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THE WASHINGTON WHIG

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Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

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; 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 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." 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; 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 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 the value of the horse so killed or dying ascertained. All evidence offered must be taken and authenticated in the manner hereinafter directed, and in all these cases the claimant must declare on oath, that he has not received 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 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

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 were 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, every 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 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 authorised the party's address 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; and 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.

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 certificate 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 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

Cumberland Orphan's Court,

JUNE TERM, 1816.

DAN SIMKINS, administrator of James M'Kee, 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 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 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 M'Kee, 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

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 and determine; and there shall be levied, and collected and paid, the several duties hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:

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; jewelry, gold, silver, and other watches, and parts of 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 fifteen 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 cloth (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 moulds, and buckles of all kinds, gilt, plated and japanned wares of all kinds, cannon, mortars, fire-arms and side-arms; Prussian blue, china ware, earthen ware, stone ware, porcelain and glass manufactures, other than window glass and black glass quart bottles.

Fourth. A duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem, on woolen manufactures of all descriptions, or of which wool is the material of chief value, excepting blankets, woolen rugs and 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 valorem; and after the expiration 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 taken and deemed to have cost twenty-five 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 goods, imported in ships or vessels of the 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 thousand 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 per square yard, shall be admitted to entry, subject only to a duty of thirty-three and a third per centum 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 women, fans, feathers, ornaments for head dresses, artificial flowers, millinery of all sorts; hats or caps of wool, fur, leather, chip, straw, or silk; cosmetics, washes, balms, perfumes; painted floor cloths, mats of grass or flags; salad oil, pickles, capers, olives, mustard, comfits or sweetmeats 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;

and all manufactures of leather, or of which leather is the material of chief value; saddles, bridles, harness;

paper of every description, paste board, paper 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 addition, 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 gross; 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 rods, bolts, spikes or nails, four cents per pound; on 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 cents 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 and fifty cents per hundred weight, and 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 one cent per pound; in oil one and a half cents per pound; on steel, one dollar per hundred weight; on segars, two dollars and fifty cents per thousand; on 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, fifty two cents per gallon; of fifth 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 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 pound; 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 young hyson, thirty eight cents per pound; on manufactured tobacco, other than snuff 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 and St. Lucar, sixty cents per gallon; on other wine, not enumerated when imported in bottles or cases, seventy cents per gallon; 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 per gallon; 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,) two dollars; on Ravens duck, (not exceeding fifty-two archens each piece,) one dollar and twenty cents; on Holland duck, (not exceeding fifty-two archens each piece,) two dollars and fifty cents; on Spermaceti oil of foreign fishing, twenty-five cents per gallon; on whale or other fish oil of foreign fishing, fifteen cents per gallon; and on olive oil 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 all other collections of antiquities, statuary modelling, painting, drawing, etching, engraving, 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 learning; specimens in natural history, mineralogy, botany, and anatomical preparations, models of machinery and other inventions, plants and trees; wearing apparel and other personal baggage in actual use, and the implements or tools of trade of persons arriving in the United 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 for the use of the mint; copper and brass, 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 all 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, luscic, logwood, nicaragua, and other dye woods; wood, unmanufactured; 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, after 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 additional 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 duties as are paid on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be 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 salted 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

cents per pound; souchong and other black, 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 snuff 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 and St. Lucar, sixty cents per gallon; on other wine, not enumerated when imported in bottles or cases, seventy cents per gallon; 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 per gallon; 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,) two dollars; on Ravens duck, (not exceeding fifty-two archens each piece,) one dollar and twenty cents; on Holland duck, (not exceeding fifty-two archens each piece,) two dollars and fifty cents; on Spermaceti oil of foreign fishing, twenty-five cents per gallon; on whale or other fish oil of foreign fishing, fifteen cents per gallon; and on olive oil 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 all other collections of antiquities, statuary modelling, painting, drawing, etching, engraving, 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 learning; specimens in natural history, mineralogy, botany, and anatomical preparations, models of machinery and other inventions, plants and trees; wearing apparel and other personal baggage in actual use, and the implements or tools of trade of persons arriving in the United 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 for the use of the mint; copper and brass, 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 all 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, luscic, logwood, nicaragua, and other dye woods; wood, unmanufactured; 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, after 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 additional 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 duties as are paid on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be 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 salted 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

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 privileges, 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 it further 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 shall be allowed from the date of the entry, forgiving the exportation bonds for the same: *Provided*, that the exporter shall, in every other particular, comply with the regulations and formalities, heretofore established for entries of exportation for the benefit of drawback.

Sec. 6. And be it further 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 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 as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, forfeiture, provision, 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 and 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 several 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, and between goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels and vessels of the United States," shall 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 merchandize therein imported.

April 27, 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, at 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.

SCRAPS OF FOREIGN NEWS.
We are happy to state that the plague has nearly ceased on the borders of the 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, has decided upon retiring to Dusseldorf.

The emperor of Russia has just sent to count. Pozzo di Borgo a most 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, particularly in the home department. It has been already notified to several gentlemen attached to the secretary of state's 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 years during the year 1815.

5 we find there took place in Paris 22,612 births (of which 8,976 were illegitimate) 5,575 marriages, 32 divorces, and 19,992 deaths, of which latter 416 were the result of Austria.

is to be 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 hotel Choiseul, rue Choiseul; it was afterwards given to Madame Roberjot, who sold it to Fouché, 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 repolited 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 117,000l. per diem.

The rapid rise in grain has already occasioned many applications in home counties, to take farms which have been abandoned 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 ordain—

1. The Jews shall be exempt from wearing the badge of distinction required by the constitution.
2. The Jews shall not only be permitted to carry on trade, but may follow any 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 under 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, whenever he may think proper.

