

# WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. I.

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TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1816.

PER ANNUM.

## THE WASHINGTON WHIG

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY,

AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

### 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
	39

Admitted from May 9th, 1815, to May 8th, 1816,

Males	7
Females	12
	19

Total

58

Of these have been bound out, discharged, absconded, died,

bound out,	3
discharged,	3
absconded,	4
died,	4
	14

Remaining May 8th, 1816,

44

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
	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

### FOR SALE.

A FARM in Pittsgrove township, Salem county, between the back road and the stage road to the Pole tavern, adjoining lands of Jacob Newkirk, George Coombs, and others, containing 60 acres, of which 20 are woodland that will cut from 40 to 60 cords.—There are on the premises a good frame building, with two rooms on a floor; a good bricked well of water, a barn, and a good apple orchard. For terms, apply to

John Krom.

June 3d, 1816—3t

### In Chancery, New-Jersey.

May Term, 1816.

Between Thomas F. Leaming, complt. and Jacob Abbot, defendant.

On Bill, &c.

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. H. H. Clerk.

## LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT making further provision for military services during the late war, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any officer or private soldier of the militia, including rangers, sea fencibles, and volunteers, or any non-commissioned officer, musician or private, enlisted for either of the terms of one year or eighteen months, or any commissioned officer of the regular army, shall have died while in the service of the United States during the late war, or in returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of service, or who shall have died at any time thereafter in consequence of wounds received whilst in the service, and shall have left a widow, or if no widow, a child or children, under sixteen years of age, such widow, or if no widow, such child or children shall be entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death, for and during the term of five years; and in case of death or intermarriage of such widow before the expiration of said five years, the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the child or children of said decedent. *Provided always,* that the secretary of war shall adopt such forms of evidence in applications under this act as the President of the United States may prescribe. *Provided also,* That the officers and private soldiers of the militia as aforesaid, who have been disabled by wounds or otherwise, while in the service of the United States in the discharge of their duty, during the late war, shall be placed on the list of pensioners in the same manner as the officers and soldiers of the regular army under such forms of evidence as the President of the United States may prescribe. *Provided also,* that the provisions of this act shall not extend to any person embraced in the provision of an act entitled, "An act to provide for the widows and orphans of militia slain and for militia disabled in the service of the United States," passed the second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That when any non-commissioned officer, musician or private soldier of the regular army of the United States shall have been killed in battle, or have died of wounds or disease, while in the service of the United States, during the late war, and have left a child or children under sixteen years of age, it shall be lawful for the guardian of such child or children, within one year from the passing of this act, to relinquish the bounty land, to which such non-commissioned officer, musician or private soldier, had he survived the war, would have been entitled; and, in lieu thereof, to receive half the monthly pay to which such deceased person was entitled, at the time of his death, for and during the term of five years, to be computed from and after the seventeenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, the payment whereof to be made when and where other military pensions are or shall be paid; and where a warrant for the military bounty land aforesaid shall have been issued to or for the use of the child or children of any such deceased non-commissioned officer, musician or private soldier, such child or children or either of them, being under sixteen years of age, it shall be lawful for the guardian of such minor or minors, to surrender and deliver such warrant into the office for the Department of War, within one year from the passing of this act, of which surrender and delivery, the Secretary of that Department shall give notice to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon give the requisite orders for the payment of the half pay hereby provided for.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all soldiers who have been enlisted to serve for five years, or during the war, and were above the age of forty five, or under the age of eighteen years, who have faithfully served during the late war, and have been regularly discharged, and the representatives of such soldiers as shall have died whilst in the service of the United States, and all soldiers who have been enlisted, and have faithfully served during the late war, until they have been promoted to the rank of commissioned officers, who if

their enlistment, and been regularly discharged, would have been entitled to a bounty in land, shall be entitled to one hundred and sixty, or three hundred and twenty acres of land, according to the term of enlistment; the warrant and patent to issue in the same manner as in the case of soldiers enlisted of proper age and discharged under similar circumstances.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect, and other acts giving bounty lands to soldiers of the regular army, the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause to be surveyed and laid off in one or more surveys, two millions of acres, not otherwise appropriated, in addition to the appropriations of lands by the act of May the sixth, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, for designating, surveying and granting military bounty lands, according to the provisions of said act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That no transfer of land, granted in virtue of this or any other law, giving bounties of land to the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, enlisted during the late war, shall be valid, unless the contract or agreement therefor, or letter of attorney, giving power to sell or convey, shall have been executed after the patents shall be issued and delivered to the persons entitled thereto.

April 16, 1816—APPROVED,  
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief Xaverio Naudi.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary for the Department of State be, and he hereby is authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of Xaverio Naudi, for services, and expences lately incurred, while acting as consular-agent for the United States at Tripoli, and to allow the said Xaverio Naudi therefor such compensation as may appear equitable and just, under all the circumstances of the case: *Provided,* That such allowance shall not exceed the limitation at present allowed by law, to consuls regularly appointed to reside at Tripoli; and the sum so to be allowed, when ascertained, shall be paid to the said Xaverio Naudi, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

April 20, 1816.—APPROVED,  
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of the Baltimore and Massachusetts Bible Societies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the duties due and payable to the United States, on a set of stereotype plates, owned by the Baltimore Bible Society, imported from London to Philadelphia, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, on board the ship Electra; and from London to Baltimore in the same year, on board the ship Joseph, be and the same are hereby remitted.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Comptroller of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to direct a debenture to be issued to the Massachusetts Bible Society, for a drawback of duties upon an invoice of Bibles exported from the port of Boston, on board the brigantine Panther, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen: *Provided however,* That the said society shall produce satisfactory evidence to the said comptroller, as the law directs, that the invoice aforesaid has been landed in some foreign port or place.

April 20, 1816—APPROVED,  
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of Rich'd Mitchell.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Richard Mitchell, of the state of Tennessee be, and he is hereby released from the payment of two thousand and thirty dollars, being the balance remaining unsatisfied of a judgement obtained on the twenty-sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred, against Reuben Saunders, Richard Mitchell and others, in the district court of the United States, for East-Tennessee: *Provided however,* That nothing contained in this act, shall be considered as releasing Reuben Saunders from any claim, which the United States have against him, as collector of the internal revenues, for the first division within the state of Tennessee.

