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THE WASHINGTON WHIG

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Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

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

Notice is hereby given,

PURSUANT to the act of the United States, passed the 9th day of April last, entitled "An act to authorise the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," that all claims provided for by the said act, must be presented at this office on or before the ninth day of April, in the year 1816; as if not presented within that period, they cannot be received, examined and decided on at this office.

FIRST CLASS OF CASES.

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

1st. An horse killed in battle.

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

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

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

2. The certificate of the officer or surviving officer, commanding the claimant at the time of the accident on which the claim is founded, which certificate, if not given while the officer was in the service of the United States, must be sworn to; and in every case it must, if practicable, state the then value of the horse so killed or dying. Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified; and that the evidence which he shall produce in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain. In every case the evidence must be on oath, and the value of the horse so killed or dying ascertained. All evidence offered must be taken and authenticated in the manner hereinafter directed, and in all these cases the claimant must declare on oath, that he has not received another horse from any officer or agent of the government in lieu of the one lost.

SECOND CLASS OF CASES.

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

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

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

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

THIRD CLASS OF CASES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOURTH CLASS OF CASES.

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

This class comprehends two cases. 1st. The loss of such arms or accoutrements by the enemy.

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

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

FIFTH CLASS OF CASES.

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

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

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

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

Under this provision, no claim can be admitted for any article which has not been taken by the orders of the commandant of the corps for whose use it may be stated to have been taken. For any taking, not so 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 occupation was the cause of such destruction."

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

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

It will be particularly noted, by claimants, that the preceding rules of evidence generally, and more especially apply to claims which shall not exceed in amount two hundred dollars, and that in all cases in which the claims in amount shall exceed two hundred dollars, a special com-

missioner will be employed to take testimony; but in these cases, as far as it shall be practicable, the same rules of evidence will be observed.

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

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

All evidence offered must be sworn to, except the certificates of officers, who, at the time of giving them, shall be in the military service of the United States, before some Judge of the United States, or of the States or Territories of the United States, or mayor or chief magistrate of any city, town, or borough within the same, or a justice of the peace of any State or Territory of the United States duly authorized to administer oaths, of which authority, proof must be furnished either by a certificate under the seal of any State or Territory or the clerk or prothonotary of any court within the same. But the seal of any city, town or borough, or the attestation of any Judge of the United States will require no further authentication.

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

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

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

RICHARD LAND LEE,
Commissioner of Claims, &c.

June 17—8t

Cumberland Orphan's Court,

JUNE TERM, 1816.

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

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

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

It is ordered, that all persons, interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estates of said decedents and of said minors do appear before the judges of this court, on the first day of September term next, and show cause, if any they have, why the whole of the real estate of James M'Kee, dec. should not be sold for the payment of debts which remain unpaid, and why so much of the real estates of Charles Brown and Joseph Bacon, dec. as 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 liquors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That from and after the thirtieth day of June 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 within the United States and territories

thereof, and by amending the act, laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors, passed the twenty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, shall cease and determine, excepting inasmuch 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 forfeitures, which may be incurred in relation to the

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every person who, after the 30th day of June next, shall be the owner of any still or stills, or other implements in lieu of stills, used for the purpose of distilling spirituous liquors, or who shall have such still or stills, or implements as aforesaid, under his superintendance, 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 licence, 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 licence for using the said stills, or other implements as aforesaid; which licences respectively shall be granted at the option of the proprietor or possessor 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 possessor, 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 proprietor 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 distilling spirituous liquors, or shall be the owner of, or have under his superintendance, 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 licence 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 forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, together with double the amount of duties which would have been payable 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 beer or other liquor, prepared from grain, for the purpose of distillation, for more than eight days, during any time for which such person shall not have obtained a license for distillation, he

shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred 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 under-mentioned, namely:

