

WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. I.

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

No. 52.

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

TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1816.

PER ANNUM.

THE WASHINGTON WHIG

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY,
AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM,
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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

No subscriber is considered at liberty to withdraw his name, whilst in arrears.

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, of 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, every thing for the use and equipment of an army.

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

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

Under this provision, no claim can be admitted for any article which has not been taken by the orders of the commandant of the corps for whose use it may be stated to have been taken. For any taking, not so authorised, the party's 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 probatory of any court within the same. But the seal of any city, town or borough, or the attestation of any Judge of the United States will require no further authentication.

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

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

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

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Commissioner of Claims, &c.

June 17—8t

Cumberland Orphan's Court,

JUNE TERM, 1816.

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

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

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

It is ordered, that all persons, interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estates of said decedents and of said minors do appear before the judges of this court, on the first day of September term next, and show cause, if any they have, why the whole of the real estate of James M'Kee, dec. should not be sold for the payment of debts which remain unpaid, and why so much of the real estates of Charles Brown and Joseph Bacon, dec. as near as may be, and no more, should not be sold, for the payment of debts which remain unpaid, and also why the whole of the real estates of said minors should not be sold for their support and maintenance.—By the Court,

T. ELMER, Clerk.

June 3d, 1816—17—2m

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT establishing a port of delivery at the town of Bayou St. John.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the town of Bayou St. John, in the state of Louisiana, shall be a port of delivery; that a surveyor shall be appointed to reside at said port, that all ships and vessels bound to said port shall after proceeding thereto, and making report and entry at the port of New Orleans, within the time limited by law, be permitted to unlade their cargoes at the said town of the Bayou St.

John, or at the basin of the canal of Carondelet, adjoining the city of New Orleans, under the rules and regulations prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the sixth section of the act of Congress, passed on the 24th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and four, entitled "An act for laying and collecting duties on imports and tonnage, within the territories ceded to the United States by the treaty of the thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and the French Republic, and for other purposes," as is contrary to this act, is hereby repealed.

April 26, 1816—Approved.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT respecting the late officers and crew of the sloop of war Wasp.

Whereas there is reason to apprehend that the sloop of war Wasp, an armed ship of the United States, and lately commanded by captain Johnson Blakely, is lost:

Be enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be allowed and paid to the representatives of captain Johnson Blakely, and of each of the officers and crew aforesaid, as is hereinafter directed, twelve months wages; and that there be paid to the aforesaid representatives, and to the survivors of said officers and crew, if such there be, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be distributed as prize money for the capture and destruction by said sloop of war, of the British armed vessels Reindeer and Avon.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the distribution of said wages and compensation shall be as follows, viz. one third to the widow, and two third parts to the children of the deceased; and in case there be no child, the whole to the widow; and if there be no widow, then to the child or children; and if there be neither widow nor child, then to the parent or parents; and if there be no parent, then to the brothers and sisters; and if there be neither brother nor sister, then such share or shares not claimed as aforesaid, shall be and remain part of the navy pension fund; and the sums aforesaid shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, that in all cases in which there shall be only one child, the widow shall have an equal share with the child.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the secretary of the navy be and he hereby is authorised and required to appoint a prize agent, whose duty it shall be to disburse the moneys aforesaid, or to refund any balance thereof, under such rules and regulations as the said secretary may prescribe; and that all moneys not claimed by virtue of this act within two years from the day when said sums shall be put at the disposal of the said prize agent, shall be deemed and held a part of the navy pension fund.

April 20—Approved.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT concerning the entry of vessels at the ports of Middletown and Plymouth.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful to make entry of foreign ships or vessels, and of cargoes which may be on board the same, and to unlade such cargoes respectively, or any part thereof, at the port of Middletown, in the state of Connecticut, and at Plymouth, in the state of North Carolina, under the regulations in such cases by law provided.

April 24, 1816—Approved.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of Patrick O'Flyng, and Abigail O'Flyng, and Edmund O'Flyng.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper officer of the Department of War be, and he is hereby authorised and directed to allow and grant to Patrick and Abigail O'Flyng a land warrant for four hundred and eighty acres of land, in the same manner, and upon the same terms, that warrants for military land bounty are granted to the soldiers of the army of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the officer aforesaid be, and he is hereby authorised and directed to allow and grant to Edmund O'Flyng a military land war-

rant for one hundred and sixty acres of land, in the same manner and upon the terms, that warrants are granted to the soldiers of the aforesaid army.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That Patrick and Abigail O'Flyng be, and they are hereby authorised to receive half pay for two years, for each of their sons, lieutenant Patrick O'Flyng, and ensign Temple E. O'Flyng, who died whilst in the service of the United States.

April 24, 1816—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT to fix the commissions of the collectors of the direct tax and internal duties, and to revive and to continue in force "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the collectors of the direct tax and internal duties shall be allowed, in lieu of the commissions authorised by an existing law, in each calendar year, the following commissions upon moneys accounted for and paid by them into the treasury, from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, that is to say: six per centum upon all sums until the same shall amount to forty thousand dollars; three per centum upon all sums above forty thousand until the same shall amount to one hundred thousand dollars; and two per centum upon all sums above one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the entire amount of commissions allowed during such year in any collection district shall not exclusive of the commission allowed to the collectors designated by the secretary of the treasury to receive the lists of taxes due on the property of non-residents, exceed five thousand dollars: *And provided*, That the said allowance exceeding five thousand dollars, shall be made only in the calendar years in which the collector shall have received for the lists of taxes.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all the provisions of the act "to fix the compensations, and increase the responsibility of the collectors of the direct tax and internal duties, and for other purposes, connected with the collection thereof, passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, be, and the same are hereby continued in force.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, be, and the same is hereby revived and made of force until the end of the next session of congress, and no longer.

