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THE WASHINGTON WHIG

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Advertisements will he inserted at the usual

Office of claims for property lost, captured, or destroyed whilst in the military service of the Uni-ted States, during the interwar.

Notice is hereby given,

UitSUANT to the acr of the United States, passed the 9th day or 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 time office on or before the minth 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 militaman, 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 Uni-

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

2. The certificate of the officer or approximate the corps.

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 white 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 id, 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 obtain. 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 wound ed 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, sleigh, or harness, excepting articles for which the owners had agreed to run all risks, or

which were lost or destroyed by the fault or negligence of the owners.

2d. When an hors., 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 such payment or recovery. Nor will any original fault or negligence of the owner, and that the claimants be paid through this effice, till they owner did not agree torun all risks. Furthermore, release all claims against such officers or agents the usual hire of the articles so impressed or contracted for in the country in which they were or impressment, employed must be stated.

In the second case, the certificate of the officer or agent of tile United States under whose command such horse, mule or ox was employed, at

the tinie of liis 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 ob tain. In every case, the evidence must state dis tinctly the tinie, 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 accounte ments, and has sustained loss by the capture of destruction of them, without any fault or negli gence 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, whio, in all services, furnish at their own risk their own. The same evidence, in all respects is required in this as in the first class, and more over that the loss did not happen from the fault or negligence of the owner.

FIFTH CLASS OF CASES.

"When any property has been impressed or taken by public authority, for the use or 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 amount which has been paid, or may be claim. ed, for the services aforesaid.

The provision relates to every species of pro perty taken or impressed for the use and sub-sistence 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 cakes, the certificates of the officers or agents of the United States, taking or impressing any of the aforesaid articles, authenticated be 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. lose 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 pay ment, and if no par, ment 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

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 redress is against the person committing it.

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

cupation was the cause of such destruction."
In this case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States, under whose author rity any such house or building was occupied, must be furnished. Before any other evidence as to this fact will he 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 depart. ment, of the government of the United Staten and where he has received nothing, that fact

also must be stated on oath byhim. It will be particularly noted by claimants, that tile 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 com-

missioner will be employed to take testimony: but in these cases, as far as it shall be practical 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 Unit-ed 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 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

In every case, no claim will be paid but to the persons originally entitled to receive the same or, in case of liis 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 owers executed in due form.

All evidence offered must be sworn to, except the certificates of officers, who, at the time of iving them, shall be in the military service of the United States, before some Judge of the United States, or of the Siates or Territories of the United States, or mayor or chief magistrate of any city, town, or borough within the same, or a justice of tile peace of any State or Territory of the United States duly authorized to administer oaths, of which authority, proof must be furnished either by a certificate under the seal of any State or Ferritory or the clerk or prothonotary 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 Territo ries thereof, who are emple 50 print the Laws of the United States are 50 sted to publish this notice for eight weeks successively, once a week, and send their bills to this office for pay-

All persons who have business with this flice, are requested to address their letters to the subscriber as commissioner, which will be iransmitted free of postage.
RICHARD TLAND 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, 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 ppears that the personal estates of said decelents are insufficient to pay said debts:

Therefore, on application of the said Dan Sim-kins, Ann Brown, and Abel Bacen, setting forth that the said James M'Kee, Charles Brown, and Joseph Bacon died severally seised of lands, te noments, hereditaments, and real estates in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the id of the court'in the premises.

Also at the term aforesaid, Zaccheus Joslin guardian of Elizabeth, William, Sarah, and Ann tostin, 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 seal est tes of said minors for their support and maintenance:

It is ordered, that all persons, interested the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and red 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 o' debts which remain un-paid, 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 abolish the existing duties on spirits distilled within the United States, and to lay other duties, in lieu of those at present imposed, on licenses to distillers of spirituous li-

Be it enacted by the Senute and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the act entitled "An act, to provide additional revenues for defraying the expences of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on spirits distilled any time for which such person shall not within the United States and territories have obtained a license for distillation, he

thereof, and by amending the act, laying aties on licenses to distillers of spirituous quors, passed the twenty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, shall case and determine, excepting insomuch as the same is applicable to the duty payable for licenses for stills or boilers granted previously to the first day of July next: Provided, That the provisions of the aforesaid act shall remain in full force and virtue, so far as they may relate to the rendering of the accounts of spirits distilled previous to the first day of July next, and to the collection and recovery of all duties laid by the said act, that may have accrued previous thereto, and which shall then remain outstanding, and to the recovery, distribution, and remission of fines, penalties, and forieitures, validellutian, be incurred in relation 'to the

