

# WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. II.

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## THE WASHINGTON WHIG

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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 1818; as if not presented within that period, they cannot be received, examined and decided on at this office.

#### FIRST CLASS OF CASES.

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

1st. An horse killed in battle.  
2d. An horse dying in consequence of a wound received in battle.  
3d. An horse dying in consequence of not being furnished with sufficient forage by the United States.

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

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

#### SECOND CLASS OF CASES.

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

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

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

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

#### THIRD CLASS OF CASES.

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

This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss or destruction of property by an enemy taken by impressment, or engaged by contract in the military service of the United States, being either an horse, a mule, an ox, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, excepting articles 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 any 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 prothonotary of any court within the same. But the seal of any city, town or borough, or the attestation of any Judge of the United States will require no further authentication.

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

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

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

RICHARD BLAND LEE,  
Commissioner of Claims, &c.

June 17—8t

## Cumberland Orphan's Court,

JUNE TERM, 1816.

DAN SIMKINS, administrator of James McKee, 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 McKee, 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 McKee, 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

## Notice is hereby given,

THAT we have applied to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Cumberland, and that they have appointed Monday, the 26th day of August next, at the Court House in Bridgetown, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

Adam Shimp,  
John Bartleson,  
William Hogbin.

July 22d 1816.—4t

BLANKS  
FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig

## 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 apprehension.

Stephen Lupton.

## 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.

## J. J. FOSTER.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the practice of Medicine at Bridgetown, and may be found at his residence, Laurel Hill.  
Bridgetown, July 20th, 1816.—t

## 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 claim, 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

## LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT to authorise the building of three light houses, viz. one on Race Point, one on Point Gammon, and one on the island of Petite Manon, in the state of Massachusetts.

Be enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as soon as a session shall be made by the state of Massachusetts to the United States, of the jurisdiction over the land sufficient for the purpose, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby authorised to provide, by contract, to be approved by the president of the United States, for building three light houses, viz. one on Race Point, one on Point Gammon, in the town of Yarmouth, and one on the island called Petite Manon, near Naraguagus river, in the state of Massachusetts; and to furnish the same with all necessary supplies, and also to agree for the salaries or wages of the persons who shall be appointed by the president for the superintendance and care of the same; and the president shall be authorised to make the said appointments.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of eight thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes aforesaid, and also for purchasing such lots of land as shall be required for the erection of the said light houses, and other buildings necessarily connected therewith.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorised to cause the light of Scituate light house to be extinguished,



should the extinguishment thereof be deemed expedient for the safety of navigation on the coast.

April 27, 1816—Approved,  
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT allowing pay to certain persons made prisoners with the revenue cutter "Surveyor."

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 to settle the accounts for pay of the boatswain, gunner, cook, and ten marines, captured on board the revenue cutter Surveyor, during the late war with Great Britain, up to the period of their release and return from captivity, and to pay the amount to them, or their legal representatives, out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorised to settle with Samuel Traverser, late master of the cutter Surveyor, and pay him up to the seventeenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and four-

April 26, 1816—Approved,  
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT to increase the compensation now allowed by law to the inspectors, measurers, weighers and gaugers, employed in the collection of the customs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an additional of fifty per cent. upon the sums allowed as compensation to the inspectors, or persons acting as occasional inspectors, employed in aid of the customs, and to the measurers, weighers or gaugers, by the act entitled "An act to establish the compensations of the officers employed in the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage, and for other purposes," passed on the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, be, and the same is hereby, allowed to the said inspectors, measurers, weighers or gaugers, to be ascertained, certified, and paid, under the regulations prescribed in the above mentioned act.

April 26, 1816—Approved,  
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of the heirs of Alexander Roxburgh.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorised and required to liquidate and settle, agreeably to the provisions of the laws heretofore in existence on that subject, the claim of the heirs of Alexander Roxburgh, arising on a final settlement certificate, issued to the said Alexander Roxburgh on the eighteenth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty four, by John Pierce, commissioner for settling the army accounts, for four hundred and eighty dollars and eighty seven ninetieths of a dollar, bearing interest from the first of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty two, and numbered eighty one thousand and sixteen, letter I, and that the sum which shall be found due thereon be paid to the heirs of the said Alexander Roxburgh, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

