

officer, musician or private, eight dollars per month; and for disabilities of a degree less than the highest, a sum proportionally less.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons of the aforesaid ranks, who may be placed on the military pension roll of the United States, shall according to their ranks and degrees of disabilities be placed on at the aforesaid rates of pensions in lieu of those heretofore established: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to lessen the pension of any person who, by special provision, is entitled to a higher pension than is herein provided.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws and regulations relating to the admission of the officers and soldiers of the regular army to be placed on the pension roll of the United States shall and they are hereby declared to relate equally to the officers and soldiers of the militia, whilst in the service of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the secretary for the department of war be, and he is hereby authorized and required to appoint some fit and proper person in those states and territories where there is no commissioner of loans, and also in the district of Maine, to perform the duties in those states and territories and in said district respectively, relating to pensions and pensioners, which are now required of said commissioners in their respective states.

April 24, 1816—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for organizing the General Staff, and making further provision for the Army of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the act providing for a military peace establishment, the provisions of the act of March the third, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, for the better organization of the general staff, be, and the same are hereby so far established, that the general staff shall in future consist of one adjutant and inspector general of the army, and one adjutant general, one inspector general, three topographical engineers, and one quartermaster general, with one deputy quartermaster general to a division; and an assistant of each to every brigade, which shall supersede the brigade quartermasters and inspectors now existing; and that the apothecary general, as heretofore authorized, be allowed two assistant apothecaries.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the medical staff shall be so extended, that there shall be four hospital surgeons, and eight hospital surgeon's mates to each division, with as many post surgeons as the service may require, not exceeding twelve to each division, who shall receive the same pay and emoluments as hospital surgeon's mates, and that there be three judge advocates to each division, and one chaplain to each brigade of the army, who shall receive the pay and emoluments of major as heretofore allowed.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the pay department shall consist of one paymaster general of the army, with the annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars, and that, in addition to regimental paymasters, there be appointed one paymaster to each battalion of the corps of artillery, who, as well as the regimental paymasters, in addition to the regular and punctual payment of their respective regiments or corps, shall discharge the duties of district paymasters within such district as shall from time to time be assigned them by the paymaster general under the direction of the secretary of war. *Provided*, That regimental and battalion paymasters may be taken either from the subalterns of the army, or citizens, and appointed by the President of the United States. *Provided also*, That regimental and battalion paymasters shall receive the pay and emoluments of major, and shall each be allowed a capable non-commissioned officer as clerk, who, while so employed, shall receive double pay, and the actual expense of transportation while travelling under orders in the discharge of his duty.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the regimental and battalion paymasters to pay all the regular troops, to ensure punctuality and responsibility, correct reports shall be made to the paymaster general once in two months, showing the disposition of the funds previously transmitted, with accurate estimates for the next payment of such regiment, garrison, or department, as may have been assigned to each, and whenever any Paymaster shall fail to transmit such estimate, or neglect to render his vouchers to the Paymaster General for settlement of his accounts, more than six months after receiving funds, he shall be recalled, and another appointed in his place.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the Purchasing Department shall consist of

one Commissary General of Purchases, as heretofore authorized, with the annual salary of three thousand dollars, and one Deputy Commissary to each division, with the annual salary of two thousand dollars, and six Assistant Commissaries of issues with the annual salary of one thousand three hundred dollars, and as many Military Store-keepers as the service may require, whose salaries shall be regulated by the Secretary of War, according to the duty they may perform: *Provided*, That the pay and emoluments shall not exceed that of a captain of Infantry.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers of the Pay, Commissary and Quarter Master's Department, shall previous to their entering on the duties of their respective offices, give good and sufficient bonds to the United States, fully to account for all moneys and public property which they may receive, in such sum as the Secretary of War shall direct.—And all Paymasters, Commissaries and Store-keepers, shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, in the same manner as commissioned officers: *Provided also*, That all officers of the Pay anti Commissary's Department be submitted to the Senate for their confirmation, in the same manner as the officers of the army.

