

# WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. II.

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## THE WASHINGTON WHIG

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

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

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

### Notice is hereby given,

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

#### FIRST CLASS OF CASES.

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

1st. An horse killed in battle.

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

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

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

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

#### SECOND CLASS OF CASES.

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

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

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

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

#### THIRD CLASS OF CASES.

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

This class comprehends two cases.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### FOURTH CLASS OF CASES.

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

This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss of such arms or accoutrements by the enemy.

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

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

#### FIFTH CLASS OF CASES.

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

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

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

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

Under this provision, no claim can be admitted for any article which has not been taken by the orders of the commandant of the corps for whose use it may be stated to have been taken. For any taking, not so authorised, the party's redress is against the person committing it.

#### SIXTH AND LAST CLASS OF CASES.

"When any person, during the late war, has sustained damage by the destruction of his house or building by the enemy, while the same was occupied as a military deposit, under the authority of an officer or agent of the United States, he shall be allowed or paid the amount of such damage: provided, it shall appear that such occupation was the cause of such destruction."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RICHARD BLAND LEE,  
Commissioner of Claims, &c.

June 17—8t

## Cumberland Orphan's Court,

JUNE TERM, 1816.

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

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

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

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

T. ELMER, Clerk.

June 3d, 1816—17—2m

## LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT making further provision for settling claims to lands in the territory of Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person, and the legal representatives of every person, who, before the fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, settled on and improved any tract of land reserved for the use of schools and seminaries of learning, and who, had not the same been reserved, would have had the right of pre-emption within the tract of country set apart by the third sec-

tion of the act of the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, entitled, "An act confirming certain claims to land in the Illinois territory, and providing for their location," shall be, and they hereby are authorised and allowed, until the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, to enter the same, for purchase, with the register and receiver of public moneys of the land office at Kaskaskia, and it shall be the duty of the register and receiver to enter the same for purchase, according to the provisions of this and the said recited act: *Provided*, that such person or persons shall not have entered, in right of pre-emption, other lands in lieu thereof, in violation of the third section of an act to amend the aforesaid act, passed the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the register and receiver of public money shall have power, and they are hereby authorised to select any other vacant and unappropriated lands within the tract set apart to satisfy confirmed claims as aforesaid, in lieu of such of the lands formerly reserved for a seminary of learning, and for the support of schools, as have been appropriated in satisfaction of ancient grants or confirmed improvement claims, or as shall be entered in right of pre-emption, according to the provisions of the preceding section of this act: *Provided*, That the lands thus to be selected shall be taken as near adjacent to those in lieu of which they are selected as an equal quantity of land of like quality can be obtained, and shall be reserved and appropriated for the same purpose.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the second section of an act passed the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred fifteen, respecting the settlers on the fractional sections and quarter sections within the aforesaid reserved tract, shall extend to all other settlers on the fractional section or quarter sections within the Kaskaskia district.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all the claims filed in the name of the original claimants, or their heirs, not exceeding four hundred acres, contained in a list transmitted to the commissioner of the general land office, by Michael Jones, register and S. Bond, receiver of public moneys of the land office of the district of Kaskaskia, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of March one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, be, and they hereby are confirmed to the original claimants or their heirs: *Provided*, That the said claims hereby confirmed, be, and they hereby are deemed and taken to be unlocated claims, and they shall not in any wise defeat or interfere with locations made in virtue of other authorities on lands improved by the said claimants or others.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the claimants whose claims are confirmed by virtue of the fourth section of this act, and all others lawfully holding confirmed unlocated claims for lands within the tract reserved by the before recited act of the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, be allowed until the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen to register the same; and the claims shall be received in payment for public lands, within the said reserved tract, conformably with the provisions of the last above mentioned act, and of the present act, any time prior to the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons or their legal representatives, entitled to the right of pre-emption of lands within the boundary specified in the before recited act, of the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, which lands have not been surveyed under the authority of the United States, shall be, and they are hereby allowed a further time for making their entries with the register of the land office, until the lands upon which they have respectively settled and improved shall be surveyed by the United States, and until the expiration of six months next thereafter.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That every person and the legal representative of every person, whose claim to a tract of land within the Illinois territory is confirmed by this or any former act, and who has not previously obtained a patent for the same from the governor either of the territory north west of the Ohio, or of the

Indiana territory, shall, whenever his claim shall have been located and surveyed, be entitled to receive from the register of the land office at Kaskaskia a certificate stating that the claimant is entitled to receive a patent for such tract of land by virtue of this act, for which certificate the register shall receive one dollar; and which certificate shall entitle the party to a patent for the said tract, which shall issue in like manner as is provided by law for lands purchased of the United States.