For a still or stills employed in distilling spirits from domestic materials, for a license for the employment thereof, for and during the term of one week, four and a half 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 weeks, nine cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license 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 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 capacity as aforesaid: *Provided*, that there shall be 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 license 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, sixty-eight cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of four 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 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 every boiler, 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 liquors 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 duty 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, upon 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 superintendent 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

authorized under his hand and seal, shall 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 refuse to admit such officer as aforesaid, or to suffer him to inspect, examine or measure the same, shall, for every such refusal, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in cases in 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 beyond the thirtieth day of June, 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 bears 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 shall, after the said thirtieth day of June, be employed in distilling spirituous liquors without the additional duty having been previously paid or secured as aforesaid, the owner, agent or superintendent 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 to 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 domestic materials also.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That a deduction at a 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 not, 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 materials such spirits shall be distilled, to sell without a license, by retailing, any quantity thereof, not less than one gallon.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the several provisions of "An act making further provision for the collection of internal duties, and for the appointment and compensation of assessors," passed on the second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, shall and are hereby declared to 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 collectors, 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 thereby imposed upon collectors, are hereby imposed upon the collectors of the duties laid by this act.

Sec. 14. *And be it further 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 or action of debt, one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, and the other moiety 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, unless 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 absence 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 effect.

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 the young gentlemen of Bridgetown, at Brewster's hotel.

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

TOASTS.

1. The day we celebrate.—May no sinister or party views ever divert us from the principles which gave rise to its commemoration.
2. The memory of the statesmen, and heroes, who were the principal instruments, under God, of achieving and defending our independence.
3. The president of the United States.
4. The heads of departments—May their abilities and fidelity be commensurate with their duties.
5. Our congress jobbers—So much for so much.
6. The National Bank—Though by many believed to be a sacrifice of constitutional principle, we hope from it the best.
7. Consistency among republicans—principle, and not men.
8. Our union—Distracted by 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 need not fear a world in arms.
9. Our militia, army, and navy—May the disasters of the late 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 talents, urbanity of manners, and facility in business require that he should reside at the seat of government.
14. The Cumberland Bank—May its benefits be extended to the honest and useful class of citizens, and not confined to the grasp of monopolizing speculators.
15. Free schools, a rich inheritance to the poor giving to all full scope for the exercise of their intellectual faculties and securing 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 bottoms.
By Mr. Collins.—The orator of the day.
By Capt. Parvin.—The president and vice-president of the day.
By Col. Sibley.—The fair daughters of Columbia—May they indignantly thrust from their arms every domestic enemy to his country, and consign him to the earthly purgatory of a bachelor's life.
By Isaac W. Crane, Esq.—Protection to American manufactures.

Fairfield Celebration.

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

MOSES BURT was appointed president;
EPHRAIM WESTCOTT, vice president;
DANIEL C. PIERSON, orator;
JAMES D. WESTCOTT, AMOS WESTCOTT, and MATTHIAS BURCH, committee of arrangement;

RICHARD MULFORD, W. D. BARRETT, and AZEL 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 near the Friendship school-house, Cedarville, and at two, the exercises of the day 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, each succeeded by a gun and martial music: and occasionally by vocal music previously selected, and suited to the occasion. The military services of the day were performed by a detachment from capt. Lawrence's company of artillery; under the command of lieutenant Joseph Burt.

TOASTS.

1. The day—May every future anniversary 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 he be the president of the American nation, and not of a faction.
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 permit 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 assert it, for they have felt their force. "Seeing is believing, but feeling is the naked truth." "Ye see now, my honies, 'tis nothing at all; "But to pull at the trigger and pop goes the ball!"
12. Agriculture—the main pillar of the republic.
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.

VOLUNTEER.

Our Representative in Congress, Ephraim Bateman.

Proposals have been issued, by Mr. Jacob Frick, for publishing, in Philadelphia, a daily newspaper, to be entitled "The American Centinel, and Mercantile Advertiser;" in politics democratic.—We purpose inserting the prospectus in our next.

Compensation Bill.—The legisla- tural of 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 ill-treatment 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 ascendancy. 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 23 guns, commanded 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 Sev- 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 apprehended 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, had succeeded in capturing Lagaira, Barcelona, and the whole of the royal Spanish fleet in Cumana bay, and had 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 American 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 to Paris.