April 20, 1816—Approved,  
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of Edward Wilson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Edward Wilson shall be permitted to withdraw an entry made by James Caldwell, on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, at the land office at Steubenville, from the south west quarter of section number thirteen, in the township number nine, of range number seven; in the district of land offered for sale at Steubenville; and the money paid on the said entry shall be placed to the credit of said Wilson on any purchase he may make, or may have made, of public lands in said district.

April 20, 1816—Approved,  
JAMES MADISON.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

### A FOUNDLING.

SOME time since an infant was left in the entry of a house in the 5th ward of this city. The child was carefully laid in a basket, and had a note attached to its frock, of which the following is a copy:

"For sweet charity's sake receive me—innocent, helpless, fatherless and cold; urged, as I am, into a world without a friend; oh! let me not die—but under your hospitable roof protect, and in gratitude, will repay; nourish and train my growing years to virtue, and I will be your solace in declining years. My natural father has returned again to mother earth; my natural mother, writhing with convulsive agonies, joyless and despairing, fast hastening to the tomb. Be, then, to me a father, and you shall in no wise lose your reward. The Redeemer of the world took little children in his arms, and I beseech you, imitate the divine, benevolent example."

### LINES

Addressed "to the Ladies composing the Sunday School Society, for the instruction of indigent Children," in the city of New-York.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

WHENCE these emotions in my heaving breast?  
Why beats my heart with such delightful throes?  
Does squalid poverty the great arrest,  
And pious pity deign to interpose?  
Sure heav'nly mercy, in a female form,  
Descends to gladden and to warm the heart,  
To snatch the little wanderer from the storm,  
And light and sacred knowledge to impart.  
O bless'd employment! how art thou the fair!  
To save from infamy and vice the poor—  
To teach those young immortals what they are,  
And send the truth to ev'ry humble door.  
Methinks I hear the Saviour's accents fall,  
With kindest sounds upon the enraptur'd ear:  
The gracious words the hosts of hell appal,  
And listening angels stoop that they may hear:  
"Go, to the world my blessed gospel preach;  
"Let the benighted, slumbering nations know,  
"Where sound can penetrate, or voice can reach,  
"That mercy I to guilty man can show."  
'Tis done—the heav'nly mandate is obey'd;  
The joyful news of pard'ning mercy spreads  
Wide o'er the lands where vice and folly sway'd,  
And on their moral midnight glory sheds.  
Deep sunk in ignorance, immers'd in crime,  
The gospel finds the sons of Adam's race;  
But heav'nly truth, "pure, precious and sublime,"  
The clouds of darkness and of folly chase.  
This sacred boon, from heaven on man bestow'd,  
Has found its entrance to your hearts, ye fair,  
With gentle sympathy your bosoms glow'd,  
And its own promise bids you not despair.  
To you belong the honour and the praise  
First to stand forth the guides of hapless youth,  
Who else might waste in sin their early days,  
Regardless of the voice of heav'nly truth.  
Prompted by your example and reproof,  
Your fathers, husbands, brothers, feel the glow,  
No longer now from good they stand aloof—  
But every generous impulse learns to flow.  
Pursue your task—your high reward is sure,  
The glorious prize in view you shall attain—  
Bless'd are the saints who shall the toil endure,  
In heav'n at last they shall forever reign.  
Then when the rolling wheels of time shall cease,  
This solid globe itself shall melt away,  
Your ransom'd spirits, in the realms of peace,  
Shall spend a blissful, never-ending day.  
It is stated, that the abbe Correa de Serra has been appointed, by the Portuguese government, minister to the United States.



**INTELLIGENCE.**

LONDON, April 3.

*Extract of the Procès Verbal, respecting the Exhumation of the Body of the Duc d'Enghein.*

The commissioners appointed by the King having assembled in the Castle of Vincennes, there appeared before them Madame Bon, formerly a Nun, but now living at No. 31, Rue de Piepas, who deposed—

"That in the month of March, 1804, she kept a boarding school at Vincennes, and among other pupils she had the daughters of Madame Harel, who were day boarders; that on the 20th of March, 1804, having taken home the above girls to their mother, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, she saw arrive in the court yard a Carriage with six horses, and a man alight of a distinguished and elegant appearance, who was received by M. Bourdon, belonging to the castle, and soon afterwards by M. Harel, the Commandant; that having gone up stairs to Madame Harel's apartments, she there learned from the lips of M. Harel himself, that this personage was really a Prince, whom he (M. Harel) did not seem to know; that the deponent could not learn more, having left Madame Harel at six o'clock; whom she left in the most profound grief, the next day, some person told, that the personage whom she had seen the evening before was the Duc d'Enghein, who had been shot during the night, and immediately buried in the dry ditch; that she was even shown the place, in an inclosure at the foot of the Queen's Pavilion, surrounded by a little wall, four or five feet in height."

(Signed, &c.)

And about noon of the 20th of March, 1816, the Commissioners, accompanied by Madame Bon, M. Godard, and one Bonnelet, whose depositions will be given afterwards, descended into the dry ditch, and having arrived at the spot indicated, Bonnelet acted as one of the labourers.

"We dug the ground all around, says the Procès Verbal, for the space of about 10 feet by 12; and after an hour and a half digging, the hole being nearly four feet deep, we discovered the foot of a boot, and from this instant we were assured of the success of our researches. The medical officers then descended into the grave, and personally directed the digging, which was proceeded in with the greatest caution. After ascertaining the direction of the body, the earth was removed by handfuls at a time, when, in addition to the skeleton, described in the report of the Medical Officers, there were found—

"1. A gold chain, with its ring, which the Chevalier Jacques, instantly recognized to be that which the Prince constantly wore round his neck, and which was in fact found near the vertebrae of the neck; this chain, and the small keys of steel accompanying the silver seal under mentioned, had been previously described by Chevalier Jacques, the faithful companion of the Duc d'Enghein, who was shut up with him at Strasburg whence he was brought to Paris, but separated from his Master, under all the rigours of long captivity, first at Saint Relagie, and afterwards at the Temple.

"2. A gold ear ring; the other was not found.

"3. A silver seal, with the arms of Conde, firmly wedged in a ferruginous aggregation, strongly oxidated, and in which we recognized several little keys of iron or steel.

"4. A morocco leather purse, containing 11 pieces of gold, and five pieces of silver or copper.

