

## THE WASHINGTON WHIG

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY

AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM;  
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months, and unless orders 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.

### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers for past favours, and informs them and the public in general, that he has taken into Co-partnership HENRY SHEPPARD. The HATTING business in future will be carried on in all its branches, under the firm of JOHNSTON and SHEPPARD, at the old stand in Bridgetown.

John Johnston.

Bridgetown, April 14.—2m

### Sheriff's Sale.

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

### A tract of Land,

With the Improvements thereon, situate in the township of Millville, said to contain two hundred acres, more or less, with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Israel Garrison, and taken in execution at the suit of several plaintiffs, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

### A tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, said to contain forty-five acres, more or less; joins Lands of John Ogden, and others; with all the Lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Andrew Layton, and taken in execution at the suit of David Clark, and John Trenchard, junr. And to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

May 5, 1817.—4t

### Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue on Tuesday the third day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgetown,

### A Tract of Land,

With the improvements thereon,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, said to contain forty acres more or less; with all the Lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of John Johnson, of Fairfield, and taken in execution at the suit of Joseph Miller, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

May 5, 1817.—4t

### Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of Several Writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the tenth day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgetown,

### A tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, said to contain forty acres, more or less; joins Lands of Benjamin Acler, James Shaw, and others with all the Lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Nehemiah Cogel, and taken in execution at the suit of Several Plaintiffs, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

May 5, 1817.—4t

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of several writs of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday the twentieth day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Inn of Joseph Clark in the county of Cumberland, and the township of Downs, the following described Lots of Land and Marsh, situate in the township aforesaid: No. 1, a Lot of Timbered Land, containing seventeen acres more or less; joins Land of Ephraim Smith. No. 2, Lot of Timbered Land, sixty-seven acres, joins William Chard. No. 3 Lot of Bush Land, ten acres. No. 4 Lot of Marsh 55 acres, joins the fast Landing. No. 5 Lot of Marsh two hundred acres, joins Richard Whitick; and No. 6 three hundred acres of marsh. Seized as the property of Henry Sockwell, and taken in execution at the suit of several plaintiffs, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

April 21.—1m

### FOR SALE,

A Large Dragoon SABRE, with Steel Scabbard. Enquire at this Office.

May 12, 1817.—1f

## AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

The Manufacturing Establishment at Cedarville.

BEING in full operation, and in complete order, WOOL of all-descriptions is manufactured at the lowest prices. No expense or pains will be spared to render satisfaction to the owners of MERINO WOOL, which will be made up into Broad Cloth, Cassimeres and Sattinets of superior quality, and the Colours warranted.

DOMESTIC CLOTHS Fulled, Dressed and Dyed, agreeably to order.

Also,—WOOL carded into Rolls.

WOOL for Manufacture, or CLOTH for Dressing, will be received, during the summer, at the following places, and returned with all possible dispatch, viz.

At the inn of James Sherron, Salem.  
of Jarvis Brewster, Bridgetown.  
of John Kinsey, Port-Elizabeth.  
of Eli Eldridge, Dennis Creek.  
of Esther Hund, Court-House, C. M.  
of Auley Lore, Dividing Creeks.

At the store of John Sheppard, Greenwich.

The Cloth to be paid for when taken away.

The Proprietors expect to have constantly on hand, a complete Assortment of Coarse and Fine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and SATTINETTS, which they will sell Wholesale and Retail, or exchange for WOOL, or Country Produce.

Retailers will be supplied on the most liberal terms.

\*\* All kinds of Country Produce taken at the Factory in payment for work.

### Ephraim Bateman.

### Lucius Q. C. Elmer.

### John E. Jeffers.

May 12th, 1817.

### DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

Additional Accountant's Office. }  
September 27, 1816. }

"It having been made the duty of this office by law, to adjust and settle all accounts in the War Department, which remained unsettled at the conclusion of the late war and are now unsettled.—It is hereby made known to the officers of the late army, who have public accounts to settle, and to such non-commissioned officers and privates discharged, who have arrearages of pay due them, that, by forwarding their papers to this office by mail, their accounts will be settled, and the balances remitted, without incurring any expense by the appointment of an agent to transact their business for them. The heirs and representatives of deceased officers and soldiers of the late army are also informed that, by forwarding their papers to this office for any arrears of pay due the deceased, the accounts will be adjusted, and the balances be remitted free of expense."

The duties heretofore, confided to the Additional Accountant having been assigned to this office, applications relative to the above notification will be addressed accordingly,

Treasury Department, }  
Third Auditor's Office. }

PETER HAGNER, Auditor.

April 28—3t

EPHRAIM BUCK has commenced the Practice of Medicine in Bridgetown.

Bridgetown, April 21, 1817.—1f

### LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

#### AN ACT,

For the relief of Joseph I. Green.

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 Department of War be, and they are hereby authorized to adjust and settle the claim of Joseph I. Green, for the damage done to his house in Plattsburgh, in the state of New-York, under the orders of General M'Comb, in the month of September, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount thereof, when ascertained, shall be paid to the said Joseph I. Green, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3d 1817.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

#### AN ACT

Compensating Peter Hagner.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Peter Hagner, additional accountant of the war department, be allowed and paid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred dollars, for extraordinary services rendered by him in the settlement of accounts in the war department.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

#### AN ACT,

For the relief of Journonville De Villiers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the additional accountant of the war department be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of Journonville De Villiers, for arrearages, used as fuel by the troops of the United States, by ascertaining, or causing to be ascertained, the value thereof; in such manner and upon such terms as may be equitable and just.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the value thereof, when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said Journonville De Villiers, or his representatives, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

#### AN ACT

For the relief of Charles Williams.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officer of the War Department be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of Charles Williams, on account of two horses received into the service of the United States, and that he allow him, in the settlement thereof, the value of the said horses.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount thereof, when ascertained as aforesaid, be paid to the said Charles Williams, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

#### AN ACT

For the relief of William Chism.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the additional accountant of the War Department be, and is hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of William Chism, on account of money advanced for shoeing horses belonging to the company commanded, in the month of February, on thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount thereof, when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said William Chism, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

#### AN ACT

For the relief of Peter Caslard.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the additional accountant of the war department be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of Peter Caslard, on account of the destruction of his saw mill and other property, by order of General David B. Morgan, and that he allow him, in the settlement thereof, the value of such injury, as he may satisfactorily shew he has sustained in consequence of such destruction.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount thereof, when ascertained as aforesaid, shall be paid to the said Caslard, or his representatives, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 2, 1817.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

#### AN ACT

For the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen, and marines, who were lost in the United States brig Epervier.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the widows, if any such

child or children, if there be no child then to the parents or parent, and if there be no parent then to the brothers and sisters of the officers, seamen and marines, who were in the service of the United States and lost in the brig Epervier, shall be entitled to and receive, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum equal to six months pay of their respective deceased relatives aforesaid in addition to the pay due to the said deceased on the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, to which day the arrears of pay due the deceased shall be allowed and paid by the accounting officers of the Navy Department.

