No. 50.

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

TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, JULY 1, 1816.

PER AND M.

## THE WASHINGTON WHIG

IS PUBLISHED EVERA MONDAY,

AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual

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

Washington, June 3, 1816.

Notice is hereby given, -

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 pur poses," 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, inounted riflemen, or infantry, who in the late war between the 'Inited 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 be ing furnished with sufficient forage by the Uni-

To substantiate a claim of either description, 1st. The order of the government, authorising the employment of the corps to which the ori ginal claimant belonged, or the subsequent ac-ceptance 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 here-inafter directed, and in all these cases the claim. ant must declare on oath, that he has not receiverlanother 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 volunters, 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 kille or wounded in battle, shall be allowed and paiceived 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

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 empl oyed 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 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 con-tract in the military service of the United States, being either an horse, a mule, an ox, wagon, cart boat, sleigh, or harness, excepting articles for

which the owners had agreed to run all risks, for which were lost or destroyed by the fault or negligence of the owners.

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

In the first of these cases, the claimant must produce the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States who impressed or contracted for the property above mentioned, and of the officer or surviving officer under whose immediate command it was taken or destroyed by an enemy. Such certificates, if such officers or agents at the time of giving them be not in the military service of the United States, must be sworn to, and must positively state that the property was not lost or destroyed through the fault or negligence of the owner, and that the at this office, producing authentic vouchers for owner did not agree to run all risks. Furthermore, such payment or recovery. Nor will any original 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 oaththat 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.

es 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 or his part, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof."

This class comprehends two cases. 1st. The loss of such arms or accourrements

by the enemy 2d. The loss of the same articles in any other

way, without tlie fault or negligence of the

This provision does not include the clothing f soldiers, or the clothing and arms of officers rho, in all services, furnish at their own risk heir own. The same evidence, in all respects, .; 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 aken by public authority, for the use or sub sistence 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 mount which has been paid, or may be claim ed, for the services aforesaid."

This provision relates to everyspecies of pro-

perty 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, forag, fuei, 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 thk aforesaid articles, authenticated by the officer commanding the corps for whose use they mere 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 cer-

ificate 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 nower 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? redress is against the person committing it.

SIXTH AND LAST CLASS OF CASES.

When any person, during the late war, has sustained damage by the destruction of his house or building by the enemy, while the same was occupied as a military deposit, under the author rity 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 al sums which he may have received, on account of such claim, from any officer, agent, or depart ment, of the government of the United State! 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

that in all cases in which the claims in amount shall exceed two hundred dollars, a special commis moner will be employed to take testimony; but in this cases, as far as it shall be practica-ble, 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 impress-ed, shall have been paid for by them, out of their private funds, or the value thereof recovered from them in due course of law, such officers or agents are entitled to the same remuneration to which the original owners of such property would be entitled, if such payment or recovery had not been made, and can settle their claims claimants be paid through this office, till they release all claims against such officers or agents of the United States, on account of such taking or impressment.

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

All evidence offered must be sworn to, except the certificates of office]s, 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, proofmust be furnished either by a certificate under the seal of any State or Ferritory or the clerk or protkonotary of any court within the same. But the seal of a ny 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 success-ively, once a week, and send their bills to this office for pay-

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

r-postage. RICHARD BLAND LEE, Commissioner of Claims, &c

June 17-8t

#### Cumberland Orphan's Court, JUNE TERM, 1816.

AN SIMKINS, administrator of James M Kee, dec. Ann Brown, administratrix of Charles Brown, dec. and Abel Bacon, adminis trator of Joseph Racon, dec. having severally ex hibited to, this court, duly attested, a just and true account of the person destates 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 Sim

kins, Ann Brown, and Abel Bacon, setting fortl 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 tlic court in the premises.

Also at the term aforesaid, Zaccheus Joslin, guardian of Elizabeth, William, Sarah, and Arm 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 de 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 neal 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 minors snound not be maintenance.—By the Court,

T.ELMER, Clerk.

June 3d, 1816-17-2m

# LIWS OF THE UNION.

TBY AUTHORITY. AN ACT for the payment of the militia in the

case therein mentioned. %. it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of A merica in Congress assembled, That the detachment of the militia of Kentucky lately under the command of colonel Dud ley, for the term of six months, who were captured at Fort Meigs and paroled, be paid for the said term of six months, and that the proper officers of the war department liquidate and pay their claims, in the same manner that the claims of the regu.

exceed if amount two hundred dollars, and lar troops of the United States would be liquidated and paid in like cases.

April 26, 1816—Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT continuing the salaries of certain officers of government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, I hat the annual compensations of the different officers enumerated in the act, passed the twentieth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and four, entitled " An act continuing for a limited time the salaries of the officers of government therein mentioned," shall be continued as if the said act had not expired, or contained any provision for limiting its continuance.

April 27, 1816-Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of Charles Levaux Trudeau.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress ssembled, Tat Charles Levaux Trudeau, or his legal representatives, be authorised to enter with the register of the Land Office, without payment, any six-quarter sections of land in place of other lands confirmed by the board of commissioners west of Pearl River in the Mississippi Territory, provided, the same do not exceed one thousand acres, which has been offered at public sale in the Mississippi territory; and on return being made to the Commissioner of the general Limed Cassese, a patent shalt issue as in

# April 26, 1816—Approved, JAMES MADISON,

AN ACT rewarding the officers and creu of the Constitution, for the capture of the British sloop of war, Levant.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in. congress assembled, That the president of the United States he, and he herehy is authorised to have distributed as prize money to captain Charles Stewart, late of the frigate Constitution, his officers and crew, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, for the capture of the British sloop of war Levant; and that the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose aforesaid.

