

## THE WASHINGTON WHIG

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### LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT Supplemental to the act, entitled "An act regulating and defining the duties of the Judges of the Territory of Illinois; and for vesting in the Courts of the Territory of Indiana, a jurisdiction in chancery cases, arising in the said Territory.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That when a new county shall be established in the Territory of Illinois by the legislature thereof, such new county shall be attached to the judicial circuit from which the largest portion thereof is taken; and it shall be the duty of the judges allotted to such circuit, in pursuance of the act to which this is a supplement to hold courts in such new county twice in each year, at such time and place as the legislature of the Territory may designate.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That when any judge in the said Territory shall be unable to hold the courts within the circuit to which he is allotted, by reason of any disability, it shall be the duty of the judge allotted to the circuit nearest thereto, to hold the courts in such circuit, until the disability of the judge allotted to the circuit shall be removed, or (in case of death or resignation of a judge) until a successor is appointed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the judge of any circuit within the said Territory shall have power to appoint a clerk to each court within his court [circuit] and to fill any vacancy occasioned by the death or resignation of the clerk.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That when any person charged with felony, shall be committed to prison in any county within the Territory aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the governor of the Territory to issue his writ, directed to the judge allotted to the circuit including the county where such accused person may be committed, commanding him to hold a court of oyer and terminer, for the trial of the accused; and it shall be the duty of the judge to whom such writ is directed, to hold the court at the court house of the county, at such time as may be specified in such writ; and all process issued, or proceedings had before the writ shall be issued, shall be returned to the said court of oyer and terminer.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That this act and the act to which this is supplemental, shall be and remain in force until the end of the next session of the legislature of the said Territory, and no longer; and the legislature of the said Territory shall have power and authority to make laws, in all cases, for the good government of the Territory aforesaid, not repugnant to the principles and articles of the ordinances, and to organize the courts of the said Territory; and prescribe the times and places of their session.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the general court of the Territory of Indiana be, and it is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise chancery powers as well as a common law jurisdiction, under such regulations as the legislature of said Territory may prescribe.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 29, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the military establishment 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 expenses of the military establishment of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and six-

teen, for the Indian department, for fortifications, for the expenses of the public buildings at West Point, and for the purchase of maps, plans, books and instruments for the military academy at said place, the following sums be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say: For the pay of the army of the United States, one million one hundred ninety-six thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars. For subsistence, one million forty-three thousand three hundred and fifty-five dollars. For forage for officers, twenty-five thousand six hundred and ninety-two dollars. For bounties and premiums, fifty-six thousand dollars. For clothing, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For the medical and hospital department, one hundred thousand dollars. For the quartermaster's department, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For fortification, eight hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars. For contingencies, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For the Indian department, two hundred thousand dollars. For the purchase of horses for the artillery, fifty thousand dollars. For the purchase of maps, plans, books and instruments for the war office, twenty five hundred dollars. For the erection of buildings at West Point, including arrearages, one hundred fifteen thousand eight hundred dollars. For the purchase of maps, plans, books and instruments for the military academy, twenty-two thousand one hundred and seventy-one dollars. For defraying the expenses incurred by calling out the militia during the late war, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated by law to that object, one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For the payment of damages sustained by ships and vessels sunk at the entrance of the port of Baltimore, to prevent the ships of the enemy from passing the fort and entering the harbour, fifteen thousand one hundred eighty eight dollars and fifty cents, being part of the amount of an appropriation of two hundred fifty thousand dollars heretofore made, and by the President of the United States transferred to other objects.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the several sums specifically appropriated by this act shall be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

N. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 29, 1816—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT concerning pre-emption rights given in the purchase of lands to certain settlers in the state of Louisiana, and the territories of Missouri and Illinois.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That any person, and the legal representatives of any person entitled to a preference in becoming the purchaser, from the United States of a tract of land, at private sale, in the state of Louisiana, and in the territories of Missouri and Illinois, according to the provisions of the act, entitled "An act giving the right of pre-emption, in the purchase of lands, to certain settlers in the Illinois territory," passed February fifth, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and the fifth section of the "Act for the final adjustment of land titles in the state of Louisiana and territory of Missouri," passed April twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, who is settled on a fraction, containing less than one hundred and sixty acres, shall have the privilege of purchasing one or more adjoining fractional quarter sections, or the adjoining quarter section, including their improvements, or the fraction improved by them, at their option; and the provisions of the said recited acts are hereby made applicable to them, so far as they are consistent with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in cases where two or more persons entitled to the right of pre-emption, shall be settled upon one quarter or fractional quarter section of land, each person shall be authorized to purchase one or more quarter sections, or fractional quarter sections, of the section or fractional section of land upon which they are so settled; and the section or fractional section upon which such persons are settled, shall be equally divided between them, in such manner as the register and receiver within whose district the land lies, shall determine and direct, so as to secure as far

may be practicable, to every such person their improvements respectively, and where the improvement of such person shall be upon two or more quarter sections, such person shall be entitled to purchase the quarter sections upon which his improvement shall be.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 29, 1816—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT providing for the sale of certain lands in the State of Ohio, formerly set apart for Refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That such part of the tract of land which was set apart for refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia, by the act of Congress passed the eighteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and one, entitled "An act regulating the grants of land appropriated for the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia," which has not been located by the said refugees, shall be attached to, and made a part of the land district of Chillicothe; and the said unlocated land shall be offered for sale to the highest bidder, under the direction of the register of the land office and of the receiver of public moneys for the said district, at Chillicothe, on such day as shall, by proclamation of the President of the United States, be designated for that purpose; the sale shall remain open six days, and no longer; the lands shall not be sold for less than two dollars an acre, and shall in every other respect be sold in tracts of the same size, and on the same terms and conditions as have been or may be provided for lands in the said district. All the said unlocated land remaining unsold at the close of the public sales may be disposed of at private sale by the register of the said land office, in the same manner, under the regulations, for the same price, and on the same terms as are or may be provided by law for the sale of lands in the said district; and patents shall be obtained in the same manner, and on the same terms, as for other public lands in the said district.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the superintendents at the sales directed by this act shall each receive four dollars a day for each day's attendance on the said sales.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 29, 1816—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT declaring the consent of Congress to acts of the State of South Carolina, authorising the city council of Charleston to impose and collect a duty on the tonnage of vessels from foreign ports; and to acts of the state of Georgia, authorising the imposition and collection of a duty on the tonnage of vessels in the ports of Savannah and St. Mary's.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the consent of Congress be, and is hereby granted and declared to the operation of any act of the General Assembly of the state of South Carolina, now in existence, or which may hereafter be passed; so far as the same extends, or may extend, to authorise the city council of Charleston to impose and levy a duty, not exceeding ten cents per ton, on all ships and vessels of the United States, which shall arrive and be entered in the port of Charleston from any foreign port or place, for the purpose, of providing a fund for the temporary relief and maintenance of sick or disabled seamen in the marine hospital of the said port of Charleston.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the collector of the port of Charleston be, and he is hereby authorised to collect the duties imposed, or authorised by this act, and to pay the same to such persons as shall be authorised to receive the same by the city council of Charleston.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the consent of Congress be, and is hereby granted and declared to the operation of any act, of the General Assembly of the state of Georgia, now in existence, or which may hereafter be passed, so far as the same extends, or may extend, to authorise the levying and collecting a tonnage duty, not exceeding two cents per ton upon coasting vessels, and four cents per ton upon vessels from foreign ports ar-