Bolivar's Expedition.
From the Columbian.
The naval and military expedition, which it was known the patriot generals Bolivar and D'Orinda 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 Carthage 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 proceeded immediately for the Spanish Maine.

The principal part of his force is destined first against the city of Augustura, an 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 Carthage, where Morillo commands, is not expected to oppose any serious resistance. At Carthage, 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-tens millions, three hundred and thirty-five thousand nine hundred and nine pounds sterling.

In 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. Legislature 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 him 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 citizens of Putnam county, held for the purpose 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 law.

Distinguished Liberality.—We understand that ELIAS BOUDINOT, Esq. the worthy president of the American Bible Society has 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 on 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 man.

Boston, June 12.—The Hon. *Harrison G. Otis*, was yesterday chosen on the part of the House of Representatives, as a Senator of this Commonwealth in 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 assigned in the Senate for acting on these elections in that body. It is probable they will 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-

ly 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 under it place the person's name whom they wished to marry; then hand it to the president for inspection, and if any gentleman 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 appointment of the president, the 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 conversation changed, and the company respectively retired.

Now hear the conclusion. I was passing through the same place on the 14th of March following, and was informed that eleven of the twelve matches had been solemnized; and that the young gentlemen of eight couples of the eleven, had declared, that their diffidence was so great that they certainly should not have addressed their respective wives, if the above scheme had not been introduced.

Gentlemen under 20 and ladies under 15, were excluded as unmarriageable. You will be pleased to let the public hear of this 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 observed as a day of general thanksgiving for his restoration.

The Lancastrian schools established in Paris have been abolished by order of the king.

The Jews in France have been deprived of some of the privileges granted them by Napoleon.

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

(COPY.)

EXMOUTH.

Declaration of his Highness Mahmoud Basha, chief Bey of Tunis, the well guarded city, and the abode of happiness, made and concluded with the Grand Cross of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Admiral & the Blue Squadron, and Commander of his Britannic Majesty'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 termination of Christian slavery, His Highness the Bey of Tunis, in token of his sincere desire, to maintain inviolable, his friendly 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 Moon, JUMOD ONELL,
(Signed) EXMOUTH,
Admiral and Commander, &c.

Wool Manufactured.

THE subscribers, having taken into partnership *MR. JOHN E. JEFFERS*, a person well experienced in the business, do hereby give notice, that their establishment at Ceclarville is furnished 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 on it, 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 England to the prince of Cobourg was celebrated, on the 2d of May, with great pomp.—The prince has been appointed a general in the British army.

DIED, 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 Pulmonary consumption, *Mrs. Rhoda Bateman*, wife of Israel Bateman, aged about 30.—The deceased was graciously favoured, towards the close of her life, with that christian hope of a blessed immortality, and indescribable consolation, which the gospel alone can inspire, which had the effect of quieting every murmuring thought, and producing a calm and submissive patience until the hour most devoutly prayed for arrived, which granted a release from all toil and pain. The inhabitants of those happy abodes shall no say, "I am sick."

On the 23d of March last, in the 22d year of his age, midshipman *James H. Dobbins*, late of the U. S. Navy (son of Mr. Thomas Dobbins of Philadelphia.) He was blown off the yard arm of the brig *Swanwick*, 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 view to one of the learned professions, he had not fixed his choice, when the war between this country and Great Britain commenced. There was no 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 frigate *President*, com. Rodgers, under whose command he continued to serve until the restoration of peace, and with whose detachment he shared the hardships and privations suffered during the attack of the British on Baltimore.

BACK-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 were wild and free.

If yet he lives, full often will he tell
"What then I did there, or thereabouts betel.
Old Guy and Cuffy, when their task was done,
Ask'd leave one day "for try old rifle gun."
Their buckskin mockasins and caps of fox,
Fringed hunting-shirts, long knives, and tomahawks
Tied on—ind pouch and powder-horn at side,
O'er tangled marsh and mountain-brow they liec.

To where wild rocks and thickets interpos'd
Whose dark recess a narrow cave disclos'd,
That might the den of bear or wolf appear,
Our lad, approach'd, "Ab, now," cried Cuff,
"stand clear."

"Dis be da old wolf nest, I bet five pound,
"What Quasha tell last minter dat he found:
"Now pore de young ones here, and old ones gone;
"Guy, ding me who's afeard? Why I'll make one
"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 yaller 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
around;

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 narrow entrance pass'd,
He caught her by the tail, and held her fast.
"Guy! gif 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 child 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 cam' o'er thee,
Which thou ne'er canst know again:
Would that breast by thee glance'd o'er,
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 woe;
Though my many faults disgraced me,
Could no other arm be found,
Than the one which once embrac'd me
To inflict a careless 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 it's 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 true to me.
All my faults—perchance thou knowest;
All my madness—none can know;
All my hopes—where'er thou 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 disunit'd;
Torn from ev'ry nearer tie;
Sear'd in heart—and lone—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 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to advise upon the commemoration of the approaching anniversary of American independence.

Millville, June 18, 1816.

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

NOTICE 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 Mayhew, John Pimm, and Philip Freas, esquires, commissioners to divide the said tract of land into thirteen equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections 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, will 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 Common Pleas of the county of Gloucester, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of New-Jersey, who have appointed Saturday, the 27th day of July next, 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, if 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 Turkeyhoe River, now occupied by Robert Wallace, containing two hundred and sixteen acres, one hundred and sixty of which is woodland, the 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.
County 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.