April 26, 1816—Approved,
JAMES MADISON

AN ACT to amend an act, entitled "An act for the relief of Edward Hallowell."

Be it enacted by the Senate and H $\cdot$  use of Representatives of the United States of A. merica, in Congress assembled, That an act, entitled "An act for the relief of Edward Hallowell," passed on the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, shall be constru-ed so as to allow the said Edward Hallowell, without regard to the date of purchase, to avail himself, in respect to all the goods, wares and merchandise, mentioned in the said act, of all the benefits and provisions of the act, entitled "An act directing the secretary of the treasury to remit fines, forfeitures and penalties, in certain cases. Thassed on the second day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, in like manner, and as fully, as if the purchase of the said goods, wares and merchandise, had been made before war was known to exist between the United States and Great Britain, at the port or place where the purchase was made.

April 24, 1816—Approved, JAMES MADISON.

Life of General Jackson.

This work, (it is said,) since the death of major John Ried, has been undertaken by John E. Eaton, esq. and has already considerably progressed.

BLUE LAWS.

The "Blue Laws of Connecticut" have often been a source of merriment to the citizens of the present day. But it is not generally known that some of the early acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania are equally queer. About the year 1683 or 1684, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a Resolution that "no member thereof should come to the House barefoot, or eat his bread and cheese on the steps. [F. J.

New York, June 20. LATE FROM ALGIERS.

Arrival of the Corvette John Adams. Last evening arrived at this port the U.S. corvette John Adams, Capt. Trenchard, from Algiers, with Mr. Murray, bearer of dispatches for government.

The John Adams sailed from Algiers on the 17th of Nay, in company with the U. S. squadron under the command of Corn. Shaw, the whole of which were bound on a cruize, except the sloop of war Ontarios which sailed for Marseilles.

We are informed that a serious misunderstanding had arisen between the Dey of Algiers arid the Americans, from what particular cause we have not been able to learn, but understand that the delay of the restoration of the brig of war, driven ashore by Com. Decatur, and seized by the Spaniards, was one of the causes; and that the Dey was about to send out his fleet to cruise against the Americans, in violation

of the late treaty of peace.

Com - Shaw, apprised of the hostile in tentions of the Dey, proceeded with the w!ule American squadron in the Mediterranean to the port of Algiers; and being well provided with lire ships, &c. threatened immediate destruction to liis majesty's fleet, as well as his capital. Mr. Shaler, the American consul, had previously repaired on board our fleet. The sudden and unexpected appearance of the squadron caused great confusion and fear; the Dey, with his household fled to tileforts, and when the work of destruction was about to commence he sent out a flag of truce to Com. Shaw, with assurance that he would adhere to the late-treaty, and invited Mr. Shaler to return and resume liis functions, which was agreed to for the present,

The American Consul at Gibraitar had given public notice that American vessels much again pass up and down the Mediterranean without danger or molestation

by the Algerines.

FURTHER FROM THE MEDITERITANEAN Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Mediterranean squadron.

Frigate United States, Day of Algiers, April 16th, 1816.

"The sailing of the John Adams for the United States, affords me an opportunity of sending you this. We broke up our winter quarters at Port Mahon, and anchored here with the fleet on the 5th inst. consisting of the Java, Constellation, Eric and John Adams; the sloop of war Ontario is at present in Marseilles. A few days previous to our departure from Mahon, an English squadron rendezvoused in that harbour; they remained a couple of days, and went off-and on our arrival here we found them anchored in order of battle abreas the batteries. This fleet consisted of six line of battle ships, two frigates, three sloops of war, a band saip, and the necessary number of Pelew,) had his flag in the Boyne, the only three decker in the fleet. We learnt from them in Mahon, that they were destined for this place; their object, the liberation of all the christian slaves. To effect this, an unconditional demand was to be made first; if refused, a certain ransom was to be offered; and if that also failed, the batteries and town were to be attacked. The first proposition, it would appear, has been rejected and the second one accepted; in consequence of which, 320 liberated slaves have actually been received on board the different transports, and the fleet got under way yesterday morning. They are bound to Tunis, having the same object in view there. I have further collected on chis sub. ject from our consul, and from the other consuls, residing at this place, the following information: that the English have negotiated for the ransom of the Neapolitans and Sardinians only; they amount to twelve liundred and odd; they have agreed to pay one thousand dollars a head for the former, and five hundred dollars for the latter. A peace between these countries and Algiers is to be a consequence. The money was paid for those who have been taken away, and as soon as the necessary sum for the ransom of those, remaining shall be tendered, they, will be liberated also. You are not to understand that the English bear this expence, on the contrary, it is borne by the respective governments to which those slaves belong. The English are only agents in the affair, though I doubt not the circumstance will be trumpeted to the world under the head of British magnanimity. A single boat, making them a similar offer, would have met with the like suc-

I was present at an audience of the Dey, in company with Commodore Shaw and our Consul (Mr. Shaler.) The ratified treaty which came out in the Java, was on this occasion presented to him. He affected not to understand why another trenty, as he termed it, should be offered him. This being explained, he required that the two treaties should be compared, and being assured they were word for word the same, he intimated notice they have the same of the intimated notice they are the same of the intimated notice that the same of the intimated notice they are the same of the intimated notice that the same of the intimated not the same of the intimated notice that the same of the intimated not the same of the intimated not the int ted, notwithstanding that several of the articles had undergone some change, that neither himself nor his council could understand them; that presents had been promised him which he had never received, that the brig and her crew had not been restored according to treaty stipulation (alluding to the brig taken last summer and carried into Carthagena, where the Spaniards detained her, under the plea that she was captured within their jurisdiction) and concluded by observing that we were unworthy of his confidence.—With this understanding we parted. The next day Mr. Shaler required another audience of him and was refused; he had, however, an interview with the prime minister, whose conduct and language was the most insulting, and the treaty was returned. Un. der these circumstances it was thought most ad. visable for him to withdraw from the shore; and he took up his residence on board this ship. Af, liberty.

ter four days negociation under the protection of a white flag, the dispute was arranged so far, that the Dey re-acknowledged the theaty and promised to await instructions from the president in relation to the points in dispute. If the government give him a brig of war of the sane class, and pay him forty or fifty thousand dillars for her crew, the present treaty may continue for some time. This is the opinion of our consul.
We consider our present relations with this re-

gency to be nothing more than a truce.