H. CLAY,

Sneaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

#### AN ACT

To provide for the prompt settlement of the public accounts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of March next the offices of accountant and additional accountant of the Department of War, the office of accountant of the Navy, and the office of superintendent general of military supplies, be, and they are hereby abolished.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the said third day of March next all claims and demands whatever, by the United States or against them, and all accounts whatever, in which the United States are concerned, either as debtors, or as creditors, shall be settled and adjusted in the Treasury Department.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the third day of March next, in addition to the officers in the Treasury Department, established by law there shall be the following officers, namely, four auditors and one comptroller.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the first auditor to receive all accounts accruing in the Treasury Department, and after examination to certify the balance and transmit the accounts with the vouchers and certificate to the first comptroller for his decision thereon; it shall be the duty of the second auditor to receive all accounts relative to the pay and clothing of the army; the subsistence of officers, bounties and premiums, military and hospital stores, and the contingent expenses of the War Department; that it shall be the duty of the third auditor to receive all accounts relative to the subsistence of the army, the quarter master's department, and generally all accounts of the War Department other than those provided for; and it shall be the duty of the fourth auditor to receive all accounts accruing in the Navy Department, or relative thereto; and the second, third and fourth auditors aforesaid shall examine the accounts respectively, and certify the balance, and transmit the accounts with the vouchers and certificate to the second comptroller for his decision thereon; and it shall be the duty of the fifth auditor to receive all accounts accruing in, or relative to the Department of State, the general Post Office, and those arising out of Indian affairs; and examine the same, and thereafter certify the balance, and transmit the accounts with the vouchers and certificate to the first comptroller for his decision thereon; Provided, That the President of the United States may assign to the second or third auditor, the settlement of the accounts which are now confined to the additional accountant of the War Department.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the auditors charged with the examination of the accounts of the War and Navy Departments to keep all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the public money in regard to those Departments, and of all debts due to the United States on moneys advanced relative to those Departments; to receive from the second comptroller the accounts which shall have been finally adjusted, and to preserve such accounts with their vouchers and certificates, and record all warrants drawn by the Secretaries of those Departments, the examination of the accounts of which has been assigned, to them by the preceding section. And it shall be the duty of the said auditors to make such reports on the business assigned to them as the Secretaries of the War and Navy Department may deem necessary and require for the services of those Departments.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the said auditors shall annually on the first Monday in November report to the Secretary of the Treasury the application of the money appropriated for the Military and Naval Departments, for the preceding year, which shall be laid before Congress by him, with the annual statement of the public expenditure.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the United States shall disburse all such moneys as shall have been previously ordered for the use of the War and Navy Departments by war rents from the Treasury, which disbursement shall be made pursuant to warrants drawn by the Secretary of the War and Navy Departments respectively, countersigned by the second comptroller, and registered by the auditor's respectively.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the first comptroller to examine all accounts settled by the first and fifth auditors, and certify the balances arising thereon to the Register; to countersign all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, which shall be warranted by law; to report to the Secretary the official forms to be issued in the different offices for collecting the public revenue, and the manner and form of keeping and stating the accounts of the several persons employed therein; he shall also superintend the preservation of the public

accounts, subject to his revision, and provide for the regular payment of all moneys which may be collected.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the second comptroller to examine all accounts settled by the second, third, and fourth auditors, and certify the balances arising thereon to the Secretary of the Department in which the expenditure has been incurred; to counterign all warrants drawn by the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments, which shall be warranted by law; to report to the said Secretaries the official forms to be issued in the different offices for disbursing the public money in those Departments, and the manner and form of keeping and stating the accounts of the persons employed therein; and it shall also be his duty to superintend the preservation of the public accounts subject to his revision.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the first comptroller to superintend the recovery of all debts to the United States; to direct suits and legal proceedings, and to take all such measures as may be authorized by the laws, to enforce prompt payment of all debts to the United States.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the provision contained in the second section of the act passed the third March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, entitled "An act to provide more effectually for the settlement of accounts between the United States and receivers of public money," which directs that in every case where suits have been or shall be instituted, a transcript from the books and proceedings of the Treasury, certified by the Register, shall be admitted as evidence, and be extended in regard to the accounts of the War and Navy Departments to the auditors respectively charged with the examination of those accounts, and that certificate, signed by them, shall be of the same effect as that directed to be signed by the register.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the auditors of the public accounts shall be empowered to administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses in any case in which they may deem it necessary for the due examination of the accounts with which they shall be charged.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause all accounts of the expenditure of public money to be settled within the year, except where the distance of the places where such expenditure occurs may be such as to make further time necessary; and, in respect to expenditures at such places, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the assent of the President, shall establish fixed periods at which a settlement shall be required. And it shall be the duty of the first comptroller to lay before Congress, annually, during the first week of their session, a list of such officers as shall have failed in that year to make the settlement required by law.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That in the annual statement of all accounts on which balances appear to have been due more than three years, which the comptroller is now required by law to make, he shall hereafter distinguish those accounts, the balances appearing on which shall in his opinion be owing to difficulties of form which he may think it equitable, shall be removed by an act of Congress; and where the debtors by whom such balances shall have been due more than three years shall be insolvent, and have been reported to Congress for three successive years as insolvent, the comptroller shall not be required such case to continue to include such balances in the statement above mentioned.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the salary of the comptroller appointed by virtue of this act, shall be three thousand dollars per annum, and that of the auditors, each, three thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That all letters and packages to and from the comptroller and auditors herein before mentioned, be conveyed free of postage, under the same regulations that are provided by law for other officers of government: and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to assign the several sums appropriated for clerk hire in the office of the accountant, superintendent general of military supplies, and accountant of the navy, to the officers hereby created, to which their respective duties shall be assigned.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3, 1817—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

## CAUTION.

WILLIAM WATSON, late of Millville, and the Subscriber, while trading in Co-partnership, were indebted to Wishart and Youngs, who (not being able to bring Watson to a settlement, (he having the principal management of the business,) threatened to prosecute, which induced the subscriber to go forward himself on the 7th day of February, 1815, and give them seven notes of hand in his own name, payable at different dates, for fifty-five dollars each, being the balance due them from Watson and Lodar; three of the said notes were paid by the subscriber, who placing the greatest confidence in the integrity of his partners, entrusted him with settling of the remaining four out of the consideration money of a Sloop which they had sold to Wishart and Youngs, who, either through ignorance or carelessness, instead of receiving the notes, as they should have done, endorsed their names on the back of them; they were then taken possession of by Watson, who, taking advantage of the endorsement, and not yet being so sufficiently hardened in villainy as to call on the subscriber himself, has transferred one of them, if not the whole, to other persons. The public are therefore cautioned not to take assignments on any of the said notes, as the subscriber will not pay them again unless compelled by due course of law.

