

John Sibley, Sheriff.

Feb. 2d, 1815—2m

Cumberland Orphan's Court,

February Term, 1816.

UPON application of Charles Westcott, jun. executor of Elizabeth Westcott, dec. James B. Parvin, executor of Ephraim Lummès, dec. Isaiah Dunlap, administrator of John Whitman, dec. Dan Simkins, administrator of James M'Kee, dec. to limit a time within which the creditors of said decedents shall bring in their debts, claims, and demands against the estate of the said decedent, or be forever barred from an action against said executors and administrators: It is ordered, that the said executors and administrators 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 executors and administrators.

By the Court,
TIMOTHY ELMER, Clerk.
Feb. 22d, (M. 4) 1816—2m

Cumberland Orphan's Court,

February Term, 1816.

ANN WOODRUFF, administratrix of Charles Woodruff, dec. Isaiah Dunlap, administrator of John Whitman, dec. having severally exhibited to this court, duly attested, a just and true account of the personal estates of said decedents, and also an account of the debts, so far as they can be discovered, by which accounts it appears, that the personal estates of said decedents are insufficient to pay said debts.—Therefore, on application of the said Ann Woodruff and Isaiah Dunlap, setting forth that the said Charles Woodruff and John Whitman died severally seised of lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estates in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the court in the premises.

Also at the term aforesaid, Ann Test, guardian of Anna Test, Margaret Test, Joseph D. Test, Richard W. Test, and Letitia M. Test, setting forth that the said wards have no personal estates, and praying the court to order and decree the sale of the whole real estate of the said minors, for their support and maintenance.

Also at the term aforesaid, Delzel Bacon, guardian of Mark Ware, and Abel Bacon, guardian of Edmund Bacon, setting forth that the said minors have no personal estates, and praying the court to order and decree the sale of so much of the real estates of said minors, as may be to satisfy and discharge the balance due to Samuel Watson and Hannah Taylor, their former guardians.

It is ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estates of said decedents, and of said minors, do appear before the judges of this court on the first day of June term next, and show cause, if any they have, why the whole of the real estates of said decedents should not be sold for the payment of debts which remain unpaid, and why the real estates of said minors should not be sold as in the petitions set forth.—By the Court,
T. ELMER, Clerk.

Feb. 22, 1816—(M. 11) 2m.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Friday, the twelfth day of April 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 Millville, adjoining land of William Watson and others, said to contain one hundred acres, more or less, together with all other land of said defendant in this county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Jacob Hoover and taken in execution at the suit of John Wishart and John Youngs, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, adjoining lands of William Lee, Nathaniel Foster, and others, said to contain four acres and three quarters, more or less, together with all other lands of said defendant in the county of Cumberland.

Seized as the property of Ashiel Beebe, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Smith and Robert Jorden for the use of James Caldwell 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 Fairfield, adjoining lands of Ephraim M'Gee and others; said to contain ten acres, more or less. Together with all other lands of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of John Whitman, and taken in Execution at the suit of Abraham Sayre, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Downe, adjoining land of Joseph Ellis and others; said to contain two hundred acres, more or less, together with all other lands of said defendant, in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of John G. Underwood and John Underwood, and taken in Execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

Jan. 29, 1816. (M. 11) 1m

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Orphan's court will be sold at Public Vendue, on the 27th day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, Bridgetown,

A Lot of Ground,

Together with the improvements thereon; situate on Laurel Hill, late the property of Charles Woodruff, dec. There are, on said lot, a good substantial building occupied as a cooper's shop; also a good barn. The lot contains about half an acre, and runs from the main street to low water on Cohansey creek.—Terms at sale.

ANN WOODRUFF, Administratrix.

The above property will be sold clear of all incumbrance.
March 18th, 1816—1m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WAS taken up afloat in Broad Fishing Creek in the township of Downe, county of Cumberland, in February last, a LONG BOAT of three or four tons burthen, without sails or oars. The owner is requested to call upon Joseph Hinckman at Dividing Creek, who has the boat in charge, and upon proving his right, and paying expenses, may take her away.

John Sibley,
Sheriff of Cumberland.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland, there will be sold on the 10th day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, on the premises, a Lot of ground, containing about two acres, situated in Roadstown, on which lot are a good dwelling-house and barn, late the property of Auley M'Calla, dec.—Conditions at sale.

JOHN G. M'CALLA, Administrator de Charles Clark, S benis non.
Feb. 6, 1816. (M. 11)

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland, there will be sold at Public Vendue, on the 10th day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, at the inn of Mason Mulford, in Roadstown, a Lot of Land, containing one acre, situated in the township of Hopewell, joining lands of Rachel Elwell and others; one equal undivided part of 3 acres, joining lands of Nathan Sherman and others, situate in the township of Shaw creek, late the property of Samuel Elwell, dec. Conditions cash.

CHARLES CLARK, Administrator.
Feb. 6, 1816—(M. 11)

CUMBERLAND BANK.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the underwritten commissioners appointed by the act of the legislature of New Jersey, entitled "An act to establish the Cumberland Bank of New Jersey," will attend at the several times and places following, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said bank, and of receiving the first installment of five dollars on each share, to be paid at the time of subscribing:

At Smith Bowen's Hotel, in Bridgetown, the 1st and 2d of April next.
Philip Souder's, in Bridgetown, the 3d and 4th.
Nathaniel Foster's, Millville, the 5th do.
Joseph Turner's, Port Elizabeth, the 6th do.
George Hand's, Cape May, the 8th do.
Ludlum Johnson's, Fenwick's Creek, the 9th do.
Joseph Turner's, Port Elizabeth, the 10th do.
Richard Munford's, Cedar Creek, the 11th do.
Charles Davis's, Greenwich, the 12th do.
Philip Souder's, Bridgetown, the 13th do.
James Sterry's, Salem, the 14th do.
Joseph Carrow's, do. the 15th do.
Nathaniel Foster's, Woodstown, the 17th do.
Adam Cook's, Sharp's Run, the 18th do.
Randal Sparks' Woodbury, the 19th do.
Benjamin Reeves' Camden, the 20th & 22d.
Philip Souder's, Bridgetown, the 24th.
Smith Bowen's, do. the 25th.