The Spaniards thought proper, a cyuple of weeks ago, to return the brig and crev in dispute. She was given to them as a preent from their sovereign, and they have impressel on the mind of the Dey that it does not lessen is claim on the United States, nor interfere with the arti-cle of the treaty which embraces this paint. Our friends the English who have just left here, have been putting a word in his ear, they told him we had neither ships nor money!" This expression was made use of by the prime minister to Mr. Shaler. We shall sail from hence in a day or two, for Barcelona, thence to Marseilles, and so along the coast of France and Italy."-N. bit.

Kingston, (Jam.) May 15.

We have derived the following information by the arrival of the schooner Minorca, from Kio de la Hache: "On the 9th inst. a vessel arrived at Rio de la Hache from Santa Martha, the crew of which stated that official accounts had been received there o, the 1st, of generals Morillo and Morales having attacked the independent army under Urdanetta and Torrices, hear Ocanno, on the 20th of April, when 'after a severe conflict, the king's troops were completely defeated, and Morillo was compelled to fall back upon Mompox. About 400 men had deserted during the-engagement and joined the independents, whose force, it is said, amounts to 8000 men.

"A mail boat with dispatches from Santa Martha, touched at Rio de la Hache, and after communicating with the commandant, proceed-ed for Laguira, but after being out five days, she returned, in consequence, it was said, of her having learnt that general Bolivar had landed near Laguira and had optained possession of that place."

#### New York, June 15. FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

By the arrival this morning of the brig Holkar, capt. king, in 56 days from Ric Grande, we learn that an expedition consisting of Portuguese and. Spanialds had arrived before Buenos Ayres with the in tention of attacking the place and rescuing it from the hands of the Patriots.

Letters from Barbadoes, (May 16,) represent Martial Law, as stili in force in that and all the neighbouring islands, from which they have heard; but the embarge as having been raised. The Militia are said to be very much harassed by the constant and vigilant guard that they, are forced to keep up; and in escorting those that are condemned to be hanged, to their different places of execution, their owner's planta-

The slaves in the several neighbouring islands, it seems, had been secretly apprised of the plan, and were only waiting to hear of its success to follow its example.

In the course of their trials some of them confessed, that they had taken a dreadfúl oath, cemented by the taste of human blood, to destroy the white men, and to preserve the women and children,. About one thousand of the insurgents have already lost their lives. The slaves show much sulki ness, who remain quiet and keep at their

Paris, May 10-11.

Warsoon between England [God knows who are her allies] on one side, and Russia, Prussia and the Netherlands, on the other.—The Allies have taken from Wellington the command of their joint armies in France.

The English will be driven from the Continent. Prussia will-take Hanover, and the whole of the territory and navigation of the Ems, of which England swindled her in the time of her distress.

To support their pretensions in Germany, the English *cannot* but evacuate France, aiid they will be but a breadfast for French life, their population proportionably in dians must have the best: Americanus is

The Orange party in France and Germany is no longer a mystery. it is supposed England will send the duke of Orleans to France, who was very popular last year. If he came from any where else, he might neutralise the Orange party, if you can call that a party which is composed of all the republicans, all the constitutionalists, and all the Bonapartists—in **a** word, of all France (excepting the old nobles, valets and priests.) France perceives that the house of Orange, at this day offers her the only means of ridding itself of its present tyrants. and restoring any thing like vigour or health.

If this great and glorious change takes place, it will, immortalise the emperor of Russia. His sister, the present princes! royal of the Netherlands, is both able and amiable. She has inherited the mind of a Catherine, and is a great man in the frame of a woman. Her husband, a brave anil skilful general, fought against the French. for a while, with Wellington; he, however, appreciates the two nations, and may be the means of restoring France to honour and these people was formerly a religious rite.

que le gros cochon) and his amiable family, see they are to be abandoned by the English, they are quite active in making mo ney. The tygress of Angouleme is mad!! She foams in rage! Ou iront ces Montres laches et feroces? Quelles terres assez desertes les cacheront? They are sending money to America by an agent, &c. &c. for in England the indignation against them is as great as in France and in the est of Europe.

General Carnot, and thre other distinnished men who had been in Russia, were xpected at Brussels by the beginning of May; marshal Soult; generals Vandamme, Iderlin, &c. Monsieur Merlin, M. Sieyes, and other eminent characters, are treated there with distinction: and as these things are now understood in France, the families of the refugees are crowded with visiters in spite of police officers or the struggles of an expiring governmet.

The head quarters of the Austrian army tire in the neighbourhood of Grenoble. In all that province, in Lyonais, in Burgundy, the national flag is flying, and the Aus-

trians permit it.

Is not this game playing by Austria in onjunction with England and is not its object to set off Napoleon II. against the Prince of Orange, The object to make a party and by thus dividing public opinion n France prevent any effort baing made o dethrone the Bourbons or if the effort hould be made to strengthen England and Austria against Russia, Prussia, &c.-D. Press.