ring at and entering the ports of Savannah and St. Mary's for the purpose of providing a fund for the payment of the fees of the harbor master and health officers of those ports respectively; *Provided,* the said acts shall not contain provisions inconsistent with the operation of any law of the United States made in execution of existing treaties.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force for five years, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, and no longer.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 29, 1816.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of William Crawford, Frederick Bates, William Garrard, and Thomas B. Robertson.

*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 be, and they are hereby authorised and required to allow and pay to William Crawford, commissioner of land claims east of Pearl River, the sum of five hundred dollars, for carrying his report upon land claims to the General Land Office at the City of Washington.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby authorised and required to allow and pay to Frederick Bates recorder of land titles for the territory of Missouri, the sum of five hundred dollars, for carrying his report upon land claims to the General Land Office at the City of Washington.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby authorised and required to allow and pay to William Garrard, commissioner of land claims for the western district of the state of Louisiana, and to Thomas Bolling Robertson, commissioner of land claims for the eastern district of Louisiana, the sum of five hundred dollars each, for carrying the report upon land claims to the General Land Office at the City of Washington.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purposes aforesaid, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 29, 1816—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT to indemnify Jabez Mowry and others.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled,* That upon the payment by Jabez Mowry, John W. C. Baxter, Samuel Wheeler, Jonathan Bartlett, Josiah Dana, and Aaron Bayden, citizens of the United States, of certain bonds now in suit in the district Court of Maine, given by them to the United States, for duties on goods imported into the district of Passamaquoddy, amounting to the sum of sixty five thousand five hundred and eighty dollars and seventeen cents, which bonds, on the capture of Eastport, on the eleventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, fell into the hands of the enemy, and afterwards, by the Vice Admiralty Court of Nova Scotia, decreed forfeit, and the amount thereof ordered to be distributed among the captors, and attachments issued against the principals and sureties in said bonds, to compel the payment thereof, the United States will indemnify the principals and sureties in said bonds, and save them harmless against the loss thereof, and for the expenses already incurred by them, in consequence of said loss; which expenses shall be ascertained by the accounting officers of the treasury, and paid out of any monies therein, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 29, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT authorizing the payment of a sum of money to Joseph Stewart and others.

*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 authorized and required to pay to Joseph Stewart and his associates, of Dorchester county, in the state of Maryland, or to their legal representatives, the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars, out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, which money is paid to them for their gallantry and good conduct, in capturing, during the late war, a tender belonging to the Dauntless, British ship of war, and taking eighteen prisoners, to wit: one lieutenant, one midshipman, thirteen seamen and three marines, and as compensation for the prisoners taken.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any claim which the United States may have to the said captured vessel and property shall be, and the same is hereby released to the said captors.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and required; to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred dollars in equal proportions, to Matthew Guy and John Woodward of Prince William county in Virginia, and Samuel Jennison and Wilfred Drury of St. Mary's county in Maryland, or to their legal representatives; which is paid to them as an evidence of the sense entertained of their valor and good conduct in capturing a boat belonging to the enemy, in Clement's Bay in Potomac river, in December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen; making prisoners of the crew, consisting of a midshipman and four seamen, with their arms; and also as compensation for the prisoners so taken and delivered to the proper officers of the United States.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 29, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT to allow drawback of duties on Spirits distilled and sugar refined within the United States, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That a drawback of six cents for every gallon of spirits, not below first proof, distilled within the United States, or the territories thereof, shall be allowed on all such spirits as shall be exported to any foreign port or place, other than the dominions of any foreign state immediately adjoining to the United States, adding to the allowance upon every gallon of such spirits so distilled from molasses, four cents, which allowances shall be made without deduction: *Provided*, That the quantity so exported shall amount to one hundred and fifty gallons at the least, to entitle an exporter thereof to drawback, and that no drawback shall be allowed whenever any of the said spirits shall be exported otherwise than in vessels not less than thirty tons burthen.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in order to entitle the exporter or exporters to the benefit of drawback allowed by this act, on such spirits so distilled, the vessels or casks containing the same shall be branded or otherwise marked, in durable characters, with progressive numbers, with the name of the owner, the quantity thereof, to be ascertained by actual gauging, and the proof thereof. And the exporter of such spirits shall, moreover, previous to putting or lading the same on board of any ship or vessel for exportation, give six hours notice at least to the collector of the customs for the district from which the same are about to be exported, of his or her intention to export the same; and shall make entry in writing of the particulars hereof, and of the casks or vessels containing the same, and of their respective marks, numbers and contents, and of the place or places where deposited, and of the port or place to which, and ship or vessel in which they or either of them shall be so intended to be exported; and the form of the said entry shall be as follows: Entry of domestic spirits, intended to be exported by [here insert the name or names,] on board of the [insert the denomination and name of the vessel,] whereof [insert the name of the master,] is master, for [insert the port or place to which destined,] for the benefit of drawback.

Marks.	Numbers.	Casks and contents.	Gauge.