Jonathan Elmer,
Ebenezer Elmer,
Hedge Thompson,
John Buck.
March 11th, 1816.

FOR SALE,

THREE hundred acres of land, situated in the township of Fairfield, Cumberland county, half way between Bridgetown and Millville, on the stage road, a place very well situated for a tavern. It is bounded on the east by Penn's land, and on the west by lands of Jonathan Elmer and others. About 30 acres of it are cleared and fenced; the residue woodland. The soil is suitable for rye and corn; and the woodland will average 13 cords per acre.

To be sold or rented, the place formerly occupied by Samuel Coombs, the sign of the Heart, situate in the township of Millville, about seven miles from Millville, and five from Malgo, on the stage road from Millville to Philadelphia, containing about 105 acres of land, in good order, and well fenced. On said place is a house two stories high, well finished, with an excellent cellar under it, and two good barns, with sheds for horses, stabling, &c. Also a young peach orchard and an apple orchard; seven acres of land cleared and completely ready for the plough.—For terms, apply to the subscriber, living at the sign of the Heart.

JONATHAN CONEY.

March 18.

SEE THIS.

THE subscriber will sell, on a liberal credit, twenty town lots, of about one quarter of an acre each, situate in the middle of the town of Millville, by Public Vendue, on Wednesday, the 17th day of April next, at the house of Nathaniel Foster, innkeeper in said town; the sale to begin at 12 o'clock that day, when and where attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

RAYSE NEWCOMB.

March 14, 1816—3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having it in contemplation to remove to the western country, now offers at private sale the following valuable property, in and near the village of Millville, Cumberland county, viz.

No. 1.—A good two story Dwelling-house, with a kitchen adjoining, fronting on the main street leading through the village of Millville, with a well of never-failing water at the door. The buildings have recently been finished and fitted up in the most elegant and fashionable style; and it is presumed, that in point of situation, elegance, and convenience, are inferior to none in the village.—There is also on the said premises a good blacksmith's shop with the necessary outbuildings for coals, &c. within 50 yards, back of the dwelling-house; and is certainly one of the best stands for business to be found in the western part of Jersey.

No. 2.—A small tract, about 1 1/2 mile from Millville, containing about 85 acres; eight of which are cleared, and enclosed with good cedar rails; the remainder woodland.—There is on said premises a new, frame dwelling-house, one and a half story high, with a good stone cellar under it, and a well of water near the door.

No. 3.—One hundred and seven acres of Woodland, 2 1/2 miles from Millville, well timbered with oak and pine, the greater part of which will cut from 10 to 12 cords per acre.—This small tract is rendered particularly valuable by the recent discovery of a large bed of the finest clay, which, from experiments already made is likely to become of considerable importance to *Potters and Glass Manufacturers*, of which latter there is an establishment within two miles of the land.

The terms will be favourable.—For further particulars, apply to the subscriber in Millville.

JAMES LODER.

Millville, March 18, 1816.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS

Inquire at this Office

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

AN ACT to establish the Cumberland Bank at the town of Bridgeton, in the county of Cumberland, New-Jersey.

[CONCLUDED.]

12. *And be it enacted,* That notice shall be given from time to time, by the cashier of the said bank, in a newspaper printed in West New-Jersey, and in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Philadelphia; at least three weeks previous to the time specified and ordered by the directors for the payment of the remaining portions of the original subscriptions, of the day and place of such payment, and any person, co-partnership, or body politic, failing to pay any instalment, or part thereof, at the periods so prescribed, shall forfeit to the stockholders of the said bank who shall be in no default as aforesaid, every share on which there shall be a deficiency as aforesaid, and all the moneys thereon previously paid.

13. *And be it enacted,* That the following rules, regulations, restrictions, limitations, and provisions shall be fundamental articles of the constitution of the said corporation, that is to say.

1st. The number of votes to which each stockholder shall be entitled, according to the number of shares he, she, or they shall hold, be in the proportions following, that is to say: For every share not exceeding ten shares, one vote; for every two shares above ten, and not exceeding twenty, one vote; for every five shares above twenty, and not exceeding thirty, one vote; for every ten shares above thirty, and not exceeding fifty, one vote; and for every twenty shares above fifty, one vote.

2. None but a stockholder being a citizen of the United States, and resident in New-Jersey, shall be eligible as a director.

3. After the first year, half yearly dividends shall be made to the stockholders, of so much of the banking business as shall appear to the directors advisable; but the said directors shall not at any time make any dividend of any part of the capital stock of the said bank, but only of the net profits thereof; and in case they shall divide any part of the capital stock as aforesaid, the directors under whose administration it shall happen, shall be liable for the same in their natural and private capacities, and an action of debt may be brought in such case against them or any of them, their heirs, executors, or administrators in any court of record within this state by any creditor of the said bank, and may be prosecuted to judgment and execution, any condition, covenant or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding; and such of the said directors who may have been absent, when such dividend took place, and who may have dissented from the act or resolution directing the same, may exonerate themselves from being so liable, by forthwith giving notice of the fact of his or their absence or dissent, to the governor of the state for the time being, and to the stockholders at a general meeting, which they the said directors shall have power to call for that purpose.

4. No director shall be entitled to any emolument, unless the same shall have been allowed by the stockholders at a general meeting; the stockholders shall make such compensation to the president for his extraordinary attendance upon the business of the said bank as shall appear to them just and reasonable.

5. Not less than seven directors shall constitute a quorum to do business, of whom the president shall always be one, except in case of sickness or necessary absence, in which case his place may be supplied by any other director, whom the president shall under his hand nominate for that purpose, and in case he shall not have nominated, then by a director to be chosen pro tem. by a majority of the quorum met for business. *Provided always,* That three directors met at the banking-room shall be sufficient for the purpose of discounting.