April 26, 1816—Approved,  
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of certain purchasers of Public Land in the Mississippi Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person who since the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and prior to the eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, had purchased any tract or tracts of public land in the Mississippi territory, not exceeding in the whole six hundred and forty acres, unless the tract purchased be a fractional section or sections; or fractional sections classed with an entire section, and whose lands have not already been actually sold or reverted to the United States for non-payment of part of the purchase money, shall be allowed the further time of two years and eight months from and after the expiration of the present period already given by law for completing the payment of the said purchase money; which further term of two years and eight months shall be allowed only on the condition, that all arrears of interest on the purchase money shall have been paid on or before the time shall have expired for completing the payment of the purchase money: *Provided*, that in all cases in which the time for completing the payment of the purchase money have expired, or shall expire, before the first day of July next, the interest may be paid on or before that day. But in case of failure in paying either the arrears, or the residue of principal with the accruing interest, as is herein provided, the tract of land shall forthwith be advertised and offered for sale, in the same manner, and on the same terms as is directed by law in case of lands not paid for within the limited term, and shall revert in like manner, if the sum due with interest be not at such sale bidden and paid. And in cases where any tract or tracts of land in said territory, not exceeding, in the whole, six hundred and forty acres, unless the tract be a fractional section or sections, or fractional sections classed with an entire section, have, since the first day of October last reverted to the United States for default of payment, the original purchaser may again enter the same tract or tracts at the price at which such tract or tracts were originally sold; and all monies which such original purchaser may have paid shall be replaced to his credit by the receiver of public monies for the district in which the land may lie, and such repurchasers shall be allowed the same benefit of the extension of the time of payment created by this act, as though no such reversion had occurred: *Provided*, That such original purchaser shall make to the proper officer such application for such re-entry as is required by law for the entry of lands on or before the first day of July next, and that the land so reverted shall not have then been previously resold.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 24, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

#### INTELLIGENCE.

Letters from Martinique, St. Pierres, of June 16, received at the office of the National Advocate, inform, that fresh troops arrived the 15th of June at Fort Royal from England, to relieve the British garrison there—it was understood that they would keep possession as long as the allies remained in France. Other troops, it was reported, were destined for Guadeloupe, and would retain possession there as at Martinique.

A letter from Vienna states, that Prince Kaunitz, the Austrian ambassador at the court of Madrid, is soon expected to return as he has not been able to obtain an audience of Ferdinand VII. who protests against the possession of Parma by the Arch-duchess Maria Louisa.

The Princess of Wales has purchased a beautiful villa at Como, Italy, where she intends to reside, as soon as it is fitted to her taste. In April 500 men were employed on the Palace and Gardens, but these 500 could be hired for what 100 would charge in England. The most celebrated painters were employed.

## WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, JULY 29, 1816.

*Worthy of imitation.*—The salary of the governor of New-Hampshire has been reduced 200 dollars; that of the chief justice 300, and of the associate justices of the Supreme Court 200 each—that of the treasurer 200, and of the secretary of 100.

A criticism criticised,  
A critic overthrown,  
The one that judg'd another's works,  
Bewhittled for his own.

Mr. Public,

I HAVE heard some of your ill-natured remarks on Bob's piece, and I must tell you, that I can't, for the gizzard of me, see what business you had to say anything about it.—The printer to whom it was addressed, is a man who toils both by day and by night, for the benefit of his countrymen; yet, notwithstanding he spends his time, and dedicates his talents, to their instruction and amusement, it is an employment for which he gets little thanks, and less silver.—Bob, believing him to be a man who would smile at the joy, and feel for the pain of any one, sent him a little production, the offspring of his fancy, (not, as I believe, in her happiest mood,) thinking it might possibly amuse a leisure hour. If it has done so, it has amply repaid his labour.

Now, Mister Public, do you not think that you have acted very imprudently, very ungenerously, very—but were I to enumerate all the bad qualities of your mischievous remarks, I should not get through to-day.—Waiving, therefore, further comment, I shall tell you plainly, how you have done wrong. With the prose you find no fault. The occurrences of that day, you acknowledge, are faithfully recorded. To the heart-felt glee, in which the young people spent the evening, you are no stranger; and you agree, that he has related a curious story of the fifth, in a comical manner. Well! so far so good. But the poetry, you say, is borrowed: By the corn on aunt Dorothy's great toe, it is no such thing. (Note. I beg my aunt's pardon for meddling with her foot; but her nose and chin having lately joined issue, I thought it improper to meddle with family affairs of this kind, I went as far as I could for an affirmation.) Besides the falsehood of the assertion, cannot Bob, like eagle on the rock, hover the nestling of his genius, without being charged with imitating her? Can he not read one lesson from the book of nature, without being charged with plagiarism? Oh! lack-a-daisy!—lack-a-daisy!