And the said collector shall, in writing, direct the surveyor or other inspecting officer to inspect, or cause to be inspected, the spirits so notified for exportation, and if they shall be found to correspond fully with the notice concerning the same, and shall be so certified by the said surveyor or other inspecting officer, the said collect-

or, together with the naval officer, if any there be, shall grant a permit for lading the same on board of the ship or vessel named in such notice and entry as aforesaid; which lading shall be performed under the superintendence of the officer by whom the same shall have been so inspected; and the said exporter or exporters shall likewise make oath, that the said spirits, so notified for exportation, and laded on board such ship or vessel, previous to the clearance thereof, or within twenty days after such clearance, are truly intended to be exported to the place whereof notice shall have been given, and are not intended to be reloaded within the United States or the territories thereof.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That for all distilled spirits which shall be exported to any foreign port or place, and which shall be entitled to the benefit of drawback, in virtue of this act, the exporter or exporters shall be entitled to receive from the collector of the customs for such district, a debenture or debentures assignable by delivery and endorsement for the amount of the drawback to which such spirits are entitled, which shall be received in payment of direct taxes and internal duties in the collection district in which the same shall be granted: *Provided always*, That the collector aforesaid may refuse to grant such debenture or debentures, in case it shall appear to him that any error has arisen, or any fraud been committed; and in case of such refusal, if the debenture or debentures claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars, it shall be the duty of the said collector to represent the case to the comptroller of the treasury, who shall determine whether such debenture or debentures shall be granted or not. *And provided further*, That in no case of an exportation of spirits, entitled to drawback, in virtue of this act, shall a debenture or debentures issue, unless the exporter or exporters shall, before the clearance of the ship or vessel in which the spirits were laded for exportation, or within twenty days after such clearance make oath or affirmation that the said spirits notified for exportation as aforesaid, and laded on board such ship or vessel, are truly intended to be exported to the place whereof notice shall have been given, and are not intended to be reloaded within the United States; and shall moreover give bond, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the collector, in a sum equal to double the amount of the sum for which such exporter may be entitled to claim a debenture, conditioned that the said spirits, or any part thereof, shall not be reloaded in any port or place within the limits of the United States; and that the exporter or exporters shall produce, within the time limited, the proofs and certificates required of the said spirits having been delivered without the limits aforesaid.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said bond shall be drawn, as near as may be, in the same form, and may be discharged in the same manner, as are, or may be prescribed by law in relation to cases where drawback is allowed on the exportation of merchandise imported into the United States, and the like penalties shall be incurred, and proceedings had, whether in regard to officers of the United States or other persons, and the same fees he allowed in cases relative to drawback on Joineestic distilled spirits, as in cases relative to drawback on foreign spirits; & the form of the said bond and of the other documents, oaths, and affirmations, not herein inserted, shall be prescribed by the treasury department.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases in which drawback shall be claimed for spirits made out of molasses, an oath or affirmation shall be made by two reputable persons, one of whom shall not be the exporter, that, according to their belief the said spirits were distilled from molasses of foreign production; which oath or affirmation, in case the collector of the customs shall not be satisfied therewith, shall be supported by the certificate of a reputable distillery to the same effect.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the duty at present authorized to be drawn back on sugar refined within the United States, and exported therefrom, there may hereafter be drawn back on such refined sugar, when made out of sugar imported into the United States; the further sum of four cents per pound without deduction, which shall be allowed under the same provisions with the duty now permitted to be drawn back; and, furthermore, on the express condition that the person exporting, the same shall swear or affirm that the same, according to his belief, was made out of sugar imported from a foreign port or place; which oath or affirmation, in case the collector of the customs shall not be satisfied therewith, shall be supported by the certificate of a reputable refiner of sugar to the same effect, and that the drawback on refined sugar, heretofore imported, be allowed; subject to the regulations applicable to the drawback of duties on other imported articles.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That if any principal or assistant collector of the internal revenue, or collector of the customs, or other officer, shall neglect to perform the duties enjoined upon him by this act, he shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to be applied by the secretary of the treasury, under the direction of the president of the United States, in the hire, purchase, or building of custom houses, ware houses, and stores, for the purposes of collecting and securing the revenue at such places, and in such manner as he shall deem most expedient.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 30, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

## WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, SEPTEMBER 23, 1816.

We are requested to state for the information of the public, that the collection of the Direct Tax of 1816 will commence in a few weeks. Where the property remains the same, the tax will be half the amount of the tax of last year.

### GLEANINGS AND LUCUBRATIONS. No. XXI.

#### ON FLATTERY.

"From man to man, or even to woman paid,  
Praise is the medium of a knavish trade.  
A coin by craft for folly's use designed,  
Spurious, and only current with the blind."

The weakness of the human heart exposes it to innumerable dangers. Constant attention is necessary to preserve it secure, because it is often assailed on the most unsuspected side. If our minds were as pure, and our hearts as firm, as the perfection of our nature requires, we should not be reduced to the sad necessity of dreading, not only the errors and follies of mankind, but truth, when it is agreeable and flattering. But we are so filled with conceit and vanity, that encomiums, although founded in truth are really dangerous. Solomon says, "a man that flattereth his neighbour spreads a net for his feet;" It is the prerogative of God alone to receive praise without danger. "Thou O God art to be praised; and to thee shall the vow be performed." He hears, and he is pleased to hear the endless praises of his angels. He hears the voice of praise ascending from all nature. The infinite variety of beings celebrating him, according to their different powers, as the great, the just, the merciful God, wonderful in his councils, and the only object of supreme love. He receives those truths without prejudice to his holiness; because being in himself essentially holy and true, these attributes can never jar, nor harm each other.

But we, vain, weak, ostentatious beings; unstable as water, our very virtues partake of this instability. Who, that has been a careful observer of the progress of virtue and vice among mankind for a series of years, but what has had reason to regret the evil effects of flattery upon young and aspiring minds. Many, under the most favourable circumstances, with considerable acquirements and amiable dispositions, by mingling with gay, ostentatious and fashionable flatterers, have become inflated with pride; and their minds contaminated by self-importance, prove the precursor to many ruinous crimes. We ought to reflect, that nothing is more odious in the sight of God, and discerning men, than that which, by the suggestions of self-love, makes us take flattery, for truth; and think, and extol ourselves more highly than our intrinsic merit deserves.