Lord Wellington still remained at the Hague.

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 conspiracy which has just been discovered at Paris; there can be little doubt of their authenticity:

"Some of the agents of the military police forming part of the nocturnal patrols 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 morning. 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 signaled 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 subject. 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, Excellmans 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 will soon be dissipated. The government appears perfectly satisfied with the mea-

asures already adopted and full of confidence in the activity of the police.

"M. M. Majon and Clouet formerly aides-de-camp to marshal Ney have been apprehended at Nismes. 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 subpoenaed 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 the fact, who immediately suspended the cause before the court for the purpose of putting this officer on trial, and without any adjournment, he was convicted, and condemned to three months imprisonment, a fine of fifty francs, and the payment of the costs of prosecution; 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 back from St. Helena, and confine him in England. (which Bonaparte had requested.) Nothing was wanting but the consent of the Continental 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 May we are indebted to a mercantile friend and to Mr. Topliff of Merchant's Hall. On repeating them we find they afford,

1. The Russians new tariffs for which we have not room.

2. Paris newspaper and letter accounts of the insurrection at Grenoble, and plots at Paris—the same accounts as given in our last.

3. The general orders issued by order of the Prince Regent, containing "a decided expression of his R. H'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 Cobourg, 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 truth 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 acclamation, his royal highness the duke of Kent said, "I feel grateful that this motion came from the minister of the United States.—I have long lived in the neighborhood of 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 Havana; 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. They 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 Margaret, M'Lellan, from Liverpool—bringing papers of that city to the 25th May, and

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 refused 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 persons 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 Dauphny &c.

The Emperor of Russia has addressed a letter to the courts of Europe, stating that his Holy League with Austria and Prussia, has no other object in view than peace: ably to found the eternal peace and happiness of States, &c.

SPAIN.—Letters from Bilbao, of 29th ult. mention, that the Deputies from the three free provinces of Biscay, had assembled for the purpose of agreeing on measures of opposition to the plan of Ferdinand'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 British army to the celebrated Indian chief Norton, by the stile of John Norton, esq. otherwise Teyouinhokarawen, captain and leader of the Indians of the Five Nations. Major Norton is the son of a Scotchman, 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 Carolina, 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. Ratley was thrown, and the moment she fell the monster seized, bit and mangled her most horribly, 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 Alligator 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.

1. The day we celebrate.
2. George Washington—May his memory stimulate Americans to follow his example;
3. The land we live in—May it always remain free and independent. 3 cheers.
4. In memory of Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America. Tune, *Hail Columbia.*
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 inspire 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 fellos 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 justice.
10. To memory of Green, Montgomery, Scammel, Knox, and their associates in war. tune *Farewell, ye heroes.*
11. The clergy of all denominations. Tune, *Durham.*
12. Kind providence protect our land from 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 nations.

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, religious and political, be done away. 3 cheers.

After the officers of the artillery had withdrawn,

By M. A. Peck.—The officers of the artillery company of the 2d regiment of the Cumberland brigade. 3 cheers. Tune, *Soldier's Return.*

After judge Sneathen had retired, By Capt. Fithian.—The president of the day. 3 cheers.

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

MARRIED, on the evening of the 26th ult. by the Rev; Mr. Reeve, Mr. JOHN DAVIS, aged 35, to Miss ANNA LONG, aged 16, both of Deerfield.

NOTICE.

ALL 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 them, well attested, for examination.

DAVID O. GARRISON, Administrator. July 8th, 1816.—3t

NOTICE.

WHEREAS 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.

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

James Coseboom.

Salem County, July 1st, 1816.—3t

WANTED,

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

WILLIAM R. FITHIAN.

Laurel Hill, July 8th, 1816.—3t

VENDUE.

TO 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, promising to return the next morning. Accordingly, he obtained the horse, deserted, and has not been seen since, and from several circumstances it appears evident that he does not intend to come back. He is a small sized man, light skin and dark hair, 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 dollars 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 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 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.