"5. Seventy pieces of gold, in ducats florins, &c. being probably part of those which were given to the Prince by M. Jacques, at the moment of their separation, contained in rouleaus sealed with red wax, of which we found some fragments.

All the above objects were inventoried by Count Angles, and put aside.

Some pieces of clothing, two entire feet of his boots, and pieces of the helmet, bearing the marks of the balls which had passed through it.

These fragments, as well as the mould around the bones, were collected together with the latter and placed in a leaden coffin.

The certificate of the medical officers states that the feet were placed much higher than the head; that the cranium was broken; the upper jaw was separated entirely from the bones of the face, but it contained 12 teeth entire. The lower jaw was fractured in the middle, divided into two pieces, and contained only three teeth. In the earth around the cranium, some hair was found. The pelvis was fractured, and perforated by a musket-ball, a little above the cavity which receives the thigh bone.

Accounts from Constantinople, mention that a new insurrection had broken

out in the N. E. of the Ottoman empire. The inhabitants of Erzerum, the capital of Great Armenia, irritated that some persons had been left unpunished, who had grossly insulted several Turkish women, flew to arms, and drove from his palace the governor named Phium. A negotiation was held with the principal inhabitants of the town, and the governor's secretary was sacrificed to the indignation of the people. In the sequel the commotion was entirely suppressed.

From the London Gazette, April 16. War-Office, April 16.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, to approve of the 41st regiment being permitted to bear on its colour and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have been heretofore granted to the regiment, the words "Detroit," "Queens-town," "Miami," in consideration of the distinguished gallantry displayed by that regiment, in the capture of Fort Detroit, on the 16th August 1812; in the defeat of the Americans at Queenstown, on the 13th October, 1812; and in the action near the foot of the rapids of the Miami River, on the 5th May 1813.

According to letters from Zurich, of the 4th inst. a military convention has been entered into between France and eight of the Swiss Cantons. Immediately after this arrangement Count Talleyrand set off for Berne, to enter into a similar treaty with the other Cantons. In consequence of these transactions, one battalion, which was at Zurich, was to leave that place on the following day, for Besancon. About 10,000 Swiss troops, it was believed, would enter the French service. All affairs respecting Geneva, have been adjusted at Turin and the Canton has acquired an augmentation of 12,700 inhabitants.

Paris papers to Sunday last are received. The trial of Sir R. Wilson, Mr. Hutchinson, and Mr. Bruce, is definitively fixed for the 22d inst. There are to be four others tried with them, accused of having procured or favoured the escape of Lavalette. The son of M. Deseze is to be the judge. M. Dupin their counsel; The discussion on the budget was renewed on Saturday, and an article passed by which the importation of brandies, &c. are prohibited. On the 11th inst. the king of France was so far recovered, as to preside at the council of ministers; and notice was given that he would hold the usual levees on the following Monday.

A Russian house of great respectability, in the city of London, stopt payment on Tuesday.

There is said to be an intention of bringing a bill into parliament for laying a tax of 20 per cent on the property of all persons voluntarily quitting G. Britain and Ireland, and residing in any foreign country beyond a certain short time, to be specified in the act.

**BRITISH PARLIAMENT.**

House of Peers, April 8.

Earl Barhurst moved the second reading of Bonaparte's detention bill.

Lord Holland said, he could not agree in the principle of the bill, and it was his intention to record his dissent from this bill, on the journals of the house. It appeared that Napoleon Bonaparte had delivered himself up in a voluntary manner, about the end of July last, and then we contracted with the three allied powers to keep him in custody. Now, he wished to know why we tied our hands by such a treaty; if we had a right to detain him by the laws of nations, or the municipal law of this country, why had the ministers granted to the allies such a treaty, which was onerous on us, and no way advantageous to this country. His lordship moved, that the judges should attend to state how the present laws of England would apply to a person in his peculiar condition. The motion was overruled: but the Lord Chancellor consented to a revision of the preamble. Adjourned.

Tuesday, April 9.

Upon the order of the day, for the commitment of the bill for the more secure detention of Bonaparte; Lord Holland repeated his objection to the bill. As Bonaparte had surrendered to us, he could not see by what right the allies were made to participate in the transaction. His Lordship moved, that there be inserted in the bill, a clause declarative of the civil rights of Bonaparte, in order to entitle him to the equitable privilege of suing at law any person who might otherwise take advantage of the situation in which by the bill in its present state, he would stand, should any such occasion ever occur.

**PROTEST**

*To the second reading of Bonaparte's detention bill.* Because, without reference to the character or previous conduct of the person who is the object of the present bill, I disapprove of the measure which it sanctions and contains.

To consign to distant exile and imprisonment a Foreign and Captive Chief, who, after the abdication of his authority, relying on British generosity, had surrendered himself to us in preference to other enemies, is unworthy the magnanimity of a great country; and the treaties by which, after his captivity, we have bound ourselves to detain him in custody, at the will of sovereigns to whom he had never surrendered himself, appear to me repugnant to the principles of equity, and utterly uncalled for by expedience or necessity.

(Signed) HOLLAND.

And on the third reading his royal highness the duke of Sussex, entered his protest for the same reasons.

A man of the name of Courtois, nicknamed Big James, in Paris has discovered a mode of putting dogs asleep, when casually met in the streets, in which state he carries them home as dead and sells them to the surgeons. On the 14th instant he was brought before the Tribunal of Correctional Police, and sentenced to four months imprisonment.—*Paris paper.*

Frankfort, March 17.

A. M. Raymond Vincent Ignace Garber, has invented a wheel, the movement of which is perpetual and spontaneous. The emperor of Austria has granted him an exclusive privilege for 15 years, if, within a year he brings his invention into use.

**FROM THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT**

**DISTRESSED BRITISH SEAMEN.**

The recent reduction of the English Navy has been attended with incalculable miseries to this unfortunate class of men—Unfortunate, in the first instance, in being pressed and enslaved on board his majesty's ships of war; and then, when their services are no longer required, in being hurried off, houseless, hopeless—and from their ignorance of any other mode of life than that "of ploughing the main"—totally destitute of the most common necessaries of subsistence.—We have seen a handbill, published in Liverpool for the purpose of charity, in which it is stated, that

"A number of the above unfortunate men (many of whom have risked their lives in defence of our country) are at present wandering about the town in the most deplorable state of distress; being absolutely destitute of food and lodging, and nearly so of clothing. Some of them live for several weeks laid in the open air at the Harlington lime-kilns; others have spent the nights under carts, boats, &c. while not a few have taken refuge in a cavern in the stone quarry near St. James' Walk, lying upon the cold rocks, without any covering but their wretched clothing.—They have hitherto existed by the precarious aid of casual charity, chiefly bestowed by persons in humble life, who have witnessed their miserable condition."