Now Bob has one of the Strangest heads I ever saw. I have seen heads that were as long; but they were not like his—I have seen them as broad and as deep; but his is the most curious head I ever saw—I have seen as thick heads; but still they were different from his—I have seen beads with as much ears to them; but there is an indescribable oddity about his head, which makes it the most unaccountably queer head I ever saw. I verily believe there is some sense in his bead—but like the wit of Hudibras, he is very shy of using it.—I know there is some poetry in it, if it could only be got out. Many an hour has he amused himself with his pen, when he would throw it down, and exclaim, "Oh! what a fund of enjoyment have I lost, by not learning, in my youth, to play 'Strim, stram, poma diddle' on a jew's-harp! he would then resume it, and write poetry by the peck.—I have often endeavoured to persuade cousin Bob to set up a *Fancy Store*, and I'll bet a ridicule big enough to hold a bushel of turnips, that he can measure a yard of poetry quicker than the nimblest merchant can a yard of tape;

The storms of near three-score winters have bleached the locks of our uncle John—thrice good soul! each returning sun finds him in the path of rectitude and duty; and every evening can attest his philanthropy. The traces of early care, impressed on cousin Bob, show that Time has set the signet of middle age upon his brow. How often do we, reclining in our library, sigh, as the recollection of former days, mellowed by distance, comes painted on the eye of memory! How often does the pensive tear steal adown the cheek, as the days of youthful innocence are recalled; when, in the gay morning of life, we played our sportive gambols on the green; when the utmost stretch of fancy pictured no other evils than those inflicted by *Chriskinkle*; or uncle John forbidding us to eat the yet unripened gooseberries. How often, in those hours of serenity, have we recalled with delight those beautiful lines of the exquisite poet, and pious man, Montgomery, and smiled at the justness of the picture.

With torn delight the scene I view'd,  
Past joys and sorrows were renew'd;  
My infant hopes and fears;  
Look'd lovely, through the solitude  
Of retrospective years.

And still, in Memory's twilight bowers,  
The spirits of departed hours,  
With mellowing tints, portray  
The blossoms of life's vernal flowers,  
For ever fall'n away.

Till youth's delirious dream is o'er,  
Sanguine with hope we look before,  
The future good to find;  
In age, when error charms no more,  
For bliss we look behind.

Happy! happy days! they are flown, and for ever! Many of the youthful companions, who started with us on the journey of life, the palsying hand of Time has lain to slumber in the dust. The manly form of youth; the bright expression that played on the countenance of beauty, could not protect them; both alike are covered by the green turf of the valley. Some who survive are seeking for happiness in foreign countries; others, involved in the cares of this world, are seeking riches and honours. Wrapped up in self, their hand is not stretched, with hearty good will, to their early associates. With a stately step, and lofty mien, they pass them, without one kind memento of their youthful intimacy. Having distanced them, in the race of ambition and opulence, their early friends are unnoticed, unregarded.—Well! be it so; in a few short years, we shall all sleep the sleep that knows no waking; then the hand will be unconscious whether it grasped a sceptre or a spade.

I have often thought, that if, in the mean time, the people would only make cousin Bob a governor, or a constable, or some other great officer of state, how much happiness it would afford us.—Retiring from this noisy world, we might live in ease and in plenty; we might enjoy "*otium cum dignitate*," which is, being translated, *waggery with gravity*; we might—but stay; now I think of it, I had better wait till he gets some such great office, before I spend the profits of it.

Instead of taking old daddy Time by the foretop, and arresting his progress—we had rather, much rather, give him a shove. But let him speed his careering wing as he chooses, we shall make ourselves quite easy, and spend the remnant of our days as pleasantly as possible. Should any jolly mortals wish us to laugh—the kindling smile shall quickly gratify them. Should some of a more pensive turn wish us to weep for their sorrows—we will do our best to lend them a helping hand; though, by the by, this kind of exercise is not at all congenial with our dispositions.—After all, Mister Public, the most mysterious thing to me is, how you had any time to spend in reading the newspaper. To be sure, there breathes no political wind to shake the leaves of party—but a more busy, bustling time I never knew. Every tongue is employed in breaking wills—every eye flashes bank notes and accommodation paper—and every head is determined to make a fortune, without either rhyme or reason; At such a time as this, how you could attend to the affairs of your neighbours, is strange indeed! But wonders will never cease; and the genius of a gossip is universal as his tongue.

I intended to have made an argument just three yards and three quarters long, to prove that dancing is the most pleasant and rational amusement for a party of young people—but upon second thoughts, as Bob is a dancer, I shall leave him to fight his own battles. The reason my foot never dances is, I believe, because he has changed his light opinions for more rigid ones. I am not certain of this, however, as we have not been on speaking terms since he sent his great toe, through boot, stocking, and all, to laugh in my face, before a large company.—But be the reason what it may—the fiddler, who puts all the rest in a frustration, and sets them to cutting up some of the nineteen thousand capers, makes him as stiff as a post; (by the way, if I had time, I could tell you a confounding good story about cousin Bob and a lamp post); but as I was saying, my foot and I have never danced together, since one evening, being engaged in a set, my partner told me I went wrong; I appealed to the company, and they all agreed, that instead of stepping "Fisher's hornpipe," I was engaged in St. Vitus's dance.—My foot took this in dudgeon, and went off, leaving me to get home as I could.

