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

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

TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, JUNE 24 1816.

PER ANDUM.

No. 49.

THE WASHINGTON WHIG

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY, AT TWO DQLLARS 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

Office of claims for property lost, captured, or destroyed whilst in the military seivice of the Uni-

Washington, June 3, 1816. Notice is hereby riven,

DURSUANT 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 1518; as if not presented within that period, they cannot be received, examined and decided on at this office. 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 tailure on the part of the United Siates io furnish such horse with sufficient forage while in the service of the United States, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse." This provision comprehends three descriptions of cases.

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; arid 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 not 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. In every case the evidence must be on oath, and ilie value of the horse so killed or dying ascertained. All evidence offered must be taken and authenticated in the manner here: inafter directed, and in all these cases the claimant must declare on oath, that he has not re ceived another horse from any officer or agent of the government in lieu of the one lost.

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 part the value of such horse at the time lie 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 liorscby order of the commanding officer.

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

The same evidence, in all respects, which is 1 aquired in the first class of cases, will be requi-

red in this. THIRD CLASS OF CASES.

46 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 empl oyed in the military selfvice 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 ordestruction was without any butt 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, car't : st, sleigh, or harness, excepting articles for

which the owners had agreed to run all risks, or which were tost or destroyed by the fault or ne-

gligence of the owners.
2d. When an horse, mule, or ox, so taken o 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 menticled, 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 in the military service of the United States, must be sworn to, and must positively state that the roperty was not lost or destroyed through the fault or negligence of the owner, and that the owner did not agree to run allrisks. Furthermore, the usual lure of thearticles so impressed or contracted for in the country in which they were ethployed 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 clamant 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 obain. In every case, the evidence must state distinetly the time, piace, and manner of the loss and the value therrof.

FOURTH CLASS OF CASES.

fr Any person, who, during the iate 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 accourte ments, and has sustained ioss by rhe 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 accountrements by the-enemy.

2d. The loss of thie same articles in any other way, without the fault or negligence of the

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 more over 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 sliall 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 arid sub: sistence of the army, not comprehended in any of the preceding classes, aild 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, ever) thing 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 uncler whose command the same were destroyed, lost or consumed, specifying tile 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 out that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified, and further, that the evidence which he offer in lieu the eof, is the best which he is able to cbtain.

Under this provision, no claim can be admitted for any article which has not been taken by tlie orders of the commandant of the corps for whose use it may be stated to have been taker. For an); taking, not so authorised the part]:'s edress 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 abie to obtain.

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

It will be particularly noted by cla mants, that the preceding rules of evidence generally, and more especially apply to claims which shall not mentioned, that is to say:

exceed in arount two hundred dollars, and that in all case in which the claims in amount shall exceed two hundred dollars, a special comsmoner will be en ployed to take testimony; at in these cases, as far as it shall be practica-, the same rules of evidence will be observed

in all cases in which the officers or agents e United States, shall have taken or impreproperty for the military service of the Un:

States, which property, so taken or impresshall have been paid for by them, out rprivate funds, or the value thereof recove

ed consecutive or agents are entitled to the same remuneration to which the original owners of such property would be entitled, f such payment or recovery had not been made, and can settle their claims at this office, produing 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 daim will be paid but to the persons originally intitled to receive the same or, in case of his dath, to his legal representative, or in either efent, 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 certificate of officers, who, at the time of giving them, sall be in the military service of the United Stres, before some Judge of the United States, or if 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 eace of any State or Territory of the United Sites duly authorized to administer oaths, of which author ty, proof must be furnished either-by certificate under 'the sed of any State or Lentory or the clerk or prothonotary of any court within the same. But the seal of a ny city, towl or borough, or the attestation of any Judge of the United States will require no further authintication.

An office's opened on Capitol Hillin the city of Washingon, in the building occupied by congress during its last sessions, for the reception

of foregoing claims.
The printers in the United States or Territo ries thereof, who are employed to print the Laws of the United States are requested to publish this notice or eight weeks successively, once a week, and end their bills to this office for pay-

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

RICHARD BLAND LEE, Commissioner of Claims, &c

June **17—8t**

Cumberland Orphan's Court, JUNE TERM, 1816.

AN SIMKINS, administrator of Jsmes M'Kee, dec Ann Brown, administratrix of Duarles Brown, dcc. and Abel Bacon, adminis-rator of Joseph Bacon, dec. having severally exnibited to this court, duly attested, a just and rue account of the personal estates of said decelents, and also an account of the debts, o far is they can be discovered, by which accounts it ippears that the personal estates of said decelents are insufficient to pay sad debt!;:

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

Also at the term aforesaid, Zaccheus Joslin, guardian of Elizabeth, William, Sarah, and Arn Joslin, and Alfred Williams, guardian of Mary Williams, setting forth, that their said ward: have no personal estates, and praying the court to order and decree the sale of the whole of the estates of said minors for their 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 M Kee, clec. should not be sold for the payment o debts which remain unpaid, and why so much of the real estates of Charles Brown and Joseph Bacon, clec. as near as may be, and no more, should not be sold, for the payment of dehts 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, Cleik.

June 3d, 1816-17-2m

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY! AN ACT to regulate the duties on Imports and Tonnage.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, the duties heretofore laid by law, on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, shall cease arid determine, arid there shall be levied, arid collected

and paid, the several duties hereinafter

First. A duty of seven and a half per centum ad valorem, on all dying drugs and materials for composing dyes, not subject to other rates of duty; gum arabic, gum senegal, salt petre; jeweiry, gold, silver, and other watches, and parts or watches, gold and silver lace, embroidery and epaulettes; precious stones and pearls of all kinds, set or not set; bristol stones or paste work, and all articles composed wholly or chiefly of gold, silver, pearl and precious stones; and laces, lace veils, lace shawls, or shades, of thread or silk.