The English were impolitic enough to out to death (ir 4 moral sense) Napoleon Bonaparte. At present all Europe think mly to disembarrass themselves of them. The power of France is in her soil and her population—it is intrinsical. That of Eng and is altogether artificial.

The Court D'Artois is accused by the Duke of Richelieu, to have wished to dethrone his brother in order to take his place. All this family are at dagger's point You recollect the picture, of the damned, reproaching each other with their crimes!!!

CIVILIZATION OF THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

We are indebted to tlie kindness of Dr. Mitche for permission to publish the foilowing letter which is well worthy of a perusul.—The copy received, is the hand-writing of a roung Cherokee. "There is no doubt, says Mr. Meigs. of these people being capable of receiving the highest improvement." Why should there be any doubt of it, if we believe the history of the Jesuits' success in Paragnay?

City of Washington, May 4, 1816. I have been here several weeks with a deputation of Cherokee chiefs, on business of moment to their nation; they have succeeded in their mission much to their sat sfaction in settling the boundary lines between them and the Creeks: this had become necessary to designate the lands ac quired by Jackson's treaty: so called.

In the year 1812 I had a censustaken o the number of the Cherokee nation, which amounted to 12,357. The number of males and females were nearly equal-they have considerably increased since that, period so that including a colony of Cherokees who went to settle on the river Arkansas their number is about 14,500 souls—those who emigrated to Arkatisas, as well as those on their ancient grounds, have made considerable advances in acquiring the useful arts, particularly in the manufacture of cotton and woollen cloth. They raise the cotton and the indigo for dying their yarn; they are good weavers. and have at this time upwards of 500 looms; most of the looms are made by theniselves; they have more than 500 ploughs—This greatly have large stocks of black cattle and domesticated poultry in plenty: and having dels for the sculptor; and if propensities now an abundance of the necessaries of have any analogy to configuration, the Inpeople. Some of them who are wealthy are richly dressed. They are remarkably clean and neat in their persons: this may be accounted for by 'their universal practice of bathing in their numerous transparent streams of water which in almost every direction run through their country. Men, women, and children practise bathing, which undoubtedly contributes to their health. All can swim, and this is often of great convenience, as no river can impede their way in travelling. When the females bathe, they are never exposed: any impropdetestation by all. Since I have been first tlie hand of a Cherokee wornan. She refused his offer, and objected, as a principal reasdn, that ,he was not clean in his appearance; that he did not as the Cherokee dobathe himself in the rivers. Ablution with

Now, that Louis the great, fit present; but it is nearly allied to a more! virtue, It is unfortunate for these people that they should be held in contempt by people who in no one respect are better than they, and have no advantage of them except in the colour of the skin; and whether this ought to be so considered, is problematical—for we have seen savages with white skins.

I have not been an inattentive spectator in viewing these people in various situations; in their forest, in their houses, in their schools, and in their public councils. The progress of their children in their schools has been as great as that of any other children, in acquiring the knowledge of luctures and of figures.

Nature has given them the finest forms; and can we presume that God has withheld from them correspondent intellectual and mental powers of mind. No man who has had public business to transact with them, can have a doubt of the capacity of their minds. Their hospitality in their houses is every where acknowledged; their hravery in the field is also acknowledged by those who acted with them in the late war against the hostile Creeks. It will be acknowledged, that where hospitality and bravery reside, they are not solitary vir-

Ought such a people to be considered as part of the great family of Man, or ought they to be considered as having had a distinct origin, and to have been created on an inferior scale, incapable of every valuable improvement? They have already been raised froin a state of hunters to that of herdsmen and cultivators of the soil. More than 50,000 of these 'red people' (so they call themselves) are living on the south and east side of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. Heaven has placed these people under the guardianship of the United State?, with many more north and west of those rivers, nut accidentally or fortuitously. Heaven has actually placed them within, the limits and jurisdiction of our government. I presume it will never be a question of cold calculation with our government, whether we shall avail ourselves of the value of the many thousands of these human beings, and thereby add strength to the republic; or by a vindictive policy consign them to, 'and hasten' their descent to utter extinction.

I have lately seen a number of letters under the signature of Americanus, published in the Democratic Press, Philadelphia. Americanus has, descended from the high ground to which his signature would seem to entitle him. It may be sport to the writer, to aim his deadly arrows at the very existence of a large portion of the human race, just emerging from barbarity to civilizatioa. In some of the Indian tribes, civiiization is considerably advanced already, some individuals of which tribes are very decent and well informed; men, whose minds and sentiments are too much refined to descend to language used by that writer, and illiberally applied to the Indian won en without any qualification or discrimination: "Draggletailed, cirty, filthy, planketted squaws." What a tissue of vulgarity? rudeness, cruelty, and injustice! Again—6' You can no more convert an Indian into a civilized man, than you can convert a negro into a white man: the animal configuration and propensities are dif-ferent." This iast declamatory observation, though not quite so vulgar as the first, is equally as void of credibility. That there are some Indians who are well informed, and of decent, handsome manners and deportment, is well known, And as to animal configuration, if there is a difference, it will be found in favour of the Indians: and, if a statuary should want models for the human figure, he will find the increased the tillage of their lands; they most perfect amongst the southern Indian tribes south of the Ohio river. There is no liocses, swine and some sheep; they have occasion to go to Greece or Italy for mocreases.—By means of some schools, many animated on the subject of physiognomy.
of their young people read and write. A On this subject, facts are better than decgreat part of the men have adopted our lamation. About one half of the Cherokee modes of dress; and the females without nation are of mixed blood by intermarmodes of dress; and the females without nation are of mixed blood by intermarexception dress in the habits of the white riages with the white people. Many of these people are as white as any of our citizens. There are **some** of the aboriginal Cherokees who have never used any particular care to guard their faces from the action of the sun, who have good complexions. There is nothing in nature yet discovered to give these people a distinctive. intrinsically distinctive character, from the great character of Man.