Now Mr. Public, I will give you till the next day after tomorrow come never to find those lines. In the mean time, look in every book, almanac, and magazine in the world, (and more too if you please) and in the morning, if you will come to the mansion house of Van Winkle, and acknowledge, that you are a great, ugly, super-froggnostical\* rogue, you shall have the forgiveness of

BOB'S COUSIN.

\* You may find out the meaning of this word as you can, for I'll be hang'd if I tell you. B. C.

At the request of some of our friends in Salem, and from a persuasion that it cannot fail of being highly acceptable to our readers generally, we copy from the *Trenton True American* of last week, the following charge, delivered by Judge Roswell to the grand jury of Cape May at the commencement of last court.

#### CHARGE;

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

I AM happy in believing that but few of my fellow-citizens are called to the important task you this day fill, without a competent idea of the duties it requires. It will be unnecessary for me, then, to go into a studied and particular detail of those duties. But as a member of that body whose official situation makes them the superintendants of the morals of the state, I will ask your attention whilst I remind you of the situation we stand in as a people, and the means by which alone we can rationally expect to preserve our liberties.

Man was at the creation made a free agent. Good and evil were set before him, and the power of choosing which he would pursue and which avoid, was a necessary and inherent property of his nature. Self-preservation was the paramount law by which he was to regulate his conduct, and which, by proper exercise of his reason, would lead him to happiness in this world and an eternity of glory in that which is to come. He rebelled against the commands of his Creator, and subjected himself and his posterity to the curse pronounced against disobedience.

As mankind increased, fraud, injustice and rapine became too common. The weak, the ignorant and honest, were the prey of the powerful and unprincipled; and some combination of the first became absolutely necessary for their preservation. Thus it is easy to perceive, that original government grew out of this necessity; and men became subject to certain rules (now called laws) by which each individual bound himself to pay obedience to the whole, and by which the whole were to protect all its parts, or each individual. These rules were without doubt few, equal and simple, merely adapted to the immediate protection of the persons and property concerned; but these rules were speedily departed from. The ambitious and powerful found means to evade or destroy them; and our fellow-men became the objects of tyrannical persecution for thousands of years. He who reads the history of the world, must lament with heaviness of heart the melancholy picture of human misery and depravity therein portrayed; and were it possible at this day to collect the blood of man unjustly shed by the sword of tyranny, it would make an immense river and fill with horror every beholder. In less than two thousand years from the creation the wickedness of man became so enormous, that the Almighty opened in his wrath the windows of heaven and swept them from the earth, as an awful example of Divine Justice to those who from the faithful remnant saved should repeople it. But soon we find vice again triumphant, and human depravity, and consequent sufferings, increased; the divine law forgotten and disregarded. To make to himself a peculiar people, the Almighty selected Abraham, and declared that in his seed all the nations of the earth should be blessed. With this seed he held frequent communion, was their leader and protector, and engraved on stone the moral law for their inspection and guide. In the richness of his mercy, and in the fulfillment of his own unsearchable decrees, he in their time gave his only begotten son as a propitiatory sacrifice for sin. This beloved son became a free will offering—a self devoted victim—subjected himself to all the infirmities of our nature—led a life of suffering and humiliation, and drew his last sigh for the depravity of man on the ignominious cross! But had these wonderful and powerful displays of divine goodness their proper effect on this stiff-necked and rebellious people? We read they had not; they continued in their sins, and set at naught the offered mercy of their God, who took a dreadful vengeance upon them, gave them a prey to their enemies, scattered them among the nations of the earth; and to this day they continued a despised and degraded monument of his wrath and a powerful evidence of the truth of prophecy as recorded in the sacred text.

The inferences I would draw from the foregoing brief sketches are these: That he who made us is as just as he is merciful; that his decree has gone forth against continued disobedience; that although punishment may be delayed, it will assuredly come; that as national sins cannot be punished in eternity, they are, according to the nature of things, a fit object of punishment in this world; and, lastly, that all nations are bound, on the penalty of such punishment, to pay obedience to the moral law written in their hearts, and more fully brought to light in the scriptures. Many nations have established rules for self-government; many republics have existed in this world; but from weakness, neglect, or depravity, they have almost universally lost the inestimable privilege of forming their own laws. In times peculiarly propitious, the self-government was established by the American people. The art of printing had been discovered many years—Political discussions had become common—political truths established—the rights of nations and of individuals understood—the truths of Christianity and the principles of the Divine Law were spread throughout our land. Under such highly favourable circumstances were the constitutions of the United and individual States formed, which have left us little as it respects our form of Government to even wish for.—Our laws emanating from the people, are as mild as their safety would permit; equal in their operation, embracing the whole community, punishing the guilty, however exalted in power, and holding out protection to the innocent, however friendless and forlorn. We are permitted to do every thing a good man would desire to do, and prohibited from nothing; but what would be injurious to ourselves or society. Under this government we have risen into an importance as a nation, never before witnessed; and have become the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, the last hope of suffering humanity throughout the globe. Who is there that does not feel the swell of gratitude enlarge his heart on reflecting on this abundance of our blessings! and rejoice that his lot is cast in a land of freedom! But is there

nothing expected of us in return? Certainly there is much required; and it behoves us individually to make the inquiry.