April 26, 1816—Approved,  
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT making appropriations for rebuilding Light-Houses and for completing the plan of lighting them, according to the improvements of Winslow Lewis, for placing beacons and buoys, for preserving Little Gull Island, and for surveying the coast of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sums hereinafter mentioned be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the following purposes, to wit: For rebuilding the light-house on Point Judith, Rhode Island, seven thousand five hundred dollars. For completing the fitting up of all the light-houses with Winslow Lewis's improvements, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for that purpose, sixteen thousand dollars. For the construction of works deemed necessary for the preservation of Little Gull Island, thirty thousand dollars. For rebuilding the light-house on New Point Comfort, Virginia, seven thousand dollars. For rebuilding the light-house on Baker's Island, Massachusetts, four thousand dollars. For the following objects, being the balance of former appropriations for the same purposes, carried to the surplus fund. For erecting light-houses at the mouth of the Mississippi, and at or near the pitch of Cape Look Out, North Carolina, thirty-four thousand nine hundred and ninety five dollars. For rebuilding a light-house at New-Haven Island, near Tarpaunin Cove, Massachusetts, two thousand four hundred and seventy five dollars. For erecting a beacon and placing buoys near the entrance of Savannah river, two thousand four hun-

dred and ninety four dollars and eighty five cents. For placing buoys and beacons at or near the entrance of the harbour of Beverly, Massachusetts, three hundred and forty one dollars and ninety five cents. For erecting two light-houses on Lake Erie, to wit: at or near Bird Island, and on or near Presque Isle, one thousand five hundred and ninety dollars. For placing beacons and buoys on Georgetown bar, and in Winyaw Bay, South Carolina, one thousand five hundred dollars. For rebuilding the Baldhead light-house in North Carolina, fifteen thousand dollars. For defraying the expense of surveying the coast of the United States, fifty four thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars and fifty seven cents. For repairing piers in the harbour of Newburyport, Massachusetts, a sum not exceeding seven hundred dollars. Provided, that the jurisdiction of the scite where such piers are erected shall be ceded to the United States.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 27, 1816—Approved,  
JAMES MADISON.

## WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, JULY 29, 1816.

THE original subscribers to the Washington Whig are requested to bear in mind, that agreeably to the terms of subscription, payment has become due for the second year. Upon those who have heretofore been punctual, the paper depends for its existence. While the editor avails himself, with pleasure, of this opportunity to bear testimony to the punctuality of many of his subscribers, and especially of those from Fairfield, he cannot conceal, that there are many who have hitherto yielded nothing but their names to the support of the paper.—This should not be.—In every establishment, punctuality is advantageous—in one like this, essential.

The gentlemen who acted as agent for us last year are still authorised to receive any monies that may be due either for subscriptions or advertisements.

**Salary Bill.**—So far as public sentiment can be ascertained from the 4th of July celebrations, the opposition to the salary bill passed at the last session of congress, though in general expressed with moderation, appears to be universal.—In no instance have we seen it approbated.—From this, and from the active opposition which is every where, and by both parties, made to its advocates and supporters in congress, hardly a doubt remains, but that among the first acts of the ensuing session will be its repeal.—We presume, the doubts of some of our fellow editors as to its unpopularity are by this time removed.

In the list of the prices of stock published in the United States Gazette, the name of the *Hulmeville Bank* is inserted among the Banks of New-Jersey. We believe there is no such bank in this state.—The Bucks County Bank of Penna. is situated in a village of that name.

A letter from a gentleman in this place to his friend in Salem.

Bridgetown, July 26th, 1816.

MY DEAR SIR,

I HAVE deferred writing, until I could give you a correct account of a remarkable manuscript, which I have lately discovered. The circumstances are these. The curiosity of the whole country is excited by a most uncommon season. Each ploughboy gazes in astonishment, to see the frost, in the middle of July, whiten the blades of corn, and almost blight the prospect of the farmer. The little cow-boy, as he pads along, barefooted, after his drove, exclaims, "How plaguy cold the grass is this morning!"—In short, there are so many interesting circumstances in this year's calendar, that several philosophers, equally wise with myself, determined, if possible, to unravel the mystery.—Having provided ourselves with double refined spectacles, spy-glasses, telescopes, microscopes, and a great many other utensils, we went up into the Court House steeple, to observe whether these strange events were caused by the spots on the sun's disk. After I had tired my eyes, and while the others were busily employed in taking observations, I clambered up as far as I could get, to hunt martin's eggs.—While in this situation, I knocked down something, which I took to be a swallow's nest; but on examination, I found it to be an ancient manuscript. A thought, popped into my head, that some one might have discovered the longitude, perpetual motion, or something equally important, and placed it there for preservation. Full of the mighty idea, I left the sun to get rid of the ugly spots as soon as he

could, and went home to examine my treasure; when, instead of a discovery, it turned out to be a manuscript of the *Chronicles of Cumberland*. There can be no doubt of its being genuine—for it is ratified in the most serious manner. Indeed they have made fifty holes through it, in testimony of its authenticity. After a great deal of pains in arranging and deciphering it, I have completed one chapter, a copy of which I have enclosed. If at some future day I should be able to make out any others, (of which I almost despair, it is so shattered) you may depend on its being transmitted the earliest opportunity.

In the mean time, my dear sir, I remain your sincere friend, and most obedient humble servant.