If by dissection it can be proved that

there is an error, any defect in the nervous system, and that the brain receives no impressions except such as are distorted; and er conduct towards them would be held in vicious and barbarous, then I will acknowledge, that the Indian may have propensiin that nation, a young white man solicited | ties different from the Europeans and their descendants in this country, and that they are not entitled to the common character, which we in our pride accord to human na-

I have frequeptly attended at the schools for the instruction of the Indian children-It is not now viewed by them in this light, seen them by classes go through their ex-

ercises. On these occasions I have seen tears of joy steal down the cheeks of benevolent men, men who rejoice at the diffusion of knowledge amongst those long-lost part of the human race.

The Cherokees ,universally believe in the being, of God; they call him the Great Spirit; they mention him with reverence with them, his attributes are power and goodness. They never profane the name of God in their own language. They have no size of words that 'they can combine to profane the name of God.

There is no doubt of these people being capable of receiving the highest improvement. Shall we consign some hundred thousand of these people whom providence has placed under our care to eternal night and oblivion, without an effort to preserve them! If Americanus could see these people as I have done in the course of fifteen years, he would not consider them as unworthy of cultivation, and in a few years of being blended and incorporated with us as part of our rising empire: he would say, these are our long-lost brothers—we will have patience with them—when they go astray we will bring them back, and point out to them the road; and show them the value of civilization; it will make them happy, and will add to the strength of the

I have often compared them to the condition of a foundling laid at the door of charity, on which if we turn our back he will perish; but if we take hiin in, he may one day help to defend the house.

I will not make any apology for troubling you, because you once invited me to 'correspond with you on the subject of Indian history. I have the honour to be, with very great respect, your obedient servant ,RETURN J. MEIGS.

Dr. S. L. Mitchell.

P. S. I set out to-morrow for the place of . my residence in the Cherokee country. R. J. M.

Extract of a letter duted "Bay & Algiers, 15th April 1816.

• The American squadron arrived of this port on the 1st inst. where we found the British fleet under the command of Lord Esmouth, consisting of six ships of the line, two frigates, eight or ten bombs and other vessels. The object of the British expedition, as was understood previously to its leaving Port Mahon, was to release all Christian slaves and oblige the Algerines to submit to the laws of civilized nations; and in the event of not being able to accomplish these objects by negociation, they were certainly to level the town. But notwithstanding their threats

the ample force they possessed, they have ended the business disgracefully They have, indeed, obtained the release of about 500 Christian slaves, Sardinians and Neapolitans; not however, by force of arms, but by negociating to pay a RAN-SOM of 500 dollars each for the Sardinians and 1000 dollars each for the Neapolitans! Having accomplished their business here, the British fleet sailed on the 7th, bound, as it is supposed, to Tunis, for a similar **object.** 

66 Since they sailed we have been on the very verge of another war with Algiers respecting the brig that was given up by Commodore Decatur. The affair proceeded to such a length that we actually prepared the boats of the squadron for the purpose of burning their vessels in the Mole. We have, however, come to an accommedation, and I understand the Dev has agreed to refer it to our government, and is willing to wait a reasonable time for an answer. I refer you for the particuiars of this business to the Commodore's despatches.

•• We sail hence early to-morrow morn-

ing—where we are bound I cannot say report says Tunis."

They write from Dusseldorf that marshal Soult, who, since his arrival at Bremen, lives very retired in the bosom of his wife's family, had arrived at Dusseldorf.

At St. Petersburgh they are now printing the New Testament in the Armenian, Persian and Kalmuc languages.

The Legislature of Delaware has presented Capt. Macdonough an elegant tea-service of plate, with suitable devices and inscriptions, together with an elegant sword, as a mark of their high admiration of his gallantry in the battle of Lake Champlain.

#### ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of at tachment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey, against the rights and cre-dits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Benjamin Hassett, an absconding debtor, at the suit of Dan Simpkins, Administrator of James M'Kee dec. in a plea of trespass on the case, on promises, for one hundred dollars, returnable to June term 1816 and hath been duly served and returned by the sheriff of the said County of Cumberland.

EBENEZER SEELEY, Clerk.

DANIEL ELMER Atty.-July 1st, 1816-2m.

FOREIGN SCRAPS.

A letter from Paris of May 5, sags, triangular cards, replete with mysterious ymbols, understood alone by the initiated re in circulation.'

An actress at Bordeaux, Mad. Suzanne, ately betraying an affection for the violet vas compelled to make the amende honor ble; being compelled tu cry Vive le Roil Vive madame! and then on a tri-coloured ockade being thrown upon the stage, to ick it up, and burn it on the spot. She vas then allowed to proceed.

There is evidently a great degree of fernentation in the German states, the king f Wirtemberg and princes have confeder ted against the medialized princes of the confederation, the latter have claimed the rotection of Austria.

The Prince Royal of Wirtemburg has een married to Her Imperial Highness he Grand Dutchess Catharine, of Russia.

Louis XVIII has nominated Marshals Judinot, St. Cyr, Victor, Macdonald and Marmont, Grand Crosses and Commanlers of the Order of St. Louis.

An embassy from the Sophi of Persia, has arrived in France.

Letters from Liverpool to the 7th May. ria. Boston, state several failures had taken place in London; At Liverpool the marcets were flat, cotton had declined 1d per pound.

The British and Nepaul war has been prought to a complete termination by a treaty of peace which was signed by the Governor, General in December last.

It is said Savary and Lallemand have received permission embark from Malta for the United States.

### WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, JULY 1, 1816.

To Correspondents.