That some form of government is absolutely necessary, has obtained the assent of all nations. That a virtuous republic is the most free and the happiest of forms is universally admitted. Founded on virtue, time increases its strength; but that a corrupt people cannot support it, and the experience of ages has sufficiently proved; and the late calamities of republican France form a striking instance of the fact. If, then, we are desirous of a continuance of the blessings by which we are surrounded, we should frequently call to mind that by virtue alone can it be secured. Every tie of feeling, interest and duty, loudly repeats this solemn truth, and binds by the strongest obligations each individual to a sedulous performance of the duty assigned him.

Citizens! in the full enjoyment of the blessings of the most perfect government the world ever saw, be ye virtuous, for on this only depends the safety of yourselves, and your country! Husbands and Fathers! if the happiness of your families is dear to you, be not only virtuous yourselves, but instil into the tender minds of your offspring that by virtue alone can the prosperity of your country be continued.

Gentlemen, our penal law points out the offences punishable in our state; you are for the time being the guardians of the safety of your country; if you in the honest integrity of a virtuous mind diligently inquire and true presentment make of all the offences that may in any way come to your knowledge; you will experience peace of mind, and deserve the plaudits of your country.

Please to retire to the exercise of your important duties, and may that great Being who directeth the affairs of men, so influence your minds that the best interest of your country may be promoted.

The legislature of New-Hampshire have rescinded the late judiciary law, and the judges are removed on a joint address. The charter of Dartmouth College is modelled anew. David L. Morrill is elected senator to congress, the two houses having had some difficulty in coming to a choice. Electors of president and members of congress to be chosen by general ticket in November.—*Col.*

#### CONVENTION.

We have accounts from Corydon to the 21st ult. The state is to be called *Indiana*. The governor to be elected by the people—to serve three years—can serve two terms in succession, if re-elected. The circuit and associate judges and clerks of court to be elected annually by the assembly.—[Doubtful, says the *Indiana Register*.] Justices of peace and all militia officers to be elected by the people. The constitution to be amended, if requisite, every 12 years, by convention, except the article excluding involuntary slavery.—*West. Spy.*

#### THE FISHERIES.

Twenty-one fishing vessels have arrived at this port and Newcastle the present season.—The fourteen which arrived here brought 2650 quintals, and the seven at Newcastle, 1391—total, 4041. The total number of quintals brought in last year on the first of July was 21,000 quintals.—

From the *Philadelphia True American*.

#### TO FARMERS.

It is acknowledged on all hands, that the first crop of grass has been very light, perhaps not more than half the usual quantity. To make up for this deficiency, it is recommended to farmers to plough down as much ground as convenient as soon as possible, and to sow it broad cast with oats and Indian corn. These will be fit to cut about the 30th of September, when the saccharine juices of the corn-blade and stock, together with the tender straw of the oats will make a fodder equal to the best hay—*B.*

**Military Trials.** It is stated in a Kentucky paper, that a general court-martial, of which major-general Scott is appointed president, is to assemble at the city of New-York, on the 2d of September for the trial of major-general Gaines.

The same paper also states, that a court martial, of which col. King is appointed president, is to meet at Nashville, in Tennessee, on the 19th of August, for the trial of gen. Bissell and col. Nicholas.

The *Newfoundland Journal* of May 4, contains the proclamation of sir Richard Keats, giving notice of the delivery to the French of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and of the re-admission of the subjects of France to the same right of fishing enjoyed by them on the coast of the Island of Newfoundland, on the 1st of January, 1792, in pursuance of the treaty of peace of Nov. 20, 1815.

Boston, July 10.

A letter received in town, dated Havana June 20th, states that the new governor with 2000 troops, from Cadiz, had arrived at Baracoa, on his way to Havana.

It is reported, that the United States frigate *Macedonian*, has received orders and will sail from Baltimore in a few days for Lima, (Pacific Ocean) to the aid of the

Royal Spanish government the immediate restoration of an American whale ship, which lately put into a port on the coast of Peru for supplies, and was seized on the ground of not having a sea letter, which, by our treaty with Spain, is not requisite unless the European powers are at war.—*Ev. Post.*

From a correspondent of the Book Keeper of the Boston Merchants Hall Books.

Havana, June 25.

There has been a number of privateers off here for several days past, under Buenos Ayres colours, in consequence of which all Spanish vessels are embargoed for the present. A few of the fastest sailers are arming and preparing by government to go out and clear the coast. The privateers have lately taken some Spanish vessels, and some valuable ones daily expected, which it is feared will fall into their hands. A valuable ship from Vera-Cruz, with \$40,000 has been lucky enough to get in this morning; also, a king's brig from Carthagena. Our new governor, Cieu Fuegos, is momentarily expected from Cadiz. Governor Apadoca is to go to Mexico as Viceroy.

