

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT to authorize the legislature of the state of Ohio to sell a certain part of a tract of land, reserved for the use of that state.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the legislature of the state of Ohio shall be and are hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be selected and sold, in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as they may by law direct, any one section, not exceeding the quantity of six hundred and forty acres, of the tract of land of six miles square, reserved for the benefit of that state, at the Scioto salt springs: *Provided*, That the section so selected shall not include the said salt springs, and that the money arising from the sale of the aforesaid section, shall be applied to the erection of a court house, or other public buildings, thereon, for the use of the county of Jackson, in said state: and whenever the selection and sale of the said section of land shall have been made, and the same shall be duly certified to the commissioner of the general land office, a patent shall be granted by the President of the United States, for the said section, in trust to such person or persons as the legislature of the state shall have appointed and authorized to sell and execute titles to the purchasers of the land aforesaid.

April 16, 1816—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT supplementary to an act, entitled "An act to incorporate a company for making certain turnpike roads within the District of Columbia."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the company for making certain turnpike roads in the District of Columbia, established by an act of Congress, passed on the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ten, be authorized and empowered to open and make a turnpike road, at their own risk and expense, from the Eastern Branch bridge to meet a road to be opened and made under the authority of the state of Maryland, from Edward H. Calvert's mill, in Prince George's county, to the line of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said company may demand and receive the same tolls as are allowed for a like distance by the act to which this is a supplement, and shall possess and enjoy the same rights and privileges, and be subject to the same limitations, pains, and penalties, as are prescribed, enjoined, and directed by the aforesaid act, and an act in addition thereto, passed on the twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

April 16, 1816—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT further extending the time for issuing and locating military land warrants, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to issue military land warrants to such persons as have or shall, before the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, produced to him satisfactory evidence of the validity of their claims; which warrants, with those heretofore issued; and not yet satisfied, shall and may be located in the name of the holders or proprietors thereof, prior to the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, on any unlocated parts of the fifty quarter townships, and the fractional quarter townships, reserved by law for original holders of military land warrants: And patents shall be granted, for the land located under this act, in the same manner as is directed by former acts for granting military lands.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That at the expiration of the term limited by this act, for the location of the military land warrants aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the commissioner of the general land office, to transmit to the surveyor general a list of all the lots of land within the fifty quarter townships and fractional quarter townships, which shall at that time remain unlocated; and the surveyor general shall prepare and transmit to the registers of the land office at Chillicothe and Zanesville, respectively, general plats of the aforesaid unlocated lots, which lots shall, after the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, be offered for sale at the land offices in the districts in which they are situated, in the same manner, on the same terms and conditions, in every respect, as other public lands are offered at private sale, in the same districts.

April 16, 1816—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT to enable the people of the Indiana Territory, to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such State into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of the territory of Indiana be, and they are hereby authorized to form for themselves a constitution and state government, and to assume such name as they shall deem proper; and the said state, when formed, shall be admitted into the Union upon the same footing with the original states, in all respects whatever.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said state shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: bounded on the east, by the meridian line which forms the western boundary of the state of Ohio; on the south, by the river Ohio, from the mouth of the Great Miami river, to the mouth of the river Wabash; on the west by a line drawn along the middle of the Wabash from its mouth, to a point where a due north line drawn from the town of Vincennes would last touch the north western shore of the said river; and from thence by a due north line, until the same shall intersect an east and west line, drawn through a point ten miles north of the southern extreme of Lake Michigan; on the north, by the said east and west line, until the same shall intersect the first mentioned meridian line which forms the western boundary of the state of Ohio: *Provided*, That the convention herein after provided for, when formed, shall ratify the boundaries aforesaid; otherwise they shall be and remain as now prescribed by the ordinance for the government of the country northwest of the river Ohio: *Provided also*, That the said state shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the river Wabash, with the state to be formed west thereof, so far as the said river shall form a common boundary to both.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all male citizens of the United States, who shall have arrived at the age of twenty one years, and resided within the said territory at least one year previous to the day of election, and shall have paid a county or territorial tax; and all persons residing in other respects the legal qualifications to vote for representatives in the general assembly of the said territory, be and they are hereby authorized to choose representatives to form a convention, who shall be apportioned amongst the several counties within the said territory, according to the apportionment made by the legislature thereof at their last session, to wit: from the county of Wayne, four representatives; from the county of Franklin, five representatives; from the county of Dearborn, three representatives; from the county of Switzerland, one representative; from the county of Jefferson, three representatives; from the county of Clark, five representatives; from the county of Harrison, five representatives; from the county of Washington, five representatives; from the county of Knox, five representatives; from the county of Gibson, four representatives; from the county of Posey, one representative; from the county of Warwick, one representative; and from the county of Perry, one representative; and the election of the representatives aforesaid, shall be holden on the second Monday of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, throughout the several counties in the said territory and shall be conducted in the same manner, and under the same penalties, as prescribed by the laws of the said territory, regulating elections therein for members of the house of representatives.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the members of the convention thus duly elected, be, and they are hereby authorized to meet at the seat of the government of the said territory, on the second Monday of June next, which convention, when met, shall first, determine by a majority of the whole number elected, whether it be or be not expedient at that time to form a constitution and state government for the people within the said territory, and if it be determined to be expedient, the convention shall be, and hereby are authorized to form a constitution and state government: or, if it be deemed more expedient, the said convention shall provide by ordinance for electing representatives to form a constitution or frame of government; which said representatives shall be chosen in such manner, and in proportion, and shall meet at such time and place, as shall be prescribed by the said ordinance, and shall then form, for the people of said territory, a constitution and state government: *Provided*, That the same, whenever formed, shall be republican, and not repugnant to those articles of the ordinance of the thirteenth of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, which are declared to be irrevocable between the original states and