April 27, 1816—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT authorising the payment of a sum of money to John T. Courtney and Samuel Harrison, or their legal representatives.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby authorised and required, to pay to John T. Courtney and Samuel Harrison, citizens of Virginia, or if either or both of them be dead, then to their legal representatives, the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars, to be equally divided between them; which sum is paid them in consequence of their exertions in saving from being destroyed by fire the gun boat schooner Asp, belonging to the U. S. when she was set on fire and left burning by the enemy, after having been taken by them in an action in the month of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, in the river Potomac.

April 26, 1816.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That for defraying the expences of the navy for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, the following sums be, and they are hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, one million one hundred and forty two thousand and fifteen dollars.

For provisions, three hundred and fifty six thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

For medicine, hospital stores, and all other expences on account of the sick, including those of the marine corps, twenty five thousand dollars.

For repairs of vessels, three hundred thousand dollars.

For ordnance, ammunition and military stores, two hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For navy yards, docks and wharves, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For contingent expences, including freight, transportation and recruiting expences, three hundred thousand dollars.

For pay and subsistence of the marine corps, one hundred and forty one thousand, one hundred and seventy two dollars.

For clothing for the same, thirty four thousand one hundred and sixty six dollars.

For military stores for the same, one thousand one hundred and eighty eight dollars.

For contingent expences for the same, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid out of monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

April 24, 1816—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT concerning Pharaoh Farrow and others.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Judge of the Albemarle District court in the state of North Carolina, be, and he is hereby authorized and required to distribute to Pharaoh Farrow and his associates, the proceeds arising from the sale of two armed boats, belonging to the British privateer Mars; which boats, with their tackle and apparel, were captured by the said Pharaoh Farrow, and his associates, on the nineteenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, in New Inlet, in the said State; and which, with their tackle and apparel, have been condemned and sold by a decree of the court, the proceeds of which sale are held to the benefit of the United States; and that the said distribution be made agreeably to the laws of the United States, relating to captures made by private armed ships.

April 27, 1816—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the more convenient arrangement of the times and places of holding the Circuit Courts of the United States, for the districts of South Carolina and Georgia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of June next, the Circuit Courts in and for the Sixth Circuit of the United States, shall be held at the following times and places, and no others; that is to say, for the district of Georgia, at Savannah, on the fourteenth day of December in every year, and at Milledgeville, on the sixth day of May, in every year; for the District of South Carolina, at Charleston, on the twentieth day of November in every year, and at Columbia on the twentieth day of April in every year; and the Circuit Court for the said Districts respectively, or the Circuit Judge of the said Sixth Circuit is authorised and required to make all such rules and orders as may be necessary to carry into effect the change in time and place of holding the said courts according to the true intent and meaning of this act.

April 24, 1816—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of certain owners of goods, entered at Hampden, in the District of Maine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on the trial of any information, libel, or other suit for the forfeiture or condemnation of goods and merchandise, which between the twenty-fifth day of October, and the thirty-first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, were entered at Hampden, in the District of Maine, and have been since seized as imported or entered contrary to law all claims to forfeiture and condemnation be, and hereby are released, arising from want of lawful authority to enter and deliver said goods at Hampden, or from the illegality of importing the said goods into Orrington, or depositing them there, or from the illegality of trading between Orrington and Hampden, in a neutral vessel, not licensed for the coasting trade. *Provided*, That the claimants of the goods and merchandize so entered as aforesaid shall pay and satisfy all the reasonable expenses and charges attending the seizure and keeping thereof, and all the expenses, costs and charges of prosecuting the informations, libels and suits instituted against the same, to be taxed by the court in which final judgments shall be rendered against the respective claimants, whether the final judgments shall be in favor of the claimants respectively or against them.

April 24, 1816—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

A French savaun, M. Ripaults, is said to have discovered a key to the famous Hieroglyphics of Egypt.

INTELLIGENCE.

SIR R. WILSON, AND CAPT. HUTCHINSON.

The following is the determination of the prince regent, respecting sir Robert Wilson and capt. Hutchinson.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Horse Guards, May 10, 1816.

"So long as major-general sir Robert Wilson and capt. J. H. Hutchinson, of the 1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards were under trial, the commander in chief abstained from making any observations on their conduct.

The proceedings having now terminated, the commander in chief has received the prince regent's commands to declare his royal highness's sentiments on the transactions which have led to the trial and conviction of those officers.

In the instance of maj. gen. sir R. Wilson, the prince regent thinks it necessary to express his high displeasure, that an officer of his standing in his majesty's service, holding the commission and receiving the pay of a major general, should have been so unmindful of what was due to his profession, as well as to the government under whose protection he had voluntarily placed himself as to have engaged in a measure the declared object of which was to counteract the laws and defeat the public justice of that country. Nor does his royal highness consider the means by which this measure was accomplished as less reprehensible than the act itself. For his royal highness cannot admit that any circumstances could justify a British officer in having obtained, under false pretences, passports in feigned names from the representative of his own sovereign, and in having made use of such passports for himself and a subject of his most Christian majesty, under sentence for high treason, disguised in a British uniform, not only to elude the vigilance of the French government, but to carry him in such disguise through the British lines. While the prince regent cannot but consider it as a material aggravation of sir R. Wilson's offence, holding so high a rank in the army, he should have countenanced and encouraged an inferior officer to commit a decided and serious breach of military duty, his royal highness nevertheless thinks it equally necessary to express his high displeasure at the conduct of captain J. H. Hutchinson, for having been himself an active instrument in a transaction of so culpable a nature, more especially in a country in amity with his majesty, where he was serving in the course of his military duty, formed part of an army which had been placed by the allied sovereigns under the command of the duke of Wellington, under circumstances which made it peculiarly incumbent upon every officer of that army to abstain from any conduct which might obstruct the execution of the laws.