When we read these things, the better part of our nature rises within us, and we are ready to utter that hallowed sentiment which expresses to all nations, that, although they are our enemies in war,—in peace, they are our friends.—We cannot but feel for sufferings like these—

"Homo sum;—nil in me alienum puto."

Can it be wondered at, that men reduced to such a situation, and whose past lives had been spent amid scenes of storm and battle, should, under the dire necessity of their fate, become thieves and footpads? Can it be wondered at, that the British sailor, when he feels the lash of tyranny, and anticipates such a return from his government for the "bloody sweat and agony" he has suffered in her cause, should desert to the first friendly shore that opportunity presents—and hail the land of the stranger, with the same enthusiasm that the followers of AENEAS did, when on discovering the Latium strand, they exclaimed,

"Italiam! Italiam!"

Extract of a letter from an American officer attached to the Mediterranean squadron, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated

Marseilles, April 7.

"A British squadron, consisting of six ships of the line, two frigates, three sloops of war, and three bomb vessels, sailed from Port Mahon, on the 21st ultimo, under the command of Lord Exmouth, destined for Algiers.

"Lord Exmouth has stated, that he is instructed to demand a release of the Christian slaves; and in case of refusal, to commence immediate hostilities against the city. He also stated, that it was the intention of his government to deprive the Turks of the regency, and transfer it to the Moors, they being a less troublesome race of people."

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Mediterranean, dated Port Mahon, March 5, 1816.

"You will receive this by the Alert, which vessel returns with several officers, and some whose term of service is out.—We shall leave this in about 10 days on a long cruize, during which we shall visit the Dey of Algiers, Marseilles, Toulon, Leghorn, Naples, Messina and Syracuse, whence we shall proceed up the Adriatic to Venice, and, perhaps Constantinople.

"We celebrated the 22d February, the anniversary birth day of our immortal countryman, in a handsome style. The commodore gave a ball on board the U. States, and the Midshipmen of the squadron, sixty in number, dined at one of the hotels on the shore; salutes were fired; and the day was spent in the most jocund festivity.

"I am truly sorry to announce to you the death of midshipman Moore, the nephew of Mrs. Philips, whom a Spanish officer ran through the body in a skirmish on the night of the 25th ult. As you will no doubt receive contradictory statements of this horrid transaction, I will give you one that may be depended on, as some of the officers of our ship were eye witnesses of the tragic scene, though unable to avert the distressing result. That day, being Sunday, a number of men were from each ship permitted to go on shore, and after remaining there until night, they became intoxicated, in this condition, they began to quarrel with, and struck the officer of the guard for the night, who interposed for the purpose of keeping them in order. Several midshipmen who were on shore at the time, went up to the tavern, (the seat of battle) with a view of quieting the disturbance; and getting the men off to the ships, but unfortunately, the officers of either party could not understand the language of each other, and no reconciliation could be effected.—The guard were ordered to charge, which they did, and drove our officers and men (defenceless) to the door of the British hotel, where sailing master Terry, and M. Moore, were at supper; on hearing the noise they went to the door, and were immediately attacked. Mr. Terry was bayoneted in three places, and Mr. Moore was knocked down, and then run through the body by the officer commanding the guard. Sixteen seamen were also wounded, and one man has been missing, since the night of the affray.

"Mr. Terry's wounds are not considered dangerous. To the friends of Mr. Moore, it must be consoling to know that every aid and attention were afforded him while languishing under his wounds; he was interred with the honors and respect due to his rank and virtues, and died beloved and regretted by his brother officers, and all who had the happiness of his acquaintance.

"The officer who perpetrated the act, is to be tried to-morrow, on board the Ontario, by a Spanish court, at which the American officers who were present, will be permitted to give their evidence."

PORTSMOUTH, MAY 25.

*Ten Fishermen captured.*—Two fishing vessels from the Bay of Fundy arrived at New Castle yesterday, and inform that while fishing about three leagues from land, 7 vessels belonging to that place, and three to Kittery, were captured by the barges of a British gun brig, and sent into St. Johns, Newfoundland, for adjudication. We understand that one of the vessels arrived made her escape during the capture, and that the other had her papers endorsed by the gun brig previous to anchoring on that ground.

P. S. One of the captured vessels has arrived here this morning, and states, that after being detained from Thursday to Monday, they were all released, and warned against fishing there in future.

*TRAVELING EXPENCES.* By an official paper laid before the British Parliament, an item appears of 6000*l.* sterling for the Queen's travelling to Brighton. Brighton is a watering place 56 miles from London, yet the Queen for expences in going there for her pleasure one year has received out of the public treasury 826,640; that is one thousand six hundred and forty dollars more than the whole amount of the Salary of the President of the United States. Well might Milton say that "the trappings of a Monarchy would support a Republic."—*Dem. Press.*

New York, June 3.

We understand that the U. S. Sloop of war Peacock, capt. George W. Rodgers, will sail from this port on Wednesday, for Havre de Grace. His excellency ALBERT GALLATIN, esq. ambassador to the court of France, goes out in the Peacock.

*Fire!*—On Sunday the house of Tilson Barrows, in Carver, Mass. was burnt, and a boy of 7, a girl of 9, and a Mr. Reed, of 51 years of age, perished in the flames!



**WASHINGTON WHIG.**

BRIDGETOWN, JUNE 10, 1816.

*A singular occurrence.*—It is stated in a late marine list, that "the brig Philip, from Charleston for Bordeaux, foundered at sea on the 24th of April, in consequence of running foul of a whale!"

*The Rev. Enoch George* and the *Rev. Robert R. Roberts* have been elected assistant bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States.

*More Restoration.*—Letters from Madrid mention, (says a London paper) that the infliction of the torture has been re-established in the Spanish tribunals.—The order of the Jesuits is to be restored in France.

We understand that letters have been received in this city, (says the Democratic Press) mentioning that Marshal Davoust and Merlin (de Douay) and son have embarked for the United States.