the people and states of the territories northwest of the river Ohio; excepting so much of said articles as relate to the boundaries of the states therein to be formed.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That until the next general census shall be taken, the said state shall be entitled to one representative, in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby offered to the convention of the said territory of Indiana, when formed, for their free acceptance and rejection, which, if accepted by the convention, shall be obligatory upon the U. States.

First. That the section numbered sixteen, in every township, and, when such section has been sold, granted or disposed of; other lands equivalent thereto, and most contiguous to the same, shall be granted to the inhabitants of such township for the use of schools.

Second. That all salt springs within the said territory, and the land reserved for the use of the same, together with such other lands as may, by the President of the United States, be deemed necessary and proper for working the salt springs, not exceeding in the whole the quantity contained in thirty-six entire sections shall be granted to the said state, for the use of the people of the said state, the same to be used under such terms, conditions, and regulations as, the legislature of the said state shall direct: provided the said legislature shall never sell nor lease the same, for a longer period than ten years at any one time.

Third. That five per cent. of the net proceeds of the lands lying within the said territory, and which shall be sold by Congress, from and after the first day of December next, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be reserved for making public roads and canals, of which three fifths shall be applied to those objects within the said state, under the direction of the legislature thereof, and two fifths to the making of a road or roads leading to the said state under the direction of Congress.

Fourth. That one entire township which shall be designated by the President of the United States, in addition to the one heretofore reserved for that purpose, shall be reserved for the use of a seminary of learning, and vested in the legislature of said state, to be appropriated solely to the use of such seminary by the said legislature.

Fifth. That four sections of land be, and the same are hereby granted to the said state, for the purpose of fixing their seat of government thereon, which four sections shall, under the direction of the legislature of said state, be located at any time, in such township and range, as the legislature aforesaid may select, on such lands as may hereafter be acquired by the United States, from the Indian tribes, within the said territory; *Provided*, that such locations shall be made prior to the public sale of the lands of the United States; surrounding such location; and provided always, that the five foregoing propositions herein offered, are, on the conditions that the convention of the said state shall provide by an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that every and each tract of land sold by the United States, from and after the first day of December next, shall be and remain exempt from any tax laid by order, or under any authority of the state, whether for state, county or township, or any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years from and after the day of sale.

April 18, 1816—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

GLEANINGS AND LUCUBRATIONS.

No. XX.

On the Excellency of the Holy Scriptures.

No writings of any age, or in any language, have ever yet equalled, in true sublimity, beautiful simplicity, and captivating pathos, that venerable book, the HOLY BIBLE. Many passages are interspersed therein, calculated to melt the hardest heart, and make the most stubborn nerves to tremble. Although all the graces which adorn some of the ancient classics may not be found in this divine book; yet the pathos and energy of the style are such as to inspire the mind of the attentive reader with solid delight. To please the ear and imagination, were inferior objects in the benevolent mind of him who caused all holy scriptures to be written for our use. The grand design appears to have been, to penetrate the heart, and to influence the life. The inspired writers soared above all the rules prescribed by rhetoricians. Besides their astonishing sublimity, they have many passages exquisitely tender and pathetic. Some of the best and most affect-

ing writers in our language have largely availed themselves of the style of the English translation to give energy and pathos to their writings. And at the same time they abound with such classical beauties, as cannot fail to please the most cultivated taste.

But the eulogium of a private citizen, of little consequence in the world, will not be powerful enough sufficiently to recommend this interesting book to the attention of his readers. The writer will therefore, he trusts, be excused, if, on this subject, he avails himself of the opinion of some of the most dignified persons, that ever adorned our earth.

And to show his respect for the fair, and to excite their attention, by touching the sympathies of their susceptible minds, he will adduce his first authority from one of their sex.

Olympia Fulvia Morata embraced the protestant faith at an early period of the reformation. She was an ornament to her sex and to human nature. Besides being an excellent critic in the Latin and Greek classics, she read the most celebrated works of different ages in different languages. After all she was enamoured with the sacred scriptures, above all other books in the world, and studied them by day and by night.

Owenstiern, chancellor of Sweden, was one of the most learned men, and ablest statesmen of his time. Yet he says, "after all my troubles and toils in the world, I find that my private life in the country has afforded me more contentment than ever I met with in all my public employments. I have lately applied myself to the study of the Bible, wherein all wisdom, and the greatest delights are to be found: I therefore counsel you to make the study and practice of the word of God your chief delight; as indeed it will be to every soul that savours the truths of God, which infinitely excel all worldly things."