James Lodar.

Millville, Cumberland Co. N. J.  
May 15th, 1817.—19, 3t.

## LETTER,

BY ORDER OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON, Addressed by gen. count Montholon, to Sir Hudson Lowe, British governor of the Island of St. Helena.

[CONCLUDED.]

They have even been ordered to call the emperor Napoleon *General*, as if it were wished to oblige him to consider himself as never having reigned in France.

The reason which determined him not to assume an incognito name, as he might have resolved to do on leaving France, were these:—First magistrate for life of the republic under the title of first consul, he concluded the preliminaries of London and the treaty of Amiens with the king of Great Britain; and received, as ambassadors, lord Cornwallis, Mr. Merry, and lord Whitworth, who resided in that quality at his court.

He accredited to the king of England, count Otto and general Andreossi, who resided as ambassadors at the court of Windsor. When, after an exchange of letters between the ministers for foreign affairs of the two monarchies, lord Lauderdale came to Paris invested with full powers from the king of England; he treated with the plenipotentiaries possessing full powers from the emperor Napoleon, and remained for several months at the court of the Tuilleries: when lord Castlereagh afterwards signed, at Chatillon, the *ultimatum*, which the Allied Powers presented to the plenipotentiaries of the emperor Napoleon, he recognized by that the fourth dynasty. This *ultimatum* was more advantageous than the treaty of Paris, but in exacting that France should renounce Belgium and the left bank of the Rhine, it exacted what was contrary to the propositions of Frankfurt, and the proclamations of the Allied Powers—what was contrary to the oath, by which, at his coronation, the emperor swore to maintain the integrity of the empire. The emperor, besides, thought that these natural limits were necessary, both for the security of France and to preserve the equilibrium of Europe; he thought that the French nation, in the situation in which it was, ought rather to run the hazard of all the chances of war than to depart from that policy; France had maintained this integrity, and would have preserved it with honor, if treason had not arrayed itself in aid of the Allies.

The treaty of the 2d of August, and the act of the British parliament, called the emperor Napoleon—Bonaparte, and gave him only the title of General. The title of General Bonaparte, is doubtless eminently glorious—the emperor bore it, at Lodi, at Castiglione, at Elvold, at Arcole, at Leoben, at the Pyramids, at Aboukir;—but for seventeen years he has borne that of first consul and emperor, which proves that he has been both first-magistrate of the republic and sovereign of the fourth dynasty. Those who think that nations are flocks which belong of divine right in certain families, do not belong to the age, nor do they participate in the spirit of the English legislature, which has several times changed the order of its dynasty, because great changes had taken place in public opinion, in which the reigning princes, not participating, they became enemies to the welfare of the great majority of the nation, for kings are only hereditary magistrates, who exist for the welfare of nations, and not nations for the satisfaction of kings.

It is in the same hateful spirit that orders have been given that the Emperor Napoleon shall not be allowed to write or receive any letters, unless they are opened and read by the English ministers and officers at St. Helena. They have interdicted to him the possibility of receiving intelligence from his wife, his mother, his son, or his brothers; and when in order to avoid the inconvenience of having his letters read by subaltern officers, he wished to send letters sealed to the Prince Regent, he was told that the order could not be departed from, and that the letters must pass open, such being the instructions of the ministry. This conduct needs no observations; it gives rise, however, to strange ideas as to the spirit of the administration which could dictate what would be disavowed even at Algiers. Letters have arrived at St. Helena, for the officers in the suite of the emperor; they were broken open and transmitted to you, but you have not communicated them, because they did not come through the channel of the English ministry. Thus they had to go back 4000 leagues; and these officers had the grief of knowing, that there was intelligence on the Rock, from their wives, their mothers, their children, and that they could not know the nature of it for six months—the heart must solace itself!

They could not obtain either the *Morning Chronicle*, the *Morning Post*, or any French journal. Now and then a few stray numbers of the *Times* reached Longwood. In consequence of a request made on board the *Northumberland*, some books were sent, but all those relative to the affairs of late years, have been carefully kept back.

He wished to correspond with a bookseller in London, in order to have direct the books which he wanted, and those relative to the events of the day; this was prevented. An English author, having made a tour to France, and having published an account of it in London, he took the trouble to transmit it to you, in order that it might be presented to the emperor; you thought proper not to transmit it, because it was not sent to you by the express desire of your government. It is said also, that other books, sent by their authors, have not been transmitted, because some of them were inscribed to the Emperor Napoleon, and others to Napoleon the Great. The English ministry is not authorised in order any of these vexations: the law, although unique, by which the British parliament regards the emperor Napoleon as a prisoner of war, has never prohibited prisoners of war from subscribing to journals? or receiving printed books—such a prohibition only takes place in the dungeons of the inquisition.

The island of St. Helena is ten leagues in circumference; it is inaccessible every where; brigs surround the coast; posts are stationed on the shore within sight of each other, which render impracticable any communication with the sea. There is only one small town, (Jamestown) where there is an anchorage, and where vessels touch. To prevent an individual from quitting the island, it is sufficient to guard the shore by land and sea. To lay an interdict on the interior of the island, can, therefore, have no other object than to deprive him of a promenade of from eight to ten miles, which it would be possible to make on horseback, and the privation of which will shorten the life of the emperor. The emperor has been established at Longwood, exposed to every wind, and where the land is sterile and uninhabitable, without water, and not susceptible of any cultivation. There is a circuit marked out of about 1200 toises, at about 11 or 1200 distant, a camp is established on a hill, and another camp in an opposite position, at the same distance. In short, in the midst of the heat of the tropic, there is nothing to be seen but camps. Admiral Malcolm having learnt the utility which the emperor would derive from a tent in that situation, caused me to be set up by the sailors, at twenty paces distant in front of the house; it was the only place in which a shade could be found. The emperor had as much reason to be satisfied with the spirit that animated the officers and soldiers of the brave 53d regiment, as he had been with the brew of the *Northumberland*.

The house of Longwood was built to serve as a barn for the company's farm; the deputy governor of the island had since built some chambers; it served him, for a country house, but it was not in a proper habitable state: workmen have been employed at it, for a year, and the emperor has been continually subjected to the inconvenience and insalubrity of inhabiting a house in the progress of building. The chamber in which he sleeps, is too small to contain a bed of ordinary dimensions; but every alteration at Longwood prolongs the inconvenience of having workmen there. There are, however, in this miserable territory, beautiful situations, presenting fine trees, gardens, and good houses. There is, besides, a Plantation Mouse; but the positive instructions of government forbade you from giving up this house, although much expense would thereby have been saved to your government—an expense incurred in fitting up at Longwood a hut, covered with paper, which is already unserviceable.