6. The stock of the said bank shall be assignable and transferable according to such rules as shall be instituted in that behalf by the laws and ordinances of the said corporation. The bills obligatory and of credit, under the seal of the said corporation, which shall be made to any person or persons, shall be assignable by indorsement thereon, under the hand or hands of such person or persons, and his, her, or their assignee or assignees successively, and shall enable such assignee or assignees to bring and maintain an action thereupon, in his, her, or their own name or names, and the bills or notes which may be issued by order of the said corporation, signed by the president, and countersigned by the treasurer or principal cashier thereof, promising the payment of money to any person or persons, his, her, or their order, and bearer, though not under the seal of the said corporation, shall be binding and obligatory on the same in like manner, and with the like effect, as upon any private person or persons, if issued by him, her or them in their private or natural capacity or capacities, and shall be assignable and negotiable in like manner as if they were so issued by any private person or persons, that is to say, those which shall be payable to any person or persons, his, her, or their order, shall be assignable and negotiable by indorsement, in like manner and with the like effect as foreign bills of exchange now are; and those which are payable to bearer, shall be negotiable or assignable by delivery.

7. The total amount of the debts which the said corporation shall at any time owe, whether by bond, bill, note, or other contract shall not exceed double the amount of the capital stock of the said bank actually subscribed and paid in. *Provided,* That money actually deposited in the said bank for safe-keeping shall not be considered as the debts of the said bank, within the provision of this clause, and in case of excess, the directors, under whose administration it may appear, shall be liable for the same in the manner prescribed by the third article of this section, unless absent, or dissenting from the act or resolution by which such excess was created: in which case they may exonerate themselves from such liability, by giving notice agreeably to the directions of the third article of this section.

8. The lands, tenements, and hereditaments which it shall be lawful for the said corporation to hold, shall be only such as shall be requisite for its immediate accommodation, in relation to the convenient transaction of its business, and such as shall have been bona fide mortgaged to it by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings, or purchased at sales upon judgments which shall be obtained for said debts.

9. The corporation shall not directly or indirectly deal or trade in any thing except bills of exchange, promissory notes, gold or silver bullion, or in the sale of goods which shall be the produce of its lands, nor shall the said corporation take more than at the rate of seven per cent. per annum for or upon its loans or discounts.

10. In the appointment of a cashier or treasurer of the said corporation, the votes of a majority of the directors shall be necessary to a choice, and every cashier, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall be required to give bond with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the directors, in a sum not less than thirty thousand dollars, with condition for his good behaviour.

11. Each director or cashier or treasurer, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall take the following oath or affirmation as the case may be, I do swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the duties of _____ agreeably to the provisions of the law and the trust reposed in me to the best of my skill and understanding.

14. *And be it enacted,* That the said corporation shall not issue notes or bills of a less denomination than one dollar, and shall be subject to such taxes as all other banking institutions in this state are liable to.

15. *And be it enacted,* That this act shall be and continue in force for and during 20 years from the passing thereof, and from thence to the end of the next session of the legislature and no longer.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, APRIL 1, 1816.

We have been unavoidably obliged to omit several articles intended for this week's paper.

There is no foreign intelligence of any importance.

The tariff has occupied the attention of the house of representatives during the whole of last week. Much diversity of opinion exists respecting it, arising from the opposite and clashing interests of the different sections of the country, and from different views of the policy proper to be pursued by the government. Motion after motion has been made to amend the bill; so that it is almost impossible to say what will be its ultimate shape or complexion.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of Letters to the Editor.

Washington, Saturday evening, March 23.

IN SENATE.

"THE bill making further compensation for military services during the late war being under consideration, Mr. Wilson moved the introduction of a new section granting a donation in lands to the disbanded officers of the late army, according to their respective grades, (similar to the one rejected some time since by the H. of R.) which, after considerable discussion, was negatived, ayes 10, nays 15. This vote may, I suppose, be considered conclusive on that subject.

The proposition which originated in C. to amend the constitution of the U. S. so as to lay off, once in ten years, each state into districts equal to the number of representatives in congress to which they were entitled, and into districts for the choice of president and vice president has been postponed by the senate to a day beyond the present session of congress, which is considered equivalent to a rejection; ayes 18, nays 14.

Mr. Wilson submitted the following motion for consideration.

Resolved, That the message of the President of the United States, of the 9th instant, transmitting a statement of the militia of the United States, according to the latest returns, be referred to the militia committee, with instructions to devise and report such provisions as may be necessary and expedient to insure the annual returns of the militia of the several States, now required by law, to be made by their respective adjutant generals, to the War Department of the United States.

By the message alluded to in the resolution it appears that some of the states have been very remiss in the performance of this duty, no returns having been received from them for several years. Some coercive regulation therefore seems necessary—New Jersey it is gratifying to observe has not been culpable in this respect.

The senate have stricken out that clause of the "bill in addition to the act to regulate the post office establishment," which gave to members of congress the privilege of *franking* during the whole of the recess—ayes 22, nays 11.

In the House of Representatives.

A bill has passed authorising the proper officers of the war department under the supervision of the secretary of war, to liquidate and settle, according to the principles of equity and justice, the accounts of those officers and soldiers of the regular army and militia, who have, on account of captivity, destruction by the enemy, or other unavoidable casualty, been deprived of their regular vouchers.—Other evidence than the mere affidavit of the person interested is required, of the loss of those vouchers aforesaid.—Said bill also enacts, that where it shall appear to the satisfaction of the secretary of war, that a certificate of faithful service shall have been omitted by the discharging officer (in the case of a non-commissioned officer, musician, or private) on account of misconstruction of the law, or by any other neglect or casualty, such omission shall not prevent the issuing of a warrant and patent (for land) as in other cases.

The bill for organizing the general staff, &c. has also passed the house, by a very large majority.—I intimated an intention of giving you some account of the details of the bill; but as it is pretty certain that

it will soon become a law, and consequently be published, I think the labour not necessary. Suffice it merely to state, that the bill is the result of the joint experience and labour of the war department, and of the committee on military affairs, at the head of which you know the brave and patriotic col. Johnson is placed. The proposed organization differs, in some respect from the former, and in the opinion of most military men that I have heard express their sentiments, beneficially.