May we not universally apply to ourselves the words of a prophet addressed to the Jews? My people, they who call you blessed, deceive you; they who affect to praise, to applaud, to call you happy and perfect, these impose upon you and abuse your credulity. In fact, what are applauses in the common style of the world? Obliging falsehoods; officious exaggerations; extravagant signs of apparent esteem, proceeding neither from reason, nor from the heart; often disguised insinuations, covered with the veil of sincerity; specious and honourable terms, but signifying nothing; the offspring of vanity, and the deception of self-love; impostures, produced and authorized by false regard, by complaisance, or by servile interest. People of fashion tell us what we ought to be,

rather than what we are; and we by a pitiable blindness of running into the snare that is spread for us, believe ourselves to be indeed what adulation represents us? Flattering portraits are made to some of their persons; these are made pleasing, and they believe them to be natural. Vast applauses are often given to our talents, which are only compliments and figures, but we fail not to take them literally; praises are bestowed even on our vices and passions, and we do not hesitate to count them for virtues.

Those persons who are the most forward to censure such as do not measure themselves by their standard, and to offer adulation to those who do, are the least qualified of any to judge of the merit or demerit of characters; and their blame or commendation ought to have no other effect on our minds than to excite us to self-examination. Even the best qualified, those who have no party or sinister views to answer, are very imperfect judges of the intrinsic merit of men with whom they have not the closest intimacy; and can enter but superficially into their joys or sorrows. "The heart alone knows its own bitterness, and a stranger doth not intermeddle with its joys." Those who depend implicitly upon the declarations of others, and from them pronounce upon the state of their minds, are often grossly deceived, and in turn deceive others; for those declarations are not unfrequently palpable exaggerations, or deceptive representations, which can be tested only in the way laid down by our Saviour, "By their fruits ye shall know them."

It however unfortunately happens, that, by listening to the adulatory addresses made to him, a man who is naturally modest, and would be humble if he knew himself, intoxicated with this vain incense, thinks himself entitled to merits which he never possessed; thanks God for graces which God never gave him; prides himself on talents which he never received; ascribes to himself acquirements which he never obtained; and enjoys himself secretly, while he ought openly to be despised.

These are the ordinary consequences of our unhappy disposition to love and seek after flattery; and to frown upon and follow with our hatred, any person who would be so charitable as to tell us that we think of ourselves more highly than we ought to think.

How different was the conduct of our great pattern and redeemer Jesus Christ while on earth, from what we observe in the world, even among his professed followers? He was the firm immovable rock, to whom the praises of the universe were due, as the tribute of his supreme grandeur and adorable perfections, yet while in the flesh he would not suffer those truths which made for his honour and glory. He wrought wonders; he cured the blind and deaf; he raised the dead; yet when the people began to celebrate his praise for this, and to cry that he was the Prophet of God, he enjoined them silence; and seemed upon the whole impatient of applause. Even to the demons did he extend this modesty; and when those spirits, forced by his omnipotent word, left the bodies they had possessed, exclaiming that he was the Christ; he rebuked them and suffered them not to proceed. Instead of receiving the homage that was offered to his power, he used his power to forbid and reject it. Was there any danger for him in being praised? Doubtless there was none; but there might have been for us; and as he came to be our pattern in all things; to supply the weakness of our nature by the sanctity of his example; he shunned worldly praise, that we might be instructed to dread those who, by flattering, deceive and destroy us. Perfection in the present state is not the immediate work of God, although he is the efficient cause; as in a probationary state it must be a work of constancy and difficulty, and its principal exercise consists in advancing; we should therefore daily labour with great care, as it is to be feared that if we could intermit this toil with honour and safety, many of us would do it with joy. And to this the immoderate praise of men, which we are so apt to court, infallibly leads us; for it makes us believe ourselves as far advanced, and endangers an immediate recoil. St. Paul who was certainly far confirmed in grace, says, "I count not myself to have attained perfection, but this I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth to those things that are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling." How different and opposite conduct to this do we often observe? We regard with peculiar satisfaction the little good we have already done, and almost entirely forget the great things which remain for us yet to do.

There is no possible way so effectual to avoid so fatal a blindness, as to fix this great maxim in our minds, that a flatterer is worse than a declared enemy, and that even truth must be distrusted, or at least not entertained with avidity, when it flat-

ters us. Let us forget our good works,—God is just and will remember them; but let our sins, our follies, and our imperfections, be had in constant remembrance. The contemplation of our merit may be pleasing, but it is dangerous; it leads to overweening pride, and careless self-sufficiency. Good deeds sanctify us, and wicked deeds corrupt us; but by an effect directly the reverse, the frequent recollection of our good works corrupts us, and nothing is so efficacious for our sanctification as the habitual remembrance of our sins. It appears that the all wise God, by a particular providence, is disposed to give this consolation to the sinner, that the sharp remembrance of his sin may be made its remedy; while the remembrance of our good deeds is a perpetual temptation to every probationary being. For it is expressly declared that publicans and harlots are nearer the kingdom of Heaven, than self-righteous Pharisees.

Thomas Moore, the Bard of Erin, the legitimate successor of Anacreon, has recently been engaged in writing a series of *Sacred Melodies*. That pen which had made the heart beat and flushed the cheek with desire, and that pen which has made the bosom of the patriot heave high and dimm'd his eye with sorrow, is now devoted to yet higher, nobler purposes. He would now raise our thoughts from the love of "Heaven's last best gift" to that Being who is the giver of every good, and while he would teach us to look through nature up to nature's God, he would inspire us with the sublimest feelings of devotion.—The following is a beautiful specimen of Mr. Moore's style of executing his late undertaking. If we would trust ourselves to point out beauties in such a composition, we would say how exquisitely beautiful are the third and last verses.

AIR.—HAYDN.

He healeth the broken heart, and bindeth up their wounds."

Oh! Thou, who dry'st the mourner's tear,  
How dark this world would be,  
If, when deceiv'd and wounded here,  
We could not fly to thee.

The friends who in our sunshine live,  
When winter comes, are flown:  
And he who has but fears to give,  
Must weep those tears alone.

But Thou wilt heal that broken heart  
Which like the plants that throw  
Their fragrance from the wounded part,  
Breathes sweetness out of woe.

When joy no longer soothes or cheers,  
And e'en the hope that threw  
A moment's sparkle o'er our tears,  
Has dimm'd and vanish'd too!