You have interdicted all correspondence between us and the inhabitants of the island—you have, in fact, placed the house at Longwood *au secret*—you have even prevented any communication with the officers of the garrison;—it seems, therefore, to be your study to deprive us of the little resource which this miserable territory affords, and we are here just as we should be on the insulated and uninhabitable Rock of Ascension. During the four months that you have been at St. Helena, you have rendered the situation of the emperor much worse. Count Bertrand has observed to you that you violate even the laws of your legislature, and that you trample under foot the rights of general officers, prisoners of war. You have replied, that you act, according to the letter of your instructions; and that your conduct to us is not worse than is dictated by them.

I have the honor to be, your very humble and very obedient servant.

(Signed)

The General Count DE MONTHOLON.

After I had signed this letter, I received yours of the 17th August, in which you subjoined the account of an annual sum of 20,000L. sterling, which you consider indispensable for the support of the expenses of the establishment at Longwood, after having made all the reductions which you thought possible. We do not think we have any thing to do with the discussion on this

point; the table of the emperor is scarcely provided with strict necessities, and all the provisions are of the worst quality.— You ask of the emperor a fund of 12,000L. sterling, as your government will only allow 8,000L. for all the expenses. I have already had the honor of informing you that the emperor had no funds; that for a year past he had neither written nor received any letter, and that he is altogether ignorant of what has passed, or is passing in Europe. Transported by force to this rock, without being able to write or to receive any answer, the emperor has always desired, and is still desirous, to provide himself for all his expenses, of whatever nature, and he will do it as soon as you render it possible by taking off the interdiction laid upon the merchants of the island, with regard to his correspondence, and directing that it should not be subjected to any inquisition on your part, or by any of your agents. Thenceforth the wants of the emperor would be known in Europe, and those persons who interested themselves in his behalf, might send him the funds necessary to provide for them.

The letter of Lord Barhurst, which you have communicated to me, gives birth to strange ideas. Are your ministers then ignorant that the spectacle of a great man in captivity and adversity is a most sublime spectacle?—are they ignorant that Napoleon, at St. Helena, in the midst of persecution of every description, to which he opposes nothing but serenity, is greater, more sacred, and more venerable than when seated on the first throne in the world, where for so long a time he was the arbiter of kings? Those who in such a situation are wanting to Napoleon, are blind to their own character and that of the nation which they represent.

MONTHOLON.

## From the Spanish Main.

By the schooner Admiral Kikkert, Borna, from Curacao, we have received a file of the *Curacao Courant*, up to the 29th of April, from which we have extracted the following intelligence.

*Balt. Amer.*

CURACAO, April 18.

We learn from Puerto Cabello, that General Morillo had arrived at Maracay. Private letters mention that Brigadier Pasquel Real has been put under an arrest in the Castillo del Colorado, in Guayra, and that Brigadier Morales, Colonels Urriestietta and Quero and Captain Alexos, are also in arrest at Puerto Cabello. No reason is assigned for the confinement of these officers. Brigadier Samano is Captain General, ad interim, of Caraccas, his Excellency Don Salvador de Moxo, having proceeded for the army.

March 19.

By accounts from La Guayra we learn that on Wednesday last 200 men were to embark from that port, and on the following day 3000 more. The whole, it was reported, were to proceed in several transports to Cumana, under convoy of two Spanish brigs of war, which arrived there on Tuesday, said to be from Barcelona.

## VENEZUELA.

*Epuletin of the Liberating Army*,—No. II.

Since the 18th of February, in the evening when the remainder of the Spanish army under brigadier general Real, retired in the greatest disorder by irregular roads; notwithstanding all our efforts to prevent it, we never could bring them to a decisive action.

On the 11th his excellency general Marino, commander in chief of the forces, entered these head quarters at the head of his army.

On the 12th we had an engagement with seven Spanish vessels, of two hours and a half, without any loss on our part. On that same day, having understood that the enemy halted at the Pilar, orders were given to march against them.

On the 14th we directed our march by the road to St. Bernardino, and arrived at four o'clock in the afternoon at that place, where we found part of the king's troops entrenched in a convent, which they defended till night. But expecting that our march by that road to the Pilar was too difficult and troublesome, orders were given for a counter march, which was effected with the loss of only six wounded on our part.

On the 15th the army returned to head quarters.

On the 18th a squadron of 17 king's vessels came off this harbor, the entry thereto being defended by only four gun boats, under the gallant captain of the navy Antonio Dias, who, supported by three privateers anchored in the port, not only prevented the enemy from entering, but finally forced them to retreat. From the prisoners taken on that occasion, we understand that they had 40 killed and upwards of 70 wounded, amongst them Guerrero, the commander of their gun boats.

On the 19th, we had a similar glorious and fortunate action.

On the 21st, when our army was ready to march to the Pilar, having been informed by reconnoitering parties that the enemy advanced to the Juncal, three leagues



distant from this city, we resolved to wait for them, and to endeavour to attract them to these vicinities, where their destruction would have been inevitable; however we could not succeed in getting them out of their ambuscade of the Juncal, where they had entrenched themselves, notwithstanding every stratagem on our part to bring them to a general action.

On the 22d the armed schooner Gen. Marino blew up a king's schooner, stationed to windward of this port, to watch our movements on the coast, in the presence of the Spanish squadron.

One single broadside was sufficient to put the enemy's vessel in a blaze, without a shot being fired on her, although she mounted 7 guns; one of which was an 18 pounder. Capt. Duboit, who commanded the Independent schooner, received no other damage to his vessel than the mainsail having caught fire, when he immediately returned to Margarita.

On the 28th at 8 o'clock at night, the enemy broke up their camp and retired along the coast to Caraccas.

On the 4th inst. our gun boats under the command of Antonio Dias, captain of the navy, with 3000 infantry under colonel Armario, gained the most complete triumph. A battery constructed by the enemy on the heights of the Morro, rendered the approach to their formidable position in that quarter, which besides was supported by 18 vessels of war, a most difficult task. At the break of day the fire of two of our guns was opened upon them, while 4 of our gun boats coming up from the river, attacked the Spanish force with such rapidity that they thought on nothing else but to make their escape and to abandon the battery, the harbor, and even the coast.

The confusion of the enemy at that moment was most frightful; the sloop of war Boylen, the brigs and schooners cut their cables, and in a most cowardly manner were towed to leeward. The attack made by colonel Armario on the battery of the enemy was conducted with the greatest valor; and nothing is to be compared to the courage of our troops in that battle. The velocity of their march saved them from suffering a great loss, considering the nature of the road, which is extremely narrow, washed by the sea, and having upwards of 100 pieces of cannon on both sides, from which a deluge of shot of every description was poured from the armed vessels. These repeated good successes have delivered us from the blockade of the Spanish squadron, which covered itself with everlasting shame.—The Spaniards were superior as well in number of arms as in their superior position—but the royal troops are not to be compared to the republicans, they having lost all confidence and deportment.