The Tariff.

Since I last wrote you, the house has been principally employed in committee of the whole on this bill, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair.—Mr. Dallas's plan of a tariff you know was referred to the committee of ways and means, whose duty it was to mould it in the shape of a bill.—In doing so, they differed in several respects from the secretary, increasing the duty on some articles, and lessening it on others. The bill has not yet been more than half gone through in committee; it is of course impossible for me at this time to determine what its ultimate features may be.—I will, however, briefly state the result of the most important propositions to amend it.

Mr. Strong's motion, as mentioned in my last, to raise the *ad valorem* duties from 25 to 33 1/3 on cotton, and 28 on woollen goods, was withdrawn on account, as he said, of a suggestion, that it was inexpedient to blend the two articles together in one motion;—whereupon Mr. Clay renewed it so far as cotton was concerned.—Mr. Clay advocated his motion and Mr. Smith of Maryland opposed it. It was negatived, 78 to 51.

Mr. Clay then proposed that 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, be inserted, which was advocated by Messrs. Clay, Gold, Ingham and Hulbert; and opposed by Messrs. Lowndes, and Smith of Maryland; decision, ayes 68, nays 61, so the motion was carried.

Mr. Pickering then moved to strike from the bill the following proviso: "Provided that all cotton cloths, or cloths of which cotton is the material of chief value, (excepting nankeens imported directly from China,) the original cost of which at the place whence imported, shall be less than twenty-five cents per square yard, shall be deemed to have cost twenty-five cents the square yard, and shall be charged with duty accordingly." This provision you will at once perceive, is all important to the cotton manufacturers of the United States; if adopted it will nearly operate as a prohibition of the coarsest fabrics, especially of those from beyond the cape of Good Hope. On this motion, therefore, great solicitude was excited. It was supported by Messrs. Pickering, Smith of Maryland and Robertson; and opposed by Messrs. Strong, Taylor of N. Y. and Clay; and finally rejected by a large majority.

Mr. Betts moved to raise the duty on woollens from 25 to 28 per cent. *ad valorem*.—Negatived.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Maryland, the proposed duty of one dollar and fifty cents per cwt. on rolled and slit iron was stricken out, two dollars and fifty cents inserted.

On motion of Mr. Huger, four cents proposed to be levied on sugar was also stricken out; and after a warm debate in which Mr. Robertson and Forsythe discovered great sensibility, 3 1/2 cents were inserted.

The following propositions have been presented for consideration, with an intimation that they will hereafter be urged.

By Mr. Clay.

To class *hempen and sail cloth* (including cotton bagging) which are by the bill charged 20 per cent. with woollens which are set down at a higher rate.

By Mr. Webster.

To give permanency to the system, by fixing a scale of reduction to the proposed duties on cotton goods, by imposing 30 per cent. for two years, 25 per cent. for two years thereafter, and 20 per cent. permanently after the expiration of the latter term.

By Mr. Ward of M.

To suspend the operation of the tariff on cotton goods, from beyond the cape of Good Hope, which may be introduced into the U. S. previous to the first day of January next, charging them with present rates only till that time.

By Mr. Betts:

To strike out the contemplated charge of five cents the bushel on imported coal, leaving the article free.

On the discussion of the preceding propositions, particularly those relative to woollen and cotton goods, the great question of protection to our manufacturing establishments of course came up, was presented in many interesting points of view, and very ably argued. Every gentleman who spoke, admitted the policy of affording protection, but they differed as to the quantum that ought to be afforded.—Those who contended for the highest rate of duties (among whom Mr. Clay was con-

specious, and the necessity of complete and ample protection. They were not in favour of half-way measures; a cold, heartless, and insufficient support would but protract their existence; it would not ultimately save them from ruin.—It was acknowledged difficult to ascertain what degree of protection would enable them to go on, and as there were doubts on this point, they would favour the highest rate, choosing rather to err, if they erred at all, in favour of that useful and meritorious class of citizens to which the government owes at least an implied pledge.—Those establishments arose in this country from peculiar circumstances; they were the offspring of our restrictive system and the war, and from the uniform declaration and acts of the government, it was inferred that they had a right to expect protection, and that the government was morally bound to afford it.

In addition to the representation of the manufacturers themselves, there was positive evidence of their inability to enter the market with foreign articles, the notorious circumstance, that many of them had stopped working and that not a few were actually under the hammer—much was said in favour of them on the score of their contributing essentially to our real independence, and affording a market for our agricultural products, which, from present prospects, were likely to be in little demand, and moreover while you were protecting the manufacturers, you were replenishing your treasury.

On the other side, it was stated, that extravagant duties on imports were not required for the purposes of revenue; that if, indeed, high duties were imposed for that purpose, the very object would be defeated, inasmuch as the consequent lessened importation and great inducement to smuggle would operate that way.—As it respected the manufacturers, it was said, that they were avaricious in their demands, that the 25 per cent. proposed to be granted them by the bill, was equal to the double or war duties.—With prudence, it was contended, they might realize reasonable profits with this encouragement; that hotbed productions seldom did well; that we ought not to be in too great a hurry to force into existence what in the ordinary course of things it required longer time to effect. It was also objected, that commerce would be crippled, and the Calcutta trade entirely cut up; how then, it was asked, was the marine to be kept up, &c.

The result of the proceedings thus far has encouraged me to hope, that the law will pass in such a shape as to save our manufacturers, perhaps to encourage them.

THE NATIONAL BANK.

When the bank bill was received in senate, it was referred to a committee, who, disagreeing upon amendments proposed to be introduced into it, finally reported it as they found it. It is made the order for Monday.—It is said, the senate are very equally divided on the subject, some say 18 to 18.—I will, however, hazard an opinion, that it will pass.

The Supreme Court of the U. S. has lately closed a session of 7 weeks' continuance, after hearing and deciding a great number of causes, in many of which the U. S. was interested.—Every member of the court attended."