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to prescribe the quantity and kind of clothing to be issued annually to the troops of the United States. *Provided*, That whenever more than the authorized quantity is required, the value of the extra articles shall be deducted from the soldiers' pay, and in like manner the soldiers shall receive pay according to the annual estimated value of such authorized articles of uniform as shall not have been issued to him in each year. *Provided also*, That the manner of issuing and accounting for clothing, shall be established in the general regulations of the war department.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where a soldier of the regular army shall have been discharged from the service of the United States, and clothing shall be due to said soldier, it shall be the duty of the paymaster general to cause the same to be paid for according to the price paid in the seventh section of this act.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the several officers of the staff shall, respectively, receive the pay and emoluments, and retain all the privileges secured to the staff of the army by the act of March third, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and not incompatible with the provisions of this act; and that the regulations, in force before the reduction of the army, be recognized, as far as the same shall be found applicable to the service; subject however, to such alterations as the secretary of war may adopt, with the approbation of the president.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers of the staff, provisionally retained by the president, and in this act enumerated and made permanent, be recognized in service under this act, and that the garrison surgeons and mates be hereafter considered as post surgeons; and hereafter the staff of the army may be taken from the line of the army, or from citizens.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the ordnance department be continued as at present organized under the act of February eighth, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and that ordnance officers be assigned to their duties with the staff of the army, in the same manner as from the corps of engineers.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That when forage is not drawn in kind by officers of the army entitled thereto, eight dollars per month, for each horse not exceeding the number authorized by existing regulations, shall be allowed in lieu thereof: *Provided*, That neither forage or money shall be drawn by officers, but for horses actually kept by them in service: *Provided also*, That none, except company officers, shall be allowed to take as servants or waiters, soldiers of the army, and that all officers be allowed, for each private servant actually kept in service, not exceeding the number authorized by existing regulations, the pay, rations and clothing of a private soldier, or money in lieu thereof, on a certificate setting forth the name and description of the servant or servants, in the pay account: *Provided also*, That one additional ration be allowed to all subaltern officers of the army.

April 24, 1816—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Cumberland, have appointed the eighteenth day of July next, a court house in Bridgetown, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear what can be said for or against my liberation from confinement as an insolvent debtor.

Isaac Titsworth.

Bridgetown, June 13, 1816—4t.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, JUNE 17, 1816.

By a gentleman arrived at Boston from Rio Janeiro, it is stated, that the coast of Chili was in possession of the royalists. Information had been received at Valparaiso, that the patriots were about marching to attack St. Jago, the capital, which city was fortifying.

New-Jersey Supreme Court, May Term, 1816.

OF CERTIORARI.

Regula Generalis. Inasmuch as it has frequently happened that writs of Certiorari, have been returned to this Court, with the papers accompanying the same, in a loose and detached state, so that many of the material documents have been liable to be mislaid, lost or misplaced on the files, to the great inconvenience of the court and detriment of the suitors.

Therefore it is ordered that every Justice of the peace to whom any writ of certiorari hereafter issuing out of this court, shall be directed, shall return the same with the transcript of his docket, the summons, the warrant, or other original process, the copy of account or state of demand filed by the Plaintiff, the plea and the copy of account or state of demand, filed by the Defendant by way of set-off, (if any such plea, account or state of demand be filed) the venire, and panel, with the return thereof, and all other papers filed by him in the cause; that the said papers to be sent up shall be by him attached to the said writ, by a piece of tape or other ligature, closed with his seal, and neatly folded into the said writ; and that the return thereof be endorsed of certiorari, and seal with the sealed of the said justice.

A true Copy,
G. D. WALL, Clk.

On Saturday night last, the officers of our customs detected several persons in the act of smuggling coffee, which they secured; but on Sunday night, the smugglers having increased their strength by numbers, confined the officers, regained and bore away the coffee. However, most of the smugglers were eventually caught, and lodged in prison for trial.—*N. Y. Gazette*.

The coffee which was seized by the officers of the customs a few days since, and which was afterwards taken from them by force of arms, and secreted, has been found on the Jersey shore, near Hamilton's monument.—*N. York Gaz.*

Lieut. Gen. Sir G. Drummond, has resigned the command of the troops, and administration of the government of Lower Canada, into the hands of Major-General Wilson, and officially declared his intention of returning to Europe, on the opening of the navigation of the St. Lawrence.