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every person who, after the 30th da if June next, shall be the owner of any still ovstills, or other implements in lieu of stills. used for the purpose of distilling spiritsous liquors, or who shall have such still or stills, or implements as aforesaid, under his superintendence, either as agent for the owner, or on his own account, and for which a licence extending beyond said day shall not have been previously obtained and every person who, having such license, shall after its expiration, use or intend to use any still or stills, or implements as aforesaid, either as owner, agent or otherwise, shall, before he shall so begin to use such still or stills, or other implements in lieu thereof, for the purpose of distilling spirituous liquors, apply for, and obtain from the collector appointed by virtue of the act entitled "An act, for the assessment and collection of direct taxes, and internal duties," for the collection district in which such person resides (or to the deputy of such collector duly authorised,) a license for using the said stills, or other implements as aforesaid; which licenses respectively shall be granted at the option of the proprietor or possessors of such still or stills, for any or either of the terms mentioned in this act, upon the payment in money by such proprietor or possessgr, of the duties payable on the said license or licences, according to the provisions of this act, if the said duties upon such still or stills, or other implements, when added together, if there be more than one still or other implement for distilling spirits shall not exceed twenty dollars; and if they shall exceed twenty dollars, on such pro-prietor or possessor executing and delivering to the collector, or to his deputy as aforesaid, a bond with two or more sureties, to the satisfaction of such collector or deputy, conditioned for the payment of said duties at the end of twelve months after the expiration of the term for which such license or licences, respectively, shall have been granted. And the said bond shall be taken in the name of the United States of America, and in such form, as shall be prescribed by the Treasury Department. And if any person shall, after the said thirtieth day of March next, use or cause to be used any still or stills, or other implements as aforesaid, in distilltuous liquors, or shall er of, or have under his superintendence, either as agent or otherwise, any still or stills, or other implements as aforesaid, which shall, after the said day, have been used as aforesaid, without having a license therefor as aforesaid, continuing in force for the whole time, during which the said still or stills or implements as aforesaid shall have been thus used, or who 'shall keep, during any period for which a license has been granted to such person, any still or boiler, or other implement liable to do duty in their fixtures in a situation for use, without having first obtained a license for the same, agreeably to the provisions of this act, every such person shall ferfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, together with double the amount of duties which would have been pavable for the term, during which such still or stills, or implements as aforesaid, shall be thus used, or kept in a situation for use, as aforesaid, had the said still or stills, or implements as aforesaid, been entered according to the provisions of this act, to be recovered with costs of suit. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That

if any person shall keep in or about his distillery any heer or other liquor, prepared from grain, for the purpose of distillation, for more than eight days, during shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hun- authorized under his hand and seal, shall dred dollars for every such offence.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the licenses aforesaid shall and may be granted, for and during the following terms or periods, and on the securing of payment as aforesaid, of the duties nudermentioned, namely:

For a still or stills employed in distilling spirits from domestic materials, for alicense, for the employment thereof, for a half cents for each gallon of the capacithereof: for a license for and during the term of two weeks, nine cents for each dred dollars. gallon of its capacity a aforesaid; for a hense for and during the term of one month, eighteen cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of two months, thirty-six cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of three months, fifty-four cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for and during the the term of four months, seventy two cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for five months, ninety cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of six months, one hundred and eight cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for one year, two hundred and sixteen cents for each gallon of its capacitv as aforesand: Provided, that there shall he paid upon each still employed wholly in the distillation of roots, but one half the rates of duties above mentioned, according to the capacity of such still.

For a still or stills employed in distilling spirits from foreign materials, for a licosse for the employment thereof for and during the term of one month, twenty three cents for each gallon of the capacity of every such still, including the head thereof; for a license for and during the term of two months, forty-six cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of three months, sixry-eight cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of four months, ninety cents or each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of six months, one hundred and thirty-five cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of eight months, one hundred and eighty cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for one year two hundred and seventy cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid.

And for everyboiler, however constructed, employed for the purpose of generating steam in those distilleries where wooden or other vessels are used instead of metal stills, and the action of steam is substituted for the immediate application of fire to the materials from which the spirituous liquis are distilled, for a license for the employment thereof, double the amount on each gallon of the capacity of the said boiler, including the head thereof, which would be payable for the said license if granted for the same term and for the employment on the same materials of a still or stills to the contents of which, being the materials from whence the spirituous liquors are drawn, an immediate application of fire, during the process of distillation, is made.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collectors, within their respective districts, to grant licenses for distilling, which licenses shall be marked with a mark denoting the rate of d'ity thereupon, and shall be signed by the commissioner of the revenue, and being countersigned by the collector who shall issue the same, or cause the same to be issued, shall be granted to any person who shall desire the same, upon application in writing, and upon payment or securing of payment as aforesaid, of the sum or duty payable by this act, supon each license requested.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the application in writing, to be made by any person applying for a license for distilling as aforesaid, shall state the place or places of distilling, the number and contents of the still or stills, boiler or boilers, and whether intended to distil spirituous liquors from foreign or domestic materials. And no person having obtained a license in one collection district shall be required to take out an additional license in another district for the same still within the period of the first license. And every person making a false statement in either of the said particulars, or who shall distil spirituous liquors from materials other than those stated in the application aforesaid, as well as the owner or superintendant of any distillery, still or stills, with respect to which such false statement shall have been made or which shall be thus unlawfully employed, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That every such collector, or his deputy duly

be authorized to enter at any time any distillery, or place where any still, boiler or other vessel used in distillation are kept or used within his collection district, for the purpose of inspecting, examining or measuring the same, and the other vessels therein. And every owner of such distillery, stills, or boilers or other vessels, or person having the care, superintendance or management of the same, who shall reand during the term of one week, four and fuse to admit such officer as aforesaid, or to suffer him to inspect, examine or mearty of every such still, including the head sure the same, shall, for every such refusal, forfeit and pay the sum of five hun-