Second. A duty of filteen per centum ad valorem, on gold leaf, and on all articles not free, and not subject to any other rate of duty.

Third. A duty of twenty per centum ad valorem on hempen cloth or sail closh (except Russian and German linens, Russia and Holland duck) stockings of wool or cotton, printing types, all articles manufactured from brass, copper, iron, steel, pewter, lead or of tin, or which these materials, or either of them, is the material of chief value, brass wire, cutlery, pins, needles, buttons, button mounds, and buckles of all ands, gilt, lated and japanned wares of all kinds, cannon, mu kets, fire arms, and side-arms; Prussian blue, china ware, earthen ware, stone ware, porcelain and glass manufactores, other than window glass and black glass quart bottles,

Fourth. A duty of wenty-five per centum ad valorem, on woolen manufactures of all descriptions, or of which wrot is the material of chief value, excepting blankers, woolen rugs aild worsted or stuff goods, shall be levied, collected and paid from and after the thirtieth day of June next, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and after that day twenty per centum on the said articles; and on cotton manufactures of all descriptions, or of which cotton is the material of chief value, and on cotton twist, yarn or thread; as follows, viz: for three years next ensuing the thirtieth day of June next, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valoreni; and after the expira-tion of the three years aforesaid, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem: Provided. That all cotton cloths, or cloths of which cotton is the material of chief value, (excepting nankeens imported directly from China) the original cost of which at the place whence imported, with the addition of twenty per centum, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or from places beyond it, and of ten per cent. if imported from any other place, shall be less than twenty-five cents per square yard, shall, with such addition, be aken and deemed to have cose twenty- e cents per square yard, and shall be charged with duty accordingly: Provided also, that all unbleached and uncoloured cotton twist, yarn or thread, the original cost, of which shall be less than sixty cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost sixty cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly and all bleached or coloured yarn, the original cost of which shall have been less than seventy-five cents per pound, shall be taken and deemed to have cost seventy-five cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly, And provided further, that cotton piece United, States, which shall have sailed from the United States before the passage of this act, and shall arrive therein between the thirtieth day of June, one thou-sand eight hundred and sixteen, and the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, the original cost of which cotton, piece goods, at the place whence imported, shall have been less than twenty-five cents pes square yard, shall he admitted to entry, subject only to a duty of thirty-three and a third per centurn on the cost of the said cotton piece goods in India, and on the usual addition of twenty per centum on that cost.

Fifth. A duty of thirty per centum ad valorem, on umbrellas, parasols of whatever materials made, and sticks or frames for umbrellas or parasols; bonnets and caps for wonien, fans, feathers, ornaments for head diesses, artificial flowers, millinery of all sorts; hats or caps of wool, fur, leather, chip, straw, or silk; cosmetics, washes, balsams, perfumes; painted floor cloths, mats of grass or flags; sallad oil, pickles, capers, olives, mustard, comfits or sweetments preserved in sugar or brandy; wafers, cabinet wares, and all manufactures of wood; carriages of all descriptions, and parts thereof; leather, and all manufactures of leather, or of which leather is the material of chief value; saddles, bridles, harness;

per hangings, blank books, parchment, vellum; brushes, canes, walking sticks, whips, and clothing ready made. And in all cases where an ad valorem duty shall be charged, it shall be calculated on the nett cost of the article, at the place whence imported exclusive of packages, commissions and all charges) with the usual addi-tion, established by law, of twenty per

centum on all merchandise, imported from all other places.

Sixth. The following duties, severally and specially: on ale, beer and porter, in bottles, fifteen cents per gallon; on beer and porter, imported otherwise than in bottles, ten cents per gallon; on alum, one dollar per hundred weight; on almonds, three cents per pound; on black glass quart bottles, one hundred and forty four cents per groce; on boots, one dollar and fifty cents per pair; on bristles, three cents per pound; on playing cards, thirty cents per pack; on tarred cables and cordage three cents per pound; on untarred cordage, yarns, twines, packthread, and seines, four cents per pound; on tallow candles, three cents per pound; on wax and spermaceti candles, six cents per pound; on Chinese Cassia, six cents per pound; on cinnamon, twenty-five cents per pound; on cloves, twenty-five cents per pound; on cheese, nine cents per pound; on chocolate, three cents per pound; on cocoa, two cents per pound; on coal, five cents per heaped bushel; on copperas, one dollar per hundred weight; on copper rods, bolts, spikes or nails, and composition bolts, spikes or nails, four cents per pound; an coffee, five cents per pound; on currants, three cents per pound; on figs, three cents per pound; on foreign caught fish, one dollar per quintal; on mackerel, one dollar and fifty cents per barrel; on salmon, two dollars per barrel, and on all other pickled fish, one dollar per barrel; on window glass, not above eight inches by ten inches in size, two dollars and fifty cents per hundred square feet; on the same, not above ten inches by twelve inches in size, two dollars and seventy-five cent! per hundred square feet; on the same, if above ten inches by twelve inches in size, three dollars and twenty-five cents per hundred square feet; on glue, five cents per pound; on gunpowder, eight cents per pound; on hemp, one dollar and fifty cents per hundred weight: on iron or steel wire, not exceeding number eighteen, five cents per pound, and over number eighteen, nine cents per pound; on iron in bars and bolts, excepting iron manufactured by rolling, forty-five cents per hundred weight; on iron in sheets, rods and hoops, two dollars arid fifty cents per hundred weight, arid in bars or bolts, when manufactured by rolling, and on anchors, one dollar and fifty cents per hundred weight; on indigo, fifteen cents per pound; on lead, in pigs, bars, or sheets, one cent per pound; on shot manufactured of lead, two cents per pound; on red and white lead, dry or ground in oil, three cents per pound; on mace, one dollar per pound; on molasses, five cents per gallon; on nails, three cents per pound; on nutmegs, sixty cents per pound; on pepper, eight cents per pound; on pimento, six cents per pound; on plums and prunes three cents per pound; on muscatel raisins, and raisins in jars and boxes, three cents per pound; on all other raisins, two cents per pound; on salt, twenty cents per bushel of fifty six pounds; on ochre, dry oue cent per pound; in oil one and a half cents per pound; on steel, one dollar per hundred weight; on segars, two deliars and fifty cents per thousand; en spirits, from grain, of first proof, forty two cents per gallon; of second proof, forty five cents per gallon; of third proof, forty eight cents per gallon; of fourth proof, sixty cents per gallon; above fifth proof, seventy five cents per gallon; on spirits from other materials than grain of first and second proof, thirty eight cents per gallon; of third proof, forty two cents per gallon; of fourth proof, forty eight cents per gallon; of fifth proof, fifty seven cents per gallon; above fifth proof, seventy cents per gallon; on shoes and slippers of silk, thirty cents per pair; on shoes and slippers of leather, twenty five cents per pair; on shoes and slippers for children, fifteen cents per pair; on spikes, two cents per pound; on soap, three cents per pound; on brown sugar, three cents per pound; on white clayed or powdered sugar, four cents per pound; on lump sugar, ten cents per pound; on loaf sugar, and on sugar candy, twelve cents per pound; on snuff twelve cents per pound; on tallow, one cent per pounds on tea from China, in ships or vessels of the United States, as follows, viz. bohea, twelve cents per pound; souchong and other: black, twenty five cents per pound; imperial, gunpowder and gomee, fifty cents per pound; hyson and younghyson, for ty cents per pound; hyson skin and other green, twenty eight cents per poundl; on teas, from any other place or in any other than ships or vessels of the United