Oh! who would bear life's stormy doom,  
Did not thy wing of love,  
Come brightly wafting through the gloom,  
On Peace's branch from above?

Then, sorrow, touch'd by Thee, grows bright,  
With more than rapture's ray,  
As darkness shews us worlds of light,  
We never saw by day!

In the treaty lately concluded between the British power in India and the Rajah of Nepal, after acquiring a large addition of the valuable possessions of that prince, the English have compelled him to agree to an article, whereby he is prohibited from taking into his employ any American officer.

A second massacre of the protestants has taken place in France, and that too like the first, on the duke of Angouleme making a tour in that quarter. "More than a thousand protestants (says the Morning Chronicle) have fallen in the department of the Gard; several women have been whipped to death, and their dead bodies exposed to every kind of indignity." These atrocities are ascribed solely to "religious fury," for "not one of the murderers of the protestants has yet been brought to justice." It is thus that France has been "delivered."—*Col.*

Important.—We understand the commanding officer in the Mediterranean fleet has been authorised to notify the Dey of Algiers, that he must acknowledge the treaty or expect an immediate war. His refusal, we are informed, will amount to a declaration of hostilities.—*Nat. Reg.*

New Brunswick, September 12.

Remarkable Occurrence.—Some days since, an inhabitant of this city, who was on business in Piscataway, tied his horse near a *bee hive* at the house of a farmer, while he went some distance in a field to view cattle. The bees commenced a warfare on the horse, when the alarm being given by blowing a horn from the house, the owner of the horse returned with every expedition, and found the bees settled in swarms and covering the head and neck of the horse; the agonies of the noble animal (and he was a noble one of the kind) are described as truly piteous; he had given up resistance, and stood motionless, with his head bowed down to his hoofs;—all attempts to rescue him proved unavail-

ing, the bees attacking with fury every person who approached:—when at length the horse was relieved by the killing of the bees, he survived only a few hours.—It is truly astonishing, when we contemplate the victory over so formidable an animal as the horse, by such an apparently insignificant foe as a swarm of bees; it ought, however, to prove a caution against the practice of tying horses in the vicinity of Leehives.—*Times.*

Extract of a letter received from Laguirra, (via Baltimore) by a gentleman in New-York, dated August 1, 1816.

"I have been informed by an American gentleman here, that on the 20th July he was at Caracas; that thirty of the republican soldiers were marched a little distance from the city and coolly put to death—that two of their generals were quartered, and their amputated limbs exposed on the public roads! On that very day there was the shock of an earthquake.

"It is awful to behold the ruins of the city, occasioned by former convulsions, and the hundreds of human skulls and bones of the unfortunate creatures who were crushed to death. We had thought that the atrocities of the royalists would cease, since it was understood, that Bolivar had given orders to stop all unnecessary cruelty. But the government here is absolute—and the people are not allowed to practise (as, indeed, some of them are inclined to do) the offices of humanity."

#### IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION.

Extract of a letter from New Orleans, dated 28th August.

"A gentleman from Mexico, high in the circle of the revolutionists, is now here, on his way to Washington, with proposals from the patriots. "to make full and immediate compensation for all the claims of our citizens and country, on the government of Spain, provided the United States will acknowledge the Republic of Mexico"—An easy mode of getting justice, so long withheld: but what a stigma will such an arrangement attach to old Castilian honour! The infant wipes away the reproach of pillage and injustice from its parent!—This gentleman mentions that an English nobleman of talents, has had a meeting with the chiefs, that is the generals, whom he has assured that Great Britain waits only for the example of the United States, to acknowledge the new Republic; all the merchants and manufacturers of England are pressing that government incessantly to do so, thereby to open a fair and direct trade with that rich portion of the new world, as the only means of relieving their present distress, and preserving and extending this lucrative commerce. Russia as well as the other Northern powers, it is said, will also acknowledge the independence of Mexico." All this appears to us highly probable. Spain will find too late that with nations as amongst individuals, "honesty is the best policy."

#### FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Boston, September 14.

Capt. Smith arrived at this port yesterday from Gibraltar, which place he left August 14th, informs that Lord Exmouth had arrived there from England, and was waiting for transports, for the purpose, it was said, of taking 10,000 troops to Algiers.

Capt. S. left Naples 24th July. The U. S. ships Washington, Java and Erie, which arrived there about the middle of July, were in quarantine, but expected to be released next day. The remainder of the squadron in the Mediterranean were daily expected. The Washington had only a passage of five days from Gibraltar to Naples.

It was generally supposed at Naples, that Mr. Finkney, our Minister, would be able to effect the object of his mission. (the restoration of the American property sequestered by the government under Murat,) as two of the vessels were at present in the service of the King. It was thought the Government would not be able to pay at present, but would acknowledge the debt.

Capt. S. also states, that Mr. Gibbs, American Consul at Palermo, had, in consequence of his embarrassed circumstances, put an end to his existence about the 17th July. It was said he had failed for 500,000 pounds sterling.

#### FROM HAVANA.

Charleston, Sept. 9.

We learn by a passenger in the schr. Antelope, arrived on Saturday from Havana, which port she left on the 1st inst. that gen. Apodacha, (late Governor of that place) recently appointed Vice-Roy of Mexico, had arrived at Vera Cruz, where the inhabitants refused to acknowledge his authority, and detained him and his suite prisoners.

The inhabitants of Hispaniola were said to be ripe for a revolution.

The above mentioned gentleman had recently been on the Spanish Main, and informs that gen. Bolivar, in his attack on Caracas, was not wounded. [We do not recollect to have seen it stated that he had been.] After the engagement in which he was defeated and put to the rout, with the loss of 600 killed and as many more wounded and taken prisoners, he embarked with the wreck of his army on board the fleet and put to sea; but where bound

was not known. This statement differs materially from those heretofore received—they estimated his whole force in the battle at 800—this makes his loss amount to 1200 men.

Gen. Mina, our informant also states, after leaving Philadelphia, had gone to Bodega de Puerria, near Tampa, where he had raised an army of 2000 men, and was shortly expected to land on some part of Cuba, to procure reinforcements; and that a considerable majority of the inhabitants of that island were in favor of a revolution, and would join any cause that held forth a prospect of emancipation from the Spanish yoke.

From the National Intelligencer.

#### NOTICE.

Treasury Department, Sept. 12, 1816.