Harmony. The legislature of Massachusetts, now in session; will have the appointment of two senators of the United States, in the places of general Varnum, whose term expires in March next, and of Mr. Core, who has recently resigned his seat. It is understood to be in contemplation to make a generous effort to bury party feelings and party distinctions, by the appointment of one senator from each of the political parties in the state. A federalist, who shall represent the commercial part of the community, and a republican, who shall represent the manufacturing part, will give a fair representation of the two great conflicting interests of the state, as well as the two political parties which so equally divide the commonwealth.—As the federalists daily acknowledge that at present there exists no ground for continuing the bickerings of party, it is presumed such an overture will cordially meet the wishes of the minority. We congratulate the public on the return once more, after so long an absence of mutual forbearance and conciliation. *Boston Patriot*.

Disunion in high life.—The public are aware of the separation of lord and lady Byron, whose marriage is but a recent event. This unfortunate domestic occurrence has been the subject of various remarks and statements in different papers. First of all appeared two little poems by his lordship; one a farewell to the lady, and the other reflecting on the conduct of some female friend of her ladyship. Then a paragraph appeared in the Morning Chronicle, which was conceived by the lady's friend to imply that a conspiracy had existed against his lordship's domestic peace. Sir Ralph Noel, father of lady Byron, requested this insinuation to be contradicted in that publication; but the deni-

al not being satisfactory, sir Ralph wrote a letter to the editor for immediate publication, in which he states on his honor, that the step taken by lady Byron was the result of her own unbiassed judgment, and that her parents and friends interfered only when called upon by her to afford her assistance. The editor of the Morning Chronicle wished to delay the publication for a day, on which sir Ralph sent his letter to other papers. The editor has since published it, together with a copy of his answer, in which he declares that what he had inserted was directed against the infamous aspersions that had been cast on lord Byron, and that he had written the paragraph according to his understanding of sir Ralph's declarations. He enters at some length into the conduct of lady Byron, and says, that on asking why no reply was given to an application for the specific charges against lord Byron, sir Ralph said, the lady acted in this by the advice of Dr. Lushington. Sir Ralph replied briefly to the editor's letter, stating that he might take the responsibility on himself for what he might choose to publish, and declining any further communication on the subject. So we suppose that the public will be amused, or displeased, with further particulars of this unpleasant domestic difference.—*B. Mercury*.

Anecdote of Wellington and his army, from the memoranda of an European traveller, in a Boston paper.

I am perfectly well informed, though surprised to learn, from the best informed English and French officers, that lord Wellington, notwithstanding his uniform and unparalleled success, is exceedingly unpopular in the army, both with officers and men. This is attributed to his unbending pride and unyielding severity.—Their commissariat, now the best in the world, was extremely faulty when they were in Spain. Fourteen French commissaries were bribed to come over to them, but the defect was found to exist not in the system, which was superior to the French, but in its execution. The soldiers were often starving from the negligence and peculation of unprincipled commissaries; instead of hanging them as they deserved, Lord Wellington had soldiers hung by dozens for touching the slightest food of the inhabitants. This caused the greatest discontent; and lord Hill openly pronounced his general order against the irregularities of the troops, a libel on the army.

He is charged also with employing a few Scotch and Irish divisions in all the most bloody and desperate fighting, and favouring some English corps officered by noblemen, which, from not fighting, are, by the soldiers, very aptly termed *invincibles*.

The best opinion is that lord Wellington has been equalled, perhaps surpassed, in genius and enterprise, but never in grand scientific professional calculation.

Smyrna, Jan. 13.

The plague is not yet banished from this city. Every week five or six persons die of it, and it seems that it is growing worse. This is ascribed to our having not yet had any winter, and to the uncommonly mild weather. We are much afraid that the disease has spread in Egypt, and thus we have the more reason to be alarmed, on account of our great commercial intercourse with that country.

London, April 16.

Accounts from Naples of the 17th ult. state, that the Austrian and British troops will soon evacuate that kingdom, and proceed to the Papal States, where they will occupy the fortresses and villages on the coasts of the Adriatic and Mediterranean. This measure is to be adopted on account of the insufficiency of the Papal treasury to keep up a military force sufficient for the safety of the country and the coasts.

Gold fell again yesterday. Portugal gold in coin and bars is now at 4*l*. per ounce; a price, which, considering the superiority of that gold to the British standard, makes the guinea worth rather less than its nominal value.