, States, as follows, viz. bohea, fourteen

thirty four cents per pound; imperial, gunpowder, and gomee, sixty eight cents per pound, hyson and young hyson, fifty six cents per pound, hyson skin and other pen, thirty eight cents per pound; on manufactured tobacco, other than souff and segars, ten cents per pound; on whiting, and Paris white, one cent per pound; on wine as follows, viz. on Madeira, Burgundy, Champaign, Rhenish and Tokay, one dollar per gallon; on Sherry ald St. Lucar, sixty cents per gallon; on other wine, not enumerated when imported in bottles or cases, seventy cents per gallos, on Lisbon, Oporto, and other wines of Portugal, and on those of Sicily, fifty cents per gallon; on Teneriffe, Fayal, and other wines of the western Islands, forty cents pergallon; on all other wines when imported otherwise than in cases and bottles, twenty-five cents per gallon; on Russia duck, (not exceeding fifty-two archens each piece,) wo dollars; on Ravens cuck, (not exceed ing fifty-two archeens each piece,) one dollar and twenty-cent; on Holland duck. (not exceeding fifty-two archeens each piece,) two dollars, and fifty; cents; on Spermaceti oil of foreign fishing, twentyfive cents per gallon; on whale or other fish oil of foreign fishing, fifteen cents per gallon; and on olive off in casks, at twenty-five cents per gallon Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That

the following articles shall be imported into the United States free of duties; that is to say, all articles imported for the use of the United States; philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps, charts, statues busts, casts, paintings, drawings, engravings, specimens of sculpture cabinets of coins, gems, medals, and allother collections of antiquities, statuary modelling; painting, drawing, etching rengraving, specially imported by order and for the use of any society incorporated for philosophical or literary purposes or for the encouragement of the fine arts or by order and for the use of any seminary of learn. ing; specimens in natural hispry, mineralogy, botany, and anatomidl prepara-tions, models of machinery and other inventions, plants and trees; wealing apparel and other personal baggage in actual use, and the implements or tolls of trade of persons arriving in the Unied States: regulus of antimony; bark of the cork-tree, unmanufactured; animals imported for breed; hurr-stones, unwrought gold coin, silver.coin, and bullion; clay, unwrought; copper, imported in any shape or the use of the mint; copper and brase, in pigs, bars, or plates, suited to the sheathing of ships, old copper and brass, and old pewter, fit only to be remanufactured; tin, in pigs, or bars; furs, undressed, of ail kinds; raw hides and skins; lapis calaminaris; plaister of paris, rags or any kind of cloth; sulphur or brimstone; barilla; Brazil wood, barziletto, red wood, camwood, fustic, logwood, nicaragua, and other dye woods; wood, unrnanulactured; of any kind, zinc, teutenague or spelter.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties above specified and imposed, in respect to all goods, wares, and merchandise, on, the importation of which in 'American or foreign vessels a specific discrimination has not been herein already made, which, atter the said thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall be imported, in ships or vessels not of the United States: Provided, that this additiona! duty shall not apply to goods, wares and merchandize imported in ships or vessels not of the United States, entitled by treaty or by any act or acts of Congress, to be entered in the ports of the United States, on the payment of the same merchandize, imported in ships or vessels

of tile United States,

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall he allowed a drawback of the duties, by this act' imposed, on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into the United States, upon the exportation thereof within the time, and in the manner prescribed by the existing laws, subject to the following provisions, that is to say; That there shall not be an allowance of the drawback of duties in the case of goods imported in foreign vessels from any of the dominions, colonies, or possessions of any foreign power, to and with which the vessels of the United States are not permitted to go and trade; that there shall not be an allowance of the drawback of duties for the amount of the additional duties by this act imposed on goods imported in vessels not of the United States; that there shall not be an allowance of the drawback in the case of foreign dried and pickled fish, and other saited provisions, fish oil, or playing cards, that there shall be deducted and retained from the amount of the duties on goods exported with the benefit of drawback (other than spirits) two and a half per centum, and that there shall be retained in the case of spirits exported with the benefit of drawback, two . 4

paper of every description, paste board, pa- cents per pound; souchong and other black, cents per gallon upon the quantity of spirits, and also three per centum on the amount of duties payable on the importation thereof. But, nevertheless, the provisions of this act shall not be deemed in any wise to impair any rights and privile ges, which have been or may be acquired by any foreign nation, under the laws and treaties of the United States, upon the subject of exporting goods from the United States, with the benefit of a drawback of the duties payable upon the importation thereof..