The proposition made by this Department for commencing the payment of small sums in coin, on the 1st day of Oct. 1816, has been generally declined by the State Banks, which have heretofore suspended their specie payments. And as an arrangement for supplying the people with the requisite medium to pay their duties and taxes, independently of the State Banks, cannot be conveniently made, until the Bank of the United States shall be in operation, no further measures will be pursued, with a view to the collection of the revenue, in coin, on the said 1st day of October, 1816.

But in pursuance of the Resolution of Congress, passed on the 29th day of April, 1816,

Notice is hereby given.

That from and after the 20th day of February 1817, all duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money accruing or becoming payable to the United States, must be paid and collected in the legal currency of the United States or Treasury Notes, or Notes of the United States, or in Notes of Banks which are payable and paid on demand in legal currency of the United States, and not otherwise.

And all collectors and receivers of public money are required to pay due attention to the notice hereby given, and to govern themselves, in the collection and receipt of the public dues, duties, and taxes, accordingly.

The collectors of the customs, and of the direct tax and internal duties, are requested to make this notice generally known, by all the means in their power. And the printers authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will be pleased to insert it in their respective newspapers.

A. J. DALLAS,

Secretary of the treasury.

#### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the British packet Blucher, which arrived yesterday, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received London papers to the 12th ult. London Shipping Lists of the 3d and 5th of the same month, and Halifax papers to the 10th inst. from which the following extracts are made.

London, Aug. 3.

Recent letters from Madrid, state, that an order had been issued by the government for a levy or ballot of 60,000 men to be embodied as a militia. In the opinion of some persons, this measure is adopted with the view of leaving the regular troops at the disposal of government, for the purpose of sending them to South America and to Mexico, where their services are much wanted. Others talk of an expedition being intended for West Florida, in the contemplation of a war with the U. States.

Letters from Madrid dated July 13, announce that in Spain every thing is so hermetically sealed against the introduction of foreign papers and correspondence that the people do not even know what is passing on their own frontiers, much less in the other states of Europe. Nothing is known but what is found in the columns of the Madrid Gazette, and this paper is exclusively traced out by the dependants on the foreign department. The police and the inquisition, united, have filled the country with spies; no one dares to speak of political events and much less write respecting them, as the police office has already served as almost fatal trap to many.

August 9.

The destination of the armament which the Porte is repairing is said to be the coast of Algiers, though not for the purpose of joining the forces of the Barbary powers, but on the contrary to act against Algiers, and oblige the Dey to acknowledge the authority of the Grand Seigneur. The policy of the divan in this respect is, however, so very uncertain, that events alone can explain its views.

Aug. 10.

A letter from Genoa, July 20, says "intelligence has been received here, that the dey of Algiers has 6000 slaves at work at the fortifications of that place, which are intended to mount 1500 pieces of cannon."

August 12.

Spain is fitting out a small squadron against the pirates and intends reinforcing the garrison of Ceuta.

An article from Cagliari, of the 22d July, says that the American squadron was met steering for Algiers, which they were to attack before lord Exmouth's arrival.

Palladium Office, Boston, Sept. 16.

The Galen brings London papers to August 9, and Lloyd's Lists to the 2d.

London, Aug. 7.

A mail from Holland arrived last night with intelligence to the 4th inst. The reflections which we have had occasion to make on the policy of the French government in reviving and consolidating its military establishment on a

grand and efficient scale are confirmed. To accomplish this important object, officers of all ranks who have served under Bonaparte and who have not too greatly distinguished themselves as enemies to the present government, are called into active service. The Duke of Feltré has also resolved to give distinguished command to a certain number of Generals, in whom the old army had particular confidence. It is calculated that by this measure the French will in two months, receive an addition of 100,000 veterans. Among the singular occurrences of the present day, it is mentioned that the Emperor of Austria has fallen deeply in love with Madame Murat!—This lady has long been estimated as extremely fascinating.

We regret to learn, from the following letter, that Mr. Lyell, one of his majesty's messengers, has been assassinated at Madrid:

Madrid, July 22, 1816.

"I have just heard that the messenger Mr. Lyell, who has been here above five weeks was assassinated yesterday in the Retiro; you may depend upon the fact, he was buried this evening, in the garden of the Recoletas; for to the shame of our government, there is no burial place for Protestants. I have just seen an Englishman who has been at his funeral—half past 10 o'clock P. M."

On Friday, the Forth of 40 guns, captain Sir Thomas Lewis, having completed her lading and crew, sailed down to Sheerness, her destination being America; she has a great number of passengers on board, and is very deeply laden.

#### A CONDITIONAL MARRIAGE.

The following certificate of Marriage was found among the papers of an old clergyman: This is to certify, to whom it may concern, that ARTHUR TOPP, and MARY HILL, were lawfully married by me, Caleb Conway, on the 4th day of August, in the year 1711.

I, Arthur, on Monday

Take thee, Mary, till Tuesday,  
For better for worse, till Wednesday,  
To have and to hold till Thursday,  
To kiss thee on Friday—  
If we don't agree on Saturday,  
Will part again on Sunday.

In thirty-one words, how many THAT's can be grammatically inserted? Answer, fourteen.

He said that that, that that man said, was not that that that man should say; but that that that that man said, was that that that man should not say.

MARRIED, on Wednesday the 13th inst. by the Rev. Michael Swing, Mr. Hugh McGear, to Miss Sarah Stevens, daughter of John Stevens, all of this place.

#### CUMBERLAND BANK, NEW-JERSEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Cumberland Bank will be opened for the transaction of business on the 26th inst.

The Discount days are Tuesdays and Fridays in every week. Notes intended for discount must be offered at the Banking-House at or before 10 o'clock of each discount day. All notes offered for discount must be made payable at the "Cumberland Bank, at Bridgeton," agreeably to the following form.