Sec. 8. And lie it further enacted, That in cases is which a license for stills or boilers may have been granted for their employment, according to the present rates of duty, for a period extending be yand the thirtieth day of 3une, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, the person to whom the same may have been granted or transferred shall, on or before the said day, pay, or secure the payment, in manner aforesaid, of a sum equal to such proportion of the additional duty hereby imposed on licenses for stills and boilers as said period hears to that for payment of which the said license was granted; the payment of which sum shall be endorsed by the collector on said license. And if any still or boiler sliall, after the said thirtieth day of June, be employed in distill. ing spirituous liquors without the additional duty having been previously paid or secured as aforesaid, the owner, agent or superintendant thereof shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars together with double the amount of the said additional duties.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all the provisions of this act, shall be deemed tu apply to any still or boiler, or other vessel, used in distillation, which shall be employed in the rectification of spirituous

liquors, Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That any license heretofore or hereafter granted for employing a still, or boiler, or other vessel, in distilling spirits from foreign materials shall authorise the distilling

spirits from destic materials also:
Sec. 11. A. tfurther enacted, That a deduction at ... rate of eight per centum, shall be made from the duty payable for a license to distil spirituous liquors, on the payment thereof at the time of obtaining the same, whether the same be payable on a credit or nut, according to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That in future it shall be lawful for the distiller or distillers of domestic spirits, and all persons from whose inaterials such spirits shall be distilled, to sell without a license, by retailing, any quantity thereof, not less than one gallon.

Sec. 15: And be it further enacted, That the several provisions of "An act making further provison for the collection of internal duties, and for the appointment and compensation of assessors," passed on the compensation of assessors, ** passed on tlie second day of August, one thousand eight liundred and thirteen, sliall and are hereby declared io apply in full force to the duties laid by, and to be collected under, this act the same as if such duties and this act were recognised therein; which said duties shall be collected by the same cellectors, in the same manner, for the same commissions, and under the same directions, as are thereby established in relation to the other internal, duties: and all the obligations, duties and penalties thereposed upon conectors, are nereby im- talents, urbanity of manners, and facility posed upon the collectors of the duties laid in husiness require that he should reside by this act.

Sec. 14. And be itfurther enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collectors aforesaid; in their respective districts, and they are hereby authorised to collect the duties imposed by this act, and to prosecute for the recovery of the same, and for 'the recovery of any sum or sums which may be forfeited by virtue of this act. And all fines, penalties and forfeitures, which shall be incurred by force of this act shall and may be-sued for and recovered in the name of the United States, by bill, plaint, information of action of debt, one moiety thereof to the use of the United States. and the other mojety thereof to the use of the person who, if a collector, shall first inform of the cause, matter or thing, whereby any such fine, penalty or forfeiture, shall have been incurred, unloss the breach of this act, for which **such** fine, penalty or forfeiture may be incurred, cannot be established without the testimony of such collector, or other information, in which case the whole of such fine, penalty or forfeiture shall be to the use of the United States.

April 19, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

BLANKS FORSALE At the Office of the Whig.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, JULY 8, 1816.

Fourth of July.

THE apathy resulting from a state of peace, the abseace of the excitements of party spirit, but, especially the neglect'to make the necessary arrangements in time. prevented the day from being celebrated in this town, with that heart-cheering fervour and enthusiasm which were exhibited in some other places, and which it is calculated to inspire. The efforts which were made for the purpose, were detached and irregular, and therefore produced but little

Two orations were delivered in the Presbyterian church; one in the forenoon, by Dr. Ewing, before the members of the Washington Benevolent Society, and other citizens; the other, in the afternoon, by Dr. J. J. Foster, on the part of the republicans. It is but justice to mention, that no attempt was made, during the day, to excite party feelings or recollections; but that the most perfect harmony and good humour prevailed.

The festivities of the day were closed by a splendid ball, given by tile young gentlemen of Bridgetown, at Brewster's

The following are the toasts which were drunk by the republican citizens.

TOASTS.

1. The day we celebrate. - May no si nister of party views ever divert us from the principles which gave rise to its conimemoration:

2. The memory of tie statesmen, and heroes, who were the principal instruments, under God, of achieving and defend ing our independence.

3. The president of the United States. 4. The hearts of departments—May their abilities and fidelity be commensurate with their duties.

5. Our congress jobbers-So much for

6. I'he National Bank - Though by many believed to be a sacrifice of constiturional principle, we hope from it the best.

7. Consistency among republicansplinciple, and not men.

8, Our union-Distracted be the brain. and paralysed the arm, that conceives or attempts the project of a separation of the states.—Disunited, our fate will be that of the unhappy French - United, we nee not fear a world in arms.

9. Our militia, army, and navy-May the disasters of the lite war teach us the necessity of discipline, and may the splendid victories, and glorious termination at New Orleans, electrify our courage in future conflicts.

10. The late wars with Britain and Algiers: equally just, and which have gained us the eclat of surrounding nations.

11. Monroe and Tompkins—our next president and vice-president—they have talents equal to the crisis.

12. The state of New-Jersey. The spirit of 76 still lives in her sons.

13. The governor of New-Jersey. His

14. The Cumberland Bank—May its benefits be exiended to the honest and useful class of citizens, and not confined

to the grasp of monopolizing speculators.

15. Free schools, a rich inheritance to ihe poor giving to ail full scope for the exercise of their intellectual faculties and se curing the foundation of virtue,

16. The patriots of South America. May they emulate the bravery of their brothers of the north.

17. Our beloved country-May the oppressed of all nations flock to its standard and find a safe asylum from the iron hand of tyranny and oppression.

18. The fair of New Jersey.-From this day on equal terms with the other sex. May the principle become universal of females inheriting equally with males, the certain effect of progressive civilization.