Selden, styled by Grotius "the glory of the English nation," was a very learned man, and an eminent philosopher. He read an immense deal; yet he declared, "that notwithstanding he had been so laborious in his inquiries, and curious in his collections, and had possessed himself of a treasure of books and manuscripts upon all ancient subjects; yet he could rest his soul upon none, save the scriptures."

Hervey was an excellent scholar and a florid writer. But in advanced life he declared, "I have been too fond of reading every thing valuable and elegant that has been penned in our language; and been peculiarly charmed with the historians, orators and poets of antiquity: But were I to renew my studies, I would take leave of those accomplished trifles; I would resign the delights of modern wits, amusement, & eloquence, and devote my attention to the scriptures of truth. I would sit with much greater assiduity at my divine master's feet, and desire to know nothing in comparison with Jesus Christ and him crucified."

Dr. Leechman, principal of Glasgow college, exulted at the prospect of death. "And whence," said he, "does this exultation spring? From that book (pointing to a bible that lay on the table) from that book, too much neglected, indeed, but which contains invaluable treasures—treasures of joy and rejoicing!"

To be brief:—*Mirandula* declared "the bible to be the best book, the only book indeed wherein is found true eloquence and wisdom." *Robinson* said "the scriptures of the old and new testament contain a system of human nature the grandest, the most extensive and complete, that ever was divulged to mankind since the foundation of nature."

Dr. Hartley, declared, "no writers, from the invention of letters to the present times, are equal to the penmen of the books of the old and new Testament, in true excellence, utility, and dignity."

Boileau, said, "every word and syllable of the bible ought to be adored: it not only cannot be too much admired, but it cannot be enough admired." And *Lord Hale* was clearly of opinion; "that there is no book like the bible, for excellent learning, wisdom and use."

Boyle called it "a matchless volume, and believed it was impossible to study it too much, or esteem it too highly."

The great *Newton* "accounted the scriptures of God, to contain the most sublime philosophy."

The sublime *Milton*, esteemed, "no songs comparable with the songs of Sion, no orations equal to those of the prophets, and no politics like those which the scriptures teach."

Even the accomplished, but doubting *Rousseau*, has borne ample testimony in their favour by confessing "that the majesty of the scriptures astonished him, and the holiness of the Evangelists spoke to his heart, having such strong and striking characters of truth, and more-over so perfectly inimitable, that if it had been the invention of men, the inventors would be greater than heroes."

To this catalogue, a long list of the "most excellent of the earth" might be produced to bear testimony in favour of the excellency of the holy scriptures. But it is believed, a sufficient number has been adduced to incline every serious and deliberate reader, to join with the writer boldly declaring in the face of the whole world, unbelievers as well as believers our high estimation of the book. And to say in the language of the learned *Chillingworth*, "Propose to me any thing out of the bible, and require whether I believe it or no; and seem it never so incomprehensible to human reason, I will subscribe it with hand and heart; as knowing no demonstration can be stronger than this—God has said so, and therefore it is true."

We will now conclude for the present, by admonishing all sceptical readers in the glowing language of Dr. Young;

"Retire and read thy bible, to be gay.
There truths abound of sovereign aid to peace,
Ah! do not prize them less, because inspired,
As thou, and thine, are proud and apt to do.
If not inspir'd, that pregnant page had stood
Time's treasure, and the wonder of the wise."

M.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, MAY 27, 1816.

At several meetings of republicans, in different parts of the country, strong disapprobation has been expressed of the law passed by congress at their late session, changing the mode, and increasing the amount of compensation, to the members of that body. We are clearly of opinion, that it is the most unpopular act which has been passed these many years. Fortunately, it was not made a party question. If the people, therefore, of both political parties, do not bear it in mind, and at the next election, "apply the only effectual corrective for official misconduct," the fault will be their own, and they will thenceforth have no right to complain, if their representatives do not always consult their wishes or their interests.

Encouragement to the Supporters of Sunday Schools.

By the report of the committee of instruction of the "Morris Society for the instruction of people of colour," it appears, that within eight months, about 80 persons "of different ages and sexes, have presented themselves as subjects of instruction;" that of this number "51 are now regular scholars. Fourteen of these read well in the Testament; nine read in the Adult Primer, and twenty-eight are still in spelling. Several of them have advanced from abecedarians to tolerably good readers, while others have improved much in reading."

"Such methods of instruction," observe the committee, "have been adopted, as seemed best calculated to encourage a generous emulation—to improve the mind, and mend the heart. Those in the Testament class, after reading 50 or 60 verses, are questioned on their lessons, and, much to the satisfaction of their instructors they often give such answers as clearly manifest judgment and talent. In addition to the above exercises, they recite a number of questions out of the Catechism; and several of them besides, repeat, from memory, from 10 to 50 verses in another part of the Testament. The other classes are conducted as nearly on the same plan, as their standing will admit. During their recitations, such remarks are generally made by their instructors, as are thought best calculated to elucidate and impress the ruling principles of the Gospel."