Capt. Kimm of the ship *Prudence*, informs, that great preparations were making at Trieste, for the reception of the Emperor of Germany, who was expected at that place on the first of May, on his way to Vienna. On the 12th of March, the ex-empress of France, Maria Louisa, halted there with her suite and numerous retinue, including ten large heavy loaded post-coaches, besides hacks. In the evening she attended the opera, and left there early in the morning, on her way to her dominions in Parma, amongst a numerous crowd of spectators, and loud acclamations of *Viva Louisa*.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

New York, June 11.

The British cartel brig *Maida*, arrived at this port yesterday, from London, with 100 American seamen, released from British ships of war.

Annapolis, June 8.

Yesterday at 9 in the morning, his excellency...

Mr. King goes out as Secretary of Legation...

Cucumbers saved from bugs.—A correspondent writes to us, thus: "Set out an onion, or set up an onion stalk or two in each hill of cucumbers, and the streaked bug will keep away."

It is stated in the Aurora, that a Mr. Heath of New Jersey has made an important improvement in the construction of the boiler or evaporator of steam engines...

This gentleman is now engaged in the construction of an engine calculated to drive a boat from this, up the Delaware to Easton, and overcome the rapids above tide water...

From the Columbian.

MASONIC.

At a septennial meeting of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, for the United States of America, held in the city of New-York, June 6th, 1816...

Married on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Sheppard, Daniel Sheppard, V. D. M. to Miss Rachel Brick, of Woodstown.

DIED, on the 9th inst. in Fairfield, near Cedarville, after a painful illness of eight days, Mrs. Mary Alderman, wife of Robert Alderman, aged 29 years.

While they have gain'd, we losers are; We miss them day by day, But thou canst ever breach repair, And wipe our tears away

State of New-Jersey, Cape May County, to wit:

By Elijah Townsend, John Dickinson, and Jacob Leaming, esquires, judges of the inferior court of Common Pleas of the county of Cape May, and state of New Jersey.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on application to us by Henry Stites, who claims an undivided sixth part of all that tract of cedar swamp, upland, and cripple, lying in the upper township of the county of Cape May aforesaid...

Given under our hands the 3d day of June, 1816.

Elijah Townsend, John Dickinson, Jacob Leaming.

June 17.—6t

NOTICE.

The republicans of Bridgetown and its vicinity are requested to meet at the Inn of William R. Fithian, on Laurel Hill, on Saturday, the 22d inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. to make arrangements for the celebration of the fourth of July next.

June 27th, 1816.—1t.

Office of claims for property lost, captured, or destroyed whilst in the military service of the United States, during the late war.

Washington, June 3, 1816.

Notice is hereby given,

PURSUANT to the act of the United States, passed the 9th day of April last, entitled "An act to authorise the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," that all claims provided for by the said act, must be presented at this office on or before the ninth day of April, in the year 1818...

FIRST CLASS OF CASES.

The claims provided for by the said act are, first, "Any volunteer or drafted militiaman, whether of cavalry, mounted riflemen, or infantry, who in the late war between the United States and Great Britain, has sustained damage, by the loss of any horse which was killed in battle, or which has died in consequence of a wound therein received, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish such horse with sufficient forage while in the service of the United States, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse."

1st. An horse killed in battle.

2d. An horse dying in consequence of a wound received in battle.

3d. An horse dying in consequence of not being furnished with sufficient forage by the United States.

To substantiate a claim of either description, 1st. The order of the government, authorising the employment of the corps to which the original claimant belonged, or the subsequent acceptance of such corps, or approbation of its employment must be produced.

2. The certificate of the officer or surviving officer, commanding the claimant at the time of the accident on which the claim is founded, which certificate, if not given while the officer was in the service of the United States, must be sworn to; and in every case it must, if practicable, state the then value of the horse so killed or dying. Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is in his power to procure that which is above specified; and that the evidence which he shall produce in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

SECOND CLASS OF CASES.

"Any person, whether of cavalry or mounted riflemen, or volunteers, who in the late war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the loss of an horse in consequence of the owner thereof being dismounted or separated and detached from the same by order of the commanding officer, or in consequence of the rider being killed or wounded in battle, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse at the time he was received into the public service. This class comprehends two descriptions of cases.