The troops of Real, for which the Spanish government made such great sacrifices, are destroyed, without having obtained the least success. Our loss does not amount to 60 men. The Spanish squadron, consisting of 11 sail, has likewise disappeared, with the loss of only 15 men on our part, while theirs amounted to upwards of 300 in the different battles. We are, therefore, allowed to say that our triumphs have been glorious and prosperous.

Head Quarters, Batcelona, the 5th of March, 1817.—7th.

RAFAEL DE GUEVARA, Maj. Gen.

## WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, MAY 19, 1817.

Connecticut.—The General Assembly of this state convened at Hartford, on the 8th inst. The following is the statement of votes for governor, as reported by the committee:

For Oliver Woolcot,	12,655
John C. Smith,	12,119
	536
Scattering,	202

Majority for Gov Woolcot, 334  
The House was organized by the choice of Charles Denison, Esq. for Speaker, and Dr. John S. Peters, and Simeon H. Minor, Esq. Clerks: the two latter republicans.

It is stated in a Charleston paper, that a gentleman of veracity and respectability from Savannah, who had been on board the Buenos Ayres privateer brig *Invincible*, the captain of which stated, that during a late cruise on the coast off Cuba, boats full of people come off frequently to him in the night, bringing fresh provisions; and expressed their wishes for the success of the revolutionary cause. They were fearful of communicating with vessels under the independent flag openly, as it might excite suspicion in the rulers. The captain gave it as his opinion, that in less than twelve months time the whole island of Cuba would throw off the yoke of Ferdinand.

The United States brig Prometheus, Captain Wadsworth, and schooner Lynx, Lieut. Storer, are ordered to Philadelphia to carry men to bring the Franklin 74 from that city to Boston, where she is to be equipped for sea.

A line of battle ship, and frigate of 44 guns, are ordered to be built at Portsmouth, N. H.

## LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.

Capt. McDonald, who arrived at Baltimore, on the 7th inst. in the British schooner *Margaret*, informed the keeper of the Coffee-House Books, that on entering the Bay, "he discovered a Buenos Ayres brig and schooner, the former under the command of Commodore Chaytor,—the latter was the *Santafecino*, (formerly the *Romp*) which anchored a little distance from the brig near Cape Henry; that a Pilot boat was near the schooner, and appeared to be delivering powder on board her, when the shocking spectacle was witnessed of the schooner ascending the air in a blaze of fire, without a vestige of her being afterwards seen by the astonished beholders. The Shock was sensibly felt on board the *Margaret*, and it was at first supposed she had struck the ground. The Pilot boat probably shared the fate of the *Santafecino*. It is since related that the number of lives lost in the schooner was 22, supposed to be all who were on board when she exploded."

The famous William Cobbett, who arrived a short time ago at New York, has published an Address to the people of America, under date of May 9, which we copy from the National Advocate.

## TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA.

There is seldom any enjoyment unaccompanied with its alloy, and it has hardly ever been known, that a man, who opposed a corrupt government with any degree of ability, had the good fortune to escape attacks upon his private character, however fair and pure that character might be.—Knowing, as I do, the close connection, in point of feeling, not to say of interest, which exists between the hired prints in London and the aristocratic prints here, it was natural for me to expect, that the latter would become the channel for conveying throughout this country the slanders on me, which the despots in London might cause to be printed there. The proprietor of the *New York Evening Post* has not, therefore, at all astonished me by a republication, from the *London Times* newspaper, of a string of most shameful falsehoods, which appeared in the former paper of the 7th inst. as a mere simple quotation from the *Times*.

The object of this string of falsehoods is to make the people of both countries believe, that my flight was occasioned, not by dread of a dungeon; not by any expectation of some unfair and deadly blow from the despots; but by my debts, which I was unable to pay! There are, perhaps, few persons who will believe this; but, it is, nevertheless, necessary to contradict the scandalous falsehood. It is well known, that only a week or two ago, there was re-published, in this same *New York Evening Post*, from the same hireling London prints, a very detailed and minute account of my having been horse-whipped by a Mr. Lockhart, a member of parliament.

The day, the hour, the precise spot, the wound given, the site of the wound;—all were described. Yet not one word of truth was there in the whole of the history. I never was out of my house during the whole of that day; and I had never seen Mr. LOCKHART for more than a week previously. I assert, that all which has now been republished here, relative to my private affair, is equally false. It has been published that I owe eighteen thousand pounds for newspaper stamps. The stamps are always paid for before they are taken from the stamp office, a fact well known to hundreds of persons in this country. It has been said that I owed rent for a farm. I rented only one farm. I owed half a year's rent (one hundred and fifty pounds) on the 25th of March, and there was stock on the farm to the amount of more than a year's rent, and things in the house worth more than another year's rent. In short, the whole is a string of atrocious falsehoods, as the reader must suppose, when I assure him, that I am able to prove, that my income from my writings was more than ten thousand pounds a year, clear money; and that I fully expect to receive, at least twenty thousand pounds out of the disposal of my landed and other property.

In a day or two it is my intention, when I have digested my plan, to publish a prospectus of my future literary labours. In the meanwhile I beg those gentlemen, who are proprietors, or editors, of newspapers in the United States, to have the goodness to insert this address, and, in so doing, they will greatly oblige their obedient servant,

WM. COBBETT.

P. S. This same *New York Evening Post* has re-published some garbled extracts from my "Farewell Address." I shall publish this address entire, in a few days, with notes, explanatory of some of the measures that have been adopted in England. I perceive, that the absentee tax is really on foot again! This will put the last rivet to the despotism. If the proprietor of the *New York Evening Post* is in the habit of settling disputes in my country fashion, I will (though I never hardly made a bet in my life) bet him an even thousand dollars, that the government of England, that is to say, the government of the Boroughmongers, does not last three years longer.

## MARSHAL MASSENA.

Andrew Massena, Prince of Essling, duke of Rivoli, Grand cross of the royal order of the legion of honour, commander of the royal and military order of St. Louis, &c. &c. was born at Nice, on the 8th of May, 1758, and died in the hotel at Paris, in the street de Bourbon, on the morning of the 4th of April, after a long and excruciating illness.

After having at an early period of life served three years at sea, he entered into the army of France during the year 1775, when he joined the royal Italian regiment, in which his uncle was a captain;

He successively became commander of the second battalion of the Var, colonel of the ci-devant regiment of la Sarrre, and a general of brigade and of division in 1798. The ensuing year he commanded a body of 20,000 men, charged, with the expedition of Onello, and the taking of Saorgio; he afterwards almost uniformly commanded the advanced guard of the army of Italy, took the principal part in its movements, and acquired the epithet of the Cherished Child of victory!