SEVERAL poetical communications have been received, which shall be attended to, in due

Br the last accounts from New-Orleans, the breach in the levee or embankment had not been stopped; but the water in the Mississippi had fallen considerably.

Mr. Throop, one of the New-York delegation in congress, who, at the late election in tliat state, was elected out, on account of his vote in favour of the 1500 dollar bill, has resigned his seat for the remainder of his term

Capt, Shearman, of the brig Calypso, arrived at Baltimore, in 35 days from Gibraltar, considers the American commerce in the Mediterranean, in a very precarious situation. The Alge. rines are still restiff, and have only agreed with States, for THREE MONTHS.

Enow in June, 18 inches deep.
Extract of a letter, dated Waterbury, Vt. June 9, to a gentleman in Windsor

During the 8th ir st. the snow fell rapidly in all the towns about here, but melted as it fell. Much snow fell on Friday night, and on Saturday in the foreroon in many places; in William stown it was 12 and in Cabet, 18 inches deep The ground at Montpelier was general, covered during the whole of yesterday, and the mountains as far as we can see, are yet compltely

I can find no person who has ever before seen snow on tlie earth in June. This part of the country I assure you presents a most dreadful aspect; great coats and mittens'are almost as gen. erally worn as in January; and fire is indispensable.—Bost. Pal.

> From the Missouri Gazette. Sr. Louis, May 25. LEAD.

I understand that a gentleman of this place has lately descended from Prairie du Chien, with a large quantity of this article, and that a much larger supply is daily expected from the same source. Although from the circumstance of this lead having been run through sand, it is not of the first rate; yet the community are certainly much indebted to the enterprise of this gentle. man for thus opening a new source of wealth to tlie western country, and so essentially contribu-ting to the increase of the manufacture of red and white lead, as shortly to place it beyond Eu ropean competition.

I am pleased to hear that others have it in con. templation to embark in the same pursuit, and that the quantity that will probably be brought to market hereafter will be so great, as to be sold at a lower price than it could be purchased at any other place on the Mississippi.

BARBAS, who once presided over the destinies of the French republic, is now employed in watching over the safety of the court of Louis, having the direction of the counter-police, under the duc d'Havre, one of the king's most confidential servants. He is the uncle of M. de Blacas, who will inherit his large fortune. -He fills this office in conjunction with Tallien.

Paris. 7th May. The United States of America and Prussia are the powers whose stocks are the highest on the Amsterdam Exchange. American 6 per cents. (Louisiana) are quoted et 64, the Prussian loan at 99 per cent.

At a circuit court of the United States for the District of Columbia, two coloured men were tried for a highway robbery, near Georgetown; having taken a watch and ten dollors from a waggoner-They were convicted, and sentenced to death. They will be recommended to mercy.

Compliment right and left. In the 10th number of Cobbett's Political (New-York) Register, a work in which the most important arguments are often enlivened by amusing anecdotes, we find the following: "When the king of Prussia was here (at London) in 1814, he used to rise and go out very early; and as the mob were surrounding him one morning, a carter stopped his dray, and getting on it, after looking at the king a little he said: " Why, your majesty seems to be a good stirring fellow. I think you had better stay in this country; for we are d—d badly off in the kingway here." I had this anecdote from a gentleman who actually heard the words uttered, and heard them loudly cheered by all present."

Married on Thursday the 27th inst. by the Rev. John Davis, Mr. Jedediah Hall to Miss Sarah Thomas of Shiloh.

At Gretna Green, (Eng) CHRISTOPHER WEYERSDALE TOWNLY, of Carlisle, journeyman hatter, to Miss ELEANOR RICH-ARDSON, of the same place, being the fourth fair one he has led the hymeneal shrine in the short space of two years and three months.

MR. HAY,

Should you deem it proper to present the following lines, composed for the ensuing 4th of July, to the patrons of the Washington Whig. they are at your disposal.

> SONG I. Tune, Columbia.

1. Since war's dread coinmotion spread over the land,

Two birth-days of freedom we enjoy aith blest

peace; Agriculture. and arts, manufactures and trade, With our best endeavours find happy increase. The fame of our valour upon the high seas, And skill to oppose all tyrannical pow'r Is great consolation, while we weep for the brave, Who fought and who fell in the perilous hour.

2. We'll our Constitution and rights doubly

prize, In liberty's cause with more ardour unite; Our foes, from our strife, shall no longer devise To dissever the union, with secret delight. But firm to our standard, we'll still persevere; Sophistical arts we will never uphold; True virtue and freedom will always adhere,
And for filthy lucre they neer shall be sold.

3. Then let ev'ry chord of attachment grow
strong,

All parties unite for the good of the land; Let truth be the basis in liberty's song, No wiles nor intrigues shall this fabric withstand May the nurseries of learning promote freedom's

And statesmen be formed, men of knowledge and skill,

com. Shaw to observe the treaty with the United States, for THREE MONTHS.

Who, free from ambition, shall prudently scan Our country's best welfare, and obtain their good will.

**4.** Thus learning and liberty go hand in hand: Our example shall :each all the nations abroad. To change wicked riders, oppressors withstand Who now rule their subjects with an iron rod.. While a large territory remains unimprov'd, We invite the oppress'd from all nations to come To work in our shops, or to dig in the soil, Their prosperous employment will wean them

from home.

SONG II.

Tune, Extollation. Fair Liberty with plenty crown'd, And smiling Peace; attendant, wait; While Freedom's sons, with joyful sound, Their rescue hail from slavery's state.

Our fathers nobly fought and bled To gain the boon we dearly prize; Heav'n on their side to victory led, The enemy confounded flies.