**Retribution.** England whose inhabitants have paid heavy taxes to render other nations miserable, now feels misery herself. Her paupers have trebled since the French revolution; and the poor-taxes in England and Wales now amount to thirty-two millions of dollars a year.

Lord Holland said in a late debate, that the number of persons in England who were in favor of the income tax, and of those in France who were in favor of the Bourbons might conveniently find room either in Elba, or St. Helena.

The U. S. schooner *Firebrand*, lieut. Cunningham, arrived at Cape Henry, (Hayti) on the 15th ult. from New Orleans, with dispatches from gov. Claiborne, to effect the liberation of Mr. Duplessis from prison.

New Orleans, June 7.

It is with pleasure we announce to our friends in the north and west that the water has entirely receded from our city, and that the damages sustained will be but trifling to what was expected when the embankment or levee first broke. Never in the recollection of the most aged person has the river Mississippi been known to fall so early; how thankful ought we be to the Great Disposer of all good, for the relief given us; as it were by the special act of his benevolent Providence.

**THE HOLY INQUISITION.**—The London Morning Chronicle of a late date says—"A gentleman just returned from Bilbao informs that on the arrival of his vessel at that port, a guard boat belonging to the Holy Inquisition came on board, having the banner of that humane tribunal flying; and manned with a respectable number of friars. They inquired for papers and books, and asked the master and crew many questions respecting the conversation of the passengers on religious and political matters; whether there had been much swearing on board during the voyage, &c. and to end the ceremony, the master had to pay a doubloon for his fees, a circumstance which was very near provoking him to some exclamations, well calculated to draw down upon him the thundering censures of the Holy Office. We mention this for the information of the public, as beyond doubt the same regulation has been adopted in all Spanish ports, and may take British vessels and passengers by surprise. A Common-Prayer Book, Robertson's Works, or Masonic Insignia, are sufficient for the seizure of any one; and it must not be forgotten that in the inquisition confiscation of property always follows conviction.—*London paper.*

#### NAVIGATION OF SAVANNAH RIVER.

We understand that a subscription was opened in Petersburg on the 18th inst. for the purpose of receiving individual donations in aid of the appropriations made by this state and South Carolina, for improving the navigation of Savannah river, from Augusta to its head waters, and that the sum of \$5000 was immediately subscribed by the citizens of Petersburg and its vicinity. And we understand that the commissioners have the most sanguine expectations of receiving extensive aid from that portion of the citizens of each state contiguous to the river. We hope the citizens of Augusta will duly appreciate the liberality of the states and the zeal of their commissioners. It is not our intention, at this time to expatiate upon the benefits of improved inland navigation, but there is no subject which more justly claims the attention of states, or which ought to excite a more lively interest in the citizen; and we feel warranted in the opinion, that the citizens of Augusta will display their usual liberality, when called upon, on this occasion.—*Augusta Chron.*

Hamburg, May 17.

We learn from Vienna that the Ottoman Porte has accepted the mediation of England and Austria, for the arrangement of some differences between that power and Russia.

London, May 31.

Didier, the chief of the insurrection at Grenoble, has been given up by two of his accomplices.

Caulincourt is said to have been arrested near Paris, and committed to prison.

Fouche remains in Germany, and is said to be occupied in writing his political memoirs.

Savary and Lallemand have been permitted to leave Malta.—They have embarked for the United States.

A contagious distemper has broken out on the coast of Norway, north of Bergen, which has excited considerable alarm.

London, May 31.

We have just received an important private letter from Paris, dated the 27th, giving very interesting accounts of the final downfall of Talleyrand and Fouche. They have decidedly lost the royal favour. Blacas, it is supposed, will come into power again.

**MARRIED**, on the 13th inst. by John Budd, Esq. Mr. David Dixon, to Miss Mary Ann McGee, both of Millville, after the moderate courtship of one year.

#### 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

#### 75 Dollars Reward.

##### STOP THE ROGUE.

ON the 29th ult. a man calling himself JOHN THOMPSON, called on the subscriber, and requested the use of a horse to ride a few miles to see his brother who was sick, promising to return the next morning. Accordingly, he obtained the horse, deserted, and has not been seen since; and from several circumstances it appears evident that he does not intend to come back. He is a small sized man, light skin and dark hair, by occupation a tailor, has the appearance of a seaman; his dress a blue cloth sailor's jacket and trowsers; other dress nor recollected—the horse a middling sized deep bay, black mane and tail, with a bald face, white extending to his right eye, one or both hind feet white, goes a little lame on his left hind leg.—Any person who will secure the man and horse, and give information to the subscriber, shall receive seventy-five dollars with reasonable charges, or fifty dollars for the horse alone.