Hostilities recommencing in 1789, he, as commander of the army of the Danube, made that memorable campaign which the battle of Zurich rendered at once so decisive and glorious: of which 70,000 prisoners were the trophies, and where he contended with those great generals prince, Charles and Marshal Suwaroff. He immediately afterwards took upon himself to conduct the wreck of the army of Italy, and acquired new reputation by the defence of Genoa, where his heroic bravery a second time conquered Italy.

After having sat in the Legislative assembly as Deputy for the department of the Seine, he commanded the new army of Italy, in the campaign of 1805, and penetrated with it into Germaay. He was after this entrusted with the conquest of the kingdom of Naples whence he was called into Poland; and returned to France on the peace of Tilsit.

In 1809, war again summoned him to the plain of Germany, where after several honorable actions, he received, upon the field of Essling, the title of Prince, having there sustained the shock of the enemy's right, and thus saved the French army by his manoeuvres and his judgment. He afterwards bore a brilliant part in the battle of Wagram, during which, although sick and wounded, he was seen at the head of his troops, whom he animated by his example.

His military career ended with the command of the army of Portugal, in 1810 and 1811 and where he again displayed the firmness of his character, in the midst of those difficulties which he surmounted. He has left a widow, two sons and a daughter, who is married to the Lieut. General the Count Reille, his eleve, and Aid-de-Camp since 1793."

General Lallemand.—We learn from a correct source that General Lallemand, late of the French Imperial army, arrived recently at Boston, in the ship Triton, from Liverpool, under the assumed name of Gen. Cotting, and took up his lodgings at the Exchange Coffee-House. He accompanied Bonaparte in his flight from Paris to Rochefort, after the battle of Waterloo; and was employed by Bonaparte to negotiate with capt. Maitland, of the British ship Bellerophon; to receive them on board. On his arrival off England, he was refused permission by the British government to accompany Bonaparte to St. Helena, and was sent with marshal Savary to Smyrna. From Smyrna he took private Passage in a British merchant ship to England, was landed at a bye-port, travelled on foot to Liverpool, and was literally smuggled on board the Triton. On leaving the river, as the Custom House boat passed from ship to ship to examine the rolls, the General was passed in a boat to and from several ships, so as to evade the boarding officer. Our informant adds, he appears to be a man of great address, and polished manners, his person of a middling size, and an intelligent, frank countenance.

Ev. Post.

LONDON, March 15.

Last week a seaman who had been paid off from the *Indefatigable*, was making his way home; when near Brixham, he was overtaken by a man who entered into conversation with him. Jack, from his appearance, supposing he was a respectable farmer, did not hesitate to inform him that he had been paid off, and had the money in his pocket. Shortly after giving this information, the tar was surprised by his companion presenting a pistol and demanding his cash. "Stop," says Jack, taking a tin case from his pocket, which he threw on the ground, "there is my money; I have fought for it once, and if you have it, you must fight for it now!"—then springing on the robber, a desperate struggle ensued, both fell, and Jack succeeded in wresting the pistol from his antagonist; when rising, and throwing away the weapon, he said,

"we will have the other round." The footpad, however, had no inclination to renew the combat, and made off. The gallant tar coolly took up the money and the pistol, which proved not to be loaded, and pursued his journey, exulting in the success of his engagement.

## MARRIED.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Sheppard, Mr. JACOB PAULIN to Miss RACAZZ BROWN, both of L. A. Creek, Salem County.

On the evening of the same day, by the Rev. J. Sheppard, Mr. ARCHIBALD LITTLE, of Reading, Pennsylvania, to Miss SARAH CONAROE, of the town of Salem.

Longevity.—Died, at Philadelphia, on the 2d inst. Mrs. Catharine Rush, aged 110 years and 11 months.

Births.—In Kersey, (Eng.) Mr. Gsrdrner's wife, a farmer, was lately delivered of four still-born children. She had four at a previous birth, and three at another, making a total of eleven children in less than four years!

Marriages.—In Nottingham, (Eng.) Mr. Samuel Mabbot, aged 72, to the buxom widow Thornton, of the tender age of 76! He had been a sorrowful widower near five weeks, and this was the third nymph he had led to the altar of Hymen.

Also, in Hudworth, (Eng.) Mr. Thomas Richmond, aged 81, to Miss Dinah Wood, aged 20!

## Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for a subscription to the *Washington Whig* up to the 24th of January 1st, for advertisements, or on any other account, are desired to pay the same to Mr. William Schultz, at Bridgetown, previous to the 1st of June.

Peter Hay.

May 19, 1817—4t

## TO PUT OUT ON GROUND RENT, 230,000 Acres of Land,

IN THE COUNTIES OF

M'Kean and Jefferson, Pennsylvania.

About Two Hundred and Thirty miles North-west of Philadelphia.

SITUATE on and between the head waters of Allegheny and Susquehanna, which will afford a cheap and expeditious transportation to Harrisburgh by the Susquehanna, and by the Allegheny and Western waters to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, New-Orleans, and other Towns on the Allegheny, Ohio, and Mississippi. Also, a communication with the Lakes by way of French-Creek, Connewongo and Chetauck Lake.

The Soil of this Tract is well adapted to the raising of grain and grass. The Timber consists of Sugar-bench, Cherry, White-wood, Cucumber-ash and White-pine; with a variety of other kinds.

The abundance of Mill-seats, and the ease with which Lumber can be taken to Harrisburgh, Columbia and Baltimore by the Susquehanna, or to Pittsburgh and Towns on the Ohio, and Mississippi by the Western waters, insure a handsome reward to the purchaser.

The Land will be conveyed to the Settler, his heirs and assigns, under a general Warranty Deed, subject, however, to a ground rent of twenty cents per acre annually; the first of which is to become payable the first of January, eighteen hundred and twenty; and annually, on the first day of January, forever thereafter—said twenty cents per acre, shall, at the option of the Settler, (if within the year for which a rent accrued, there be delivered to the Subscriber, his heirs or assigns, good merchantable Wheat at the rate of one dollar a bushel, at such place as shall be provided for the purpose of reception,) be in full discharge of said annuity, which place of reception shall not in any instance exceed twenty miles from the premises paying said rent. The Subscriber binds himself, his heirs, executors, administrators; and assigns, to release all claim of annuity to the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, on application at any time previous to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty, at the rate of three dollars per acre—provided all arrearages of rent are paid up.

The aforesaid Land has in part been laid off into Farms of one hundred acres each, and will be completed at the expense of the Subscriber; and conveyed to the purchaser as aforesaid, free of all expense of surveying, conveyancing or taxes, to the first of January, eighteen hundred and eighteen.