Sec. 5. And be itfurther enacted, That after the thirtieth day of June next, in all cases of entry of merchandize for the benefit of drawback, the time of twenty days stiall be allowed from the date of the entry, forgiving the exportation bonds for the same: *Provided*,' that the exporter sliall, in every other particular, comply with the regulations and formalities, here tofore established for entries of exportation for the benefit ofdrawback.

Sec. 6. And be itfurther enacted, 'That the duty on the tonnage of vessels, and the bounties, advances, and drawbacks in the case of exporting pickled fish, of the fisheries of the United States, in the case of American vessels employed in the fisheries, and in the case of exporting sugar refined 'within the United States, shall be and continue the same as the existing law provides. Provided always, that this provision shall not be deemed in anywise to impair any rights and privileges, which have been, or may be acquired by any foreign nation, under the laws and treaties of the United States, relative to the duty

of tonnage on vessels.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force for the collection of the duties imposed by this act, on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the United dain-States; and for the recovery, collection, distribution and remission of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures; and for the allowance of the drawbacks and bounties by this act authorized, as fully and effectually to carry on trade, but may follow any as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, forfeiture, provison, clause, matter and thing, in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in, and re-enacted by this act. And that all acts, and parts of acts, which are contrary to this act, and no more, shall be arid the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the act passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, entitled " an act to repeal so much of the seve d acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty on tonnage between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, arid between goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels and vessels of the United States,? sliall apply and be in full force as to the discriminating duties established by this act on the tonnage of foreign vessels, and the goods, wares, and merchandise therein imported.

April 27, 1816—APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

Notice is hereby given,

HAT the judges of the Court of Commor L Pleas, in and for the county of Cumberland have appointed the eighteenth day of July next t court house in Bridgetown, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear what can be said for on against my liberation from confinement as an insol vent debtors.

Isaac Titsworth.

Bridgetown, June 13, 1816-4t.

SURAPS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

We are happy to state that the, plague as nearly ceased on the borders Mediterranean; this intelligence will quiet those apprehensions we were before cautious of exciting, as it was a short time back feared that Spain and, other parts of Europe would have been infected by it.

The emperor of Austria has issued an edict, ordering the inhabitants of Croatia and Dalmatia, who are capable of bearing arms, to form themselves into regiments under the denomination of young and,old Croats. They amount to about 7000 men.

Marshal Soult, having received a permission from the king of Prussia to fix his residence in any of the Prussian states, as decided upon retiring to Dusseldorf.

The emperor of Russia has just sent to count Pozzo di Borgo amost superb sword, the handle of which is thickly studded with diamonds.

A considerable reduction, we understand, is about to take place in most of the public offices under government, particullarly in the home department. It has been already notified to several gentlemen attached to the secretary of state%, office, that their further services will be dispensed with after the 5th of this month.

Gen. Drouet has been presented to, the king since his acquittal, and was most

graciously received? His majesty has changed the sentence

of death passed upon gen. Travot at, Rennes, into an imprisonment for 20 yeldruring the year 181

5 we find there took place in Paris 22,612births (of which 8,976 were illegitimate) 5,575 marriages, 32 divorces, and 19, 992 deaths, of which latter Archiverelles to smell pre of Austria

is to he married immediately to prince Leopold, second son of the king of the Two Sicilies.

Bonaparte gave to the abbe, Sieyes, in reward for the services rendered on the 18th Brumaire the magnificent notel Choiseul, rue Choiseul; it was afterwards given to Madame Roberjot, who sold it to Fouche, who re-sold it to M. Lanjuinais. The king has now restored to the count de Choiseul Greffier his hotel.

London, April 24.

The funds continue to improve, on account of the repol-ted additional loan by the bank to government; at 12 o'clock, consols for account 62½—omnium 187-8 prein. There is another consideration that is likely greatly to improve the funds: next month the reduction of the national debt proceeds with increased effect; the commissioners will then purchase 180,000l. daily, in place of their present purchase, which little exceed 117,0001.. per diem.

The rapid rise in grain has already occasioned many applications in home counties, to take farms which have been aban-

doned by the late occupiers.

'Turin, March 12. Under the reign of Bonaparte the Jews were admitted to the enjoyment of all the privileges of the Christians; this not being conformable to our ancient laws, which are now re-established and are very severe, his majesty has been graciously pleased to or-

1. The Jews shall be exempt from wearing the badge of distinction required by the constitution.

2. The Jews shall not only be permitted

other profession.

3. The Jews shall not be permitted at night to leave those districts of the city which have been allotted to them as their place of residence—but by 9 o'clock in the evening they must be in their respective houses in said district.

4. As a Jew cannot hold real estate, the term of five years is allowed them to dispose of any, they may have purchased un-

der the late government. His holiness the Pope, has lately nominated 18 cardinals, 18 archbishops and a great number of bishops; his holiness has made known that he reserved to himself the nomination of 10 more cardinals, when-

Bolivar's Expedition.

ever he may think proper.