"The solemn order observed on all occasions, and the zeal manifested by the grey head and the youth, to become acquainted with Divine truth, has been highly gratifying to your committee. They are rejoiced to hear that many spend the few hours they can call their own, at their bibles and primers, and thereby shun those retreats of idleness and dissipation, in which so many souls are sealed for perdition."

The congressional election in New York has terminated in the choice of 23 republicans, and 4 federalists, the latter being elected in Columbia, Rensselaer, Albany, Oneida, and Lawrence. In the house of assembly, the republican majority is 54. All the senators are republican, together with the governor and lieutenant governor.

NATIONAL BANK.

Samuel L. Southard of Hunterdon, Silas Condict of Essex, and Bernard Smith of Middlesex, Esquires, are appointed by the president and Senate Commissioners for taking subscriptions to the stock of the bank of the United States—the books will be opened in New-Brunswick on the 1st July, and continue open for twenty days.—*Tren. Fed.*

On the morning of the 14th inst. the ground was covered with snow, and the temperature of the weather during the day more like that of March than May. Rarely has vegetation been more backward, at this season of the year, than it now is in this vicinity.—*Ab. Arg.*

Literature. Three valuable manuscripts, of unpublished works of Cicero, Summachus, and Fronto, were lately discovered in the Ambrosian Library, at Milan, which have recently been printed at the Milan royal press. A copy of each of them has been just received from Italy by E. J. Cur-riss, Esq. and they are supposed to be the first which have reached England. These manuscripts are of high antiquity, not later than the sixth century. Fronto was preceptor to the Emperor M. Antoninus.

We are happy to be informed that Judge Cooper, after delivering a summer course of Lectures on Chymistry, at Carlisle, means to deliver a course of Mineralogy and Geology, and also a course of Chymistry, as applied to Agriculture and Manufactures, from October to April next, in Philadelphia. *Car. Reg.*

Lately arrived at New York, in the United States:—

JOHN MURRAY, Architect and Engineer, formerly resident in Edinburgh and Glasgow, in Scotland. This gentleman rebuilt the Bridge of Kelso, on a stable and durable plan, which had been twice erected before, by other hands, and had as often fallen. He constructed the Docks at Greenock, was concerned in the Grand Canal, which connects the Forth and the Clyde, and in other useful works: It is presumed that Mr. Murray will be an acquisition to this country, and it is hoped will meet with suitable encouragement.

The celebrated Portuguese botanist, Correa de Serra is about to deliver, in Philadelphia; a course of lectures on that science.

By an arrival at Boston from St. Domingo, we learn that about the middle of April nine sail of Carthaginians anchored at Salinas, (Bay of Ocoa,) 75 miles west of the city of St. Domingo, where they took cattle and two Spanish drogers, in consequence, a general embargo had been laid on all the vessels in the harbour, and the inhabitants ordered to the different landing places on the coast. All the officers and soldiers were called on by the general to join their respective regiments, and march against the Carthaginians. About the 20th of April they left the bay, and seven of them were seen to pass the city of St. Domingo. They had on board a quantity of arms & munitions of war; and it was reported they were bound on an expedition against the Spanish Main.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Boston.—The official returns for the current year, give 9729 rateable inhabitants in Boston, which, number, by the Constitution of Massachusetts, entitles them to send 43 members to their house of Representatives. The whole number elected to serve in the house of Representatives of Massachusetts this year will probably be from 650 to 700. The assistant assessors of Boston, have made return, that there are in that town 5453 persons liable to take the SMALL POX!!!

A number of gentlemen from this city, visited the United States ship Washington, Com Chauncey, off Annapolis on Saturday last, and were received by the Commodore with great politeness; and as far as their short stay permitted, they examined the ship, and were highly gratified with this noble specimen of American naval architecture, combining force with elegance and strength with neatness—a crew of about six hundred healthy young men, and apparently in a state of perfect happiness, content and discipline, who worked the guns with the facility of a company manoeuvring their muskets.—The decks were clean, and the mess-kids, cans, and tin cups were placed in rows with two bibles upon them for each mess, and the whole together formed a subject of the highest gratification to the patriotic, the man of science and the curious citizens who made the excursion in one of our Steam Boats.—*Bal. Pat.*

New York, May 18.

By the Betsey from Kingston, we learn, that accounts from Panama, on the Main, stated that admiral Brown, with the Buenosarian fleet, was in the Pacific Ocean, and had taken many prizes. He had attacked Xunyaquil, on the coast of New Grenada, which place he took; but having penetrated into the country, was himself made prisoner.

The Washington 74, Com. Chauncey, arrived at Annapolis yesterday, in six days from Boston. She is to take out Mr. Pinkney to Europe, who is expected to embark in a few days. Vessels that came up the Bay at the same time report that she sails astonishingly fast, leaving every thing with ease, without the use of steering sails.

Charleston, April 29.