1st. When the owner has been dismounted or separated from and detached from such horse by order of the commanding officer.

2d. When the rider has been killed or wounded in battle, and the horse lost in consequence thereof.

The same evidence, in all respects, which is required in the first class of cases, will be required in this.

THIRD CLASS OF CASES.

"Any person who in the late war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the loss, capture or destruction by an enemy of any horse, mule, or wagon, cart, boat, sleigh or harness, while such property was employed in the military service of the United States, either by impressment or by contract, except in cases where the risk to which the property would be exposed, was agreed to be incurred by the owner, if it shall appear that such loss, capture or destruction was without any fault or negligence of the owner; and any person, during the time aforesaid, who has sustained damage by the death of such horse or mule, in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish sufficient forage while in the service aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof."

This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss or destruction of property by an enemy taken by impressment, or engaged by contract in the military service of the United States, being either an horse, a mule, an ox, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, excepting articles for which the owners had agreed to run all risks, or which were lost or destroyed by the fault or negligence of the owners.

2d. When an horse, mule, or ox, so taken or employed, has died from the failure of the United States to furnish sufficient forage.

In the first of these cases, the claimant must produce the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States who impressed or contracted for the property above mentioned, and of the officer or surviving officer under whose immediate command it was taken or destroyed by an enemy. Such certificates, if such officers or agents at the time of giving them be not in the military service of the United States, must be sworn to, and must positively state that the property was not lost or destroyed through the fault or negligence of the owner, and that the owner did not agree to run all risks. Furthermore, the usual hire of the articles so impressed or contracted for in the country in which they were employed must be stated.

In the second case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States under whose command such horse, mule or ox was employed, at the time of his death, must be produced.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to produce that which is above specified, and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain. In every case, the evidence must state distinctly the time, place, and manner of the loss, and the value thereof.

FOURTH CLASS OF CASES.

"Any person, who, during the late war, has acted in the military service of the United States as a volunteer or drafted militiaman, and who has furnished himself with arms or accoutrements, and has sustained loss by the capture or destruction of them, without any fault or negligence on his part, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof."

This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss of such arms or accoutrements by the enemy. 2d. The loss of the same articles in any other way, without the fault or negligence of the owner.

This provision does not include the clothing of soldiers, or the clothing and arms of officers, who, in all services, furnish at their own risk their own. The same evidence, in all respects, is required in this as in the first class, and moreover that the loss did not happen from the fault or negligence of the owner.

FIFTH CLASS OF CASES.

"When any property has been impressed or taken by public authority, for the use or subsistence of the army, during the late war, and the same shall have been destroyed, lost or consumed, the owner of such property shall be paid the value thereof, deducting therefrom the amount which has been paid, or may be claimed, for the services aforesaid."

This provision relates to every species of property taken or impressed for the use and subsistence of the army, not comprehended in any of the preceding classes, and which shall have been in any manner destroyed, lost or consumed by the army, including in its scope all kinds of provisions, forage, fuel, articles for clothing, blankets, arms and ammunition, in fact, everything for the use and equipment of an army.

In all these cases, the certificates of the officers or agents of the United States, taking or impressing any of the aforesaid articles, authenticated by the officer commanding the corps for whose use they were taken or impressed—and, furthermore, of the officers and agents under whose command the same were destroyed, lost or consumed, specifying the value of the articles so taken or impressed, and destroyed, lost or consumed, and if any payment has been made for the use of the same, the amount of such payment, and if no payment has been made, the certificate must state that none has been made.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified, and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Under this provision, no claim can be admitted for any article which has not been taken by the orders of the commandant of the corps for whose use it may be stated to have been taken. For any taking, not so authorized the party's redress is against the person committing it.

SIXTH AND LAST CLASS OF CASES.

"When any person, during the late war, has sustained damage by the destruction of his house or building by the enemy, while the same was occupied as a military deposit, under the authority of an officer or agent of the United States, he shall be allowed or paid the amount of such damage: provided, it shall appear that such occupation was the cause of such destruction."