From the Columbian. The naval and military expedition, which it was known the patriot generals Bolivar and D'Irinda de Marina; were fitting out in that part of the island of St. Domingo, under the government of Petion, arrived at the island of Marguerita early in May—It consists of 21 armed vessels and transports, having on board 3,500 troops, of which 1,500 are coloured troops of the line, furnished from Petion's army -the other 2000 are composed of patriot emigrants who fled from Carthagena and New Grenada, after the success of the royal general Morillo. After relieving the

island of Marguerita from the blockade of

the royal Spaniards, gen. Bolivar proceed-

ed immediately for the Spanish Maine. The principal part, of his force is destined ed first against the city of Augustura, alp. important post on the Oronoco. Having reduced that place, the fleet will convey the army (increased as it will be by reinforcements) against the royal force in Caraccas. No doubt is expressed of the complete success of this expedition, and of the final triumph of the patriots. They are generally in possession of the interior country. The royal force is represented as small, and except at Carthagena, where Morillo commands, is not expected to oppose any serious resistance. At Carthagena, the contest will probably be sanguinary, as neither party give quarter—it is with both, victory or death.

New-York, June 14 .- Capt. Dominick from Cuba, informs us, that a number of American and British seamen had manned the schr. Phantom of Charleston for the purpose of taking a pirate which had committed considerable depredations on the coast. They succeeded in driving her ashore, set her on fire, and secured 7 of the crew, whom they brought into Barracoa in irons. There were 4 others of the crew, who fled to the shore and had not yet been taken, though it was believed they could not escape their pursuers.

The national debt of Great Britain, in the year 1815, has been stated at eight hundred and four-teen millions, three hundred and thirty-five thousand nine liundred and nine pounds sterling.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, JUNE 24, 1816.

 $\mathbf{I}_{\overline{\mathbf{N}}}$ Kentucky, there is a powerful opposition to the re-election of those members of congress who voted for the annual salary bill.

Important Correspondence!

We learn, that a particular friend of one of the Southern members from this State, wrote to the hon. Legislatnre while in congress, that he had reserved one guinea which he intended to appropriate for the purpose of procuring a coat of tar and feathers, to be presented to nim on his arrival, as an honorary badge of his great merits in voting for, and supporting the 3500 dollar Compensation Bill !!!!

Western Citizen.

From the Georgia Journal. The proceedings of a meeting of the citizen's of Putnam county, held for the pur pose of expressing their sentiments respecting those members of congress who voted for raising their own compensation, have been sent us for publication. We decline inserting them, because, however indignant we may feel on the occasion. our sentiments should be expressed in a more respectful manner, than by burning or shooting the effigies of those who may have advocated the measure. Mr. Huger, of South Carolina, was handsomely complimented by the meeting, for his able and patriotic opposition to the compensation

Distinguished Liberality. We understand that ELIAS BOUDINOT, Esq. the worthy president of the American Bible Society bas presented that institution the generous donation of TEN THOUSAND dollars,—Com. Adv.

A land tortoise was lately found by Mr Harvey Sheppard, on his premises in Hopewell township, in the vicinity of New Columbia, marked H. W. A. D. 1781, O. D. 1790, S. M. 1799, M. D. 1808, being the initials of the names of Henry Wood, Owen Davis, Samuel Mayriatt, and Melia Davis; -the two first are deceased; the two last well remember making their marks. It is, perhaps, a little remarkable, that there is an interval of exactly nine years between the different marks.

We are sorry to state, that Gen. Wm. Corbet, chief of the delegation from the Chickasaw nation, who arrived here pn the 30th inst. from the seat of government, where they had been to make arrangements respecting boundaries, and to receive compensation for services rendered during the late war—had his pocket picked at the Theatre on Wednesday night by some of the gang of villains who now infest our city, of Treasury drafts and Bank notes, to the amount of between 7 and 8,000 dollars .- Balt. Tel.

Miner Babcock, a black man, was executed at Norwich on the 5th inst. agreeable to sentence of the court in January last, for the murder of London, also a coloured

Boston, June 12 .- The, Hon. Harrison **G.** Otis, was yesterday .chosen on the part of the House of Representatives, as a Senator of this Commonwealthin the Congress of the United States for six years from the 4th of March next, in the place of the Hon-Mr. Varnum, whose term of office will then expire. The Hon. Eli P. Ashmun was also chosen on the part of the House, to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by, the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Gore. This day is assign. ed in the Senate for acting on these elec-tions in that body. It is probable the wwill concur with the House in the choice of the above gentlemen.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer. MATRIMONIAL LOTTERY.

On the 21st day of December last, I was passing through the state of South Carolina, and in the evening arrived in the suburbs of the town of ———— where I had an acquaintance, on whom I called, was quickly informed that the family was invited to a wedding at a neighbouring house, and on being requested, I changed my clothes and went, with them. As soon as the young couple were married, the company was seated and a profound silence ensued—(the man of the house was religious). A young lawyer then arose, and addressed the company very handsomely, and in finishing his discourse, begged leave to offer a new scheme of matrimony, which he believed and hoped, would be beneficial. And on obtaining leave, he proposed:

That one man in the company should be selected as a president; that this president should be duly sworn to keep entire-

secret all the communications that should be forwarded to him in **his** official department that night; and that each unmarried gentleman and lady should write his or her name on a piece of paper, and inder it glace the person's name whom they wished to marry; then hand it to the president for inspection, and if any gentle. man and lady had reciprocally chosen each other, the president was **to** inform each of the result; and those who had not been reciprocal in their choices, should have-their choice kept entirely secret.

After the an ointment of the president communications were accordingly handed up to the chair, and, it was found that twelve young gentlemen and ladies had made reciprocal choices; but whom they had chosen remained a secret to all but themselves and the president. The onversation changed, and the company espectively retired.

Now hear the conclusion. I was pas-ing through the same place on the 14th of March following, and was informed hat eleven of the twelve matches bad been olemnized; and that the young gentlenen of eight couples of the eleven, had teclared, that their diffidence was so great hat they certainly should not have address ed their respective wives, if the above cheme had not been introduced.

Gentlemen under 20 and ladies unler 15, were excluded as unmarriageable You will be please:! to let the public iear ofthis scheme, and I hope it will be productive of much good, by being practised in Virginia.