John Brown.

Port-Elizabeth, Cumberland co. N. J.

July 8th, 1816.—St

#### Stop the Runaways.

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

Stephen Lupton.

#### Six Cents Reward.

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

Malachi Long.

Bridgetown, July 15th. 1816.—St.

#### Pay Master General's Office.

Washington City, June 25, 1816.

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

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

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

ROBERT BRENT,  
Pay Master General.

July 15.—3t

**MARRIED**, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Jacob J. Janeway, Dr. Samuel Moore Shute, of Bridgetown, Cumberland county, West New-Jersey, to Miss *Hannah Maskell*, of Camden, W. N. J.

#### 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 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 depositions 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.—t1stO

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

#### Notice is hereby given,

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

Adam Shimp,  
John Bartleson,  
William Hogbin.

July 22d 1816.—4t

### Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attachment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Jacob Welsh, an absconding debtor, at the suit of Benjamin Minch, in a plea of trespass on the case, on promises, for the sum of one hundred and four dollars and ninety-five cents, returnable to the term of June inst. hath been duly served and returned by the sheriff of said county.—Dated June 8th, 1816.

EBENEZER SEELEY, Clerk.

CRANE, Atty.—2m

### State of New-Jersey, Cape May County, to wit:

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

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

Given under our hand the 3d day of June, 1816.

Elijah Townsend,  
John Dickinson,  
Jacob Leaming.

June 17—6t

### In Chancery, New-Jersey.

May Term, 1816.

Between Thomas F. Leaming, complt. and Jacob Abbot, defendant.

May 21st, 1816.

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

MAHLON DICKERSON, Chancellor.

A true copy,  
WM. HYER, Clk.

### ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attachment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Benjamin Hassett, an absconding debtor, at the suit of Dan Simpkins, Administrator of James M'Kee dec. in a plea of trespass on the case, on promises, for one hundred dollars, returnable to June term 1816 and hath been duly served and returned by the sheriff of the said County of Cumberland.

EBENEZER SEELEY, Clerk.

DANIEL ELMER Atty.—  
July 1st, 1816—2m.

### NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife, Jane Barnett, has left my bed and board without any just cause, this is to forewarn all persons from trusting her, on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

John Barnett.

July 8th, 1816—3t

### TAKE NOTICE.

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

James Coseboom,

Salem County, July 1st, 1816.—3t

### WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITH.—None but a good workman need apply.  
WILLIAM R. FITHIAN,  
Laurel Hill, July 8th, 1816—3t

### Direct Tax of 1815.

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

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

### NATHAN PRICE,

Collector designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Collector's office, June 24, 1816—8t

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that on application to me, by Joseph Sutton of the county of Salem, in said state, who claims two equal undivided thirteenth parts of so much of all that tract of land whereon he dwells, in the township of Pittsgrove, in said county, containing about forty-nine acres, late the property of Thomas Coate, Sutton of said township, dec. which remains unsold, and is bounded by lands of said Joseph Sutton, William Filer, Jesse Cooms, Adam Cann, Joel Langly, and Benjamin Morris, and whereof the said Thomas C. Sutton died seized, I have nominated Eleazer Mayhew, John Pimm, and Philip Freas, esquires, commissioners to divide the said tract of land into thirteen equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are made to me at the house of Joseph Adkinson, in Mount Holly, on the twentieth day of August next, at 12 o'clock, the said Eleazer Mayhew, John Pimm, and Philip Freas, esquires, will then be appointed commissioners to make partition of the said lands, pursuant to an act, entitled "An act for the more easy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common," passed the 11th day of November, 1789. Given under my hand this 11th day of June, 1816.

WILLIAM ROSSELL.

June 24th, 1816—6t

### Cumberland Orphan's Court,

JUNE TERM, 1816.

UPON application of David C. Wood, administrator of Joseph Daniels, dec. Lydia Smith, and Jeremiah J. Poster, executors of Thomas Smith dec. to limit a time within which the creditors of said decedents shall bring in their debts, claims, and demands, or be forever barred from an action against said administrators and executors.

It is ordered by the Court, that the said administrator and executors give public notice to the creditors of said decedents to bring in their claims within one year from the date hereof, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county for the space of two months, and by publishing the same in one of the newspapers printed in this state, for the like space of time, and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his demand within the time so limited, after such public notice given, shall be forever barred his action therefor against said administrator and executors.

By the Court, T. ELMER, Clk.

June 3d, 1816—17—2m.

### NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of Josiah Parvin, late of Deerfield, deceased, are requested to come forward and discharge their accounts immediately, and those having accounts, will please to exhibit them, well attested, for examination.

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

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

Washington, June 24th, 1816.

Explanatory supplemental rule.  
IN all the cases comprised in the notice from this office of the 3d inst. the following supplemental regulation must be observed by every claimant, viz.