His excellency D. R. WILLIAMS, agreeably to the resolution of the State Legislature has ratified the Treaty entered into by the United States, with the Cherokee Indians, by which we have purchased all their lands within the chartered limits of this State.—The price is 5000 dollars, which gives to South Carolina about four to five hundred thousand acres of very excellent land.

ANECDOTES OF COM. MACDONOUGH.

"During the forenoon of a day, in which Capt. Smith was on shore, a merchant brig under the colors of the United States, came into port, (Gibraltar) and anchored a head, and close to the Siren, [late United States' brig.] Soon after a boat was sent from a British frigate then lying in the harbor, on board the brig, and after remaining along side a little while, the boat returned with one man more than she went with. This circumstance attracted the notice of Macdonough, who sent lieutenant Page on board the brig to know the particulars of the affair. Mr. Page returned with information that the man had been pressed by the boat from the British frigate, although he had a protection as an American born citizen. Immediately on the receipt of this information, Macdonough ordered the Siren's gig to be manned and armed, and putting himself in her, went in-pursuit of the boat, determined to rescue his countryman. He overtook her alongside the British frigate, just as the man at the bow was raising his boat hook to reach the ship, and took out the American by force altho' the other boat had eight oars and his only four, and carried him on board of the Siren.

When the report of this affair was made to the captain of the British frigate, he came on board the Siren in a great rage, and desired to know how Macdonough dared to take a man from one of his majesty's boats. The lieutenant, with great politeness, asked him down in the cabin: this he refused, at the same time repeating the same demand with abundance of threats Macdonough then told him with firmness, that he was not accountable to him but to capt. Smith, for his conduct. The Englishman threw out some threats that he would take the man by force, and said he would haul the frigate along side the Siren for that purpose. To this Macdonough replied, "he supposed his ship could sink the Siren, but as long as she could swim, he should keep the man." The English capt said to Macdonough, you are very young, and a very indiscreet young man: suppose I had been in the boat what would you have done?" "I would have taken the man or lost my life." "What sir, would you attempt to stop me if I were now to attempt to impress men from that brig?" "I would, and to convince yourself, you have only to make the attempt." On this the Englishman went on board his ship and shortly afterwards was seen in his boat bearing her in a direction for the American merchant brig. Macdonough ordered his boat manned and armed, got into her himself, and was in readiness for pursuit. The Englishman took a circuit round the American brig, and returned again to the frigate. When capt. Smith came on board, he justified the conduct of Macdonough, and declared his intention to protect the American seamen.—*Analect. Mag.*

From the East-Jersey Republican, May 22.

MR. COOMBS.

The following letters were handed to me for explanation by a young lady of Bridgetown: They were found in a Welsh Church and remained a century without an explanation,—if any of your readers will give the interpretation, they will oblige a subscriber to the *Republican*:—

P R S V R Y P R F C T M N,
V R K P T H S P R C P T S T N.

You need not the above transpose,
Because thereby the sense you lose,
But if you add, and add aright,
The meaning you may bring to light. J.

[The insertion of the vowel 'e' wherever required in the above lines, will solve the difficulty, and produce the following couplet:
Persevere, ye perfect men;
Ever keep these precepts ten.]

MARRIED, at Port Elizabeth, on Saturday, the 18th inst. by Stephen Willis, Esq. Mr. John Spence, aged 20, to Miss Sarah Crippen, aged eighteen, after a tedious courtship of one year.

But now the day of trouble's past,
And love begins to flow;
Time ne'er will come, we truly trust,
They'll say, why did we so?

But some there are, that soon will wed;
Ah, yes! by far too soon;
Whose short-lived pleasure will have fled,
Ere past's the honey-moon.

O! may such never be the fate
Of this young married pair!
But may they long enjoy their state,
And live of God in fear. J. R. S.

On Wednesday, the 22d inst. by the Rev. Abijah Davis, Dr. DANIEL C. PIERSON to Miss NAOMI NIXON, both of Fairfield.

DIED, in Philadelphia, on Friday, the 17th inst. Mr. Daniel Hitchcock, in the 53d year of his age, after a long and lingering illness.

At Millville, on Saturday, the 18th inst. of apoplexy, Mr. Cornelius Shaw, aged 51.

He early displayed a spirit of devotion to his country, and served seven years under Gen. Washington in the revolutionary contest. He was an honest man and a useful member of society, and in his domestic relations, faithfully filled up the part which was allotted him by Providence. He lived to see his children grown up and settled in prosperous circumstances in life, and then slept with the fathers.

On Wednesday, the 22d inst. Mr. David Fithian of Fairfield, in the 46th year of his age.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, an apprentice boy, named James Mulica, eighteen years old, about five feet high, light complexion, light sandy hair, with many warts on his hands; had on when he went away, a brown roundabout jacket and trowsers, homespun, roram hat. He is likely gone towards Salem. Whosoever will take up said lad, and secure him in goal, or bring him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

Ezekiel Abraham.

N. B. The subscriber lives in the township of Millville, in the county of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey.
May 27—3t

NEW STORE

AT
LAUREL HILL.