### Of the Chronicles of Cumberland.

Once upon a time, at a large and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Cumberland, the undersigned was appointed a committee to report on the subject underwritten. Gentlemen, I return you sincere thanks for the honour conferred by the appointment, and beg leave to report as follows:

Whereas it is well known that Cumberland County is a *Rising Province*; the sail of her commerce is unfurled on every water; the produce of her soil almost gluts the market of the proud mistress of America; her sons active and enterprising, have converted the howling wilderness into beautiful villages, large commercial towns, most interesting and delightful hamlets. The public spirit, which prevails, has erected many works, which will stand the lasting monuments of their honour. Individuals, basking in the full sunshine of fortune, have erected mills almost at the very doors of die-inhabitants. The stock of some of the greatest capitalists of our country is vested in manufactories of various kinds—immense quantities of glass, iron, and different kinds of cloths are prepared for export. Academies flourish. Churches, elegantly built, are so frequent, that almost every man may sacrifice on his own altar. *ri Bank* at Bridgetown will supply a circulating medium; while we have it from better authority than the Koran, that neither moth nor rust will corrupt the gold and silver which are there deposited. We are not eclipsed in anything by the inhabitants of any part of our country. Yet there is one public institution wanting to crown the whole.—This institution, if conducted in a proper manner, would vastly increase the value of property in the county: it would place us above even the golden age itself!! This institution is—a *TINKER'S SHOP*.—The immense advantages to be derived from this establishment need not be enumerated; they are familiar to every one: There is a gentleman now in this place from abroad, who, from long experience, is thoroughly acquainted with the business. For a reasonable salary, he would agree to do all our tinkering, in the most approved, modern style; not in that miserable, mushroom manner, which has over-run our country, with lead tin kettles, and illy soldered frying-pans—but in that substantial, genuine style, whose work shall pass as current as the best bank notes or half-penny tickets! An eligible scite for this truly important establishment is an object of primary consequence. In considering the lots and buildings, which will doubtless be offered, I shall freely state my objections to each.

There will be a lot offered, near the Presbyterian church: I think it will be prudent to decline this offer; it is on a side of the creek whose population is much the smallest—indeed it would accommodate nobody; for it is near the place, where the county is brought up full butt, by the Delaware.—And there is no instance to be found in all history, of a Great man, who harnessed his prowl, pushing steeds to his coach, phaeton, or chariot, to carry a broken griddle to the tinker's. I likewise think it a most unconscionable thing to oblige men to go so far out of their way, who travel in the plain, primitive, style of "Shanks' Mare."

A building near the Court-House, would have been offered, but circumstances have since occurred, which would make tinkering of evenings, rather disagreeable to the family.—This together with its being on the west side of the creek, is a sufficient objection to that place.

I now come to the Bridge; and candidly weighing all the arguments for, and objections against it, I think it would not be the best to have it in the creek. I shall state my objections to a situation in or near the creek, as briefly as possible.—In the first place, it would look like two men, who having been a long time at loggerheads, agreed to shake hands, adjourn to the Tavern, and make it up over a social bottle. In these cases, there is more, much more, honour in being fairly banged to death, than in a paltry compromise. There has been a laughable squabble from time immemorial about which side of the creek is the most eligible, for public buildings. This shuffling scene is carried on, in a manner so truly comic, that an uninterested person, merely looking at the farce, would laugh "an hour by the dial." A retrospect of the scenes which have occurred within a short time past, reminds me of a sight, curious at the commencement, but which turned out rather seriously in the end. As it was rather out of the list of common every day occurrences, I shall stop a moment to relate it. Riding along, one day, I saw an Irishman who having been making merry at the Tavern, was very nearly left in the lurch, by the jolly God who presides on such occasions. After reeling in great style, for some time, he attempted to climb over a post and rail fence; he had got half-way up, when dizziness seized him—and he sunk exhausted across the fence, his head on one side, his feet on the other. He lay in this position some time, when he began to express signs of uneasiness; on looking close I saw a parcel of hornets busy about him; (now I think the hornets did wrong in meddling with him at all); however he began to flounce about, and look pretty funny I tell you—his head and feet being at an equal distance from the ground—every kick either blacked his eye, or sent one of his teeth to the shades. The fists seeing this, for the jollification of the legs, began to pummel them, in a most shameful manner—thus, instead of lying down quietly close by the side of the fence, and enjoying a refreshing nap, he belaboured himself in a manner which would have done honour to those worthies, who, in days long since past, whipped themselves into favour with their saints.

While I was thinking on these things, some

ten or a dozen hornets, all at once, stung him smack on his back—This set him to kicking at such a devil of a rate, that crack went the fence, and down tumbled the man, heels over head, on to the top of a hornet's nest as big as a two bushel basket.—The inhabitants immediately clapped to, and in five minutes stung him to death! A solemn warning to all not to suffer disputes to arise between different parts of the same community.