The above described Tract was formerly property of the Holland Company.—The title free from all incumbrance, are known by those conversant with them to be the earliest surveys, and comprise the largest body of good Land in the State; and on which land, roads have been opened, and mills erected. From its situation, goodness, value, and terms of payment, no man, however poor, if industrious, but can secure to himself and posterity, a fortune without money or friends, in a country of delightful soil and climate; from which Cattle can be driven to Philadelphia or New York at one dollar and fifty cents a head. And Wheat, taken in payment for Land at one dollar a bushel, that on two acres producing but twenty bushels the acre annually, will (in addition to Ohio prices of fifty cents a bushel) forever pay the rent of a farm of one hundred acres—leaving the Settler ninety-eight acres out of every hundred, free of expense, or better than the purchase of Ohio land.

For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, near Cooper's Ferry, New Jersey, or to JOEL BISHOP, esq. instanter, on the land.

Benjamin B. Cooper.

May 19, 1817—3t

# POETRY.

FROM THE BALTIMORE TELEGRAPH.  
THE PRINTER.

Who is it, "gentle reader," who,  
That labors hard in pleasing you,  
By telling all that's strange and new?  
The Printer.

Who is it brings you, from afar,  
Intelligence of bloody war,  
Or feats of some immortal tar?  
The Printer.

Who is it, that with stick and rule,  
Chastises well the knave and fool,  
And keeps in awe the party-tool?  
The Printer.

By whom is it that learning's got,  
And genius to perfection brought—  
O' reader, say, say, is it not  
The Printer.

Say ye, who always wish to know  
How the concerns of nations go—  
Who do ye for that knowledge owe?  
The Printer.

Ye politicians too, can tell  
What makes you understand so well  
Th' affairs on which you love to dwell—  
The Printer.

Then in no case should you delay,  
(Thoug' many do from day to day)  
With punctuality to pay—  
The Printer.

TYPOGRAPHICUS.

## 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 Weed, 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'Ilvaire.**  
Burlington, Feb. 22 1816—M. 4. tf

## Cumberland Orphans' Court.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1817.

DANIEL ELMER, Esq. Guardian of Jane Thompson, having set forth to this Court, that said ward has no personal estate, and that the rents, issues, and profits of the real estate are insufficient for her support and maintenance, and praying a decree for the sale of the whole of the real estate of said minor.

It is ordered, that all persons interested in the real estate of said minor, do appear before the Judges of this Court on the first day of June Term next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the whole of the real estate of said minor should not be sold for her support and maintenance.

By the Court, T. ELMER, Ck.

April 28—2m

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue on Tuesday, the twentieth day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at Lore's tavern, at Dividing Creeks, in the County of Cumberland, the following LOTS of LAND, situate in the township of Downs:—Three LOTS at Dividing Creeks, containing half an acre each, with the improvements; one other LOT, containing about ten acres; one other LOT, containing seventeen acres, with the buildings and improvements; and one other LOT, containing about twenty acres WOODLAND. Seized as the property of Asa Douglas, and taken in execution at the suit of John M'Calla, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

April 21—4t

## BLANKS.

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig.

## FURMAN LEAMING,

AT NO. 27, MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA,  
HAS FOR SALE,  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,  
&c. &c. &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

ANVILS and VICES, American and English SHOVELS and SPADES, Curry Combs, Edge Tools generally, Hinges, Bolts, Screws, Locks of all kinds, Nails, Sprigs, Tacks, &c. Tetania and iron Spoons, Penknives, Knives and Forks, Flints, Buttons, Needles, Candlesticks, Frying Pans, Coffee Mills, the best English Blister Steel, Browley do. Mill Saws, Cross Cut do. Hand Saws, Waggon Boxes, Files of all kinds, and almost every article in his line, which he offers, at the usual credit, or for Cash, at the lowest prices.

The Store-keepers of West Jersey, where he is generally acquainted, will find it to their interest to call on him.  
March 24—2m

## CREDITORS.

THIS is for NOTICE, That the subscribers, who are now in actual confinement for debt and damages, in the common jail of the county of Gloucester, intend to make application by petition to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Woodbury, in the county aforesaid, at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 17th day of June term next, for the benefit of the several laws passed for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt or damages, as the same are now in force in the state of New Jersey.

Josiah F. Clement,  
Joseph W. Bennett,  
John Wheaton,  
Hugh Caloon,  
Richard Heritage,  
Nicholas Pidgeon,  
John A. Schaffer,  
Samuel W. Whitecar,  
William Petts,  
Samuel Wheaton,  
William Brookfield,  
Andrew Steelman,  
Benjamin Cooper,

Woodbury Prison, May 5th, 1817.—4t

## Cumberland Orphans' Court.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1817.

ROBERT LAKE, Administrator of Reuben Pepper, dec. Ephraim Bonham, Administrator of Isaac Davis, 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 and credits, so far as they can be discovered, by which account it appears that the personal estates of said decedents are insufficient to pay said debts.—Therefore, on application of said Administrators, setting forth that said decedents died severally, seized of lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estates, in the County of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises.

It is ordered that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estates of said decedents, do appear before the Judges of this Court on the first day of June Term next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the whole of the real estates of said decedents should not be sold for the payment of debts which remain unpaid.

By the Court, T. ELMER, Ck.

April 14—2m

## NOTICE:

The Accounts of

Hannah Watson, adm'rs of Sam'l Watson dec  
Enos Ewing, do  
Abigail Sheppard, do Isaac Sheppard, d.,  
Henry Sheppard, do  
Nancy Woodruff, do Noah Woodruff, do  
Samuel Mulford, do Josiah Parvin, do  
David O. Garrison, do  
Mahlon Davis, Jr. do Mahlon Davis, do  
John Donally, do Abr'm Prickett, do  
John Davis, ex'rs of Broadway Davis, do  
Rhoda Williams, do Whitfield Williams, do  
Mary Thompson, adm'rs of Labra Peck, do  
Samuel Miller, do  
Nicholas Willitts, ex'rs of Thomas Borden, do  
John Mackey, do  
Joseph Golden, do of Joanna Golden, do

Will be severally reported to the Orphans' Court to be held at Bridgetown, on Monday, the 1st day of June next, at which time and place any person or persons interested in the settlement of said estates or either of them, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why said accounts should not be severally allowed and confirmed.  
T. ELMER, Surrogate.  
April 14—4t2

## Cordwainers Look Here!

## TO RENT,

A Convenient and established stand for the A SHOE-MAKING business, now occupied by the Subscriber, at Cedarville. The Dwelling-House is situated almost directly opposite Richard Mulford's Inn, it is two stories high, provided with a good cellar, back kitchen, and garden.—the Shop is but a few yards distant, and is convenient, with a cellar under it also. Likewise may be had of the subscriber on reasonable terms: a Stove, Desk, Seats, Boot Trees, Lasts, and Tools of every description, necessary for carrying on the above business. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber.