JAMES LEE has just opened store at this place, where he intends keeping for sale a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Queen's and Earthen Ware, Groceries, Hard Ware, Paints, Oil, Medicines, &c.

Which he will sell on liberal terms for cash, or on a reasonable credit, or barter for any kind of country produce.

WANTED TO EMPLOY, from 10 to 20 good hands to dig a race way from the new mill dam on Cohansey to Laurel Hill.

Likewise, wanted four apprentices to the Glass manufacturing in Philadelphia, at James Lee & Son's works.

J. LEE.

Laurel Hill, Bridgetown,
May 23d, 1816.—4t

In Chancery, New-Jersey.

May Term, 1816.

Between
Thomas F. Leaming, complt. }
and } On Bill, &c.
Jacob Abbot, defendant. }

May 21st, 1816.

IT appearing that the object of the complainant's bill is to foreclose the equity of redemption on a mortgage given on the sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, by the said Jacob Abbot, the defendant, on a tract of land, situate in the county of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey, containing two thousand, two hundred and forty acres, be the same more or less, (excepting thereout a saw-mill tract of fifty acres, and also three hundred acres before conveyed to John Hill and Ichabod Compton) to secure the payment of nine thousand two hundred dollars; that subpoena to appear issued, but that the defendant does not reside in the state of New Jersey, and cannot be served with process.—It is therefore ordered, upon opening the matter this day, on behalf of James Giles, solicitor, and of counsel with the Complainant, that the Defendant cause his appearance in this cause to be entered on or before the second Tuesday in September next, or that the Bill of the Complainant be taken pro confesso; and the decree of the court rendered accordingly—the Complainant giving notice and making publication of this order agreeably to the statute of New Jersey in such case directed.

MAHLON DICKERSON, Chancellor.

A true copy,
WM. HYER, CLK.

Cumberland County Poor-House.

THE board of chosen freeholders have ordered the following statement of the concerns of the county Poor-House, for the year past, to be published, for the information of the public. The number of paupers belonging to the poor house, May 9th, 1815, was,

Males	20
Females	19
Total	39

Admitted from May 9th, 1815, to	
May 8th, 1816,	
Males	7
Females	12
Total	19

Of these have been bound out	3
discharged	3
absconded	4
died,	4
Total	14

Remaining May 8th, 1816,	44
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Of this number, 34 reside in the house, and 10 are provided for elsewhere.
During the year, from May 9th, 1815, to May, 8th, 1816, there have been sick,

Of whom have died,	4
removed,	1
relieved,	5
cured,	12
remaining,	1
Total	23

The expenses of the house during the above mentioned period have been as follow:

Out-door paupers,	255 00
Rails,	139 06
Steward's salary,	275 00
Physician's do.	100 00
Trustees do.	50 00
Other expenses, including repairs done to the house, &c.	1684 71
Total, dollars,	2503 77

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at public sale, on seventh day, the 1st of sixth month (June) next, on the premises, the timber standing on a certain lot of woodland, situate in the township of Fairfield, Cumberland county, and being a part of the farm where Joseph Dare now lives. Said timber will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. The sales commence at 3 o'clock, P. M. when conditions will be made known by

John Reeve.

Hopewell, 5th mo. 21st, 1816.—1t

Notice is hereby given.

THAT the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Cumberland, have appointed the 29th day of June next, at the Court House in Bridgetown, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear what can be said for or against our liberations from confinement as insolvent debtors.

Thomas Giberson,
James Coseboom,
Wilshire Giles.

Bridgetown, May 27, 1816.—4t.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I will attend in person, or by deputy, at the Court House in Salem, in the afternoon of Thursday, the 6th of June next, and the forenoon of Friday, the 7th, and at Woodstown, on Saturday, the 8th following; at the Court House on Cape May, Tuesday the 11th of June; at Port Elizabeth, the 13th; at Dividing Creek, the 14th, and at my office in Bridgetown, the 17th and 18th of June, for the purpose of receiving any information that may be furnished as to the changes which may have taken place in the assessable property of individuals since the last assessment made under the act of January 9, 1815, and previous to the 1st of June 1816, which information must be given in writing under the signature of the person whose tax may be affected thereby. These changes extend to

- 1. Assessable property omitted to be assessed at the preceding assessment, and property that has ceased to be exempted from assessment, such as property belonging to the United States, or a state, or otherwise exempted, which on its transfer becomes assessable. All such property is now to be assessed. But no alteration is to be made in the previous valuation of real estate in virtue of any improvement thereon.
2. Transfers of real estate and slaves, according to which an abatement in the enumerations and valuations of the person transferring them will be made, and a correspondent increase in the enumerations and valuations of the person to whom the transfer may be made.
3. Changes of residents and non-residents. These changes will merely require a transfer from the lists of residents to that of non-residents, or vice versa, as the case may be, of the property in the ownership or agency of which such a change has occurred.
4. The burning or destruction of houses or other fixed improvements of real estate, for which an abatement equal to the injury arising from these causes is to be made.
5. The exemption of property that has ceased to be assessable, for which also an abatement equal to its value is to be made.
6. Slaves that have been born, or have died, or have run away or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment. In these cases, changes in the preceding valuations are only to be made where the tax chargeable to any person for slaves would be diminished by the valuation on the 1st day of June of all those (excepting such as have been obtained by transfer) then owned by such person, and the reduction in the valuation in such event is to be equal to the difference between the valuation of those owned at the preceding assessment and the existing value of those owned on the 1st of June 1816, and an abatement equal to such reduction to be made.