His royal highness the prince regent being unwilling to visit these officers with the full weight of his displeasure, which the complexion of their offence might have warranted, and also taking into consideration the degree of punishment to which they have subjected themselves, by violating the laws of the country in which this transaction took place, has signified to the commandant in chief these his sentiments, that they should be published to the army at large, in order to record in the most public manner the strong sense which his royal highness entertains of the flagrant misconduct of these officers, and of the danger which would accrue to the reputation and discipline of the British army, if such an offence were to pass without a decided expression of his royal highness's most severe reprehension.

By order of his royal highness,
The Commander in Chief."

FROM CADIZ.

Captain Putnam of the brig Alice, (arrived at Salem) inform, that there were off Cadiz three Patriot privateers from Buenos Apes — they had captured several Spanish vessels; and had hoarded a number of Americans, who were treated with politeness.

At Algiers they are perfectly tranquil.

Intelligence has been received from Major Peddie, who commands the expedition for exploring the interior of Africa, by way of the Niger, to March 15. He was then at Senegal, where he was to remain until September an account of the rainy season, but would be employed in the mean time in making preparations and collecting information. Another expedition is to proceed by the way of the river Congo, and the two are intended to meet in the interior of the continent.

A new Coinage has been commenced at the mint in England; to include gold and silver. The gold coin to consist of 20 shilling pieces, and the silver to be of one shilling. It is remarkable that coins of these convenient denominations have never been issued before.

Sir Nathaniel Wm. Wraxall, suffered judgement to go against him by default, on the information against him for the libel against Count Woronzoff, in the Memoirs of my own time, in which it is asserted that the Count admitted that the late empress of Russia had conspired at the murder of the Princess of Wurtemburgh. After a hearing by counsel relative to the measure of punishment, Mr. Justice Bayley sentenced the author to be imprisoned six months in the King's Bench prison, and to pay a fine of 500l.

Vaccination is now all the rage in the Empire of Hayti, and thousands of lives will probably be saved by it in that hot climate. Mr. Wilberforce, of London, has sent out a coloured man by the name of Prince Saunders, who has commenced this humane work.

PROPOSALS

BY JACOB FRICK,

For publishing in the city of Philadelphia,

A DAILY DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER,

To be entitled,

The American Centinel,

AND

MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

The Editor is fully sensible of the difficulties to be encountered, in attempting to establish another Daily Newspaper in the metropolis of Pennsylvania, as well as the importance of the undertaking. He hopes that a vehicle of general information will find the necessary encouragement, from a people whose political existence, in a great measure, depends upon their knowledge, and whose liberties are protected and supported by a Free and Independent Press.

THE AMERICAN CENTINEL will warmly advocate and defend the sacred principles of the American Revolution, as they are recorded in the Declaration of Independence, and support the Constitutions of the Union and of the state of Pennsylvania. The leading principles on which the present Administrations of the general Government and of this State have uniformly acted, meet the approbation and shall receive the support of the Editor.

The period is approaching when the Chief Magistrates of the United States and of this Commonwealth are to be elected. These are important considerations with the American people, they ought to exert every nerve to place in those stations, men of strong and energetic minds, whose Republican principles have been well established—whose attachment to the cause of the Union, when in imminent danger, has been manifested—whose integrity and correct deportment, in public and private life, merit the applause and support of an Enlightened Public.

It shall always be the pride, as it will be the duty of the Editor, to support all the candidates put in nomination by the Republican Party; and to advocate such measures as will, in his opinion, be most advantageous to the Nation. He therefore trusts that the friends of Democracy in Pennsylvania and in the Union, will give him a portion of their patronage, and enable him to make THE AMERICAN CENTINEL beneficial to the Party.

The columns of the Centinel shall not be contaminated by attacking the private character of Individuals. Public characters and public measures will be examined and reviewed, in such language as no man of sensibility shall blush to peruse.

Strict attention shall at all times be paid, to the earliest insertion of Foreign and Domestic News, and the Arrival and Clearances of vessels, at the Principal Seaports. We shall endeavour to make the Centinel, as useful to Commercial and Mercantile men as to the Politician.

CONDITIONS.

1. THE AMERICAN CENTINEL and Mercantile Advertiser shall be delivered to Subscribers, in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, every morning, (Sundays excepted,) printed on a large super royal paper and with good type.
 2. The Subscription to the Daily Paper will be Eight dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.
 3. The Country paper will be published three times per week. It shall contain all the news of the Daily paper, together with the new Advertisements; and will be forwarded to Subscribers in the Country at five dollars per annum, payable in advance.
 4. Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates, and the customary allowances made to Subscribers.
 5. No Subscriber will be at liberty to discontinue his subscription previous to the payment of arrearages.
- Philadelphia, June, 1816.

75 Dollars Reward.

STOP THE ROGUE.