A Married Man without Children.

Great dissatisfaction is said to exist in France -Upwards of 300 persons had been arrested in Paris, in the course of a few days.

The king has ordered the 3d of May to be ob served as a day of general thanksgiving for his estoration. The Lancastrian schools established in Paris

have been abolished by order of the king. The Jews in France have been deprived o ome of the privileges granted them by Napoleon

By the brig Sphynx, capt. Macomb, it 35 days from Leghorn, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a co py of the following Treaty, between Grea Britain and the Bey of Tunis, concluded on the 17th of **April**, **1816**.

EXMOUTH.

Declaration of his Highness Mahmond Bashaw chief Bey & Tunis, the well guarded city, and the abode of happiness; made and concluded with the Grand Cross of the most Honowable Military Order of the Bath, Admiral & tile Blue Squadron, and Commander of his Britannic Ma-jesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean.

In consideration of the deep interest manifested by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England, for the terinination of Christian slavery, His Highness the Bey of 'Funis, in token of his sincere desire, to maintain inviolable, his friend!.y relations with Great Britain, and in manifestation of his amicable disposition, and high respect towards the powers of Europe (with all of whom he is desirous of establishing peace) declares, that in the event of a future war with any European power (which God forbid) that none of the prisoners made on either side, shall be consigned to slavery, but treated with all humanity as prisoners of war, until regularly exchanged according to European practice in like cases, and that at the termination of hostilities, they shall be restored to their respective countries without ransom.

Done in duplicate, in the Palace of Bardo, near Tunis, in the presence of Almighty God, the 17th day of April,. in the year of Jesus Christ, 1816, and in the year of the Hegira, 1231, and the 19th day of the JUMOD ONELL, Moon, (Signed) EXMOUTH,

Admiral and Commander, &c.

Wool Manufactured.

TAE subscribers, having taken into partnership Mr. John E. Jeffers, a person well experienced in the business, do hereby give notice, that their establishment at Ceclarvilleis furnised with good machinery, and in complete operation, and ready to receive any custom that may be offered, at the usual prices.

EBENEZER ELMER, EPHRAIM BATEMAN.

June 21st, 1816. HAVING been for thirteen years employed, in the manufacture of Woolen Cloths, principally in the state of New-York, the subscriber feels confident, from his knowledge of the business, and the attention that he intends to bestow joit. that he shall be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom.

JOHN E. JEFFERS.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Cumberland, have, appointed the twenty-seventh 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 my liberation from confinement as.an insolvent debtor

William Hoffman. Bridgetown, June 24th, 1816-4t

The marriage of the princess Charlotte of Enland to the prince of Cobourg was celebrated, on the 2d of May, with great pomp.—The prince has cen appointed a general in the British a

my.
DlED, at Fairton, on Sunday, the 16th inst. after a lingering illness, widow Ruhama Seeley,

at an advanced age.
On the 20th, at 12 o'clock, noon, of a Pulmo nary consumption, Mrs. Rhoda Bateman, wife of Israel Bateman, aged about 30—I'he deceased was graciously favoured, towards the close of her life, with that christian hope of a blessed immortality, and indescribable consolation which the sospel alone can inspire, which had the effect of quieting every murmuring thought, and producing a calm and submissive patience antil the hour most devoutly prayed for arrived, which granted a release from all toil and pain The inhabitants of those happy, abodes shall no sty, 1 am sick. On the 23d of March last, in the 22d year of

In the 23d of warch last, in the 22d year of his age, midshipman James H. Dobbins, late of the U.S. Navy (ion of Mr. Thomas Dobbins of Philadelphia.) He was blown off the yard arm of the brig Swannick, capt. Owens bound to Londonderry, and perished before any assistance could be rendered him. His manners were pleasing, and his literary acquirements considerable. To an accurate acquaintance with the Greek and Roman classics, he added a considerable knowledge of the Hebrew language. Educated with a o one of the learned professions, he had not fixed his choice, when the war between this outly and Great Britain commenced There was a longer any hesitation in his mind Relinquishing the idea of a life of ease, he entered the navy. In the spring of 1813, he served on board the flotilla on the Delaware; in the ensuing fall he joined the fi gate President, com Rodgers, under whose command he continued to serve until the restoration of p. ce, and with whose detachment he shared the hardships and privations suffered during the attack of the Bri tish on Baltimore.

BACI-WOODS HUNTING.

In western woods, beside Ohio's waves, An old Virginian and his Condo slaves, Liv'd in the native, rude simplicity

Of 'th' olden time," when all we when all were wild and

If yet he lives, full often will he tell What then ind there, or thereabouts befel. Old Guy ind Cuffy, when their task was done Ask'd leaveone day " for try old rifle gun." Their buckikin mockasins and caps of fox, Fringed hunting-shirts, long knives, and toma-

hawks Tied on ind pouch and powder-horn at side O'er tangled marsh and mountain-brow they

To where yild rocks and thickets interpos'd Whose dark recess a narrow cave disclos'd, That might the den of bear or wolf appear.

Our ladi approach'd, "Ab, now," cried Cuff,

stand clear.
Dis be do old wolf nest, I bet five pound, What Quasha tell last minter dathe found: Now pose de young oues here, and old ones

Guy, ding me who's afeard? Why I'll make For fetch 'em out, afore de old un come:

We'd make de fortune of um's scalps by gum! Now mind; turn out de vallur o' your eye, And watch about as sharp as gimblets, Guy." Then fearless **Cuff**, on fearful errand bound, Crawl'd through the rocky chasm, and groped

But Guy (like British soldier folk, I trow) Thought more about the plunder than the foe; For, luckless wight, no living thing he spied, Till the old she-wolf rushed by his side: But just as she the parrow entrance pass'd, He caught her by the tail, and held her fast. Guy! what de debble dark de hole dere so? "Lod, gif de tail come loose I guess you'll know."