**Shocking Effects of False Honour.**

In consequence of a dispute originating in a ball room, two young men of this city had a meeting in Jersey on Thursday last.—They were attended by what is erroneously termed their friends. The fatal engines of death were placed in their hands by their pretended friends. The contents were discharged without effect.—Again they were reloaded—and again they prove harmless to either party.—Thrice they were loaded, and thrice proved harmless.—Here let the reader for a moment pause.—Let humanity, let honour, if you please so to call it, ponder over this scene of infatuation and wickedness. The youths, perhaps grown up together in friendship, are suddenly converted into deadly enemies.—Ill advised and unrestrained by reflection, they are hurried to the field of death; and their friends unconcernedly look on their attempts at each others murder!—Thirsting for each others blood, the instruments of destruction are again loaded, and again discharged without effect!—A fifth time with the same result! A sixth!—A SEVENTH and a youth of eighteen is sent into eternity!—We can proceed no farther; the heart bursting subject, is left to our readers reflections.—*[Relief.]*

**BONAPARTE.**

The Zenobia sloop of war arrived in Plymouth Sound, Monday, 1st inst. from St. Helena, after a passage of six weeks. Some of the Zenobia's people had been employed in fitting up the house at Longwood for the Ex-Emperor. The stories about centinels threatening and firing at him—of capt. Poplewell, &c. &c. turn out to be the rankest gossip. Bonaparte suffers no complaints to escape his lips; submits to his confinement (which he believes to be temporary) with philosophy, and appears to have infused the same spirit into his followers. Bonaparte was on the best footing with the officers of the 53d, but declined idle visits of curiosity.

**TO ALL CHRISTIANS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.**

The following Extract from a late report from the British Auxiliary Missionary Society is respectfully submitted to your serious consideration.

"In China the indefatigable Mr. Morrison, and his excellent co-adjutor Mr. Milne, are labouring for the salvation of that immense empire. Mr. Morrison has printed two thousand copies of his Chinese Testament, in a language which may be read by hundreds of Millions of the human race. But what are they to the necessities of one third of the whole globe who speak the Chinese language? Mr. Milne declares that the city of Canton alone, would be but indifferently supplied with a million of copies! He laments that their funds are exhausted, that they cannot go a single step farther, nor print one copy more, unless farther aid be afforded from this country.—"This" he adds, "is the fact, and I hope it will plead more strongly than ten thousand entreaties with the christian public." Mr. Milne has lately made a tour of fourteen hundred miles to the island of Java, for the purpose of distributing the New Testament and religious tracts. He was every where welcomed by persons of all ranks with the warmest hospitality. The Chinese received his presents with gratitude, listened to his discourses with attention, called him "Patri Tjiaa," the minister of the Chinese; strongly importuned him to continue and establish a mission at Java;—and after his departure, expressed a strong desire that he would return, and explain the book which he had given to them;—declaring

they could not rest, day nor night in their minds, since they had read it. Mr. Milne in a letter to our worthy Secretary, dated Canton, Feb. 6, 1815, says—"I hope the Bible Society will ever keep their eye on, and turn the stream of their benevolence towards China. We want sir, Fifty millions of New Testaments for China, and afterwards only about one sixth of the population would be supplied. I shall ask no higher honor upon earth than to distribute the said number." Thus far from the Report.

Behold, fellow citizens of the United States, what a field of usefulness, what scenes of blessedness are unfolding to your view. The providence of God is fulfilling his promise, that all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our God. China is whitening to the harvest; and the word of the Lord has been translated into a language spoken by hundreds of millions of our race, who have hitherto been sitting in darkness, in the region of the shadow of death. The printing of the sacred volume, as you learn above, has been suspended for the want of funds. American ships are soon to sail for Canton, to accumulate worldly treasure by the importation of the products of China: let them not depart without carrying with them some testimony, that American Christians take an interest in the spiritual welfare of that nation who have contributed so largely to the temporal wealth of the U. States. Shall the distribution of spiritual food amongst so many millions of mankind be suspended for want of money to print the bible? Mr. Morrison has patiently devoted eight years of his life in perfecting this translation; forsaking father and mother, country and ease, to promote the spiritual and eternal good of a nation who resides thousand miles distant from his native home. And shall his labours be lost for want of support from his fellow christians, who enjoy country, and kindred, and ease? Ah no! it cannot be; the cry of millions of perishing souls, sounds loudly in our ears from China; "Send over and help us." Such as are willing and able to do so, are respectfully requested to forward their donations to Robert Ralston, in Philadelphia, or to David Bethune in New York, by whom the amount will be faithful remitted to Messrs. Morrison and Milne, in China. It is the work of the Lord and He loves a cheerful giver.

The success which has attended the publication of the above statements induces to a republication, and to solicit again the exercise of Christian benevolence in all this important charity. It is announced with great pleasure, that several sums have been received in this city in different ways, one of which was under cover of a note without a signature amounting to two hundred dollars.

Editors Philadelphia Gazette. New-York, May, 21, 1816.

Several inclosures for the above object have also been received in New-York: generally in small sums. The first donation was by a youth, who a few years ago was head monitor in the Lancastrian school.—another gift was from a youth in Yale College.—These donors have manifested the warmth of their hearts in the Redeemer's cause, which we trust may be extensively useful in their future lives, should their honest industry, render their means commensurate with their philanthropy.

The largest donation was from a respectable gentleman of N. Jersey. The Editors of News-Papers generally are respectfully requested to insert the above.

At a special meeting of the Newark Bible Society convened on the 21st May, 1816 the Constitution of the "AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY" having been read, the following resolutions were adopted: "Resolved unanimously, that this Society feel highly gratified in the formation of the American Bible Society, and that they cordially and entirely approve of its constitution." "Resolved unanimously, that this Society will give its support to the American Bible Society, by embracing the offers, and complying with the provisions of the 3d article of the constitution of that Society. The New York Bible Society, by an unanimous vote, have become Auxiliary to the American Bible Society—and agreed to place their surplus revenue, after supplying with Bibles the districts under their immediate care at the disposal of the National Society.—N. Cent.

**MARRIED.** on Thursday evening, the 6th inst. by the Rev. G. W. Janvier, Mr. Peter Du Bois to Miss Hannah Newkirk, all of Pittsgrove, after a short courtship of ten months. On Saturday, May 25th, by the Rev. Mr. Reeve, Mr. Job Gifford to Miss Nancy Woodruff, both of Pittsgrove. On Thursday, the 6th inst. Mr. Azel Pierson to Miss Abigail Burt, both of Cedarville.