3. The sacred legacy bestow'd, we'll strictl While some pursue ambition's road. The sons of freedom will not sleep. Our children shall be early taught The precious blessing how to hold, Each vicious course to set at nought, And walk the path of virtue bold.

Freedom's school where virtue reigns, The pious statesman there shall form; While each with skill his rights maintains, And the proud tyrant puts to scorn. Here shall the oppress'd find sweet repose,

And rise to opulence and fame, each brothers to escape their foes And here the gem 'of freedom claim. While all with firmness do engage Their freedom never to impart, Defend it from the tyrant's rage,

And guard it with a pious heart.

Heavin's aid is sure; more prosperous days Will yet succeed our happy lot; And to his name be endless praise. Whose arm for our deliverance wrought.

THE following inscription was, some year since, on a tomb-stone in a certain church-yard.

Grieve not for me, my dearest dear, am not dead, but sleeping here; But oh, my dear, prepare to die, For in short time you'll come to L. The following lines were written underneath

the inscription, as an answer-probably by some

I am not griev'd, my dearest life; Sleep on, I've got another wife; Therefore I cannot come to thee, For I must, go to bed to she.

Perpetual motion once more. - Gov. Snyder, next having appointed a committee to investigate Mr. Redheffer's perpetual motion, agreeably to request, the latter has designated a number of gentlemen of the first respectability in Philadelphia, and appointed a time and place of meeting for that purpose.

Domestic Attachment.

OTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attachment, issued out of the Court of Common reach, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Johnston Harris, an absconding debtor, at the suit of John Buck, Nathan L. Stratton, and Daniel P. Stratton, in a plea of trespass on the case, on promises, for the sum of two hundred dollars returnable to June term. wo hundred dollars, returnable to June term, 1816, which writ hath been duly served and returned by the sheriff of said county

- EBENEZER SEELEY, Clerk.

ELIAS P. SEFLEY, Atty. July 1st, 1816.—2m

NOTICE.

Y virtue of a decree of the Orphan's Court of the county of Cumberland, will be sold, on Monday, the 4th day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, at the Inn of William R. Fithian, Laurel Hill,

All the Real Estate OF

CHARLES WOODRUFF, dec. 1. A lot of ground, situate on Laurel Hill, co. taining near half an acre, running from man street to low water mark, having thereon a good building now occupied as a Cooper's Shop; also a good barn, &c. Sold free from incumbrance.

2. A lot of ground with the improvements, sit-uate as above. Said lot has thereon a good two story frame house, kitchen, &c. which will be sold subject to the widow's dower.—Conditions at the time of sale. ANN WOODRUFI, Admx

Bridgetown, July 1st, 1816-4t.

Office of Claims for property lost, captured or destroyed, whilst in the military ser-

vice of the United States, during the late

Washington, June 24th, 1816. Explanatory supplemental rule. Nall the cases comprised in the notice from

this office of the 3d inst. the following supplemental regulation must be observed by every Whenever the evidence, on oath, of any sfficer

of the. late army of the United States, shall be taken, or the certificate of any officer, in service at the time of giving it, shall he obtained, such evidence or such certificate must expressly state, whether any certificate or other voucher, in relation to the claim inquestion has been given, within the knowledge of such officer. The claimant must also declare, on oath, tliat he has never received from any person any such certificate or voucher, or, if received, must state the cause of its non-production. In every case the name of the officer furnishing such certificate or voucher, together with its date as near as can be ascertained, will also be required.

Richard Bland Lee.

Commissioner of Claims, &c. The printers in the United States, or territories thereof, who are eniployed 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 pay-

July 1st, 8t.

NOTICE.

THOSE soldiers belonging to the late army of the United States entitled to pensions are informed, that it is only necessary to forward their discharges and certificates of disability to the War Department, stating in what particular state, territoryor district they reside, and wish to receive their allowances, wheq certificates of pension will be issued by the Secretary of War, and forwarded to them, free of all charge whatever; and, also, that the services of an agent are not at all required in procuring for them their pensions, awarded by the government to their gallantry and their wounds

War Department, June 18.
The Editors publishing the laws of the United States are requested to give this advertisement four weeks insertion, and send their accounts for pay the the Department of War,

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Bridgetown, W. N. J. June 30th, 1816. B. Jane Barnett, William Bowen, David Bacon, Phebe Brooks, Richard Barker, Dan Bowen, Rachel Bedell, Reuben Bishop.

C. Rachel Cutter, Milly Cubby, Charles Clark, John Chambers. D. David Dayley, John Davis, Jedidiah Davis,

Lovinah Davids. E. Henrietta M. Edgar, Lucius Q. C. Elmer,

G. David Garrison, Thomas Giberson.

H. Jonathan Harned, Cyrus Hicks, Jedediah Hall, George Howell, Charles Hauthorn, Laurence, Hoover, David Halter, 2. Henry Hitchcock, Jacob Hunter, Eunice Howell, Stephen Hunt, Gen. Hellaner.

J. John Jarman Sally Jones Berger J. John Jarman, Sally Jones, Daniel Johnson.

L. Christopher Lake, Edward Lummis

M. William M'Keage, William Mongomery, Stephen Morgin, Amos Morton, Ann Merrell Andrew Miller, Anna More, Josiah Mouger, John M'Ghee.

N. Samuel Norr.

P. Peter Perrine, Joel Pippen, Mary Pain. R. Walter Robinson, Jonathan Riley, Hetty Robinson.

S. Abraham Sayre, Benjamin Scull, Ercuries L. Sheppard, Richard Sutton, Preston Stratton, Samuel Smith, William H. Sully. T. Matthias Taylor, Samuel Tomblinson.

W. John Wood, Eli Wheaton.
STEPHEN LIPTON late P. M.

N. B. Mr. Curtis Ogden, near the Hotel, will

have the care of the office, after this date. Bridgetown, July 1st, 1816—3t.