VOLUNTEERS.

By gen. Elmer .- True hearts and sound

By Mr. Collins. - The orator of the day. By Capt. Parvin .- The president and

his country, and consign him to the earthly

to American manufactures.

Fairfield Celebration.

AGREEABLY to their usual custom, the inhabitants of the township held a meeting on the 21stult. at Fairton, to appoint the officers, and to make arrangements, for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of An, erican Independence, when

Moses Burt was appointed president; EPHRAIM WESTCOTT, vice president; Daniel C. Pierson, orator;

JAMES D. WESTCOTT, AMOS WEST. cort, and Mathias Burch, committee of arrangement;

RICHARD MULFORD, W. D. BARRETT, and Azer Pierson, stewards.

On the auspicious morning of the 4th, agreeably to arrangement, a salute was fired, the reveille beat, and the flags on the staffs at Cedarville and Fairton, and on board the vessels in the harbours were hoisted. At one, a signal gun was fired for the inhabitants to assemble, at the grove riear the Friendship school-house, Cedarville, and at two, the exercises of the commenced. The declaration of independence was read by Dr. Ephraim Bateman. succeeded by a gun, and vocal music by a number of ladies under the direction of Messrs. Mulford and Burt. A pertinent oration was delivered by Dr. Daniel C. Pierson, and the company, which was unusually large, and enlivened by the presence of most of the ladies of the township,... partook of the refreshments provided by the stewards, whose duty was well discharged. The following toasts were drunk, sach succeeded by a gun and martial music: and occasionally by vocal music previously selected, and suited to the occas sion. The military services of the day were performed by a detachment from capt. Lawrence's company of artillery; under the command of lieut. Joseph Burt.

TOASTS.

I. The day—May every future anniver-sary of American independence find the people of the nation as free, prosperous, and happy as the present.

2. The President and Vice-President of the United States.

3. The next President—May lie be the rresident of the American nation, and not

4. The Judiciary and executive officers of the United States.

5. The Senate and House of Representatives of the United, States.

6. The next congress-May they consult the wishes of their constituents more, and their own private interest less, than the present congress.

7. The Governor, Legislature, and Judiciary officers of the state of New-Jersey. 8. The state of New-Jersey, free and independent-May she never tamely per-

mit any portion of her rightful sovereignty to be arrested from her by the states of Delaware or New-York. 9. The Navy of the United States .-

Hercules in infancy.

10. The army of the United States—

11. The militia of the United States,-New-Orleans knows their worth and bravery; the British " invincibles" can asert it, for they have felt their force. "Seeing is believing, but feeling is the naked truth." "Ye see now, my honics, 'tis nothing at all, But to pull at the trigger and pop goes the ball?"

12. Agriculture—the main pillar of the

13. American manufactures-May the efficient aid they rendered the country in time of war secure them from being blasted by the ingratitude of the representatives of the people, in time of peace. 14. Commerce—Free and unrestricted

with all the nations of the earth. 15. The Mediterranean squadron-millions for defence, not a cent for tribute.

16. The Constitution of the United States-May the principles of it be forever. cherished by the American people.

17. The People—The only legitimate masters which we acknowledge.

18. The American Fair -- May respect for the brave, and gratitude to the defenders of their country, continue to be a prominent tract in their character.

Our Representative in Congress, Ephraim Bateman.

vice-president of the day.

By Col. Sibley.—The fair daughters of Columbia—May they indignantly thrust cob Frick, for publishing, in Philadelphia, from their arms every domestic enemy to a daily newspaper, to be entitled "The American Centinel, and Mercantile Adverpurgatory of a bachelor's life.

By Isaac W. Crane, Esq.—Protection tiser;" in politics democratic.—We purpose inserting the prospectus in our next.

Rhode Island and New Hampshire have both expressed their disapprobation of this act, and have directed their members of congress to urge a repeal of it.

A vessel which arrived lately at Leghorn from the Levant, has brought the most distressing news from Smyrna. The inhabitants, harassed by the continued illtreatment of the Turkish agent, made an attempt to shake off the yoke of those tyrants; but they calculated upon assistance which did not arrive, and the Turks have acquired the ascendency. Several of the most distinguished inhabitants have paid the forfeit of their lives for this attempted insurrection; others have been arrested, punished, and severely fined; some have escaped, and arrived at Leghorn.

The Spanish government are said to be highly dissatisfied with the refusal on the part of the United States to deliver up West Florida; and that the misunderstanding between the two governments would probably lead to an immediate war.

. It is stated, that two Buenos Ayres privateers (corvette of 22 guns, comanded by a captain Brown, and manned principally with Englishmen,) were cruising off Cadiz. This fact had created much alarm to the merchants and government of Cadiz. There was no armed vessels in port to protect their commerce; and the frigate Seva rina, from Vera Cruz, with four millions of dollars in specie, was daily expected on the coast. It was understood, that the frigate had not a full crew, and it was appre-nended that she was not in a situation to repel an attack from the privateers.

A letter has been received from Port-au-Prince, dated June 4, which states, that information had been received, that gen. Bolivar, who headed the Patriot army in South America, liad succeeded in capturing Laguira, Barcelona, and the whole of the royal Spanish fleet in Cumana bay, and bad set at liberty all the Spanish slaves in the places he had conquered. About 3000 of the royal Spanish army had deserted, and joined the Patriots.