Washington, Wednesday Evening, March 27, 1816.

"This day, like some of the preceding, has been irksomely spent on the tariff. Motion after motion to amend has been made, till it seems as if there never was to be an end of it. We have not yet got out of committee.—The only successful proposition to-day of much importance was the reduction of the duty on bar iron from 75 to 45 cents per cwt. by a small majority in a very lean committee."

Washington City, March 23.

Constant Freeman, late a colonel in the army of the United States, is appointed, by the President and Senate, to be Accountant of the Navy Department, vice Thomas Turner, deceased.

William Wirt is appointed, by the same authority, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of Virginia, vice George Hay, resigned.

Miles King, is appointed by the same authority, to be Navy Agent, at the port of Norfolk.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Captain Lane, of the General Jackson from Bordeaux, reports, that the people generally of France, were in a very dissatisfied state, great troubles had openly evinced themselves in Lyons and at Paris. At Bordeaux, on the morning of the 6th of February, the tricoloured flag had been hoisted on one of the Castles, but was immediately taken down, and 45 men put under arrest.—Lord Wellington had left Paris.—C. H. A.

A CARD.

MRS. STEELLING respectfully informs the public, that having procured a shop in the most central part of Bridgetown, she intends carrying on

The Millinery Business.

Both silk and straw, on an extensive scale and hopes, by unremitting attention and a general assortment, to receive a share of public patronage. Bridgetown, March 29, 1816—t

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE notice, that we the subscribers, insolvent debtors, now in confinement in the goal of the county of Gloucester, have applied to the judges of the court of Common Pleas of said county, who have appointed Monday, the 6th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to attend at the house of Randall Sparks in Woodbury, to hear us on our application for the benefit of the several acts of the legislature of the state of New-Jersey for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Samuel Shever,
William Homar,
John B. Brown,
Stephen Rhoads,
Philip Hugg.

March 25th, 1816—3t

A STATED MEETING OF THE

Washington Whig Society Of the county of Cumberland

WILL be held at Laurel Hill, on Tuesday, the 9th of April inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER, Sec.

April 1st, 1816—2t

SALE OF LANDS.

WILL be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Friday, the 19th day of April next, the following property, situate at Dividing Creeks, county of Cumberland, New-Jersey, viz.

1. A store-house and lot.—The store-house is new-built of good materials, and in a good situation for mercantile business. The lot contains one acre.
2. A Lot adjoining the above, containing about half an acre.
3. A frame dwelling house, and lot—the house is two stories high, with a kitchen adjoining.—The lot contains half an acre.
4. A Lot containing about six acres—part woodland.
5. Three Building Lots, fronting on the main street—containing half an acre each.

The property will be shown, on application to Asa Douglass, residing in the dwelling-house. The sale will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises.

Robert Kennedy,
J. W. Gibbs, jun.
Thomas Hart.

April 1st, 1816—3t

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of Wishart and Young has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons who have accounts with the said firm will call on John Young for settlement, who is authorised to settle the same.

JOHN WISHART,
JOHN YOUNG.

Millville, March 25th, 1816—3t

N. B. The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he still continues the merchandising business in the same stand which was occupied by Wishart and Young.

JOHN YOUNG.

Sheriff's Sale Adjourned.

THE sale of the house and lot of land of William Quicksall, at the suit of Thomas Murphy and William H. Biddle is adjourned to Tuesday, the sixteenth day of April next, at the inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgetown, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place said lot will positively be sold clear of all incumbrances by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

April 1, 1816—1m

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 sixth day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day; at the hotel in Bridgetown, in the county of Cumberland,

A PLANTATION,

Situate in the township of Maurice-River, adjoining lands of Nathaniel Busby and others, said to contain two hundred acres, be the same more or less. Seized as the property of Eli Stratton, and taken in execution at the suit of Rebecca Hall and Morris, and others, and to be sold by

WILLIAM ROSE, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Plantation,

Situate in the township of Hopewell, adjoining land of Benjamin Dare and others, said to contain two hundred acres, be the same more or less. Seized as the property of Furman Sheppard, and taken in execution at the suit of Timothy Elmer and others, and to be sold by

WILLIAM ROSE, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Plantation,

Situate in the township of Snow Creek, adjoining land of Daniel Gilman and others, said to contain one hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less. Seized as the property of Joseph Bacon, and taken in execution at the suit of Joel Fithian and others, and to be sold by

WILLIAM ROSE, late Sheriff.

March 2, 1816—30 (4t)

DIRECT TAX.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Direct Tax for the year 1815, laid in conformity to the act of congress passed the 9th Jan. 1815, upon the following described property is now remaining unpaid, and that unless the said tax, with ten per cent. addition thereto, shall be paid to the subscriber, on or before the 4th day of May next, the said property, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the tax and twenty per cent. in addition thereto, will be sold at public sale, at the Hotel in Bridgetown, the sale to commence at one o'clock, P. M. on the said 4th day of May, viz.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—HOPEWELL.

	D. C.
8 acres near Samuel Tomlinson's,	43
Lot and House in Bridgetown, adjoining Thomas Elwell,	53
Three acres, adjoining Jonathan Mulford's, and house,	40
House and lot in Bridgetown,	53
Four acres of fork meadow,	27
Eight acres adjoining John Shimp,	22
Four acres of fork meadow, &c.	5 90
Eight acres do.	53
Six acres do.	76
50 Acres joining David Frazer,	78
House and Lot in Bridgetown,	53
Do. do.	33
Do. do.	27
150 acres, adjoining Ezekiel Thomas,	4 77
17 do. do. Joel Sheppard,	80
House and Lot Bridgetown,	1 19
8 acres, adjoining John Shimp,	21

GREENWICH TOWNSHIP.

House and Lot in Greenwich street,	1 67
60 Acres adjoining Abel Bacon,	5 31
18 Acres marsh,	40
House and Lot in Greenwich,	69

STGE CREEK.