On the east side of the Creek, there will be several beautiful lots offered, near the *Bridge* and the *Hotel*, in centre of business and heart of the town: But I would advise you not to accept any situation in that tarnal "sand-hole, although it would oblige every man in the county. You may be assailed with the clack of some long-winded fellows, who will prove that this is the best place; but never mind them, for although accommodation is an excellent pointer, yet, in the language of an inimitable bard, "Hold-fast is the only dog, my duck."—And as for obliging the whole county, it is a mere midsummer fancy, a dog-day whim.

There will be a lot offered near the Academy; but as this would accommodate nobody but the Broad Neckers, you will not accept it.

There will be a spot offered in "Mill Town. But although I truly honour the public spirit of the individual who has done wonders in this place, I would advise you not to gratify one man at the risk of the displeasure of a thousand.

There is only one situation which remains to be considered, and that is, near the Bank. This, this is the very identical spot where it ought to stand.

For now I will say it, without joking or mirth, 'Tis the very best place on the face of the earth.

Here, here it can stand, out of the way of noise and disturbance, and out of the way of every body else too. Here it can stand, like a rock in the ocean, the wonder of succeeding ages. I advise you by all means to bargain for this place—never stand for the dowers of half a score of widows; for you can never rise, like the phoenix from its ashes, till you at least—burn your fingers.

As it will take some time to erect a commodious, handsome building, you had better contract with somebody to knock up a temporary shed, over one of the clay-holes, on the other side of the mill-dam—this will take about six hours; and then you can build to suit yourselves.

Have thus said all that I deem necessary, on the situation, I shall say a few words on those branches of the business, which I think it expedient to carry on. You had better commence on an extensive scale. Besides the common tinkering, you had better tinker up stories for old ladies, and bucks for young ones—and also the characters of pettifogging lawyers, and quack doctors. This you will find an exceedingly profitable branch; as they will require some tinkering almost every day. You will likewise tinker the credit of broken merchants, and also the reputation of bank directors, and other honourable shavers, &c. As you are well acquainted with the other branches, I shall add no more.—All which is respectfully submitted by, gentlemen, your most obedient, humble servant,

TOM TICKLE'EM.

And thus endeth the forty-seventh chapter of the *Chronicles of Cumberland*.

On closing, in the city of New York, the books of subscription to the Bank of the United States, it was found, that about two millions and a third were subscribed.

Another American vessel has been forcibly entered and searched, within the waters of Put-in-Bay, by the officer commanding the British vessel *Tecumseh*.

Our readers will recollect, that Congress, at their last session, passed a law, allowing to the widow of the late Major General Hamilton, the commutation of half pay, which was granted to the officers of the revolutionary army, in lieu of five years half pay. General H. was, at that time, a member of the old congress; and let it be remembered, was most anxious for the commutation, so as to relieve the wants of those brave men who aided in establishing our glorious independence, the effect of which have been felt to this day, and will descend to posterity. In order to divest himself of every interest, and to give to his endeavors a weight, derived from the purest motives while effecting this commutation, he generously relinquished all claims that he had as an officer of the army, and carried his laudable views into execution.

We are led to this statement from having heard the eldest son of general, who has just returned from Washington, speak on this subject; in which he expressed himself sensible of the liberality displayed in the construction of the law, allowing to his respected mother, in addition to the amount of commutation, interest thereon since the peace of 1783, and of his having received from government the whole amount, upwards of ten thousand dollars; and what made the settlement still more honorable, was making the draft for the money payable at one of the banks in this city, by which upwards of \$1,700 is saved to Mrs. Hamilton.

NEW YORK, JULY 20.

Another American Citizen released from bondage.—The U. S. schooner *Firebrand*, which several weeks since was dispatched by the Governor of N. Orleans to the Empire of Hayti, for the purpose of obtaining the release of Mr. Duplessis, who had been for some time detained as a prisoner by Christophe, sailed from Cape Henry for New Orleans, on the 2d inst. having effected the object of her mission. Mr. D. was released solely on the requisition of the commander of the *Firebrand*.



From the Democratic Press.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated  
Harrisburg, July 20, 1816.

"About 9 o'clock on the morning of Thursday the 18th inst. a woman and two men arrived here and put up at Bissell's tavern. One of the men called himself Birch, and the other Owen D. Jones; the woman was called Miss Jones, and said to be the sister of Owen. One of the men, which of them I do not know, waited on the governor of the commonwealth, and some conversation touching the case of Richard Smith, being interrupted by the entrance into the room of a third person, the stranger requested the governor would favour him with his company alone; this was refused; it was urged, and then peremptorily refused; upon which the stranger departed. I ought to inform you that it is understood here, that some ten days ago the governor had received at Selin's Grove a letter, by express, advising him that some desperate attempt was likely to be made by Mrs. Carson and others, to extort from him a pardon for the unfortunate Smith, who is now under sentence of death. It is believed that this information caused the governor to return to this place, which he reached on Wednesday, the day before these strangers arrived. There can be no doubt but it was the governor's knowledge of what was contemplated—the stranger's having no letter of introduction, and his manner and conversation, which induced the governor, contrary to his usual custom, to refuse to this man a private audience.