In this case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States, under whose authority any such house or building was occupied, must be furnished. Before any other evidence as to this fact will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure such certificate, and that the evidence which he shall offer in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Furthermore, in all the cases submitted to this office, every claim must be accompanied by a statement, on oath, by every claimant, of all sums which he may have received, on account of such claim, from any officer, agent, or department, of the government of the United States, and where he has received nothing, that fact also must be stated on oath by him.

It will be particularly noted by claimants, that the preceding rules of evidence generally, and more especially apply to claims which shall not exceed in amount two hundred dollars, and that in all cases in which the claims in amount shall exceed two hundred dollars, a special commissioner will be employed to take testimony; but in these cases, as far as it shall be practicable, the same rules of evidence will be observed.

In all cases in which the officers or agents of the United States, shall have taken or impressed property for the military service of the United States, which property, so taken or impressed, shall have been paid for by them, out of their private funds, or the value thereof recovered from them in due course of law, such officers or agents are entitled to the same remuneration to which the original owners of such property would be entitled, if such payment or recovery had not been made, and can settle their claims at this office, producing authentic vouchers for such payment or recovery. Nor will any original claimants be paid through this office, till they release all claims against such officers or agents of the United States, on account of such taking or impressment.

In every case, no claim will be paid but to the persons originally entitled to receive the same or, in case of his death, to his legal representative, or in either event, attorney duly appointed. When attorneys shall be employed, it is recommended to the parties interested, to have their powers executed in due form.

All evidence offered must be sworn to, except the certificates of officers, who, at the time of giving them, shall be in the military service of the United States, before some Judge of the United States, or of the States or Territories of the United States, or mayor or chief magistrate of any city, town, or borough, within the same, or a justice of the peace of any State or Territory of the United States duly authorized to administer oaths, of which authority, proof must be furnished either by a certificate under the seal of any

State or Territory or the clerk or prothonotary of any court within the same. But the seal of any city, town or borough, or the attestation of any Judge of the United States will require no further authentication.

An office is opened on Capitol Hill in the city of Washington, in the building occupied by congress during its last sessions, for the reception of foregoing claims.

The printers in the United States or Territories thereof, who are employed to print the Laws of the United States are requested to publish this notice for eight weeks successively, once a week; and send their bills to this office for payment.

All persons who have business with this office, are requested to address their letters to the subscriber as commissioner, which will be transmitted free of postage.

RICHARD BLAND LEE, Commissioner of Claims, &c.

June 17.—8t

Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attachment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Jacob Welsh, an absconding debtor, at the suit of Benjamin Minch, in a plea of trespass on the case, on promises, for the sum of one hundred and four dollars and ninety-five cents, returnable to the term of June inst. hath been duly served and returned by the sheriff of said county.—Dated June 8th, 1816.

EBENEZER SEELEY, Clerk.

CHANE, Atty.—2m

Cumberland Orphans' Court,

JUNE TERM, 1816.

UPON application of David C. Wood, administrator of Joseph Daniels, dec. Lydia Smith and Jeremiah J. Foster, executors of Thomas Smith, dec. to limit a time within which the creditors of said decedents shall bring in their debts, claims, and demands, or be forever barred from an action against said administrator and executors.

It is ordered by the Court, that the said administrator and executors give public notice to the creditors of said decedents to bring in their claims within one year from the date hereof, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county for the space of two months, and by publishing the same in one of the newspapers printed in this state, for the like space of time, and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his demand within the time so limited, after such public notice given, shall be forever barred his action therefor against said administrator and executors.

By the Court, T. ELMER, Clerk.

June 3d, 1816.—17—2m

Cumberland Orphan's Court,

JUNE TERM, 1816.

DAN SIMKINS, administrator of James McKee, dec. Ann Brown, administratrix of Charles Brown, dec. and Abel Bacon, administrator of Joseph Bacon, dec. having severally exhibited to this court, duly attested a just and true account of the personal estates of said decedents, and also an account of the debts, so far as they can be discovered, by which accounts it appears that the personal estates of said decedents are insufficient to pay said debts:

Therefore, on application of the said Dan Simkins, Ann Brown, and Abel Bacon, setting forth that the said James McKee, Charles Brown, and Joseph Bacon died severally seized of lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estates in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the court in the premises.