British officers at Malden, &c. having lately fired on some Ameican vessels and boarded_others, passing up and down Detroit river and lake Erie, gov. Cass has written a letter of caution and remonstrance (dated 1st June) against these outrages, to the officer commanding his Britannic majesty's vessel Tecumseh.-Col.

FROM HOLLAND.

We are sorry to hear that Dr. Eustis and his lady had been much out of health -the climate not agreeing with them. They were about undertaking a journey

Lord Wellington still remained at the

The government was popular in Holland; but not so much so in Belgium. The young Prince of Orange is represented as a person of fine talents.

Mr. ERVING, the American ambassador to Spain, arrived at Havre, in 26 days from the United States, and intended to visit Paris, and then proceed to Madrid.

Paris, May 8.

"The following are the details in the ministerial circles, concerning the contion, his royal highness the duke of Kent spiracy which has just been discovered at said, I feel grateful that this motion Paris; there can be little doubt of their au-

thenticity: "Some of the agents of the military police forming part of the nocturnal patroles had remarked an' individual, apparently of the inferior class, returning to his house in the Rue de la Harpe, at 4 o'clock in the merning. He was traced at 9 o'clock, in the evening to an obscure hotel in the Rue de la Rochechouard, where he regularly passed the night. He was seized at the end of a fortnight, as well as all the persons assembled there. The greater part were disbanded officers; men already sig-nalized by the police. Their examination led to further discoveries; a press and several seditious proclamations were seized, rather, I am informed, tending to subvert the present government than in favor of the usurper or any other pretender. It is asserted that the apprehension of Benoit, Maret's Secretary in Switzerland, and of the Chevalier St. Aghon, have thrown new and unexpected light on the subjet. This is now believed to be a subordinate ramification of a deep laid plan which embraces in its action Fouche at Dresden, Carnot at Warsaw, Excelmans in the Netherlands and Soult at Düsseldorf. Considerable sums of money have been already secured, and as the affair will shortly be examined by a court of justice, the public anxiety

dence in the activity of the police.

"M. M. Majon and Clouet formerly aides-de-camp to marshal Ney have been apprehended at Nismcs. The motives of this measure have no connexion with the affair I have just related. It is believed these gentlemen are acting under an entirely different influence.'

Paris, April 10. They write from Rennes on the 30th of March that while the royal court was in session, the gens d'armes on guard, observed that an officer, who had been subpensed to court to give evidence in a cause before it, wore on his coat a button with an Eagle, which he studiously concealed. The gen d'arme informed the president of the court of tile fact, who immediately suspended the cause before the court for the purposed in the court of the court before the court for the purposed in the court for the court for the court for the purposed in the court for pose of putting this officer on trial, and without any adjournment, he was convicted, and con-demned to three months imprisonment, a fine of fifty francs, and the payment of the costs of pros ecution; and further, that one half of his half pay should be retained for five years.

Important.—It was the beginning of last month, whispered in the ministerial circles of England, that arrangements were progressing to bring NAPOLEON BONAPARTE Sack from St. Helena, and confine him in England. (which Bonaparte had requested.) Nothing was warn of the Control of the Cont Powers. The government of England was seeking this consent with no little earnestness. There must be something brewing. Great checks, and balances are important political engines. Let us wait the result, and not prematurely enter into commercial speculations which may Bramble our operations .- Fed. Gaz.

> From the Boston Evening Gazette Saturday night, 12 o'clock. LATE FROM ENGLAND.

For the London papers to 16th Mas we re indebted to a mercantile friend and to Mr. Topliff of Merchant's Hall. On reperusing them we find they afford,

1. The Russians new Tariti; for which we have not room.

2. Paris-newspaper' and letter accounts of the insurrection at Grenoble, and plots atPatis - thesame accounts as given in our

3. The general orders issued by order of the Prince Regent, containing " a decided expression of his R. R's. very severe reprehension" of major general sir Thomas Wilson and captain Hutchinson's conduct for being engaged in a measure Lavalette's escape? the declared object of which was to counteract the laws and defeat the public justice of France. It is a moderate reproof—and they are let off without the loss of their commissions.

4. The congratulatory addresses of the houses of lords anti commons and the city of London to the royal family on the marriage of the heiress to the throne, and the answers of the prince and princess of Co-

bourg, her majesty. &c. 5. The proceedings at the anniversary meeting of the Grand British Institution. or Schools for all; at which we notice our ambassador, Mr. Adams attended, and was applauded spokesman, in favour of the advantages of educating the poor. Edu-

cation (he said) is knowledge, and it leads to virtue. This tiuth he knew would come home to every British bosom. In America? there was a zeal for the education of the poor; and he regarded it as one of the most glorious blessings derived from their British ancestors." The proposing of thanks to the royal chairman having been pat by Mr. Adams, and received with acclamacame from the minister of the United States.—I have long lived in the neighborhood oi'the U.S. and it was ever a grief to me that the two countries should be at variance. Their language and their interest is the same and their friendship should

be inviolable."
6. A letter from Sierra Leon, dated the 26th Jan. stating the capture of schr. ,Rosa, formerly the American privateer Perry, of Baltimore, under Spanish colours, manned by Americans, with 250 slaves; that the coast was full of American vessels, under Spanish colours, from Havanna; that two of her consorts with from 300 to 500 slaves had departed; that a ship of 20 guns and 120 men, was off Cape Mount, making up a cargo of 1200 slaves—and that H. B. M's ship Ban, which captured the Rosa, was going in pursuit.