# Cape May Orphan's Court.

May term, 1816.

May term, 1816.

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

A true copy from the minutes.

JEHU TOWNSEND, Clk.

May 28, 1816-2m.

#### Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

tween EDWARD SMITH and DAVID C. WOOD trading under the firm of SMITH & WOOD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against said firm. will present them for settlement, and those in, debted, will please make payment to either othe subscribers, at No. 33, north Waterstreetf

#### Edward Smith, David C. Wood.

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

April 29-6t.

# Cumberland Orphans' Court,

June TERM, 1816.

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

It is ordered by the Court, that the said admi-This 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 heretheir claims within one year from the date here-of, 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-grainst said administrator and executors. gainst said administrator and executors.

By the Court,
T. ELMER, Clerk.

June 3d, 1816.—17—2m

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 association, to receive a share of public patronage.

Bridgetown, March 29, 1816—tf

### NOTICE.

N 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 day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the often and 6 said day, about 10 acres of in the afternoon of said day, about 10 acres of salt marsh, 3 acres of banked meadow unimproved; and 6 acres of upland.—Conditions at sale.

ABEL BACON, Guardian.

June 10th, 1816-2m

#### NOTICE.

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

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

James Clark, William Garrison, Amos Westcott.

# Domestic Attachment.

OTICE is hereby given, that a writ of at-tachment issued out of t e Court of Common Pleas for the county of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey, against the rights and cre-dits, 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 inst hath been duly served and returned by the she-riff of said county.—Dated June 8th, 1816. EBENEZER SEELEY, Clerk.

GRANE, Atty.-2m

#### VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE following property, situate in Millville township, Cumberland county, New-Jersey, is offered for sale on reasonable terms:

No. 1. A Tract of Land, containing 900 acres, situate on the west side of Maurice river, and bounded thereby on the east two miles and a half, and on the west by the Bridgetown and Beaver Dam roads. It lies opposite the iron works' of Smith and Wood, and possesses the advantage of a water Dower equal to any in West Jersey. About fifty acres of it are cleared and improved—the residue is

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 M'Ilvaine. Burlington, Feb. 22d, 1816 .- M. 4. tf

## Notice is hereby Given,

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

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

cense may be granted, shall bear to a year.

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

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 lire as follow, in cents. for each gallon of their capacity.

FOREIGN MATERIALS.	Boilers	46 92 136 180	270 360	540
	Stills	£2.4 68.0 90.0	135	270
ROOTS.	Boilers	36 36 42 42 42 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43	108	216
	Stills	22.4 0.8 7.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7	3 ½	108
FATERIALS.	Boilers	18 36 72 108	216	432
DOMESTIC P	Stills	41. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9.	108	216
			<b>6</b> 8 8	

T e provisions applicable to the duties on lienses to distillers, are in general, the same with hose laid by the act of July 24,1613. The most mportant of the new provisions are—that the luty is invariably to be paid in money, when that ayable upon the still or stills, or boilers, licensed it any one time, does not exceed twenty dollars bat a deduction of eight per centum is, in all eases, to be made for prompt payment; that in ases 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 thelitense; that all stills are to be licensed that are used, or kept in a situation for use, that a penally lies against any person who shall keep in our bout his distillary, any beer, or other liquor, pre-pared from grain for the purpose of distillation, for more than eight days, without having a license, that a collector is authorised to enter a distillery at any time whether between the rising and set ting of the sun, or at any other time.

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

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.

#### In Chancery, New-Jersey. May Term, 1816.

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

May 21st, 1816.

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

# SALEM & BRIDGETOWN STAGE.

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

arrive at Salem the same day.

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

Alexander Mackenzie.

May 13th, 1816.

#### NOTICE.

Court of the county of Cumberland, in the term of June, 1816, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 20th day of August next, between the Lours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, bout 7 acres or land, off the east side of the arm 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.

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

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

OTICE is hereby given, that on application to us by Henry Stites, who claims an undirided sixth part of all that tract of cedarswamp, upland, arid cripple, lying in the upper township of the county of Cape May aforesaid, containing sighty-four acres, more or less, bounding on and family James Ludlam and others; we have not ninated Nicholas Willets, esq. George Munyan, and Jeremiah Sayre commissioners to divide aid 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 coun y aforesaid, on Saturday, the 3d day of Augus next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the said Nicholas Willets, esq. George Munyan, and Jeremiah Sayre will then be appointed commissioners to make partition of the said lands, pursuant to "an act for the more easy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and te-nants in common," passed the 11th day of Noveml er, 1789.

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

Elijah Townsend, John Dickinson, Jacob Leaming.

Ju 1e 17.-6t

### 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 debtors.

Isaac Titsworth. Bridgetown, June 13, 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 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

#### 'Wool Manufactured.

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

fi 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 to it, that he shall be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom.

JOHN E. JEFFERS,

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

Jersey.

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 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 Caun, 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, 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,

MAKE 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 Hains, 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 reresidue 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 prochasers.—Conditions rade known at sale.

Joshua Brick.

Port Elizabeth, June 20th, 1816.-3t

# Direct Tax of 4815.

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 col-lection 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, bad notified that the tax had become due on the same.

For what county.	Date of the collector's hotification that the tax		
County of Morris. County of Sussex. County of Essex. County of Bergen, County of Salem, County of Cumberland, County of Cape May, County of Middlesex,	November 11th, 1815, do. 11th, 1815, October 21st, 1815, do. 21st, 1815, November 3d, 1815, do. 3d, 1815, do. 3d, 1815, 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. 86

## BLANKS

FORSALE

At the Office of the Whig.