The whole of these changes are to be relative to the first of June; and in all of them the rates of the valuations made under the act of January 9, 1815, are, as near as may be, to be maintained; excepting in two cases, one where a partial alienation of real estate shall occur, in which case, as the tax, as fixed agreeably to the preceding assessment, is to be apportioned among the several parts, according to their respective values on the 1st of June; the proportional value (according to the preceding valuation) at that time of the part alienated, and of the remainder of the property, should be stated: the other respecting slaves (other than such as are transferred within the same collection district) which are to be valued according to their existing value, and slaves that have been born, or have died, or have run away, or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment, in which case the course above stated is to be pursued.

Any person becoming the owner of a slave by transfer to him from a collection district, other than that in which he resides is required, under the penalty of ten dollars, to render as aforesaid a statement specifying the age and sex of such slave, who is to be valued according to his or her existing value.

In all cases in which such information of a change in the assessable property of any person, according to the preceding assessment, shall not be so received, such person and property will continue liable to the whole tax chargeable thereon agreeably to that assessment.

And Notice is hereby further given, that I will attend in person, or by deputy, at the Court House in Salem, on Wednesday, the 10th of July next; at Woodstown, the 12th; at the Pole Tavern, the 13th.—At the Court House on Cape May, on Tuesday, the 16th; at Port Elizabeth, the 18th; and at my office in Bridgetown, on Monday and Tuesday, the 22d and 23d of the same month, for the purpose of receiving any appeals that may be made in writing as to the revised enumerations and valuations made in virtue of such changes, which will be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same, and a statement of which will be previously made, and delivered to each person affected thereby, or be put in the mail, addressed to him or her, and directed to the post office nearest to the abode of such person agreeably to my best information, except in the case of persons not residing within this collection district.

In the statements furnished by individuals it will be necessary to specify with precision the property of an individual as it existed at the time of the preceding assessment, the assessable property omitted then to be assessed, and its value, the transfers of real estate and slaves (stating the names and residence of the persons to whom transferred) and their value, the changes of residents and non-residents with their names and residence, and the value of the property, the burning or destruction of houses or other fixed improvements of real estate, with their value, property that has become exempt from taxation and its value, stating the grounds on which the exemption is claimed, and the state laws by which it is permanently or specially exempted, and where an abatement is claimed for slaves that have died, or have run away, or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment, the statement must give a list of all the slaves with their sex and ages (excepting those obtained by transf-) owned by the indi-

vidual, valued according to their value on the first of June 1816, which value must be less than that of the valuation of his slaves at the preceding assessment to entitle him to an abatement. In all these cases there must be such a specification and description of the property, as it stands on the 1st of June, 1816, and as it stood at the preceding assessment, as will enable the principal assessor to make proper deductions in cases where they may be rightfully claimed, and proper charges where they are incurred.

To aid in attaining this precision the following form is annexed, being that required in the original assessment, and which, as near as may be, may serve as a model in drawing out the statements now required from individuals.

Ebenezer Elmer,

Principal Assessor for the sixth district of New-Jersey. Bridgetown, May 15, 1816.—3t

LIST of lands, lots of ground, with their improvements, dwelling-houses and slaves owned by A B, on the 1st day of June, 1816, lying and being within the sixth district of the state of New Jersey, viz. in the (here insert the county, township, or parish, in which the property is situated.)

One farm (here insert its description, specifying the water course, or hill, or mountain, or high road, on which it is situated, or noting the adjoining proprietors, or otherwise stating particulars, by which it may be known and distinguished,) containing (here insert in words at length, the number of) acres, having thereon (one dwelling, house, of wood, of two stories; 40 feet in length by 80 feet in depth, two barns, of wood, one corn-house, one grist mill, describing the same, and any other improvements the farm may contain) valued at dollars.

One dwelling house in the town of (here insert the town, the street, &c. the materials of which built the number of stories, the length and depth, buildings or offices attached, and particularizing the extent of the lot on which it stands) valued at dollars.

Two unimproved lots in the said town, (here insert the street on which situated) in square feet, perches, or acres) valued at dollars.

Ten slaves of the following descriptions: Males—1 above 50 years of age; 4 between 12 and 50 years; 2 under 12 years; Females—2 between 12 and 50 years; 1 under 12 years; Valued at dollars.

Total, dollars.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

City of Washington, May 9, 1816.

NOTICE is hereby given to claimants for half pay pensions, under the act of Congress, passed on the 16th of April, 1816, entitled "An act making further provision for military services during the late war, and for other purposes," that evidence of their claims; conformably to the mode herein pointed out, should be transmitted to this office:

1st. The date of decease of the officer or soldier, to be established from one of the following sources, namely:

- The records of the war department.
The proper rolls of the army.
The testimony of military officers, (staff or others.)
The testimony of other respectable persons.