7. Thay also state .that (numerous emigrations are daily taking place from Great Britain to the, United States; and that many of the most useful and ingenious mechanics and manufacturers in France. as well as many of the most opulent families, are contemplating to remove with their skill and capital to America.

> Sunday **morning**, 7 o'clock. LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Arrived in the bay last night, ship Marwill soon be dissipated. The government garet, M'Lellan, from Liverpool—bringing appears perfectly satisfied with the mea-

Compensation Bill .- The iegis latura i of | sures already adopted and full of confi- | London to the 18th; with the perusal of which we have been favoured by Mr. Jack, keeper of the E. C. H. Books. The additional news they furnish is-

Newspaper and letter accounts from Paris, stating more particulars respecting the Grenoble insurrection, &c .- the trial of the rebels was going on, several had been shot; 20,000 francs had been offered for the apprehension of Didier, the principal chief of the conspiracy; the king had resused to pardon David for being concerned in the, insurrection. The department, of the Isere had been declared in a state. of siege, martial law established, all per. sons required to give up their arms in 24 hours, troops pouring into the department, assemblages of people prohibited—and private letters continued to give reports of great disaffection at Paris, in 'Dauphiny

The Emperor of Russia has addressed a letter to the courts of Europe, ,stating thal his Holy League with Austria and Prus sia, has no other objectin view than peace: ably to found the eternal peace and happi ndss of States, &c.

SPAIN. Letters from Bilboa, of 29th ult. mention, that the Deputies from the three free provinces of Biscay, had assembledifor the purpose of agreeing on mea. ting but the consent of the Continental sures of opposition to the plan of Ferdi nand's Ministers, who appear resolved to establish ,custom-houses in Biscay, contrary to the Constitution and rights of the provinces of Biscay, Alaba, and Guipuscoa.

Extraordinary Appointment.

Among the brevet promotions annexed to the Military Gazette of Saturday, is one giving the rank of major in the Bri tish army to the celebrated Indian chief Norton, by the stile of John Norton, esquatherwise Teyoninhokarawen, captain and leader of the Indians of the Five Na. tions. Major Norton is the son of a Scotch man, and was born in North America. He is a person of very considerable ability, mixing the information of the land of his ancestors with the natural acuteness of the land of his adoption—European intelligence with Indian vigor.—Liverpool Mercury, March 22.

The following shocking occurrence is copied from the Fayetteville, North Caroli na, American, of June 21st.

Lumberton, (N. C.) June 13.
Extraordinary and Shocking Occurrence. On Friday afternoon, the 7th inst. Mrs. Anna Ratley was, riding across the Gum Swamp, (about 12 miles from this place) where the water was but little more than knee deep, the beast on which she rode was attacked by an Alligator, and, in the struggle, Mrs. Batley was thrown, and the moment she fell the monster seized, bit and mangled her most horridly, of which wounds she died on Monday evening last, Her husband and brother were near at hand and ran to her assistance, and, in rescuing the woman, one of the men received a blow from the Aligator without sustaining much injury, and after shooting seven or eight times, they succeeded in killing him; he measured eleven feet in length.

The 4th of July

Was celebrated in Deerfield street in the following manner:

At one o'clock, Capt. Philip Fithian's company of Artillery paraded at the Inn of Samuel Thompson, Esq. After performing the exercise of the company, they retired to the house, where they were joined by a respectable number of the inhabitants of the village, without any previous arrangement. Party spirit was laid aside; judge Sneathen chosen to preside; a national salute was fired, and the following toasts were drunk.

3. The land we live in—May it always remain free arid independent. 3 cheers.

4. In memory of Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America. Tune, Hail Co-5. The state of New Jersey-May her

citizens ever be ready to defend their rights and liberty. 6. Party spirit—When danger appears,

may it be forgotten. Tune, Friendship.
7. The American fair—May they in spire virtue in the breast of the Patriot.

8. The wheel of government. The hub is real American—May it continue forever: when the spokes and felloes decay, may they be supplied with pure American timber. 6 cheers, tune Yankee Doodle.

9. The American Flag—May it wave in triumph as long as it is unfurled in justick.

10. To memory of Green, Montgomery, Scammel, Knox, and their associates in war. tune Farewell, ye heroes.

Tune, Durham. 12. Kind providence protect our land

Rrom horrid wars that spoil;

And from abominations too, That do a land defile.

13. The Independent Companies of the Cumberland brigade—May they ever stand like pillars of brass, when our rights are invaded. 3 cheers.

14. May the next anniversary find us in

peace and prosperity as at present.

15. May our rights be respected by all

16. May our canvas whiten every sea. 17. Female patriotism.—Not (as unjustly thought) a stigma, but the glory of the American name. 4 cheers. Tune, Fair American.

18. Peace to all nations .- May emperors yield their power, kings lay down their, crowns, and all nations become republican. 3 cheers.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Capt. David O., Garrison. - May all the enemies of our country be transported to one they like better, but all true lovers: thereof unite hind and heart to promote the common cause, and 'party spirit, reli-gious and political, be done away. 3 cheers. After the officers of the artillery had

By M. A. Peck .- The officers of the artillery company of the 2d regiment of the Cumberland brigade. 3 cheers. Tune Sol-

dier's Return. After judge Sneathen had retired, By Capt. Fithian. - The president of the

The company retired at an early hour in perfect harmony and friendship.