"The general department of Miss Jones, her conversation about Carson, Smith, &c. and the rumour which had previously got abroad, led to a suspicion that these people were not what they pretended to be, and that Miss Jones was no other than Mrs. Carson herself, although she frequently spoke of Mrs. Smith as of a third person, and even went so far as to declare, that if she were Mrs. Smith, she would have taken such measures as would have prevented the possibility of the governor's having signed the warrant, &c. Suspicion being once excited, the strangers, who appeared to be acute and cunning observers of what passed, took the alarm and said that having failed in their object, they should go that night, Friday, as far as Middletown, on their return to Philadelphia. They accordingly sat out, but instead of going toward the city, they went up toward Selin's Grove.

"In the mean time depositions were taken, and warrants issued against Mr. Birch, and Mr. and Miss Jones, and they were arrested at Armstrong's Tavern, about 10 miles up the river, and brought back to this place. Miss Jones would have persuaded the two men to resist the officers of justice, but this they declined.

"The prisoners were this morning brought before Judge Fahnestock, who after hearing the testimony declared he would commit them; upon which Miss Jones, desired that her commitment might be, and it accordingly was, made out in the name of Ann Smith, alias Carson. It was not five minutes before this avowal that Jones had insisted and she had concurred that she was his sister, and her name Jones. She had a bundle with her in the gig, in which was tied up a sailor's roundabout, check shirt, &c.

"I just learn that the prisoners have applied for a Habeas Corpus, and are to be brought up before Judge Ellmaker. It is expected they will be recommitted for a conspiracy."

The Editor of this paper on Wednesday the 10th inst. had satisfactory evidence of the existence of a wicked and desperate conspiracy against the governor, and lost no time in communicating by express what he knew to the Governor, and it probably was in consequence of this information that this diabolical scheme has been frustrated. As this conspiracy will in all probability undergo a legal investigation we do not now think proper to publish any more on the subject.

From the Democratic Press of Thursday, the 25th inst.

Yesterday Mrs. BAKER was brought up for examination before Alderman Badger, on a charge of being concerned in a criminal and unlawful conspiracy. Firms Black and Edward Geisse, both underkeepers in Philadelphia, Jail, were examined and upon their examination, and the confessions of Mrs. Baker, the Attorney General prayed that Mrs. Baker might be fully committed. The magistrate being satisfied of the existence of a conspiracy; and that Mrs. Baker was involved in it, he committed her to jail. The above keepers and four other persons were bound over as witness to appear and give testimony at the next Mayor's Court; which is to be held on the third Monday in October next.

It is said, that there are at present in the city of New-York 15,000 Frenchmen, many of whom are very wealthy.

WASHINGTON, JULY 20.

M. Correa de Serra is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarves.

The following gentleman have been acknowledged by the President as Consuls of his Majesty the King of France and Navarre, to wit:

M. Petry, for the Port of New Orleans.  
The Marquis de Fougères, for the port of Baltimore.

The Count d'Espinville, for the port of New-York.

M. de Valnais, for the port of Boston.

M. Angelucci, vice-consul for the port of Portsmouth.

It is stated in the Richmond Enquirer, that a Convention of representatives of chartered Banks in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York (and probably from other quarters) is about to be held at Phil-

adelphia, early in the next month, to devise the best mode of proceeding in respect to the proposed resumption of specie payments. [Nat. Intel.]

Col. Thomas Adams of Greene county was shot dead by one of his negroes on the 23d ult. The negro with an accomplice is now confined in goal at Kingston. They have confessed the fact.

Raleigh Star.

Utica, July 15.

#### SUNKEN OR SLIDING LAND.

About five acres of land on Friday last, slipped from the side of the hill, east of the village of Herkimer, into the West-Canada creek, near its influence with the Mohawk river.

Montreal, July 10.

The weather for some days past has been again exceedingly cold and backward. On Friday and Monday mornings the ice was about the thickness of half a dollar. On Sunday, snow fell at the Cedars.

**FLOUR.**—The price of this necessary of life, three weeks ago, was about 45s. per barrel in large quantities. It has lately been sold at 99 shillings; now 100 shillings is asked.

The high price of bread excites general alarm, but it is owing to artificial causes. Wealthy individuals have engrossed the flour that came to Montreal, and now export the enormous profit of cent per cent. It is actually selling at 18 dollars per barrel. The situation of the poor in general throughout the Provinces is dreadful.

Halifax, July 13.