Dollars \_\_\_\_\_  
days after date, promise to pay to  
or order, at the Cumberland Bank at Bridgeton,  
Dollars, without defalcation or discount,  
value received. 18

By order of the Board of Directors,

C. Read, Cashier.

Bridgeton, Sept. 18, 1816.—1t

#### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, I will expose to sale, at Public Auction, on the twenty-fourth day of October, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Bridgetown, in the county of Cumberland, at the house of Philip Souder,

#### A House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining land of Godfrey Hecker and others, said to contain half an acre more or less, together with all other land of the defendant if said county.—Seized as the property of William S. Sands, and taken in execution at the suit of Ephraim Leake, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

Bridgetown, September 23, 1816.—4t

#### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken that ancient and respectable stand known by the name of Ireland's Mill, where he intends to carry on the Felling business in its various branches. He flatters himself from the encouragement that he has met with before, and his long practice in, and knowledge of the business, that he shall be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom. All orders left at the Hotel, Bridgetown, or at the house of the subscriber, Fairton, will be attended to with care and despatch, and the cloth left at either of those places, as directed.

John Tompkins.

Fairton, September 20, 1816.—3t

#### Timber Land For Sale.

TO be sold at private sale, one hundred and seventy-five acres of Oak and Pine Timber Land of the first quality, lying within from 4 1/2 to 5 miles of Dorchester Landing. For terms apply to the subscriber.

John Young.

Milville, September 14th, 1816.

N. 3. WANTED—Choppers and Carters to cut and cart 2000 cords of Wood. Apply as above. Sep 23—6t

**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 Gulf 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 a pound 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 deprivations 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 deposition of two or more persons of credible character, 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—t1st0

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

**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.—tf

**EMPLOYMENT**

Will be given to eight or ten teams to cart 1000 cords of wood, for which generous wages will be allowed.—Apply to the subscriber at Port Elizabeth.

**Thomas Lee.**

August 26, 1816.—tf

**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 hereby 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 Wood land,** extending from half a mile to five miles from the town of Millville.

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

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

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

A clear and indisputable title will be given.

**Joseph M'Ilvaine.**

Burlington, Feb. 22d, 1816.—M. 4. tf

**Five Hundred Dollars**

**REWARD.**

ESCAPED from the prison in Chillicothe, State of Ohio, on the night of the 4th of June, **JAS. ESSEX,** alias **JAMES ESSEX CROSBY STERLING.**

He is about 30 years of age, about five feet seven inches high, of a fair complexion, thin visage, light hair, large eyes, Roman nose, large whiskers, by trade a clothier, can work at carding, or any employment in manufactories, and is also expert at the sword exercise and boxing. He was born in Warwickshire, in England, and it is believed came within the last year from Canada to this State.

The said Jas. Essex, alias James Essex Crosby Sterling, was committed to jail last January, on a charge of robbing the mail of the U. States.—His partner, who calls himself *Thomas Noble,* alias *Thomas W. Noble,* is now in prison on a charge of robbing the mail at the same time. The above reward will be given for his apprehension, and delivery, or confinement in any jail of the United States, so that he can be brought to trial.

**John Hamm,**

*Marshal of Ohio District.*

Zanesville, Ohio, July 25. Sep 9—6t

**Salem, Bridgetown & Cape Island STAGE.**

A STAGE will leave Salem on the arrival of the steam boat Baltimore, every Monday and Thursday for Cape May; and return the following days.

Persons arriving in the steam boat, can be furnished with extra carriages for any of the neighbouring villages.

August 5th, 1816—tf

**Cape May Orphan's Court.**

*Term of August, 1816.*

Present, **Elijah Townsend, John Dickinson, Robert Parsons** and others esquires, Judges.

**JAMES DIVERTY,** administrator, &c. of Jeremiah Johnson, dec. Spicer Hughes, Esq. and Yelverton Taylor, administrators, &c. of George Taylor, dec. having respectively presented to this court just and true accounts of the personal estates, and also of the debts and credits, of the said decedents, whereby it appears, that the personal estates of the said decedents is insufficient to pay their just debts, and the said administrators having also set forth to the court, that the said decedents died seized of real estate in the county of Cape May, praying the aid of the court in the premises, *the Court orders,* that all persons interested in the real estate of the said decedents do appear before this court on Monday, the 21st day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why so much of the real estate of which the said decedents respectively died seized in the said county should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay off and discharge their respective debts. By the Court, **JEHU TOWNSEND,** Clerk. August 12, 1816—2m

**Cape May Orphan's Court.**

*Term of August, 1816.*

**ORDERED,** on application of Spicer Hughes and Yelverton Taylor, administrators of the estate of George Taylor, dec. that the creditors of the estate of said decedent bring in their debts, demands, and claims against the same, on or before the 5th day of October, A. D. 1817, or the said creditors shall be forever barred of an action therefor against said administrators, the said Spicer Hughes and Yelverton Taylor giving notice of this order by setting up copies hereof 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.

By the Court, **JEHU TOWNSEND,** Clerk.

August 12, 1816—2m

**BLANKS FOR SALE**

At the Office of the Whig.

**Cumberland Bank,**

September 2d, 1816.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Third Instalment of Five Dollars on each Share of the Capital Stock of the Cumberland Bank, will be required to be paid at the Banking-House in Bridgetown, on or before Wednesday the 25th inst. On the day following the Bank will be prepared to commence business:

By Order of the Board of Directors,

**C. Read, Cashier.**

Sept 2—3t

**Notice is hereby given,**

THAT a writ of Attachment issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Salem, at the suit of Adam Cook, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, lands and tenements, of George J. Wirtington, an absconding debtor, in a plea of trespass on the case for six hundred dollars returnable to the term of March last, hath been duly returned, served by the Sheriff of said county. Now therefore unless the said George J. Wirtington shall appear, give a special bail, and accept a declaration at the suit of the plaintiff and all other applying creditors, on or before the term of September next, judgment will be entered against him, and the property attached disposed of according to law.—August 20th, 1816: aug. 26 9w MERRIMAN SMITH, Clerk.

**Sheriff's Sales.**

BY virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the twenty-fourth day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Bridgetown in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder.