MARRIED, on the evening of the 25th ult. by the Rev; Mr. Reeve, Mr. John Davis, aged E, to M. Anna Long, aged 16, both of Deerfield.

NOTICE.

A I.L those indebted to the estate of Josiah Parvin, late of Deerfield, deceased, are requested to come forward and discharge their accounts immediately, and those having accounts, will please to exhibit thein, well attested, for ex-

DAVID O. GARRISON, Administrator, July 8th, 1816 .--

NOTICE.

THEREAS my wife, Jane Barnett, has left my bed and board without any just cause, this is to forewarn all persons from trusting her, on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

John Barnett.

July 8th, 1816-3t

TAKE NOTICE.

HEREAS my wife JANE COSEBOOM has cloped from my bed and board, without any just cause, this is to forewarn any person from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting:

James Coseboom.

Salem County, July 1st, 1816 .- 3t

WANTED,

JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITH.-None A JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITH.—Not but a good workman need apply.

WILLIAM R. FITHIAN.

Laurel Hill, July 8th, 1816—3t

VENDUE.

10 be sold, at public vendue, on Wednesday, the 17th day of this instant, at the house of the subscriber, in the village of Millville, all kinds of Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as beds, bedding, tables, chairs, &c. &c. Also, horses, cattle, swine—a quantity of empty iron-bound casks, one ten-plate stove, a variety of articles that appertain to the convenience of a tavern, too tedious to enumerate. Sales to begin at 10 o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given, and conditions made known by Nathaniel Foster.

Millville, July 8th, 1816.—2t

75 Dollars Reward.

STOP THE ROGUE.

ON the 29th ult. a man calling himself John Thompson, called on the subscriber, and requested the use of a horse to ride a few miles to see his brother who was sick, premising to return the next morning. Accordingly, he obtained 1. The day we celebrate.

2. George Washington — May his memory stimulate Americans to follow his exis a small sized man, light skin and dark bair, by occupation a tailor, has the appearance of a seaman; his dress a blue cloth sailor's jacket and trowsers; other dress not recollected-the horse a middling sized deep bay, black mane and tail, with a bald face, white extending to his right eye, one or both hind feet white, goes a little lame on his left hind leg —Any person who will secure the man and horse, and give information to the subscriber, shall receive seventy five dollars with reasonable charges, or fifty dellars for the horse alone. John Brown.

Port-Elizabeth, Cumberland co. N. J. July 8th, 1816.—3t

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 credits, 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 she-11. The clergy of all denominations,

riff of the said County of Cumberland.
EBENEZER SEELEY, Clerk.
Daniel Elmer Atty.— July 1st, 1816-2m.

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 furnished with good machinery, and in complete operation, and ready to receive any custom that may be offered, at the

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 customs

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 thirteenth day of July next, at the court-house in Bridgetown, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insol-

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

Domestic Attachment.

OTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attach ment 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 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 sheriff of said county.—Dated June 8th, 1816. EBENEZER SEELEY, Clerk.

Chane, Atty. - 2m

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

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

OTICE is hereby given, that on application to us by Heavy Strees, who claims are undivided sixth part of all that tract of cedar swamp. upland, and crappe, lying in the upper township of the country of Cape May adoresaid, containing eight; four acres, more or less, bounding on lands of James Ludium and others; we have nominated Nicholas Willers, esq. George Munyan, and Jeremian Safre commissioners to divide s d tract or 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 county aforesaid, on Saturday, the od day of Augast next, at two o'click in the afternoon, the sant Nicholas Willers, 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 compressions is not of the said to be supposed to the said to be supposed to the said to the lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and te-nants in common," passed the 11th day of November, 1789.

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

Elijah Townsend, John Dickinson, Jacob Leaming.

June 17 .-- 6t

NOTICE.

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

DELZEL BACON, Guardian.

In Chancery, New-Jersey.

May Term, 1816.

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

May 21st, 1816. IT appearing that the object of the complainant's bill is to foreclose the equity of redemption on a mortgage given on the sixteenth day of Ogtober, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, by the said Jacob Abbot, the defendant, on a tract of land, situate in the county of Cumberland, and state of Newlersey 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 nundred acres before conveyed to John Hill and Ichabod Compton) to secure the payment of nine thousand two hundred dollars, that subporna 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 De fendant cause his appearance in this cause to be entered on or before the second Tuesday in September next, or that the Bill of the Complain ant be taken pro confesso, and the decree of the court rendered accordingly—the Complainant giving notice and making publication of this or-der agreeably to the statute of New-Jersey in such case directed.

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

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Direct Tax of 1815.

OTICE 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 could have a with an 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.

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

NATHAN PRICE, Collector designated by the Secretary

of the Treasury.
Collector's office, June 24, 1816—8t

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

OTICE is hereby given, that on application to me, by Joseph Sutton of the county of balem, 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 to ty-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, ann whereof the said Thomas C. Sutton died seized, I have nominated Eleazer Mayhew, John Pinin, 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 honse of Joseph Adkinson, an 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, childed "An act, for the more casy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common," passed, the 11th day of November, 1789. Given under my hard this 11th day of June, 1816. WILLIAM ROSSELL.

June 94th, 1816 - 6t

CREDITORS,

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 Julynext, at 2 o'ctock, P. M. to hear us and our creditors, at the house of Joseph P. Hiliman, in Woodbury, when and where you may attend, if you think prome. you think proper.