Also that the term aforesaid, Zaccheus Joslin, guardian of Elizabeth, William, Sarah, and Ann Joslin, and Alfred Williams, guardian of Mary Williams, setting forth, that their said wards have no personal estates, and praying the court to order and decree the sale of the whole of the real estates of said minors for their support and maintenance:

It is ordered, that all persons, interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estates of said decedents and of said minors do appear before the judges of this court, on the first day of September term next, and show cause, if any they have, why the whole of the real estate of James McKee, dec. should not be sold for the payment of debts which remain unpaid, and why so much of the real estates of Charles Brown and Joseph Bacon, dec. as near as may be, and no more, should not be sold, for the payment of debts which remain unpaid, and also why the whole of the real estates of said minors should not be sold for their support and maintenance.—By the Court.

T. ELMER, Clerk.

June 3d, 1816.—17—2m

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland, in the term of June, 1816, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 20th day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, about 7 acres of land, off the east side of the farm belonging to Mark Ware, in the township of Greenwich, part of which is cleared, and part in timber. Conditions at sale.

DEI ZEL BACON, Guardian.

June 17th, 1816.—1m.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have demands are requested to present them for settlement as he intends going to the westward.

Joseph Garton.

June 17.

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 Sherman 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 land 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
Elisha Collins,	1/3 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
Jonas Smith, (owner)	100 Acres of Land in Haines's Neck,	2 65
George Hall,	A house and lot in Lower Alloway's Creek,	40
Susan Seaver, (owner)	6 Acres of land in Mannington,	40
John Hawn,	10 Acres of land adjoining lands of Mark Stewart and others,	6 15
Heirs of David Mall (owner)	58 Acres of land, adjoining lands of John Pedrick and others,	27 74
Oliver Hall,	400 Acres of land in Elsinborough,	40
Heirs of D. Stretch (owner)	10 Acres of land in Lower Alloway's Creek Neck,	40
Thomas Montgomery,	35 Acres of land in Mannington,	13 26
Heirs of Ezekiel Peterson, (owner)	5 Acres of Land in Haines's Neck,	27
William Miller,	A house and lot in Salem, containing 55 square rods,	1 59
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 Out,	27
Benoni Dare,	50 Acres of Woodland in Broad Neck,	80
John Fismire,	81 Acres of land, adjoining Ebenezer Seeley,	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
Elijah Shaw,	7 Acres, adjoining Daniel Garrison,	27
James Sloan, (owner)	80 Acres, adjoining Henry Charles,	69
Elijah Shaw,	20 Acres, part cleared and part woodland,	80
Abraham Woodruff,	100 Acres of Woodland,	80
John Woodruff,		

UPPER ALLOWAY'S CREEK.		
Joseph Bacon,	20 Acres of Woodland, adjoining Anthony Snyder,	42
Walker Beesley (Heirs of)	3 Acres of land, adjoining Edward Gibbs,	8
Jeremiah Bennett (Heirs of)	60 Acres, adjoining John Woodloe,	1 06
Patrick M'Cormick,	22 Acres, adjoining Charles Fogg,	27
William M'Cormick,	A house and lot, adjoining Matthias Kygar,	1 06
David Dickinson, (owner)		
Samuel Chambers,	110 Acres, adjoining George Shimp,	3 98
Elnathan Davis, (heirs of)	50 Acres, adjoining John Ayres,	2 65
Hannah Davis,	80 Acres, adjoining Oliver Smith,	2 55
John Duffy,	4 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 Emel,	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 Doran,	40
Pompey Tyler, (N.)	A house and lot, adjoining William Gregory,	27

PILES GROVE.		
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 Snailbaker,	7 96
Samuel Grist,	3 Acres, adjoining Caleb Costell,	80
Samuel Grist,	38 Acres, adjoining Joseph Stretch,	2 52
John Hovey,	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. Finker,		
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 Straught,	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 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.

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 Woodland, extending from half a mile to five miles from the town of Millville.
To accommodate purchasers, No. 1 and 4 will be sold entire or in smaller tracts.

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

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

A clear and indisputable title will be given.
Joseph M'Nivaine.
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. STEELLING 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.

WHEREAS James M'Kee in his lifetime, 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

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.—tf

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, Dyeing, 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 near, speedy application will be highly advantageous.
Ebenezer Elmer, 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 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. R. 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.
JEHU TOWNSEND, clk.
May 28, 1816—2m.