Whenever the evidence, on oath, of any officer of the late army of the United States, shall be taken, or the certificate of any officer, in service at the time of giving it, shall be obtained, such evidence or such certificate must expressly state, whether any certificate or other voucher, in relation to the claim in question, has been given, within the knowledge of such officer. The claimant must also declare, on oath, that he has never received from any person any such certificate or voucher, or, if received, must state the cause of its non-production. In every case the name of the officer furnishing such certificate or voucher, together with its date as near as can be ascertained, will also be required.

Richard Bland Lee,

Commissioner of Claims, &c.

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

July 1st, 8t.

### A CARD.

MRS. STEELLING respectfully informs the public, that having procured a shop in the most central part of Bridgetown, between the Hotel and the Bridge, she intends carrying on

### The Millinery Business,

Both silk and straw, on an extensive scale, and hopes, by unremitting attention and a general assortment, to receive a share of public patronage.

Bridgetown, March 29, 1816—tf

### NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Orphan's Court of the county of Cumberland, in the term of June, 1816, there will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, formerly belonging to Aaron Bacon, in Bacon's Neck, on the 12th day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, about 10 acres of salt marsh, 3 acres of banked meadow unimproved, and 6 acres of upland.—Conditions at sale.

ABEL BACON, Guardian.

June 10th, 1816—2m

### Cape May Orphan's Court.

May term, 1816.

ORDERED, on application of James Diverty, Administrator of the estate of Jeremiah Johnson, dec. that the creditors of the estate of said decedent bring in their debts, demands, and claims against the same, on or before the 15th day of June, A. D. 1817, or the said creditors shall be forever barred of an action therefor, against said administrator; the said James Diverty giving notice of this order, by setting up a copy thereof, in five of the most public places in the county of Cape May, for the space of two months, and also advertising the same, for the like space, in one of the newspapers printed in this state.

A true copy from the minutes.

JEHU TOWNSEND, Clk.

May 28, 1816—2m.

### VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE following property, situate in Millville township, Cumberland county, New-Jersey, is offered for sale on reasonable terms.

No. 1. A Tract of Land, containing 900 acres, situate on the west side of Maurice River, and bounded thereby on the east two miles and a half, and on the west by the Bridgetown and Beaver Dam roads. It lies opposite the iron works of Smith and Wood, and possesses the advantage of a water power equal to any in West Jersey. About fifty acres of it are cleared and improved—the residue is woodland.

No. 2. The "Herring Hole Landing," wharf, house, and seven acres of ground, lying between the Millville furnace and Glass Works.

No. 3. The equal undivided moiety of 15 acres of town lots, situated between No. 2, and the Glass Works, fronting on the river.

No. 4. A Tract of 3000 acres of 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 Thon as Smith, of Millville, who have seen it.

A clear and indisputable title will be given.

Joseph M'Ilvaine.

Burlington, Feb. 22d, 1816—M. 4. tf

### NOTICE.

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

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

James Clark,  
William Garrison,  
Amos Westcott.

### NOTICE.

THE soldiers belonging to the late army of the United States entitled to pensions are informed, that it is only necessary to forward their discharges and certificates of disability to the War Department, stating in what particular state, territory or district they reside, and wish to receive their allowances, when certificates of pension will be issued by the Secretary of War, and forwarded to them, free of all charge whatever; and, also, that the services of an agent are not at all required in procuring for them their pensions, awarded by the government to their gallantry and their wounds.

War Department, June 18.

The Editors publishing the laws of the United States are requested to give this advertisement four weeks insertion, and send their accounts for payment to the Department of War.

July 1st, 4t.

### Notice is hereby given,

THAT the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Cumberland, have appointed the twenty-seventh day of July next, at the court-house in Bridgetown, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear what can be said for or against my liberation from confinement as an insolvent debtor.

William Hoffman.

Bridgetown, June 24th, 1816—t

### Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attachment, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Johnstow Harris, an absconding debtor, at the suit of John Buck, Nathan L. Stratton, and Daniel P. Stratton, in a plea of trespass on the case, on promises, for the sum of two hundred dollars, returnable to June term, 1816, which writ hath been duly served and returned by the sheriff of said county.

EBENEZER SEELEY, Clerk.

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

### NOTICE.

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

### All the Real Estate

OF

### CHARLES WOODRUFF, dec.

1. A lot of ground, situate on Laurel Hill. Containing near half an acre, running from main street to low water mark, having thereon a good building now occupied as a Cooper's Shop; also a good barn, &c. Sold free from incumbrance.

2. A lot of ground with the improvements, situate as above. Said lot has thereon a good two story frame house, kitchen, &c. which will be sold subject to the widow's dower.—Conditions at the time of sale.

ANN WOODRUFF, Admx.

Bridgetown, July 1st, 1816—4t.

### PROPOSALS

BY JACOB FRICK,

For publishing in the city of Philadelphia,

A DAILY DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER,

To be entitled,

### The American Centinel,

AND

### MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### CONDITIONS.

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

Philadelphia, June, 1816.