2d. The legality of the marriage, the name of the widow, with those of her children who may have been under sixteen years of age at the time of the father's decease, within the state or territory and county in which she, and they reside, should be established. The legality of the marriage may be ascertained by the certificate of the clergyman who joined them in wedlock, or the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of the fact; The age and number of children may be ascertained by the deposition of the mother, accompanied by the testimony of other respectable persons having knowledge of them, or by transcripts from the parish registers, duly authenticated.

3d. The widow, at the time of ascertaining and allowing this half pay, or placing her on the list for it, must show that she has not again married; and must moreover repeat this at the time of receiving each and every payment thereof; because, in case of her marrying again, the half pay reverts to such of her children as may be under sixteen years of age. This may be done by the testimony (affidavits) of respectable persons, having knowledge of the case.

These evidences being produced to, and filed in the office of the paymaster general, the pensioners can be there registered. In cases of orphans only, (where there is no widow,) the guardian will, of course, act for them; establish their pensions, as prescribed in the foregoing regulations, and receive the same. Payments will be made semi-annually.

ROBERT BRENT, Paymaster General.

Printers of the laws of the United States will give the foregoing three insertions in their papers. May 20—3w.

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 of January, 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 20th day of June 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 house of James Sheron in Salem, the sale to commence at one o'clock, P. M. on the said 20th day of June, viz.

SALEM COUNTY—SALEM.

Table listing property owners and values in Salem County. Includes entries for Joseph Brick, Benjamin Acton, Mark Coleman, Heirs of D. Stretch, Elisha Collins, Joseph Owen, Joseph Dolbow, Thomas Gandy, Jonas Smith, George Hall, Susan Seavar, John Hawn, Heirs of David Mall, Oliver Hall, Heirs of D. Stretch, Thomas Montgomery, Heirs of Ezekiel Peterson, William Miller, Peggy Harris, Simon Stratton, George Dunn, Heirs of Prudence Stretch, John M. Stout, Samuel N. Thompson, Heirs of Grace Ware, John Wright, Thomas Watson, James Mason, Thomas Coombs, Ephraim Cari, Benoni Dare, John Fennire, Jeremiah Garrison, David Morrow's heirs, Joseph Miller, Abraham Sayre, Elijah Shaw, James Sloan, Elijah Shaw, Abraham Woodruff, John Woodruff.

PITTS GROVE.

Table listing property owners and values in Pitts Grove. Includes entries for Thomas Coombs, Ephraim Cari, Benoni Dare, John Fennire, Jeremiah Garrison, David Morrow's heirs, Joseph Miller, Abraham Sayre, Elijah Shaw, James Sloan, Elijah Shaw, Abraham Woodruff, John Woodruff.

UPPER ALLOWAY'S CREEK.

Table listing property owners and values in Upper Alloway's Creek. Includes entries for Joseph Bacon, Walker Beesley, Jeremiah Bennett, Patrick McCormick, William M. McCormick, David Dickinson, Samuel Chambers, Elnathan Davis, Hannah Davis, John Duffy, Deborah Harris, James Johnson, Nathan Kelly, Benjamin Miller, William Smith, Heirs of George Smith, James Seaton, George Stewart, Thomas Thompson, Samuel N. Thompson, David Willis, John Wright, David Ware, Anthony Roads, Jacob Thompson, Pompey Tyler.

PILES GROVE.

Table listing property owners and values in Piles Grove. Includes entries for William Allen, Joseph Brick, Samuel Chambers, William Cooper, George Earnest, Samuel Grist, Samuel Grist, Isaac Howey, Christopher Morris, Daniel Keen, Joseph Paulin, Samuel Dickinson, George Smith, John Smith, Elisha Watters, Silas D. Finker, Christopher Morris.

UPPER PENNSNECK.

Table listing property owners and values in Upper Pennsneck. Includes entries for William Dolbow, John Helms, George Straughn, William Smith, Abel Smith.

SAMUEL L. JAMES, Collector.

May 20—4t

FOR SALE.

21 1/2 ACRES OF WOODLAND,

SITUATE in Deerfield township, Cumberland county, about 2 miles from Bridgetown, on the public road leading from Laurel Hill to Face-mire's corner.

Also several Lots on Laurel Hill.

Maps and descriptions of said woodland and lots can be seen, and conditions made known by applying to Elias P. Seeley, Esq. at Bridgetown, or the subscriber, at No. 43, North 2d Street Philadelphia.

Geo. H. Burgin.

May 13th, 1816.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Monday, the seventeenth day of June 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 Lot of Meadow Land,

Situate in the township of Downe, adjoining land of David Mason and others, said to contain seventeen acres, more or less; together with all other lands, and rights to land; or rights to leases of land of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of John Tubman, and taken in execution at the suit of Joseph Jones for the use of Samuel Haydock, and to be sold by

JORN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

May 20th, 1816.—4m