**NOTICE.**

In pursuance of a decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland, in the term of June, 1816, there will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, formerly belonging to Aaron Bacon, in Bacon's Neck, or the 12th day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, about 10 acres of salt marsh, 3 acres of banked meadow unimproved, and 6 acres of upland.—Conditions at sale. ABEL BACON, Guardian. June 10th, 1816.—2m

**NOTICE.**

By James Clark, William Garrison, and Amos Westcott, esquires, judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland:

NOTICE is hereby given, that on application to us, by Thomas Dubois, who claims an undivided fourteenth part of all that tract of land, lying and being in the county of Cumberland, adjoining lands of Hosea Sneathen, Dan Bowen, and David James, junior, on the branch called Foster's Branch, late the property of Jonathan Foster, we have nominated Ebenezer Davis, Ebenezer Seeley, and Timothy Elmer, esquires, commissioners to divide the said tract of land into fourteen equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to us at Bridgetown on the sixth day of August next, the said Ebenezer Davis, Ebenezer Seeley, and Timothy Elmer will then be appointed commissioners to make partition of the said land, pursuant to an act, entitled "An act for the more easy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants in common," passed the 11th day of November, 1789.

James Clark, William Garrison, Amos Westcott.

**FOR SALE,**

A HOUSE and lot, situate in Bridgetown on the west side of the Creek, adjoining lands of Smith Bowen, John Sibley, and others: The lot contains one quarter of an acre and 10-100ths. The house is 2 1/2 stories high, standing on the bank side. The lower story is of stone. If not disposed of by the 21st of June, the above property will be sold, at public sale, on that day, between the hours of 2 and 5 in the afternoon, at the house of Philip Souder, at which time the conditions will be made known. Persons desirous of viewing the property in the mean time, may inquire of Mr. Smith Bowen, Bridgetown, or of the subscriber.

John Chattin.

June 10th, 1816.—2t

**Notice is hereby given,**

THAT the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Cumberland, have appointed the thirteenth day of July next, at the court-house in Bridgetown, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

JOHN FISHER, jun. ENOS SIMKINS. Bridgetown, June 10, 1816.—4t

**THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LATE**

**Fairfield Manufacturing Company**

ARE desired to meet at the inn of Richard Mulford, Cedarville, on Saturday, the 22d inst. at one o'clock, P. M. to receive a dividend on their shares, and to transact other business.

AMOS FITHIAN, JAMES D. WESTCOTT, NORTON O. LAWRENCE. June 10th, 1816.—2t

**NOTICE.**

WHEREAS my wife ANN LORE has eloped from my bed and board, without any just cause, this is to forewarn any person from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

Ichabod Lore.

Cumberland Co. N. J. June 10th, 1816.—3t

**NOTICE.**

WILL BE SOLD at public sale, on Tuesday, the 18th day of June, on the premises, the timber standing on a certain lot of woodland, within half a mile of Thompson's Bridge, Salem county, the property of Patrick McCormick. The above timber will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Sales to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. when conditions will be made known by JOHN WISHART, Guardian of PATRICK M'CORMICK. June 10th, 1816.—2t

**Millville Property.**

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of Thomas Smith, late of Millville, dec. I propose to sell, at private sale, a house and lot in said town.

The lot is large enough to be conveniently divided into four or six building lots, and is bounded on the east by High street; on the north by Pine street; and on the west by the channel of Maurice River.—Buck street runs through the west end, thus forming five handsome fronts. There is a good wharf at the south westerly corner, from whence vessels of the usual burthen for this river load, &c. The house is convenient; a good well at the door, and a beautiful spring on the lot near to the house.—There is also a good crib-house and stable. The whole will be sold together, or in parts.—An indisputable title will be made.—Inquire of

J. J. FOSTER, Executor. Millville, June 10, 1816.—3t

**Cumberland Bank.**

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a general meeting of the subscribers to the capital stock of the Cumberland Bank at Bridgetown, New-Jersey, will be held at the Court House in said town, on Tuesday, the second day of July next, for the purpose of choosing eleven directors of said bank, agreeably to law.

As the second instalment of five dollars on each share subscribed must be paid previous to the election, the commissioners will attend at the said Court House, for the purpose of receiving the same, from ten to one o'clock on said day. The certificates of shares subscribed and payment of the first instalment must be produced, on which the payment of the second instalment will be indorsed. The election will begin at three o'clock, and continue until 5 o'clock, P. M.—Stockholders may vote either in person, or by proxy duly authorised.

Jonathan Elmer, John Buck, Ebenezer Elmer, Commissioners. June 10th, 1816.—3t

**Notice is hereby Given,**

THAT agreeably to acts passed during the last session of Congress—

1. The duties on licenses to retailers will, from the 31st of December, 1816, be reduced to those payable according to the act of August 2, 1813. These licenses will be granted for a year, except in case of an application for a license to retail between the 30th day of June and the 1st of January next, which will be granted for a period that will expire on the 31st of December next, on paying a sum which shall bear the same proportion to the duty for a year according to the existing rates, as the time for which the license may be granted, shall bear to a year.

2. That the duties on spirits distilled within the United States, will cease after the 30th of June 1816, to which period returns must be made of the spirits that may be distilled on or before that day.

3. That after the 30th of June, 1816, new rates of duties on licenses, for stills and boilers, will take effect, which rates are as follows, in cents, for each gallon of their capacity.

FOREIGN MATERIALS.	Boilers	46	92	136	180	270	360	540
	Stills	23	46	68	90	135	180	270

BOOTS.	Boilers	4 1/2	9	18	36	54	72	90	108	216
	Stills	2 1/2	4 1/2	9	18	27	36	45	54	108

DOMESTIC MATERIALS.	Boilers	9	18	36	72	108	144	180	216	432
	Stills	4 1/2	9	18	36	54	72	90	108	216

1 week, 2 weeks, 1 month, 2 months, 3 months, 4 months, 5 months, 6 months, 8 months, 1 year,

The provisions applicable to the duties on licenses to distillers, are in general, the same with those laid by the act of July 24, 1813. The most important of the new provisions are—that the duty is invariably to be paid in money, when that payable upon the still or stills, or boilers, licensed at any one time, does not exceed twenty dollars; that a deduction of eight per centum is, in all cases, to be made for prompt payment; that in cases where the duties are bonded, they are to be given with two sureties at the least (instead of one as heretofore) and are to be paid at the end of twelve months, from the expiration of the license; that all stills are to be licensed that are used, or kept in a situation for use; that a penalty lies against any person who shall keep in or about his distillery, any beer, or other liquor, prepared from grain for the purpose of distillation, for more than eight days, without having a license; that a collector is authorised to enter a distillery at any time whether between the rising and setting of the sun, or at any other time.