ON the 29th ult. a man calling himself JOHN THOMSON, 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 recalled. 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.—St

The present number, 52, completes the first volume of this paper.—To such of his subscribers as have been punctual in fulfilling their engagements with him, the editor returns his warmest acknowledgements. To those who have not, he trusts it will be sufficient to remark, that an establishment whose support is so limited as this, depends, in a great measure, for its existence, on the punctuality of its patrons.

Cumberland Bank.

At a general meeting of the stockholders of the Cumberland Bank, held in Bridgetown, on the 2d inst. the following gentlemen were chosen directors for the ensuing year:

- Jonathan Elmer,
- Samuel Moore Shute,
- Timothy Elmer,
- Jeremiah Back,
- Daniel Elmer,
- Ebenezer Elmer,
- Hedge Thompson,
- Benjamin Reeves,
- Ichabod Compton,
- James D. Westcott,
- John Elkinton.

At a meeting of the directors on the 8th inst. Jonathan Elmer, esq. was unanimously chosen president.

Bridgetown, July 5th, 1816.

MR. PRINTER.

It is remarked by—oh hang it all, I believe I shall be obliged to forego the remark, and prevent my exposure. Upon my word, when I had nibbed my pen, I thought I could have written, in beautiful language, an appropriate introduction, suitable to the delicacy and importance of the subject.—But paying the tribute of a sigh to the frailty of man, and acknowledging, that having seen some pretty hard service, for several days past, my faculties are rather cloudy for clear writing, I shall give you, in plain English, my reasons for troubling you at this time.

The fourth of July was spent in this place with all that hilarity, that patriotic rejoicing, which marks the character of the truly liberal inhabitants of this part of our country. Each man took another by the hand, in the proud consciousness, that they were all rejoicing for heaven's highest boon, the prosperity of their country. Two orations were delivered on the occasion; and many a bumper filled to sentiments worthy of Americans. In the evening, the young ladies and gentlemen engaged in a party which might read an instructive lesson, even to age. The evening was spent in rejoicing. The pleasure which sparkled in every eye—the soul-beaming mirth which lit the expression of every countenance, spoke the absence of care.—The spirit of party was banished; or only remembered, like the wizard stories of other times; the recollection of which amuses, without agitating, the mind.—No stormy passions, no jarring contentions were there; all was calm and peaceful. Nothing occurred, which could wound the tenderest conscience; nothing, which virtue might not approve.—They separated at a reasonable hour, and returned home, thankful for the blessings bestowed by a kind providence upon themselves and their country, and guaranteed by our excellent institutions. Thus ended the fourth of July.—May each succeeding anniversary find us equally free, independent, and happy.

My uncle John, (who, by the by, is an old queer) when I came down to breakfast, about six o'clock, said, "I'll tell you what, Bob; you must write me a history of yesterday in rhyme."—I began to remonstrate; but he silenced me by saying, that as his gouty toe had kept him at home and in pain all day, if I did not write something to make him laugh, before dinner, he would not let me go into his library for a six month to come. This, to a young fellow who loves books better than bread and butter, was the most severe sentence he could have passed.—I complied, with the best grace in my power, and went to work. But, oh! what a task was there: for what with the service of the day, and the joyous festivity of the night; what with the want of sleep, and the visions of mirth and of beauty, flitting, like waking dreams, before the eye of fancy—my head ran round like a whip-top.—Twenty times I threw down my pen, and as often resumed it from a regard to my uncle. I invoked the sacred nine; but jilts as they are, only one poor, lame, hobbling jade came to my assistance. Thus, instead of a guardian nymph to grace every expression, and give it the air of poetic inspiration, I was forced to write like a limping negro hoeing potatoes to the tune of old hundred; or rather, like a clumsy weaver's shuttle; for the only muse

that would assist me, was obliged to hobble from one side of the line to the other, to see if the ends fitted. The bell summoned me to dinner, just as I had finished the last row; (I will not call it line, for that is applicable only to poetry.)

After dinner, uncle John, placing himself in his arm chair, told me to read my verses. I took the manuscript from my pocket, and read as follows:

"Oh! for a"—a confounded great blot obliged me to make a momentary pause, when uncle John roared out; "Oh! for a rattan; you young dog, you; you are a disgrace to the name of Van Winkle." I informed him of the cause of my hesitation; but, instead of listening, he told me to go about my business. "Well, but dear uncle," said I, "let us discuss the subject." He rose in a passion, and replied, "I scout the idea of a discussion on such a subject—begone out of the house."—The matter of this pleased me, although the manner did not; for while I was cooped up at home, the young gentlemen were dashing about town, paying their morning compliments to the ladies;—very contentedly; therefore, I took my hat under my arm, made my bow, and walked Spanish. I was met by several of my associates, who asked me where I had been. Having very frankly told them, they insisted on hearing the verses. No sooner had I finished reading, than their suppressed titterings rose to a most obstreperous horse laugh;—"Bravo! Bob; well done! you shall print it," was the general cry. I sat down to write an introduction; but lo! now it is written; I have told my story in prose. I begin to think that I had better give you a few lines by way of sample, and conclude; for, to confess the truth, my eyes begin to magnify almost as much as Dr. Herschel's celebrated telescope.

BOB VAN WINKLE.