10 acres adjoining Nathan Bonham,	53
12 acres do. E. Padget,	37
26 do. do. Elisha Stretch,	1 39
88 do. do. Timothy Reeve,	3 14
House and Lot in Roadstown, and 30 acres of land,	4 24
82 acres land, 10 acres marsh,	2 27
60 acres of land, with house,	3 16
39 acres do. do.	2 14
139 do. adjoining heirs of Joel Wood,	4 44
24 do. land,	2 24
89 do. and two houses,	4 24
65 do. adjoining Isaac Mulford,	4 95

DEERFIELD.

A farm containing 216 acres adjoining Joel Moore, and three acres of commons,	3 35
5 acres of swamp,	26
60 acres, adjoining Robert Seeley,	56
House and Lot, adjoining Philip Dare,	1 05
50 acres do. John Wallin,	1 06
12 do. do. Menon Pierce,	27
50 do. do. H. Horton,	1 05
60 do. in Lebanon neck,	40
100 do. adjoining Daniel Moore,	1 85
7 do. do. Joseph Miller,	29
74 do. do. Frederick Fox, jr.	1 33
House and Lot in Bridgetown,	1 05
One acre of mud flat,	89
30 ac. es, adjoining Dan Bower,	66
House and lot, adjoining the parsonage,	53
2 ac. es, do. Samuel Nichols,	58
Farm, 80 acres, do. Ebenezer Seeley,	3 13
House and lot adjoining John Hires,	83
4 1/2 acres do. Jonathan Crowell,	27
7 acres do. Isaac Nichols,	19
58 acres do. Isaac Nichols,	1 33
Lot in the Indian fields branch,	27
Five Acres, adjoining Isaac Adcock,	27
40 acres, do. Ephraim M'Gee,	63

MILLVILLE.

Farm containing 100 acres, adjoining Samuel Parker,	2 17
38 acres, adjoining Ezekiel Foster,	1 01
45 do. do. Ephraim Foster,	52
86 do. do. John Tice,	1 24
100 do. do. Eden M. Seeley,	1 33
House and Lot do. John Paul,	33
90 acres, owned by Isaac Wynn, esq.	1 45
30 do. adjoining Budd and Co.	23
26 do. do. Charles Souder, and a farm owned by Charles Garrison,	2 94
100 acres,	30
108 do. adjoining Eli Budd,	7 44
50 do. do. Smith and Wood,	3

FAIRFIELD.

One acre, adjoining Henry Husted,	54
House and Lot adjoining Jonathan Bennett,	40
30 acres, adjoining John Ogden,	1 19
50 do. do. Furman Gould,	1 05
57 do. do. Leonard Gould,	80
House and Lot in Fairton,	62
20 acres, adjoining Francis Tullis,	27
2 1/2 do. do. Joseph Henry,	9 65
House and lot on the road from Cedarville to Fairton,	3 19
100 acres near Middle run,	60
2 do. adjoining John Westcott,	93

DOWNE.

70 acres adjoining James Compton,	54
House and lot adjoining Asa Douglass,	1 63
20 acres land, and 20 acres swamp,	51 89
170 acres at Port Norris,	1 30
60 do. at Turkey Point,	3 71
200 do. adjoining James Sutton,	1 06

MAURICE RIVER.

54 acres adjoining David Cullen,	1 33
House and lot in Dorchester,	1 06
60 acres adjoining Daniel Robinson,	1 06
50 do. known as the Swain tract,	3 98
100 do. adjoining Thomas Henderson,	2 18
50 do. do. B. B. Cooper,	93
25 do. on the Tuckahoe road,	80
House and Lot in Port Elizabeth,	1 82
100 acres adjoining John Hess,	1 31
100 do. do. Hezekiah Steelman,	2 65
House and Lot in Port Elizabeth,	1 59
100 acres near Tuckahoe,	3 10
150 do. adjoining Leven Chance,	1 59
House and Lot in Brickborough,	80
6 acres adjoining Philip Fite,	33
25 do. on the Tuckahoe road,	1 59
250 do. adjoining Brinton and Coats,	2 39
95 do. do. Hugh Neill,	2 45
88 do. do. Samuel Still,	89
50 do. do. Samuel Vaneman,	1 59
150 do. do. James Godfrey,	2 65
103 do. do. Scott's line,	2 65

CAPE MAY.

House and 3 acres near Cape Island,	1 53
50 acres on the Bay shore road, lower T.	1 30
62 do. on the sea shore, do.	5 80
Two farms and 80 acres unimproved,	1 14
50 acres near Fishing Creek,	2 36
Farm in the Upper Township, 36 acres,	36
50 acres near Tuckahoe,	43
Lot at Dennis' Creek,	43

GIVEN under my hand, April 1st, 1816.

LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER, Deputy Collector.

ON SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

In this happy country, liberty is enjoyed in so full a manner, by all ranks of society, that no coercive measures, directed against those of mature age, can be expected to have complete effect in restraining the vices and follies of mankind. In order to meliorate the state of society, we must begin at the root, and then the tree, that would otherwise have only cumbered the ground, will in time mature its beautiful blossoms to clusters of fruit equally useful and delicious.

But how shall we effect a reformation? On old offenders, the restraints and penalties of the law, and even the precepts of our holy religion, are seldom attended with due effect. We should therefore direct our efforts to training the young and rising generation in the paths of virtue and propriety. They are, in a peculiar manner, susceptible of impressions, and it is highly important that the impressions made on their tender minds should be of the useful and proper kind.

The children of the rich are often educated at considerable expense. But the poorer, which are the largest class in society, are unable to give their children suitable education for citizens of a free country. It would therefore be highly beneficial if charity schools were established in every section of our country, to afford an opportunity for instruction in the elements of literature and science, to the children of our poorer citizens. And it ought to be a primary object in all seminaries of learning, to teach the scholars the fundamental principles of the christian religion, and the precepts and obligations of morality.

To supply the deficiency of education in the ordinary schools, Sunday schools have been instituted in England and in the large cities and other places in the United States. With us the plan is now in its infant state. Time and experience will show, in a full and infallible light, its real utility. But sanguine hopes may rationally be entertained of their salutary effect.