John Henderson,

Cedarville, April 28th, 1817—tf

By the President of the U. States.

WHEREAS, by the first section of an Act of Congress, passed on the 21st day of March, 1803, entitled "An Act concerning the sale of lands of the United States and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorised to cause certain public lands to be offered for sale:

WHEREFORE, I JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, in conformity with the said act, and other acts of Congress, providing for the sale and disposal of the Lands of the United States south of Tennessee, do hereby declare and make known that public sales, for the disposal, agreeably to law, of the Public Lands in the district east of Pearl River, bounded on the east by the Chickesawhay river, on the south by the parallel of the 31st degree of north latitude, on the Mobile and Tombigbee rivet, and on the north by the Creeks antabogue and Bogue Homo, (the one falling into the Tombigbee and the other into the Chickesawhay rivers) which have been surveyed and returned to the Register of the Land-Office at St. Stephens, and which have not been disposed of, or excepted from sale by law, shall be held at St. Stephens, on the river Tombigbee, on the first Monday of July next, and continue till the said lands have been offered for sale.

Given under my hand the eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,  
JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner  
of the General Land Office.  
March 31—wtJn1

Printers who publish the laws of the United States will insert the above once a week till the first of June, and forward their accounts (in duplicate) to the Receiver of public monies at St. Stephens, for payment.

## Cumberland Orphans' Court.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1817.

UPON application of Dan Simkins, Administrator of John Elwell, dec. Ann Merritt and William Anderson, Administrators of William Merritt, dec. Thomas Kimsey, Administrator of Jacob Chard, 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.

It is ordered by the Court that the said Administrators 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 of this State for the like space of time.—and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his demands within the time so limited, after such public notice given, shall be forever barred his action therefor against said Administrators.

By the Court, T. ELMER, Ck.  
April 14—2m

## ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attachment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Cumberland, State of New Jersey, at the suit of Daniel L. Burt and Ephraim Westcott, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John Irelan, an absconding debtor, in a plea of debt, for two hundred dollars, returnable to February Term, 1817—that the same was returned, "duly served, as per inventory annexed," by the Sheriff of said county.

EBEN. SEELEY, Ck.  
DANIEL ELMER, Atty.  
March 17—2m

## Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday, the 28th day of May 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 Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Downs, adjoining land of John Souder and others, said to contain seventy-five acres, more or less; together with all other lands of the defendant in said county.—Seized as the property of Joseph Whitacar, and taken in execution at the suit of Abijah Davis, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

## A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining land of Harman Ruse and others, said to contain ten acres, more or less; together with all other lands of the defendant in said county. Seized as the property of Daniel Chambers, and taken in execution at the suit of Joshua Brick & Thomas Lee, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

Bridgetown, April 21, 1817.—4t

## ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attachment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Cumberland, State of New Jersey, at the suit of Abraham Sayre, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John S. Soular, an absconding debtor, in a plea of trespass on the case, for two hundred and fifty dollars, returnable to February Term, 1817—that the same was returned, "duly served, as per inventory annexed," by the Sheriff of said county.

EBEN. SEELEY, Ck.  
DANIEL ELMER, Atty.  
March 17—2m

To the widows and heirs of the officers, seamen and marines of the late U. S. brig of war Epervier.

AN ACT for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen and marines who were lost in the United States' brig Epervier.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the widows, if any such there be, and in case there be no widow, the child or children, if there be no child, then the parents or parent, and if there be no parent, then the brothers and sisters of the officers, seamen and marines who were in the service of the United States, and lost in the brig Epervier, shall be entitled to, and receive, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum equal to six months pay of their respective deceased relatives aforesaid, in addition to the pay due to the said deceased on the 14th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, to which day the arrears of pay due the deceased be allowed and paid by the accounting officers of the Navy Department.

[Passed 3d of March, 1817.]

The amount of six months extra pay authorized by the above act of Congress, will be paid to the legal claimants, upon application to the Navy Department, Washington, when they shall severally transmit a certificate of marriage, duly authenticated in behalf of a widow, a certificate of baptism, and of the parish record in behalf of orphan children, a certificate of the relationship of brother or sister duly attested by a magistrate of the county, proving incontestably the kindred and just claim under the said act.—As no intermediate agency is necessary in the case, claimants are requested to send their vouchers and papers direct to the Navy Department, and the money will be paid by checks upon the banks, in the neighborhood of their residence, without expense or deduction. Those who constitute attorneys will have to prove their identity, and affinity to the officer, seaman or marine, and no letters of administration will be required or admitted in favor of a claim. The payment being specifically applied to the relations aforesaid, none other need to apply, and the strictest scrutiny will be observed when the application is not direct from the person designated in the law.

By order of the Secretary of the Navy,  
BENJAMIN HOMANS.

Navy Department, 10th April, 3817.

N. B. The same proofs and vouchers will be sufficient for the arrears of pay due on the 14th July, 1815, which will be paid by the fourth auditor of the Treasury Department.

The Printers of the Law's of the United States are requested to publish the above three successive weeks.

## WOODLAND FOR SALE.

ON TUESDAY, the 27th day of May, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold by Public Sale, at the house of Mrs. Esther Hand, at the Court-house in Cape May,

## THE TIMBER

OF A TRACT OF WOODLAND, containing about 800 acres, situated on the head of Fishing Creek, between the Bay and Sea side roads in the Middle Township in the county of Cape May. The above Tract is heavily timbered, with all kinds of Oaks, Hickory, Poplar, Ash, Maple, Beech, &c. and is exceeded in quality by no tract of the same extent in the county, containing very large Ship Timber. Two Roads run through it across the Cape, and the centre of the tract is about 2 miles and an half from a good landing on the Bay shore. It will be sold in Lots of not less than fifty acres each. Terms and conditions will be made known by the Subscriber, on the day of Sale.

Any Person wishing to view the above premises, may call on Jonathan Nottingham, living near it.

J. Fisher Leaming.

May 5, 1817.—4t.

## NOTICE.

WE, the Subscribers, do intend to make application to the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Cumberland, on Wednesday, the fourth day of June next, for the benefit of the Several Acts for the Relief of Persons imprisoned for debt.

Asa Douglas,  
Joseph Fithian,  
William H. Compton,  
Adrian Woodruff,  
his  
Eli Sharp,  
mark.  
Ogden Daniels,  
William E. Maul,  
James Loper, jr.  
George Tice,  
Edmund Drayton,

Bridgetown, May 5, 1817.—4t.

## ADJOURNED SALE.

THE Sale of Eden M. Seeley's HOUSE and LOT is adjourned until the third day of June next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock, at the Inn of Philip Souder.

DAVID LUPTON,  
DAN SIMKINS,  
JOHN BUCK, } Auditors.  
Bridgetown, May 5, 1817—ts