In cases in which a license for distilling, shall have been granted, according to the present rates of duty, for a period extending beyond the 30th day of June, 1816, it is required, under a penalty for neglect, that the person to whom the same may have been granted or transferred, shall, on or before the said day, apply to the collector, and pay, or secure the payment of, the additional duty, according to the new rates, for the unexpired period of the license from the 30th of June.

New forms for bonds, will be prepared by the collectors and furnished to distillers on application.

**SAMUEL L. JAMES,** Collector of the 6th collection District of N. Jersey. Collector's Office, Salem. June 4th, 1816.

**NOTICE.**

WHEREAS James M'Kee in his life-time, viz. on the 26th of May, 1815, fraudulently obtained from me three promissory notes of 50 dollars each, one of which remains in the hands of Dan Simkins, administrator of the said James; the public are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of the said note, as I am determined not to pay the same.

Nathaniel Souder. June 1st, 1816.—3t



## 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. 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.		
Joseph Brick,	A house and lot in the town of Salem, adjoining lands of Thomas Thompson and others,	28
Benjamin Acton, (owner)	A house and lot in Canton, containing one eighth of an acre, in Lower Alloway's Creek,	33
Mark Coleman,	One lot, near Penny Hill, containing 24 square rods, on which is a blacksmith's shop,	58
Heirs of D. Stretch (owner)	13 acres of marsh, near Finspoint,	93
Fisha Collins,	1 of an acre, with a frame house, in the township of Lower Alloway's Creek,	27
Joseph Owen, (owner)	A house and lot in Haines's Neck,	37
Joseph Dolbow,	A house and lot in Elsinborough,	46
Thomas Gandy,	A house and lot in Lower Alloway's Creek,	63
Jeaus Smith, (owner)	A house and lot in Lower Alloway's Creek,	40
George Hall,	6 Acres of land in Mannington,	40
Susan Seavar, (owner)	10 Acres of land adjoining lands of Mark Stewart and others,	40
John Haven,	58 Acres of land, adjoining lands of John Pedrick and others,	6 15
Heirs of David Mall (owner)	400 Acres of land in Elsinborough,	27 74
Oliver Hall,	10 Acres of land in Lower Alloway's Creek Neck,	40
Heirs of D. Stretch (owner)	35 Acres of land in Mannington,	13 26
Thomas Montgomery,	5 Acres of land in Haines's Neck,	27
Heirs of Ezekiel Peterson, (owner)	A house and lot in Salem, containing 55 square rods,	1 59
William Miller,		
Peggy Harris, (owner)		
Simon Stratton,		
George Dunn (N.) owner,		
Heirs of Prudence Stretch,		
John M. Stout,		
Samuel N. Thompson,		
Heirs of Grace Ware,		
John Wright,		
Thomas Watson,		
James Mason,		

PITTS GROVE.		
Thomas Coombs,	9 Acres of land, adjoining William Dubois,	40
Ephraim Carl,	10 Acres of land, adjoining George Oat,	27
Benoni Dare,	50 Acres of Woodland in Broad Neck,	80
John Fismire,	81 Acres of land, adjoining Ebenezer Sealey,	66
Jeremiah Garrison,	100 Acres, adjoining Charles Parvin,	1 06
David Morrow's heirs,	100 Acres, adjoining Jacob Miller,	53
Joseph Miller,	27 Acres adjoining John Harron,	83
Abraham Sayre,	90 Acres of Woodland,	74
Eljah Shaw,		
James Sloan, (owner)	7 Acres, adjoining Daniel Garrison,	27
Eljah Shaw,	80 Acres, adjoining Henry Charles,	69
Abraham Woodruff,	20 Acres, part cleared and part woodland,	80
John Woodruff,	100 Acres of Woodland,	80

UPPER ALLOWAY'S CREEK.		
Joseph Bacon,	20 Acres of Woodland, adjoining Anthony Snyder,	40
Walker Beesley (Heirs of)	3 Acres of land, adjoining Edward Gibbs,	8
Jeremiah Bennett (Heirs of)	60 Acres, adjoining John Woodloe,	1 06
Patrick McCormick,	22 Acres, adjoining Charles Fogg,	27
William McCormick,	A house and lot, adjoining Matthias Kygar,	1 06
David Dickinson, (owner)		
Samuel Chambers,	110 Acres, adjoining George Shimp,	3 92
Elnathan Davis, (heirs of)	30 Acres, adjoining John Ayres,	2 53
Hannah Davis,	80 Acres, adjoining Oliver Smith,	2 53
John Duffy,	14 Acres, adjoining Clement Acton,	27
Deborah Harris,	26 Acres, adjoining the heirs of William Davis,	69
James Johnson,	12 Acres, adjoining Samuel Peterson,	53
Nathan Kelly,	45 Acres, adjoining James Reeves,	1 06
Benjamin Miller,	13 Acres, adjoining Thomas Fogg,	35
William Smith,	2 Acres, adjoining John Enel,	8
Heirs of George Smith,	20 Acres of woodland, adjoining George Friese,	22
James Seaton,	4 Acres, adjoining George Ramster,	22
George Stewart,	15 Acres of woodland,	27
Thomas Thompson,		
William Thompson, (owner)	100 Acres, adjoining Thomas Eldridge,	4 50
Samuel N. Thompson,	30 Acres of woodland,	66
David Willis,	2 Acres, adjoining Thomas Guess,	1 06
John Wright,	42 Acres of woodland,	80
David Ware,	27 Acres of Woodland,	40
Anthony Roads, (N.)	A house and lot, adjoining H. Earnest,	27
Jacob Thompson, (N.)	5 Acres, adjoining Peter Doram,	40
Pompey Tyler, (N.)	A house and lot, adjoining William Gregory,	27