A gentleman assures us, that he lately saw at least 20 sail of Americans fishing on our shore, within Cape Sable—when they perceive any thing like a British cruiser, they get under weigh and proceed to sea, and run in again at night. Unless our men-of-war, do something more than endorse their papers, when they chance to fall in with them, all our bustle about exclusive rights to the Fisheries on this coast, will be but an idle tale.

We learn by a gentleman just arrived from France, that the Dutch and Russians compelled lord Wellington to withdraw British garrisons from Antwerp, and all the towns in the New Kingdom of the Netherlands. This occurrence, probably gave rise to the rumor of the Russian troops, &c. being taken from Wellington's command.—Columbian.

New York, July 20.

The brig Orient, arrived at Marblehead from Calcutta, was boarded by the British off St. Helena, but was not permitted to anchor. From their accounts of Bonaparte, it appeared that he was not in a very placid humor, and was very apt still to play the tyrant within the length of his chain. At the island of Ascension, (where captain Meek stopped) the English have an establishment, consisting of a captain of the navy and 80 men: They have built a small fortification, and found some water, and sufficient soil to raise a few vegetables in the middle of the island. The quantity of water, however, is too small to supply vessels which stop there; but, that they may not be disappointed, transports are sent occasionally from St. Helena, laden entirely with that article. There were lying at the island on the 29th of May, H. B. M. ship Raccoon, and one of the transports employed in carrying the materials for Bonaparte's house at St. Helena.

Calcutta, March 5.

Yesterday 74 minute guns were fired from the ramparts of Fort William, in consequence of the death of her royal highness Quod ea-Begum, the mother of Nebur the second, king of Dehuley, on the 15th ult.

We understand 300 tons of Congreve's rockets have been sent to this country in the Indian-Oak; and that Messrs. Wevill, Allen and Guthrie have come in her, attached to the rocket department.

#### LORD KINNAIRD'S LETTER.

The Richmond Enquirer contains a long letter, written by Lord Kinnaird to the Earl of Liverpool, on the occasion of his being ordered to quit Paris by the French police, on account, first of his promulgating dangerous opinions; and 2d, on account of his intimacy with the friends of Napoleon. In this letter his lordship enters into a bold examination of the policy pursued by the French and English ministers, and censures with great freedom. He says it is the conduct of the latter which has drawn down upon the English people the almost universal execration of Frenchmen. To show the unpopularity of the French government in France, he says, the prisoners for state offences already amount to nineteen thousand! His lordship waited upon Mr. Anglais, one of the French ministers, to refute the charge alleged against

him; and during a long conversation which ensued, Mr. Anglais, in speaking of the conduct of Englishmen, complained, that they almost universally spoke in contempt of the king and his family; and upon all occasions, whether in language or by the eagerness with which they sought the portraits, busts and other memorials of Napoleon, seem desirous of upholding the name of the usurper; that if he should show me the *procès-verbaux*, I should be shocked at the reiterated proofs of this disposition, which was carried so far, that Englishmen travelling in the public carriages frequently gave money to those who asked, upon their crying *Vive l'Empereur*."

New York, July 17.

**Emigration from Ireland.**—The ships *Samuel* and *Neptune*, have arrived at Amboy with each fifty passengers from Newry, Ireland; and the brig *Milo* with passengers from Belfast. The *Samuel*, having landed her passengers at Amboy, came round to this city this morning. She left at the port of Newry NINE sail of British vessels, preparing to take in passengers for the U. States; one of which had THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY already engaged.

A great many Swiss from all the Protestant Cantons are going soon to depart from Basle for America.

It is said, that there is an intention of colonizing Africa, by destroying the Barlary powers, founding a kingdom in those countries, and acknowledging for king of the new monarchy the prince royal of Sardinia, whose wisdom exceeds his years. The crown will be guaranteed to him by the powers of Europe and the grand seignor.

From the Pittsburgh Mercury, July 13.

It is said the British have seven armed vessels on lake Erie, and are about to build a frigate at Malden, for which they have engaged carpenters from the states at three dollars a day.

London May 24

#### WESTMINSTER DINNER.

Thursday the friends of parliamentary reform dined together at Freemason's Tavern, to celebrate the purity of election; they consisted of about 400. Among the persons present were Sir F. Burdett (chairman), lord Cochrane, sir John Throckmorton, Mr. Curwen, M. P. Mr. Knight, Mr. Clive, Mr. Northmore, Mr. Cobbett, &c. &c.

Lord Cochrane, in the course of the evening entered into a refutation of the late charges that had been brought against him.

Major Cartwright stated, that a petition from Edinburg, in favor of parliamentary reform, signed by 12,000 persons, was about to be presented to parliament. Many more, he stated, would have been presented, had not the speaker refused to receive them in a printed form.

Some characteristic toasts were given, which were followed by tunes—  
"The King and Constitution, and a speedy recovery of both." Tune, "Rule Britannia."