When the fell trump of war blew its dreadful alarms,
And the fierce tramping war-horse, the loud clangor of arms,
When the cry of the orphan, the widow's lament,
Were heard from the Nile to the shores of the Trent;

When the red, blazing star of Napoleon arose,
Like the bale-fire of old, to affright all his foes:
'Twas then, that the genius of liberty flew
From the troubled Old World to find rest in the New;

Seem'd then as the Hydra's-dread trumpet was heard,
And all the clear ties in the wide world were marr'd,
As the Demon of discord had stalk'd through the land,
To buckler the helmet, the spear, and the brand,

As the spirit of war had pervaded the earth,
To scare all the cherubs of sweetness and mirth;
As the arch fiend himself had ascended his throne,
To banish all joy, from the bosom of home.

In that dark, dreadful night, fair liberty rose,
And peace bound the olive enwreath'd on her brows;
The genius of freedom benignantly smil'd,
And took by the hand, her American child.

She took, and she rear'd it, call'd COLUMBIA its name,
'Tis one that stands high on the annals of fame:
Her sons and her daughters do ever agree
To keep festal the day, which declar'd she was free.

And blithely they keep it; for ever as yet,
When the year has roll'd round, together they've met,
And the gay form of youth, and of beauty do there
Give their step to the hall, and their joy to the air.

'Tis the fair feast of reason, the flow of the soul;
When the bright eye of beauty exerts its control,
And the soul-beaming smile, the elastic young grace
Never shines more resplendent on an angel's bright face.

And never, no never, shall innocence sigh,
Shall one tear of regret fall from beauty's bright eye,
But ever, aye ever, shall virtue delight
To enhance the enjoyment of that happy night.

Oh! thus be it ever, while freemen do still
Inhabit each vale and American hill;
May her sons and her daughters forever agree,
To keep vestive the day, which declar'd she was free.

* I consulted several dictionaries, to learn the orthography of this word; but I do not think it fair to be deprived of it, merely because those nincoms forgot to insert it.

B. V. W.

Fourth of July, at Millville.

The day was ushered in by firing of cannon and display of the American flag, from the flag staff at the centre of the town, and from the mast heads of the sloops in port. At eleven o'clock, the citizens assembled, prompted by martial signals, at an elegant bower erected on the hill west of the town. An excellent dinner was prepared for the occasion. A procession was then formed, and proceeded in order to the Union school-house to indulge in appropriate exercises. The Throne of grace was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Swain, in a manner which reflects honour on the man, and the Christian. A Psalm from Davis's American version, entitled Independence, was then sung, after which a patriotic and eloquent oration was delivered

by Mr. William Curll. The assembly then retired to their bower, where the following toasts were drunk, each followed by discharge of cannon and martial music.

- EZEKIEL FOSTER, esq. presided.
- JEREMIAH STRATTON, esq. vice-president.
- 1. The fourth day of July, 1776.—We celebrate the day that gave our nation birth.—May Columbia's sons ever rejoice in the full fruition of freedom and independence.
- 2. America.—The happiest of countries maintains and will maintain a commonwealth without a king.
- 3. The president of the United States.—He has taught us as a nation to respect ourselves, and the world to respect us as a nation.
- 4. The Whigs of the American revolution.—Their glorious example has not been lost on their successors in the late war.
- 5. Our infant navy.—Has it not beaten the Leviathan of the sea more such.
- 6. The officers of our navy in the late war.—Their glory will never be eclipsed.
- 7. The patriotic heroes, who sacrificed their lives for the acquisition of our freedom and independence in the revolution and in defence of our rights in the late war—gratitude to their names. Fame let the trumpet sound.
- 8. The immortal Washington.—His actions the best example, his counsels the best rule for American citizens.
- 9. The peace.—Confirmed by Gen. Jackson.—May it be lasting, prosperous and happy.
- 10. The Union of the states.—A twenty fold cord is not easily broken.
- 11. Agriculture.—May the hand of the diligent cultivator be made rich, and his heart be filled with the food of gladness.
- 12. Manufactures.—Protection and ample reward to our ingenious and industrious mechanics.
- 13. Commerce.—Pleasant voyages—good markets—and profitable returns for our exports.
- 14. The Fifteen hundred dollar men in Congress.—May they enjoy their homes and firesides, until they learn to pay their servants twice fifteen hundred dollars, before they know how long they intend to serve them, or whether they intend (having got a certainty) to give the work chiefly into the hands of those who are already employed by the year, for four years.
- 15. The hon. members of Congress who opposed the Compensation Bill.—Well done, good and faithful servants.
- 16. The American soldier who has done his duty.—May his superior merits be duly appreciated.
- 17. Washington, Hancock, and Samuel Adams.—Patriots proscribed in the British Pandemonium—Constellations shining in the zenith American independence.
- 18. The ship of state—sails well—all's well—here we go—Madison, Monroe, Jackson, & co.
- 19. The governor of the state of New Jersey.
- 20. The American fair.—Their protection our first duty—their love our richest reward.

By the president.—The memory of Dr. Franklin, the American patriot and philosopher.

Nathan Leake Esq.—Washington Renovation.—The Hartford convention.—and the British Sinequa non—verses of the same chapter.

William Curll.—The fire of emancipation kindling in Europe—may it quickly grow into such a blaze as will in its fury envelope and extirpate the pernicious influence of Great Britain.

Capt. Watson.—The gallant Perry—He has convinced the proud government of Britain that an American cockboat is a complete weapon to trim o'ergrown seventy-fours into razees.

Eieut. Salmon.—American valor and heroism in defence of the rights of man—May our example be a two edged sword cutting both ways to guard from inquisitorial insolence privileges sacred to society.