PILESGROVE.		
William Allen,	5 Acres, adjoining Charles Bennet,	53
Joseph Brick,	22 Acres, in and near Woodstown,	3 18
Samuel Chambers,	12 Acres, adjoining Richard Barns,	53
William Cooper,	210 Acres, adjoining Isaiah Shinn and Thomas Osborn,	25 06
George Earnest,	17 Acres of land, adjoining George Snaibaker,	7 96
Samuel Grist,	3 Acres, adjoining Caleb Costell,	80
Samuel Grist,	38 Acres, adjoining Joseph Stretch,	2 52
Isaac Howey,	10 Perches of land, and a wheel-wright's shop, in Sharp-town,	40
Christopher Morris (owner)		
Daniel Keen,	7 Acres of land, adjoining Gideon Scull and others,	47
Joseph Paulin,		
Samuel Dickinson, (owner)	10 Acres, adjoining Samuel Morgan,	80
George Smith,	7 Acres, adjoining Samuel Cowley,	80
John Smith,		
Elisha Watters, (owner)	125 Acres, adjoining James Risley,	7 96
Silas D. Tinker,		
Christopher Morris (owner)	A house and lot in Sharp-town,	2 12

UPPER PENNSNECK.		
William Dolbow,	4 Acres, adjoining Andrew Alston,	1 06
John Helms,	70 Acres, adjoining David Firestone,	1 86
George Straughn,	35 Acres of Land,	1 06
William Smith (Farmer)	30 Acres, adjoining David Wheley,	2 12
Abel Smith,	43 Acres, adjoining Michael Walker,	3 61

### SAMUEL L. JAMES, Collector.

May 20—4t

#### FOR SALE,

214 ACRES OF WOODLAND, SITUATE in Deerfield township, Cumberland county, about 2 miles from Bridgetown, on the public road leading from Laurel Hill to Facer'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. Seely, 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

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

May 20th, 1816.—1m

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having relinquished the mercantile business, requests all those indebted to him on book account, to settle their accounts without delay; those having demands against him, will please to present them for adjustment.  
FRANCIS G. BREWSTER.  
Bridgetown, May 14th—1816.  
N. B.—F. G. Brewster will administer medicines, and give advice as usual, at his own house.

## 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 Wood land, 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 McKean 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.  
A clear and indisputable title will be given.  
Joseph M'Ilvaine.  
Burlington, Feb. 22d, 1816.—M. 4 tf

## WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITH.—None but a good workman need apply.  
Lorenzo Lawrence.  
Cedarville, May 13th, 1816.

## A CARD.

MRS. STELLING respectfully informs the public, that having procured a shop in the most central part of Bridgetown, between the Hotel and the Bridge, 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—tf

## NEW STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have opened their store in Bridgetown, near the Hotel, in the new store-house lately built by Mr. Enoch Boon, where they will keep constantly on hand as general an assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries & Liquors.

As the size of the store-house will admit, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Lumber, Grain, Pork, and all kinds of country produce will be taken in exchange for goods, and money itself will not be refused.  
Burt & Shumard.  
Bridgetown, April 12d, 1816.

## 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 17th day of June 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 Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, adjoining lands of Israel Stratton, esq. and others, said to contain two hundred and fourteen acres, more or less; together with all other lands or rights to land of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of William Watson, and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper, and Jacob Ridgway, esq. and to be sold by  
JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.  
May 13th, 1816—1m

## SALEM & BRIDGETOWN STAGE.

THE subscriber has commenced running a stage from the town of Salem to Bridgetown, twice a week. It will leave Salem every Monday at 12 o'clock in the day, arrive at Bridgetown the same day; leave Bridgetown on Tuesday at 8 o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Salem town the same day; leave Salem on Thursdays at 12 o'clock, and arrive at Bridgetown the same day; leave Bridgetown on Fridays at 8 o'clock, and arrive at Salem the same day.

This line of stages will meet the CAPE MAY Stage at Bridgetown at the Hotel, every Monday and Thursday evening. Any passenger wanting to go to NEWCASTLE or WILMINGTON shall be accommodated.

Alexander Mackenzie.

May 13th, 1816.

## Notice is hereby given,

THAT the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Cumberland, have appointed the fifteenth day of June next, at court house in Bridgetown, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.  
JAMES WHITE,  
DAVID PEW,  
SAMUEL ANDREWS,  
MASON BLIZARD.  
Bridgetown, May 6, 1816—4t.

## 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 Cohansy to Laurel Hill.

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

Laurel Hill, Bridgetown, May 23d, 1816.—tf

J. LEE.

## 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.

## For Sale, or Rent, THE SPACIOUS AND CONVENIENT FACTORY

At Cedarville, in the county of Cumberland, state of New Jersey.  
WITH a two story Dwelling House, and all the machinery and engines necessary for carrying on the Carding, Spinning, Weaving, Reeling, and Fulling of Woollen and Cotton Cloths. The proprietors of the factory will sell or lease, on very moderate terms, the whole of the establishment; or they will sell a part, and join with the purchaser in the manufactory; or they will lease wholly, or in partnership with any sober, industrious person, who will reside on the premises, and carry on the business. The title in the underwritten is indisputable, and as immediate possession can be given, and the time for commencing the woollen work is near, speedy application will be highly advantageous.

Ebenezer Filmer,  
Ephraim Bateman.

May 13, 1816—tf

## Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore subsisting between EDWARD SMITH and DAVID C. WOOD trading under the firm of SMITH & WOOD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against said firm, will present them for settlement, and those indebted, will please make payment to either of the subscribers, at No. 33, north Waterstreet.

Edward Smith,  
David C. Wood.

Who have on hand a quantity of SCRAP AND PIG IRON, FOR SALE.

April 29—6t.

## Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, an apprentice B. 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 trousers, homespun, roram hat. He is likely gone towards Salem. Whosoever will take up said lad, and secure him in gaol, 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

## Cape May Orphan's Court.

May term, 1816.

ORDERED, on application of James Diverty, Administrator of the estate of Jeremiah Johnson, dec. that the creditors of the estate of said deceased bring in their debts, demands, and claims against the same, on or before the 15th day of June, A. D. 1817, or the said creditors shall be forever barred of an action therefor, against said administrator; the said James Diverty giving notice of this order, by setting up a copy thereof, in five of the most public places in the county of Cape May, for the space of two months, and also advertising the same, for the like space, in one of the newspapers printed in this state.

A true copy from the minutes.  
JESU TOWNSEND, CLK.  
May 28, 1816—2m.