LORD BYRON—the Poet.

The following affecting address is from the pen of lord Byron. The reader need scarcely be informed that lady Byron, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of admiral sir Ralph Milbanke, has lately left his lordship's house and returned to her father, taking with her an infant whild after being little more than a year married.

FARE THEE WELL. FARE thee well; and if for ever, Still , forever, fare thee well; Ev'n though unforgiving, never 'Gainst thee shall my heart rebel: Would that breast were bar'd before thee, Where thy head so oft hath lain, While that placid sleep camq o'er thee, Which thou ne'er canst know again: Would that breast by thee glanc'd over, Every inmost thought could show; Then thou wouldst at last discover
"Twas not well to spurn it so;
Though the world for this commend thee;

Though it smile upon the blow, Even its praises must offend thee, Founded on another's wo;
Though my many faults disgraced me,
Could no other arm be found.

Than the one which once embrac'd me To inflict 3 cureless wound? Yet—oh, yet—thyself deceive not; Love may sink by slow decay, But by sudden wrench, believe not Hearts can thus be torn away: Still thine own its life retaineth;

Still must mine—though bleeding—beat, And the undying thought that paineth Is—that we no more may meet. These are words of deeper sorrow Than the wail above the dead, Both shall live—but every morrow Wake us from a widow'd bed.

And when thou wouldst solace gather; When our child's **first** accents flow, Wilt thou teach her to say-"Father! Though his care she must forego? 'When'her little hand shall press thee; When her lip to thine is prest; Think of him whose pray'r shall bless thee; Think of him thy love had bless'd. Should her lineaments resemble

Those thou never more may'st see;

Then thy heart will softly tremble With a pulse yet tiut to me.
All my faults—perchance thou knowest; All my madness—none can know; All my hopes—where erathon goest; Whither—yet with thee they go: Every feeling hath been shaken, Pride-which not a world could bow; Bows to thee—by thee forsaken,
Ev'n my soul forsakes me now;
But 'tis clone—all words are idle; Words from me are vainer still; But the thoughts we cannot bridle Force their way without the will.

Fare thee well!-thus disunited; -

Torn from ev'ry nearer tie;

Sear'd in heart—and ione—and blighted; More than this, I scarce can die. " E PLURIBUS UNUM."

THE citizens of Millville and its vicinity will meet at the Inn of Nathaniel Foster, on Saturday, the 29th inst. at 40'clock in the afternoon, to advise upon the commemoration of the approaching anniversary of American indepen-

dence.
Millville, June 18, 1816.

By William Russell, esquire, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New-

OTICE is hereby given, that on application to me, by Joseph Sutton of the county of Salem, in said state, who claims two equal undivided thirteenth parts of so much of all that tract of land whereon he dwells, in the township of Pittsgrove, in said county, containing about forty-nine acres, late the property of Thomas Coate Sutton of said township, dec. which remains unsold, and is bounded by lands of said Joseph Sutton, William Filer, Jesse Cooms, Adam Cann, Joel Langly, and Benjamin Morris, and whereof the said Thomas C. Sutton died seized, I have nominated Eleazer Maynew, John Pinnn, and Philip Freas, esquires, commissioners to divide the said tract of land into thirteen equal shares or parts, and unless proper objec-tions are made to me at the house of Joseph Adkinson in Mount Holly, on the twentieth day of August next, at 12 o'clock, the said Eleazer Mayhew, John Pimm, and Philip Freas, esquires; wiii then be appointed commissioners to make partition of the said lands, 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. Given under my hand this 11th. day of June, 1816.

WILLIAM ROSSELL.

June 24th, 1816—6t

CREDITORS,

TAKE notice, that we have applied to the honourable the judges of the Court of Cornmon Pleas of the county of Gioucester, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of New Jersey, who have appointed Saturday, the 27th day of July mest, at 2 o'clock, P. M. to hear us and our creditors, at the house of Joseph P. Hillman, in Woodbury, when and where you may attend, you think proper.

Joab Hillman, William Marshall, Joseph Devaul, Benjamin Bains, Benjamin Fish, Jonathan Mason, John Shule, John Malhis, Nathan Veneman, Andrew Jinkens.

June 24, 1816.-3t

To be Sold, at Public Sale,

On the Premises, on Saturday, the 20th of July next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

A FARM.

SITUATE in the township of Maurice River, and county of Cumberland, adjoining Turkevhoe River, now occupied by Robert Wallace, containing two hundred and sixteen acres, one hundred and sixty of which is woodland, the re-residue arable and meadow.—The timber is on an average not more than three-fourths of a mile from the landing on the premises,—The soil is naturally good—the situation pleasant and healthy. The property will be sold altogether, or in lots to suit the purchasers.-Conditions made known at sale.

Joshua Brick.

Port Elizabeth, June 20th, 1816.—3t

Direct Tax of 1815.

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

property lies, had notified that the tax had become due on the same.										
For what county.	Date of the collector's notification that the tax had become due.									
Cou ty of Morris.	November 11th, 1815,									
County of Sussex.	do. 11th, 1815.									
County of Essex.	October 21st, 1815									
County of Bergen,	do. 21st, 1815									
County of Salem,	November 3d, 1815									
County of Cumberland,	do. 3d, 1815									
County of Cape May,	do. 3d, 1815									
County of Middlesex,	December 28th, 1815.									
County of Monmouth,	do. 28th, 1815,									

NATHAN PRICE,

Collector designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.
Collector's office, Ringoes, June 24, 1816. 8t.

Cape May Orphan's Court.

RDERED, 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, a-gainst said administrator; the d d 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 froin the minutes.

JEHU TOWNSEND, Clk.

May 28; 1816 -2m.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

FIGHE Co-Partnership heretofore subsisting be tween EDWARD SMITH and DAYID 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 in, debted, 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,

April 29-6t.