Ens. D. G. Parris.—Millville Independent Blues—May they ever remember that unanimity, subordination and discipline, are essentially necessary among soldiers—that it is this alone, which will enable them to attain to the exercise of that steady fortitude and invincible courage, which in the hour of danger so eminently distinguish the true soldier, and render him at once an honour to himself, the pride and defence of his country.

D. Richman, Esq.—Thomas Jefferson, late president of the United States.

At five o'clock the assembly broke up in harmony, and retired to their respective homes.

By late intelligence from Lisbon, it appears, that the princess of Wales had arrived at Tunis, a week or two previous to the appearance of lord Exmouth before that place. She had been received with great distinction by the bashaw, whose palace in the city she occupied, with a guard of Mamelukes corresponding to her rank and dignity. She had visited the ruins of Utica, and was about making some other excursions, at the time of lord Exmouth's arrival; previous to which the French consul had opened a negotiation for the ransom of the Neapolitan slaves.—Lord Exmouth demanded, 1. The liberty of all the slaves without exception; 2. An exemplary punishment of the Tunisian commander, who, with two corsairs, committed the last invasion on the island of St. Antioco under the English flag, notwithstanding the promise that he had made a few days before to the commander of an English vessel, that he would not attempt any landing; 3d. That they should no more make slaves, and only prisoners of war, and 4th. That they should settle a peace with his Sicilian majesty, and with his Sardinian majesty by the mediation of England.—These terms were rejected by the bashaw, who offered, at the same time, to grant the Sardinian slaves to the princess of Wales; but this the admiral would not agree to; both parties prepared for hostilities; the princess made arrangements to go on board the fleet. It having been intimated, that in case an attack was made, all the christian prisoners would be massacred, the admiral waited on the bashaw, and it was finally agreed, that the Sardinians should be given up without ransom, the Neapolitans on condition of a present, and the mediation of England admitted, in order to settle a peace between the government of Sicily and Sardinia, and the regency.—Such is the result of the expedition

from which such wonders were expected.—Decatur, with half the force, would have effected twice as much.

Captain Coffin, arrived at Boston from Lisbon, spoke June 20, lat 39, lon 49, the Washington 74, Com. Chauncey, 12 days from Annapolis for Naples, all well.

THE MACEDONIAN ARRIVED.

Baltimore, July 8.—We have the pleasure to announce the arrival in Annapolis Roads, of the frigate Macedonian, capt. Warrington, from Carthage, having on board Christopher Hughes, jun. of this city, who went out as commissioner from our government to demand the release of the American prisoners at that place.

Mr. Hughes has succeeded in the object of his mission, and has brought home in the frigate all the Americans who remained in prison at the time of his arrival at Carthage and St. Martha; they were immediately delivered from prison on his demand.

Among them are Mr. Wm. S. Cooper, and Mr. Louis Compe of this place; and Mr. Smith, mate of the schr. Adeline; this gentleman was severely wounded in an attempt to force the guard some months since at St. Martha, and supposed by those of the prisoners who escaped to have been killed.—Mr. Morris Stanley of Hartford (Conn.) is also among those released.

Mr. Hughes landed at Annapolis yesterday morning, and arrived at his own house in this city in the evening, in perfect health.

The new Judiciary Bill, and the new Dartmouth College Bill, have been passed by the Legislature of New Hampshire.—The Hon. David L. Morrill has been chosen to the senate of the United States. The representatives of New Hampshire first chose the Hon. J. F. Parrott Esq. The senators preferred Mr. M. and the House, after three trials, concurred by a majority of one.

MARRIED, on Wednesday evening, the 3d inst. by the Rev. Daniel Parvin, Dr. Edmund Sheppard to Miss Theodosia Powell, both of Antuxet.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. John Davis, Mr. Joseph Jones to Miss Mary York, both of this place.

In Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 4th inst. Mr. SAMUEL KNORR to Miss MARIA BUTLER.

Pay Master General's Office.

Washington City, June 25, 1816.

INFORMATION is hereby given to the claimants for five years half pay, in addition to the notice issued from this office, dated the 9th May, 1816—

That by the 1st section of the law therein referred to, the widows of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the regular army, rangers, sea fencibles, volunteers and militia, excepting those of the regular army, who enlisted to serve for the periods of "five years" and "during the war" are, in their own right, as widows, entitled to five years half pay; provided the husband "died while in the service of the United States during the late war, or in returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of service, or who shall have died at any time thereafter, in consequence of wounds whilst in the service." Where there is no widow, or where she intermarries, the child or children, under 16 years of age, are entitled to the said half pay pension.

That by the 2d section of the law of the 16th of April, 1816, where all the children of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the regular army, who enlisted for five years or during the war, and who were "killed in battle, or died of wounds or disease, while in the service of the United States, during the late war," are under the age of sixteen, they are entitled to 5 years half pay, to commence on the 17th day of February, 1815. Provided all claimants, right, title and interest in and to the land warrant, be, within one year from the 16th of April, 1816, relinquished, surrendered, and given up by their guardians.—Evidence of guardianship, from under seal of the proper authority, must be produced, and the guardian, at the time of receiving each payment, must show that the child be living.

ROBERT BRENT,
Pay Master General.

July 15—3t

Stop the Runaways.

RAN away, on the 30th of June last, an apprentice to the shoemaking business, named John Johnston. He is about 18 years of age, thick set, light complexion, with a remarkably sharp nose.—When spoken to he has a down look.—Six cents, but no charges will be given for his apprehensions.

Stephen Lupton.