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

June 24th, 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 Tyrkeyhoe River, now occupied by Robert Wallace, containing two hundred and sixteen acres, one hundred and sixty of which is woodland, the re-sidue 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

Cumberland Orphan's Court,

June Term, 1816.

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

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

By the Court,

T. ELMER, Clk. June 3d, 1816-17-2m.

A CARD.

RS-STEELLING respectfully informs the public; that having procured a shop in the plost central part of Bridgetown, between the totel and the Bridge, she intends carring on

The Millinery Eusiness,

Foth silk and straw, on an extensive scale, and hopes, by unremitting attention and a general a sortment, to receive a share of public patron-

Bridgetown, March 39,1816—tf

NOTICE.

N pursuance of a decree of the Orphan's Court of the county of Cumberland, in the term of June, 1816, there will be sold at public vendue, on the premies, formerly belonging to Aaron Bacon, in Bacon's Neck, on the 12th day of August next, be ween the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day: about 10 acres of salt marsh, 3 acres of banked meadow unimprovee1, and 6 acres of upland.—Conditions at sale.

ABEL BACON, Guardian. June 10th, 1816-2m

Cape May Orphan's Court.

May term, 1816.

RDERED, on application of James Diverty, Administrator of the estate of Jeremiah Joinson, dec. that the creditors of the estate of said deceased bring in their debts, demands, and claims against the same, on or before the 15th day of June, A. D. 1817, or the said creditors shall be forever barred of an action therefor, ag ainst said administrator; he 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 l lie space, in one of the newspapers printed in

A true copy from the minutes.

JEHU TOWNSEND, Clk.

May 28, 1816-2m.

VALUABLE FROIERTY.

THE following property, situate in Millville township, Cumberland county, New3ersey, offered for sale on reasonable terms.

No. 1. A Tract of Land, containing 900 acres, situate on the west stop of Maurice River, and bounded thereby on the least two miles and a half, and on the west by the Bridgetown and Peaver Dam roads. It lies opposite the iron works of Smith and Wood, and possesses the advantage of a writer power equal to any in West Jersey. About fifty acres of it are cleared and improved—the residue is woodland.

No. 2. The "Herring Hole Landing,': wharf, house, and seven acres of ground, lying between the Millville furnace and Glass

No. 3. The equal undivided moiety of 15 acres of town lots, situated between So.2, and the Glass Works, fronting on the river.

No. 4. A Tract of \$000 acres of Wood land, extending from half a mile to five miles from the town of Millville.

To accommodate purchasers, No. 1. and 4 wil 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 Ezckiel Foster or Thomas Smith, of Millville, who have seen it.

A clear and indisputable title will be given.

Joseph Millvaine.

Burlington, Feb. 22d, 1816—M. 4. tf

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:
OTICE is bereby 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 donathan Foster, we have nominated Ebenezer Davis, Ebeiiezer Seeley, and Timothy Elmer, esquires, commissioners to divide the said trace 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 Ti-mothy 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 tenant's in common," passed the 11th day of November, 1812.

James Clark. William Garrison, Amos Westcott.

NOTICE.

HOSE 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, then 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 ever; 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 payment to the Department of War.

July 1st, 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-t

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 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 in-

Isaac Titsworth.

Bridgetown, June 13; 1816-4t.

Domestic Attachment.

OTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attachment, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Cumberland, and state of New Jersey, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of 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, 1816, which writ hath been duly served and returned by the sheriff of said county.

EBENEZER SEELEY, Clerk.

Enias P. Serley, 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 ronday, the 4th day of August next, between the ears of 12 and 5 o'clock, at the Inn of William R. Fithian, Laurel Hill,

All the Real Estate OF -CHARLESWOODRUFF, dec.

1. A lot of ground, situate on Laurel Hill, containing near half an acre, running from main 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.

12. A lot of ground with the improvements, situate as above. Said lot has thereon a good two story frame house, kitchen, &c. which will be sold subject to the widows dower.—Conditions at the time of sale.

ANN WOODRUFF, Admx.
Bridgetown, July 1st, 1816—4t.

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

Washington, June 24th, 1816.

Explanatory supplementat rule. N all the cases comprised in the notice from this office of the 3d inst. the following supplainantalvizgulation must be observed by every

Whenever the evidence, on oath, of any officer or the late army of the United States, shall be taken, or the certificate of any officer, in serviceat the time of giving it, shall be 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 that the declare on orther that he has reverse must also declare, on oath, that he has never re-ceived 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 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 pay-

July 1st, 8t.

LIST OF LETTER'S remaining in the Post-Office, Bridgetown, W. N. J. June 30th, 1816. B. Jane Barnett, William Bowen, David Bacon, Phebe Brooks, Richard Ba ker, Dan Bowen, Ra-

chel Bedell, Reuben Bishop. C. Rachel Cutter, Milly Cubby, Charles Clark,

Tolu Chambers. D. David Dayley, John Davis, Jedidiah Davis,

Lovinah Davids.

E. Henrietta M. Edgar, Lucius Q. C. Elmer, George Eral, & co.

G. David Garrison, Thomas Giberson. H. Jonathan Harned, Cyrus Hicks, Jedediah Hall. George Howell, Charles Hauthorn, Lau-rence, Hoover, David Halter, 2, Henry Hitchcock, Jacob Hunter, Eunice Howell, Stephen Hunt, Gen. Hellaner.

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

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 LUPTON, 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.