Cumberland Orphans' Court,

June Term, 1816.

PON application of David C. Wood, administrator of Joseph David C. trator 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 decèdents shall bring in their debts, claims, and demands, or beforever barred from an action against said administrator and

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 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 a-

By the Court,
T. ELMER, Clerk.

June 3d, 1816.—17—2m

NOTICE.

HEREAS 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 Is:, 1816.-3t

A CARD.

RS. 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

NOTICE.

From my had and have 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

Millville Property.

PURSUANT to the last mill and testament of Thomas Smith, late of Millville, dec. I pro-pose to sell, at private sale, a house and lot in

The lot is large enough to be conveniently divided into four or six building lots, and is bound ed 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

will be made.—Inquire of J. J. FOSTER, Executor.

Millville, June 10, 1816.—3t

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, on the 12th clay of August next, between the hoiirs 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

Cumberland Bank.

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

As the second instalment of five dollars on

each share subscribed must be paid revious to the election, the commissioners will attend at the said Court House, for the purpost of receiving the same, from ten to one o'clock on said day. The certificates of shares substribed 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 vite either in person,
or by proxy duly authorised.

Jonathan Elmer, John Buck, Ebenezer Elmer,

June 10th, 1816.-3t

Commissioners.

OTICE.

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 Hysea Snethen, Dan Rowen, and David James, junior, on the branch called Foster's Branch, late the property of Jonathan Foster, we have nominated Ebenezes 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 statid to us at Bridgetown on the sixth day of August next, the said Ebenezer Davis, Ebenezer Seeey, and Ti-mothy Elmer will then be appointed commis-sioners to make partition of the sail land, pursunnt to an act, entitled "An act for the more easy partition of lands held by copardners' soint tenants, and tenants in common," passed the 11th day of November, 1789.

James Clark, William Garison, Amos Westcott.

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 Naurice iver, 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 ofa water power eqoil 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 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

A clear and indisputable title will be given.

Joseph Milvaine. Burlington, Feb. 22d, 1816 .- M. 4. tf

THE subscriber having relinquished tlie mer cantile business, requests all those indebted to him on book account, to settle their accounts witliout 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 me-

dicines, and give advice as usual, at his own

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITH.—None but a good workman need apply.

Lorenzo Lawrence. Cedarville, May 13th, 1816.

FOR SALE.

213 ACRES OF WOODLAND,

SITUATE in Deerfield township, Cumberland county, about 2-miles from 10 county, about 2-miles from Bridgetown, on the public road leading from Laurel Hill to Face-

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. Sceley, Esq. at Bridgeton, or the subscriber, at No. 43, North 2d Street, Philadelphia.

Geo. H. Burgin. May 15th, 1816,

Notice is hereby given.

Pleas, in and for the county of Cumberlands 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 Jebtors.

Thomas Giberson, James Coseboom, Wilshire Giles.

Bridgetown, May 27, 1816-4t

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-Lousein 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.

_Bridgeto vn, June 10, 1816-4t

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 m'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 hear 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 vetures ruist be made of the spirits that may be distilled on of 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 follow, in cent? of their capacity.

FOREIGN MATERIALS.	Boilers		9	0.1	55	1.36	180		270	360	540	- 1 -
	Stills B		. 6	22	46	89	06		135	180	270	
	Boilers	43	<u></u>	27	36	54	72	06	108		216	
SILON	Stills	ļ.,	44			3	36			·	108	
DOMESTIC MATERIALS	Boilers	6	87	စ္ပ	72	108	144	180	216		432	
	Stills	43	6	18	36	54	72	06	108		216	
			_							_		٠. :

The provisions applicable to the duties on li censes 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 os 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 li-cense; that all stills are to be licensed that are about his distillery, any beer, or other liquor, pre-pared fromgrain 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 tlie 30th day of June, 1816, it is required, under a penalty for neglect, that the person io 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

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

SAMUEL L. JAMES,

Collector of the 6th collection District of N. Jersey
Collector's Office, Salem, June 4th, 1816. -

FOR SALE

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 Changary New Jersey,

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

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 Ne%-Jersey, containing two thousand, two hundred and forty acres, be the same more or less, (excepting thereout a saw-mili 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 subporna to appearissued, 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 given ing notice and making publication of this order agreeably to the statute of New Jersey in such case directed.

MAHLON DICKERSON, Chancellor. A true copy, Wm. Hyer, Clk.

SALEM & BRIDGETOWN STAGE.

THE subscriber has commenced running a 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 want ing to go to NEWCASTLE or WILMINGTON shall be accommodated.

Alexander Mackenzie.

May 13th, 1816.

NOTICE.

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 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.

DELZEL BACON, Guardian.

June 17th, 1816—1m.

NOTICE.

A LL 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.

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, containing eighty-four acres, more or less, bounding on lands of James Ludlam and others; we have noused, or kept in a situation for use; that a penal-tv lies against any person who shall keep in or and Jeremiah Sayre commissioners to divide said tract of swamp, upland, and cripple into six equal shares or parts; and unless proper objections are stated to us at the house of Elijah Townsend, esq. in the middle township in the cour y aforesaid, on Saturday, the 3d day of Augus next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the said Vicholas Willets, esq. George Munyan, and Jeremiah Sayre will then be appointed commissione s to make partition of the said lands, pursuant to "an act for the more easy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common," passed the 11th day of Novemt er, 1789.

Given mider our hands the 3d day of June, 1316.

Elijah Townsend, John Dickinson, Jacob Leaming.

Ju ie 17.-6t

Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of at-tachment issued out of the Court of Com-mon 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 ninetyfive cents, returnable to the term of June insthath been duly served and returned by the she-riff of said county.—Dated June 8th, 1816: EBENEZER SEELEY, Clerk.

CRANE, Atty.-2m