**A Lot of Land,**

Situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining land of Oliver Blizard and others, said to contain two acres more or less, also a Lot of Land adjoining land of Lorenzo Laurence and others, said to contain one acre more or less.—Seized as the property of John White, and taken in execution at the suit of Jonathan Laurence, Thomas Bateman, assignees, and to be sold by **JOHN SIBLEY,** Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

**A House and lot of Land,**

Situate in the township of Millville, adjoining land of Joseph M'Ilvaine and others, said to contain sixty acres more or less.—Seized as the property of John Brannon, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Smith, for the use of James B. Caldwell, and to be sold by **JOHN SIBLEY,** Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

**Two lots of Land,**

Situate in the Township of Millville, adjoining land of Joel Stratton, James White and others, said to contain half an acre each: more or less, together with all other land of said defendant in the County of Cumberland.—Seized as the property of Henry Hampton, and taken in execution at the suit of Smith and Jordan for the use of James B. Caldwell, and to be sold by **JOHN SIBLEY,** Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

**A Tract of Land,**

Situate in the township of Hopewell, adjoining land of David Husted and others, said to contain one hundred fifty acres more or less.—Seized as property of John Howard and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Seeley, assignee of Andrew Miller, and to be sold by **JOHN SIBLEY,** Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

**A lot of Land,**

Situate in the township of Millville, adjoining land of Joseph M'Ilvaine and others, said to contain thirty acres more or less.—Seized as the property of Othaniel Coney, and taken in execution at the suit of Smith & Jordan, for the use of James B. Caldwell, and to be sold by **JOHN SIBLEY,** Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

**A House and lot of Land,**

Situate in the township of Millville, adjoining land of Charles Garrison and others, said to contain half an acre more or less, together with all other land of said defendant in the county of Cumberland.—Seized as the property of Alfred Williams, and taken in execution at the suit of Jeffrey Clark, and Smith & Jordan, for James B. Caldwell, and to be sold by **JOHN SIBLEY,** Sheriff.

On Wednesday the twenty-fifth day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Bridgetown in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder.

THE one equal undivided fourth part of **A tract of Land,**

Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining land of Joseph M'Ilvaine and others, said to contain three thousand six hundred and ninety acres more or less, together with all other land of said defendants in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Ezekiel Foster and Robert Jordan, and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper, and to be sold by **JOHN SIBLEY,** Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

**A House and Lot of Land,**

Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining land of William Sands and others, said to contain a quarter of an acre more or less, together with all other lands of said defendants in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Hosea Madden, and John Madden, and taken in execution at the suit of Philip Deverix, and to be sold by **JOHN SIBLEY,** Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

**A Tract of Land**

Situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining land of Sheppard Westcott and others, said to contain one hundred and sixteen acres more or less, also his right to a certain Lot of Cedar Swamp, situate in the township of Maurice River, together with all other land of the defendant in said county.—Seized as the property of Jacob Wheaton, and taken in execution at the suit of Neri Ogden and Jonathan Hildreth, and to be sold by **JOHN SIBLEY,** Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

**A House and Tract of Land**

Situate in the township of Millville, adjoining land of Jeremiah Buck, William Potter and others, said to contain one hundred acres more or less, together with all other land of said defendant in the county of Cumberland.—Seized as the property of Robert Jordan, and taken in execution at the suit of Jeremiah J. Foster for the use of Wm. McCormick and others, and to be sold by **JOHN SIBLEY,** Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

**A Tract of Land**

Situate in the township of Millville, adjoining land of Jeremiah Buck and others, said to contain one hundred acres more or less, also several Lots of Land situate in Millville, adjoining land of Jacob Ridgeway, Esq. and others, together with all other land of said defendants in the county of Cumberland.—Seized as the property of Thomas Smith and Robert Jordan, and taken in execution at the suit of Josiah Seeley, assignee of James Lee, Esq. and others, and to be sold by **JOHN SIBLEY,** Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

**A Tract of Land,**

Situate in the township of Downs, adjoining land of John Souder and others, said to contain seven acres more or less, together with all other land of said defendant in the county of Cumberland.—Seized as the property of Joseph Whitacar, and taken in execution at the suit of Aljah Davis, and to be sold by **JOHN SIBLEY,** Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

**A Lot of Land,**

Situate in the Township of Downs, adjoining land of Wesley Budd and others, said to contain seven acres more or less, together with all other land of said Defendant in the County of Cumberland Seized as the property of Elias Whitacar, and taken in execution at the suit of Abijah Davis, for the use of Wishart & Youngs, and to be sold by **JOHN SIBLEY,** Sheriff.

Bridgetown, August 19th, 1816—1m.

**NOTICE.**

BY virtue of a decree of the Orphan's Court of the county of Cumberland, will be exposed to Public sale on the premises, on Monday, the 30th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M.

**A Tract of Land,**

Situate in the township of Millville, adjoining lands of Ezekiel Foster, Esq. and others, containing eighty-eight acres, be the same more or less, late the property of John Whitman, deceased. Terms as sale.

ISAIAH DUNLAP, Adm'r. September 2—4t

**Look 'out, Millers and Farmers.**

FOR sale, or rent, and immediate possession given, a valuable farm, containing 256 acres of land, situate in the township of Downe, county of Cumberland, and state of New Jersey, within one mile and a half of the navigation of Maurice river, on which is erected a grist and saw-mill, a two story frame dwelling-house and barn, a young thriving apple orchard, &c.—1000 cords of wood may be cut on the premises. An extensive credit will be given if a small part of the purchase money is paid in cash. If not sold, any person inclining to rent, may be furnished with the implements of husbandry already on the place. Inquire of Joseph Whitacar, corner of Water and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber on the premises.

**JOHN MATHEWS.**

Aug. 12, 1816—tf

**A House and Lot for Sale.**

THE subscriber having a view to move with his family to the Westward, offers for sale a LOT of GROUND, containing three acres, with a good Dwelling-House, two rooms on a floor, an excellent well of water, a good frame shop, and a variety of fruit. The lot is in good repair, well enclosed with cedar, and necessary out buildings thereon. Any person wishing to purchase will please to call on the subscriber living on the premises, near the Union School House in Deerfield street.

**George Parris.**

Deerfield, September 9th, 1816—3t

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of Sautiel Andrew, an insolvent debtor, are requested to present their accounts to Josiah Andrews, on or before the first day of the second month (February) next, in order that a dividend may be made, according to law.

**JOSIAH ANDREWS,** Assignee.

Fairfield, 9th mo. 10th, 1816.—3t

**Notice is hereby given,**

THAT I have applied to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and that they have appointed the 23d day of October next, at the Court-House in Bridgetown, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear what can be said for or against my liberation from confinement as an insolvent debtor.

**Joseph Sweet.**

September 16, 1816—4t.

**WILLIAM STEELLING**

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has commenced the Practice of Medicine in Bridgetown, and flatters himself that by assiduous attention he shall merit a share of public patronage.

September 16th, 1816—tf