"The Princess Charlotte: and may her domestic happiness be as great as the people's love will be certain, if she acts on those principles her father possessed."—Tune, "Hope told a flattering tale."

"The only remedy for our grievances—a radical reform in the Commons House of Parliament."—Tune, "Kick the Rogues out."

The Marquis de Bonnai arrived at Berlin on the 20th, in quality of French Minister to that court.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT HERALD.

#### FARE THEE WELL.

In reply to a poem from the pen of Lord Byron. Supposed to be written by Lady Byron.

FARE thee well, inconstant lover,

If thy fickle flame was love:

Though our transient joys are over,  
I can ne'er inconstant prove.

Man may boast a deathless passion,

Swear his love shall ne'er decline;

Yet unfixed as changeful fashion,  
Woman's fate may change like mine.

Once I thought I might believe thee;

Might on Byron's oath rely:

But my arms did scarce receive thee,  
Ere thy oaths, unheeded, die.

From parental arms you took me;

Stole me from a Mother's care;

Then in wantonness forsook me  
For some less admiring fair.

Prayers and tears were unavailing;

Nought thy purpose could beguile;

Not a wife her woes bewailing,  
Not a lovely Infant's smile.

Heaven had form'd thee for unkindness;

Steel'd thy soul to all that's mild;

Dimm'd thy moral sight with blindness;

Left thee nature's wayward child.

Stay! I must not, cannot chide thee;

What thou hast not, who can blame?

Virtue is what Heaven deni'd thee,  
And the world has done the same.

Think not I can e'er forget thee;

No! thy griefs will all mine;

I shall weep when roses best  
Smile, when fortune's sun shall shine.

Must I, can I, shall a Mother

Hate the Father of her child?

Mercy! Heaven! My anguish smother—

At that name my infant smil'd!

Smil'd to think she had a Father,

To protect her growing years—

"Unsuspecting Orphan! rather

"Drown thine eye in floods of tears.

"Father, now, sweet babe thou hast not;

"All his cares you must forego;

"Other woes thy peace may blast not;

"But thou hast this keenest woe.

"Orphan babe! my care shall e'er

"Guard thee from the ills of life;

"Death alone hath power to sever

"Byron's babe and constant Wife."

PIERRE.

The following elegant songs were composed and sung by Major James N. Barker, on the 4th of July, at Spring Garden.

Hail to the Exile, whose crime was devotion

To Country and honour, to freedom and fame!

Columbia shall welcome, with heart-felt emotion,

The noble in worth, the illustrious in name!

We too have met thee blow

Aimed by a tyrant foe,

We too have bled our dear country to save,

Here, ev'ry voice shall cry,

Here, ev'ry bosom sigh,

Hail to the exile, the good and the brave!

Land of the stranger! though shadows enfold thee,

The star of thy glory yet gleams through the night.

And the day shall arise when the world shall behold thee

Radiant in arms, and resistless in might,

Soon from your threatening cloud,

Bursting abrupt and loud,

The tempest of war on thy foes shall be driv'n;

While, mid the scattered horde

Vengeance with flaming sword,

Strikes through the storm like the lightning

Of Heaven.

What are those recreants whose treasons betray-

ed thee!

Shake but thy chains, and the dastards shall flee:

What are the myriads of slaves who invade thee!

The nation that struggles for freedom, is free:

See, where thy warriors speed,

Eager again to bleed,

Again from thy confines to chase the fell band;

Despots in vain conspire

When a people's ire

Rises determined to rescue the land.

#### THE DAY.

Since a toast you demand, and I can't say you

may,

I must task my invention to bring one;

But feeling quite sure that I've nothing to say,

By your leave, I'll endeavour to sing one.

But fill, while you may,

That's the right way,

Or the night will be here, ere we drink down

the day.

I'd give you "THE DAY," but you've had it be-

fore;

So some other day I must try, sir;

From our enemy's back I must borrow a score

That we marked since the FOURTH OF JULY,

sir,

Fill while ye may, &c.

Then here's to the days, were they foggy or fine,

That blushed on our foe's early follies;

The day that the Yankees Cornwallised Burgoyne,

And the day they Burgoyned poor Cornwallis.

Fill while ye may, &c.

And here's to the days, which, in fort on plain,

Lately shone on our rival's disasters;

And to all the bright days, that, on Lake and on

main,

Saw his FLEETS and his FRIGATES, change

masters.

Fill while ye may, &c.

In treating or fighting, we still gain'd the day,

As at Ghent, and elsewhere it appears, sir;

So here's to the day that we gained in that way,

From JOHN BULL.—and the DEY OF AL-

GIERS, sir.

Fill while ye may, &c.

Here's the day—But the day would'nt last till I'd

done,

Should I go the full length of my tether;

So fill up your bumper, while yet there is sun,

And let's drink at our days, here, together.