At the same time, and in company with the above, an apprentice to the subscriber named David Corson, aged about 15, had on, when he went away, a dark furred linsey coat and trousers, mixed colour waistcoat, a new fur hat, new shoes, a muslin shirt, and a red spotted neck-handkerchief. All persons are forewarned from harbouring him. Any person would confer a favour on the subscriber by giving information concerning him.

Alexander Bishop.
Bridgetown, July 15th, 1816—3t.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away, on the 30th of June last, it is supposed in company with the above, an apprentice boy, named Henry Fisher. He is about 18 years of age—about 5 feet high, thick set, and dark complexioned. He had on, when he went away, a velvet roundabout and dark trousers—other clothing not recollected. All persons are forbid trusting or harbouring him.—Six cents, but no charges, will be given for his apprehension.

Malachi Long.
Bridgetown, July 15th, 1816—3t.

Domestic 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 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 ninety-five 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:

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that on application to us by Henry Stites, who claims an undivided sixth part of all that tract of cedar swamp, upland, and cripple, lying in the upper township of the county of Cape May aforesaid, containing eighty-four acres, more or less, bounding on lands of James Ludlam and others; we have nominated Nicholas Willets, esq. George Munyan, and Jeremiah Sayre commissioners to divide said tract of swamp, upland, and cripple into six equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to us at the house of Elijah Townsend, esq. in the middle township in the county aforesaid, on Saturday, the 3d day of August next, at two o'clock in the afternoon; the said Nicholas Willets, esq. George Munyan, and Jeremiah Sayre will then be appointed commissioners to make partition of the said lands, pursuant to "an act for the more easy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common," passed the 11th day of November, 1789.

Given under our hand the 3d day of June, 1816.
Elijah Townsend,
John Dickinson,
Jacob Leaming.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT 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 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, about 7 acres of land, off the east side of the farm belonging to Mark Ware, in the township of Greenwich, part of which is cleared, and part in timber.—Conditions at sale.
DELEZEL BACON, Guardian.
June 17th, 1816.—In

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 October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, by the said Jacob Abbot, the defendant, on a tract of land, situate in the county of Cumberland, and state of New Jersey, containing two thousand, two hundred and forty acres, be the same more or less, (excepting thereout a saw-mill tract of fifty acres, and also three hundred acres before conveyed to John Hill and Ichabod Compton) to secure the payment of nine thousand two hundred dollars, that subpoena to appear issued, but that the defendant does not reside in the state of New Jersey, and cannot be served with process: it is therefore ordered, upon opening the matter this day, on behalf of James Giles, solicitor, and of counsel with the complainant, that the defendant cause his appearance in this cause to be entered on or before the second Tuesday in September next, or that the Bill of the complainant be taken *pro confesso*, and the decree of the court rendered accordingly—the complainant giving notice and making publication of this order agreeably to the statute of New Jersey in such case directed.

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

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

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. 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

Direct Tax of 1815.

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

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

NATHAN PRICE,

Collector designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.
Collector's office, June 24, 1816—5t

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that on application to me, by Joseph Sutton of the county of Salem, in said state, who claims two equal undivided thirteenth parts of so much of all that tract of land whereon he dwells, in the township of Pittsgrove, in said county, containing about forty-nine acres, late the property of Thomas Coate Sutton of said township, dec. which remains unsold, and is bounded by lands of said Joseph Sutton, William Filer, Jesse Cooms, Adam Cain, Joel Langly, and Benjamin Morris, and whereof the said Thomas C. Sutton died seized; I have nominated Eleazer Mayhew, John Pimm, and Philip Freas, esquires, commissioners to divide the said tract of land into thirteen equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are made to me at the house of Joseph Adkinson, in Mount Holly, on the twentieth day of August next, at 12 o'clock, the said Eleazer Mayhew, John Pimm, and Philip Freas, esquires, will then be appointed commissioners to make partition of the said lands, pursuant to an act, entitled "An act for the more easy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common," passed the 11th day of November, 1789. Given under my hand this 11th day of June, 1816.
WILLIAM ROSSSELL.
June 24th, 1816—5t

CREDITORS.

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

- Joab Hillman,
- William Marshall,
- Joseph Devaul,
- Benjamin Hains,
- Benjamin Fish,
- Jonathan Mason,
- John Shule,
- John Malbis,
- Nathan Veneman,
- Andrew Jenkins.

Cumberland Orphan's Court, JUNE TERM, 1816.

UPON 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 neglecting to exhibit his demand within the time so limited, after such public notice given, shall be forever barred his action therefor against said administrator and executors.
By the Court,
T. ELMER, Clk.
June 3d, 1816.—17—2m.

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

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

A CARD.

MRS. STEELLING respectfully informs the public, that having procured a shop in the most central part of Bridgetown, between the Hotel and the Bridge, she intends carrying on
The Millinery Business.
Both silk and straw, on an extensive scale, and hopes, by unremitting attention and a general assortment, to receive a share of public patronage.
Bridgetown, March 29, 1816—tf

NOTICE.

IN 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 premises, formerly belonging to Aaron Bacon, in Bacon's Neck, on the 12th day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day; about 10 acres of salt marsh, 3 acres of banked meadow unimproved; and 6 acres of upland.—Conditions at sale.
ABEL BACON, Guardian.
June 10th, 1816—2m

Cape May Orphan's Court.