It may be thought, that a few hours once a week, devoted to learning, would be insufficient to produce any sensible improvement on the minds of children. And the objection would have weight if the lessons of instruction terminated with the hours spent in school. But a few lessons of instruction from a correct teacher will highly improve those who can already read. And besides learning to spell and read, the child may be instructed in something still more valuable. He may learn the principles of religion, and moral honesty. He may be led forward to learn by rote the Lord's prayer, the catechism, passages of scripture, psalms, hymns and spiritual songs. In this way he will not only be laying up a store of useful knowledge; but by having his mind well occupied, will be delivered from the temptations to vice and folly, with which our youths are so much assaulted. Besides by practice the memory will be much strengthened. It is by attention to subjects, and by habit, that the foundation for either a ready or retentive memory is formed.

It is a happy circumstance for the poorer and less learned part of our citizens, that christianity may be understood, to all purposes of salvation, without much learning; and perhaps the honest labourer, who receives the plain instruction of a good Sunday schoolmaster, and treasures it in his heart, and acts up to the little knowledge he possesses with firm faith and true humility, is a better christian than the learned theologian who disputes with all the pride of syllogistic skill, and the malice of polemic strife, in the schools of divinity.

The benefit to be derived from Sunday schools in our country villages, will depend, in a high degree, upon the capability and virtue of the teachers. And it is to be feared that difficulties will attend procuring such staidly, as are, in every respect, well qualified for the important task. But the experiment is well worth a fair and patient trial. And who knows but what the superintending providence of our God, will spread the curtains of his guardianship of grace over the institution? And what God however, who can mar?

Let it however be duly weighed by every parent and guardian of children, that if the teachers are ever so capable and faithful, the little time allotted them for instruction, will not of itself, produce the desirable effect. Without the cooperation of parental authority, it is to be feared, little can be done; but with it we have a brightening prospect that something important may be the result; and the parents themselves will derive some benefit, by virtuously endeavouring, according to the best of their power, to promote their chil-

dren's improvement. They should direct the scholars to look into their books at leisure periods, and commit, during the week, the tasks that the teachers may have imposed.

If parents are, as they certainly ought to be, desirous of serving their children, they may instruct them according to the method prescribed by the teacher, and the Sunday attendance may be considered as a probationary exercise or public examination. Thus while the parent is promoting the best interest and happiness of his child, he will be acquiring knowledge for himself, and thereby facilitate his growth in faith and hope. If considerations of these kinds, will not stimulate parents to use their endeavours to have their children trained in the way they ought to go, it is hard to say what motive could be urged that would prove effectual.

M.

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT granting bounties in land and extra pay to certain Canadian Volunteers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all such persons as had been citizens of the United States anterior to the late war, and were at its commencement inhabitants of the province of Canada, and who, during the said war, joined the armies of the United States as volunteers, and were slain, died in service, or continued therein, till honourably discharged, shall be entitled to the following quantities of land respectively, viz: Each colonel nine hundred and sixty acres; each major to eight hundred acres; each captain six hundred and forty acres; each subaltern officer to four hundred and eighty acres; each non-commissioned officer musician, or private to three hundred and twenty acres; and the bounties aforesaid shall extend to the medical and other staff, who shall rank according to their pay. And it shall be lawful for the said persons to locate their claims in quarter sections upon any of the unappropriated lands of the United States within the Indiana Territory which shall have been surveyed prior to such location, with the exception of salt springs and lead mines therein, and of the quantities of land adjacent thereto which may be reserved for the use of the same, by the President of the United States; and the section No. 16 in every township to be granted to the inhabitants of such township for the use of the public schools; which locations shall be subject to such regulations, as to priority of choice, and the manner of location, as the President of the United States shall prescribe.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the secretary of the department of war for the time being, shall from time to time, under such rules and regulations as to evidence as the President of the United States shall prescribe, issue to every person coming within the description aforesaid, a warrant for such quantity of land as he may be entitled to by virtue of the aforesaid provision; and in case of the death of such person, then such warrant shall be issued to his widow, or if no widow, to his child or children.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the treasurer of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised and required to pay to each of the persons aforesaid, three months additional pay, according to the rank they respectively held in the army of the United States during the late war.

Feb. 22, 1816—APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of Lieutenant Colonel William Lawrence, of the army of the United States, and of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, composing the garrison of Fort Boyer, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the department of war, be, and they are hereby authorised and required to audit and settle the claims of the officers and soldiers composing the garrison of Fort Boyer, on the fifteenth of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and to allow to them the same sum as prize money as would be allowed if the sloop of war *Hermes*, belonging to the enemy, had been captured by an equal naval force; and also to allow to the said garrison the half value [all expenses being first deducted] of the schooner *Active*, and her cargo, captured in the year aforesaid by the said garrison: and that the sums aforesaid when allowed be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

March 5, 1816—Approved.