Fill while ye may, &c.

#### Will be sold at Public Sale,

On Monday, the 19th day of August next, by the acre, in lots to suit purchasers, the timber on 250 acres of land; the principal part of which is of the first rate quality for cord wood; also a proportion of saw and ship timber.—Said tract is situate from two to three miles from Dividing Creek Bridge. Teams can cart three and four loads per day to said bridge landing. A term of 4 years will be allowed for the cutting and removal of said timber and wood.

At the same time and place, will be sold by the cord, in lots to suit purchasers, from two to three hundred cords of wood now cut and corded, and in prime order for carting.

An early attendance is requested; the sale will commence precisely at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the house of Daniel Wills, near the premises, at which time and place the conditions will be made known.

After which, will be sold the one half part of a new sloop now on the stocks, which will be launched by the 15th of September.—Terms at sale.

Also the house and lot where the subscriber now lives. The house is two stories high; the lot contains 1½ acres, and is situate on the Main Street of the village of Dividing Creek.

Also, another handsome lot for building; containing half an acre, bounding on said street in the centre of said village.

Also, a pair of good work horses, a riding chair and harness, one cow, hogs, and some farming utensils. Also feather beds, bedsteads, tables, drawers, an eight day clock, household and kitchen furniture generally, and fifty pair of Men's Shoes.

Samuel Mull.

Downe Township, July 23, 1816—2t



## 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 Hasset, 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

## 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

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 week, and send their bills to this office for payment.

July 1st, 8t.

## 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.

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 Coote Sutton: of said township, dec. which remains unsold, and is bounded by lands of said Joseph Sutton, William Filer, Jesse Cooms, Adam Cann, Joel Langly, and Benjamin Morris, ann whereof the said Thomas C. Sutton died seized, I have nominated Eleazer Mayhew, John Pimm, and Philip Freas, esquires, commissioners to divide the said tract of land into thirteen equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are made to me at the house of Joseph Adkinson, in Mount Holly, on the twentieth day of August next, at 12 o'clock, the said Eleazer Mayhew, John Pimm, and Philip Freas, esquires, will then be appointed commissioners to make partition of the said lands, pursuant to an act, entitled "An act for the more easy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common," passed the 11th day of November, 1789. Given under my hand this 11th day of June, 1816.

WILLIAM ROSSELL.

June 24th, 1816—6t

## 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

## 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—8t

## NOTICE.

THOSE soldiers belonging to the late army of the United States entitled to pensions are informed, that it is only necessary to forward their discharges and certificates of disability to the War Department, stating in what particular state, territory or district they reside, and wish to receive their allowances, when certificates of pens on 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.

## 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 unmitting attention and a general assortment, to receive a share of public patronage.

Bridgetown, March 29, 1816—4f

## 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 Aurora 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 16 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; the said James Diverty giving notice of this order, by setting up a copy thereof, in five of the most public places in the county of Cape May, for the space of two months, and also advertising the same, for the like space, in one of the newspapers printed in this state.

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 3000 acres of Woodland, extending from half a mile to five miles from the town of Millville.

To accommodate purchasers, No. 1 and 4 will be sold entire or in smaller tracts.

No. 5. A Tract of 200 Acres of Woodland of the best quality, situate in the township of Alloway's Creek, Salem county, within four miles of a good landing.

No. 6. 100,000 Acres of Land in M'Kean county, Pennsylvania, which will be exchanged for land in New-Jersey.—The quality of this land may be ascertained from Ezekiel Foster or Thomas Smith, of Millville, who have seen it.

A clear and indisputable title will be given.

Joseph M'Ilvaine.

Burlington, Feb. 22 1816—M. 4. tf

## NOTICE.

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

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 Snetthen, Dan Bowen, and David James junior, on the branch called Foster's Branch, late the property of Jonathan Poster, 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.

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

## 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.

## 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 E. 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

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

JULY 10, 1816.

## This is to give Notice,

THAT separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 31st day of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1817, inclusive, to the 1st day of June, 1818, within the States, Territories and Districts following, viz:

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne Chicago, and their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan: the vicinity of the Upper Lakes and the State of Ohio, and on or adjacent the waters of Lake Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri Territories.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi Territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities north of the Gulph of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and State of New Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New York, north of the Highlands and within the state of Vermont.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New York, south of the Highlands, including West Point, and within the state of New Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of North Carolina.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of South Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia, including that part of the Creek's land lying within the territorial limits of said state.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and one half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid: as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall, at all times, during the term of the proposed contract be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons, when the same can be transported, or at any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force have been consumed.

William H. Crawford,

Secretary of War.

July 12—11stO

Note.—The Editors of Newspapers who are authorised to publish the laws of the United States, are requested to insert the foregoing advertisement once a week until the 1st of October next.