May term, 1816.
ORDERED, on application of James Diverty, Administrator of the estate of Jeremiah Johnson, dec. that the creditors of the estate of said deceased bring in their debts, demands, and claims against the same, on or before the 15th day of June, A. D. 1817, or the said creditors shall be forever barred of an action therefor, against 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 like space, in one of the newspapers printed in this state.
A true copy from the minutes.
JEHU TOWNSEND, Clk.
May 28, 1816—2m.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE following property, situate in Millville township, Cumberland county, New Jersey, is offered for sale on reasonable terms.
No. 1. A Tract of Land, containing 900 acres, situate on the west side of Maurice River, and bounded thereby on the east two miles and a half, and on the west by the Bridgetown and Beaver Dam roads. It lies opposite the iron works of Smith and Wood, and possesses the advantage of a water 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 Works.
No. 3. The equal undivided moiety of 15 acres of town lots, situated between No. 2, and the Glass Works, fronting on the river.
No. 4. A Tract of 6000 acres of Wood land, extending from half a mile to five miles from the town of Millville.
To accommodate purchasers, No. 1. and 4 will be sold entire or in smaller tracts.
No. 5. A Tract of 200 Acres of Woodland of the best quality, situate in the township of Alloway's Creek, Salem county, within four miles of a good landing.
No. 6. 100,000 Acres of Land in M'Keen county, Pennsylvania, which will be exchanged for land in New Jersey.—The quality of this land may be ascertained from Ezekiel Postel or Thomas Smith, of Millville, who have seen it.
A clear and indisputable title will be given.
Joseph M'Ilvaine.
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 aid for the county of Cumberland:

NOTICE is hereby given, that on application to us, by Thomas Dubois, who claims an undivided fourteenth part of all that tract of land, lying and being in the county of Cumberland, adjoining lands of Hosea Sneathen, Dan Bowen, and David James junior, on the branch called Foster's Branch, late the property of Jonathan Foster, we have nominated Ebenezer Davis, Ebenezer Seeley, and Timothy Elmer, esquires, commissioners to divide the said tract of land into fourteen equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to us at Bridgetown on the sixth day of August next, the said Ebenezer Davis, Ebenezer Seeley, and Timothy Elmer, will then be appointed commissioners to make partition of the said land, pursuant to an act, entitled "An act for the more easy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint tenants and tenants in common," passed the 11th day of November, 1812.

- James Clark,
- William Garrison,
- Amos Westcott.

NOTICE.

THOSE soldiers belonging to the late army of the United States entitled to pensions are informed, that it is only necessary to forward their discharges and certificates of disability to the War Department, stating in what particular state, territory or district they reside, and wish to receive their allowances, when certificates of pension will be issued by the Secretary of War, and forwarded to them, free of all charge whatever; and, also, that the services of an agent are not at all required in procuring for them their pensions, awarded by the government to their gallantry and their wounds.
War Department, June 18.
The Editors publishing the laws of the United States are requested to give this advertisement four weeks insertion, and send their accounts for 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 10 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

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

NOTICE.

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

All the Real Estate OF CHARLES WOODRUFF, dec.

1. A lot of ground, situate on Laurel Hill, 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.
2. 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 widow's 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 supplemental rule.
IN all the cases comprised in the notice from this office of the 3d inst. the following supplemental regulation must be observed by every claimant, viz:
Whenever the evidence, on oath, of any officer of the late army of the United States, shall be taken, or the certificate of any officer, in service at the time of giving it, shall be obtained, such evidence or such certificate must expressly state, whether any certificate or other voucher, in relation to the claim in question, has been given, within the knowledge of such officer. The claimant must also declare, on oath, that he has never received from any person any such certificate or voucher, or, if received, must state the cause of its non-production. In every case the name of the officer furnishing such certificate or voucher, together with its date as near as can be ascertained, will also be required.
Richard Bland Lee,
Commissioner of Claims, &c.

The printers in the United States or territories thereof, who are employed to print the laws of the United States, are requested to publish this notice for eight weeks successively once a week, and send their bills to this office for payment.
July 1st, 8t.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Bridgetown, W. N. J. June 30th, 1816.

- B. Jane Barnett, William Bowen, David Bacon, Phebe Brooks, Richard Barker, Dan Bowen, Rachel Bedell, Reuben Bishop.
- C. Rachel Cutter, Milly Cubby, Charles Clark, John Chambers.
- D. David Dayley, John Davis, Jedidiah Davis, Lovinah Davids.
- E. Henrietta M. Edgar, Lucius Q. C. Elmer, George Eral, & co.
- G. David Garrison, Thomas Giberson.
- H. Jonathan Harned, Cyrus Hicks, Jedediah Hall, George Howell, Charles Hauthorn, Laurence, Hoover, David Halter, 2. Henry Hitchcock, Jacob Hunter, Eunice Howell, Stephen Hunt, Gen. Hellaner.
- J. John Jarman, Sally Jones, Daniel Johnson.
- L. Christopher Lake, Edward Lumis.
- M. William M'Keage, William Montgomery, Stephen Morgan, Amos Morton, Ann Merrell, Andrew Miller, Anna More, Josiah Mouger, John M'Ghee.
- N. Samuel Norr.
- P. Peter Ferrine, Joel Pippen, Mary Fain.
- R. Walter Robinson, Jonathan Riley, Hetty Robinson.
- S. Abraham Sayre, Benjamin Scull, Ercuries L. Sheppard, Richard Sutton, Preston Stratton, Samuel Smith, William H. Sully.
- T. Matthias Taylor, Samuel Tomblinson.
- W. John Wood, Eli Wheaton.

NO ICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of Josiah A. 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