JAMES MADISON.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

AN ACT to provide for designating, surveying and granting the military bounty lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorised, to cause to be surveyed a quantity of the public lands of the United States, fit for cultivation, not otherwise appropriated, and to which the Indian title is extinguished, not exceeding in the whole six millions of acres, two millions to be surveyed in the territory of Michigan, two millions in the Illinois territory, north of the Illinois river, and two millions in the territory of Louisiana, between the river St. Francis, and the river Arkansas; the said lands to be divided into townships, and subdivided into sections and quarter sections, (each quarter section to contain, as near as possible, one hundred and sixty acres,) in the manner prescribed by law for surveying and subdividing the other public lands of the United States; the same price to be allowed for surveying as is fixed for surveying the other public lands in the same territory. And the lands thus surveyed, with the exception of the salt springs and lead mines therein, and of the quantities of lead adjacent thereto, as may be reserved for the use of the same, by the president of the United States, and the section No. 16, in every township, to be granted to the inhabitants of such township for the use of public schools, shall be set apart and reserved for the purpose of satisfying the bounties of 160 acres, promised to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the United States, their heirs and legal representatives, by the act, entitled "an act for completing the existing military establishment," approved the 24th day of December 1814, and by the act, entitled "an act to raise an additional military force," approved the 11th day of January 1812.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Department of War for the time being, shall, from time to time, issue warrants for the military land bounties to the persons entitled thereto, by the two last mentioned acts, or either of them; Provided always, that such warrants shall be issued only in the name of the persons thus entitled, and be by them or their representatives applied for within five years after the said persons shall have become entitled thereto; and the said warrant shall not be assignable or transferable in any manner whatever.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every person in whose favour such warrant shall have been issued, shall on delivery of the same, at the office, of the Secretary of the Treasury, or of such other officer as may at the same time have, by law, the superintendance of the general land office of the United States, at the seat of government, be entitled to draw by lot in such manner, as the officer at the head of the land office, under the direction of the President of the United States, may prescribe, one of the quarter sections, surveyed by virtue of the first section of this act, in either of the said territories which the person in whose favour such warrant has issued may designate. And a patent shall thereupon be granted to such person, for such quarter section, without requiring any fee therefor.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no claim for the military land bounties aforesaid, shall be assignable or transferable, in any manner whatever, until after a patent shall have been granted in the manner aforesaid. All sales mortgages, contracts, or agreements, of any nature whatever, made prior thereto, for the purpose, or with intent of alienating, pledging or mortgaging any such claim, are hereby declared and shall be held null and void; nor shall any tract of land, granted as aforesaid, be liable to be taken in execution or sold on account of any such sale, mortgage, contract or agreement or on account of any debt contracted prior to the date of the patent, either by the person originally entitled to the land, or by his heirs or legal representative, or by virtue of any process, or suit at law, or judgement of court against a person entitled to receive his patent as aforesaid.

H. CLAY.

Speaker of the House of Representatives, WM. H. CRAWFORD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

May 6, 1812.—Approved.

JAMES MADISON.

From the provisions of the foregoing act, it is manifest that no patent can issue until the warrant is presented to the Commissioners of the Land Office. It is therefore the interest of the persons entitled to military lands, that their warrants should, immediately after they are issued, be deposited in the office from whence their patents are to be obtained. This course will preserve them from the various accidents to which they may be subjected in the hands of the owners or agents who may have been authorised to obtain them. It is

also manifest that all contracts for the sale of, or incumbrance upon those lands, prior to the issuing of the patents, are illegal and void. As it is impossible that persons possessed of powers of attorney for obtaining military land warrants, can have any legitimate interest distinct from their principals, warrants hereafter issued will be deposited in the General Land Office, and a Certificate of that act will be given to such attorneys if required. A copy of this proceeding will be forwarded to every person in whose name a warrant shall issue, not only to counteract any misrepresentations of the object of this regulation, but to place the soldiers of the late army upon their guard against the devices which have already been, or may hereafter be, practised by unprincipled and designing men to deprive them of that reward which is so justly due to their meritorious services.

Land warrants will continue to be issued at the War Department upon the presentation of the ORIGINAL "HONOURABLE DISCHARGE," which will remain there upon file, as heretofore: but no other document will be required to accompany it, excepting the address of the original claimant, in order that he may be duly notified of the number and date of the land warrant that will issue in his name.

In cases where the original claimants are dead, "THE LEGITIMATE HEIRS AT LAW" must substantiate their claims conformably to the regulations now in use.

February 16th, 1816.

The printers authorised to publish the laws of the United States, are requested to insert the above three times.

March 25.

50 Dollars Reward.

WAS lost by the subscriber, on Tuesday evening, the 19th of March, between William Cooper, junr's ferry in Camden and Swedesborough, a POCKET BOOK, containing two notes of 20 dollars each, on the banks of Philadelphia; and two or more of 10 dollars, and others of various numbers; with one 5 dollar gold piece, amounting to 200 dollars; together with some change, and supposed to be between four and five hundred dollars in obligations. The above reward will be given for the Pocket Book and contents as when lost, or thirty dollars for Pocket Book and Papers, and no questions asked, if left at William Cooper's ferry in Camden, or Randal Sparks' inn at Woodbury, or sent to Smith Bowen's hotel in Bridgetown, or to the subscriber in Cedarville, W. New-Jersey, or in any manner that he may procure the same.

Lorenzo Lawrence.

It is expected to have been lost between the Toll Gate and Woodbury.

March 25, 1816.—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 Daniel Reed, an absconding debtor, at the suit of William Hooper, in a plea of trespass on the case, for three hundred and seventy dollars, returnable to February term 1816, which writ hath been duly served and returned by the sheriff of said county.

EBENEZER SEELEY, Clerk.

ELIAS P. SEELEY, Atty.

Feb. 24th, 1816. (M. 4) 2m

Direct Tax of 1815.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has received lists of the direct tax of the United States for 1815, remaining due upon property in the following counties in the state of New-Jersey, not owned, occupied, or superintended by some person residing within the collection district in which it is situate, and that he is authorised to receive the said taxes, with an addition of ten per cent. thereon, provided such payment is made within one year after the day on which the collector of the district where such property lies, had notified that the tax had become due on the same.

For what county.	Date of the collector's notification that the tax had become due.
County of Hunterdon.	November 15th, 1815.
County of Somerset.	do. 15th, 1815.
County of Burlington.	October 25th, 1815.
County of Gloucester.	do. 25th, 1815.

NATHAN PRICE,

Collector designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Collector's office, Ringoes, March 11, 1816. 8t

Sale of Real Estate.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Gloucester, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the inn of Charles Wills, on Saturday, the 6th of April next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. Eighty acres of well timbered woodland, (late the property of Jonathan Barber, dec.) in lots to suit purchasers. Conditions made known on the day of Sale by

WILLIAM SURREAN, Admr. MARY BARBER, Admx. Malaga, Feb. 5th, 1816.—(M. 11)—4t

Apprentices' Indentures

FOR SALE

At this Office.