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THE WASHINGTON WHIG

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

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

Notice is hereby given,

PURSUANT to the act of the United States, passed the 9th day of April last, entitled "An act to authorise the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," that all claims provided for by the said act, must be presented at this office on or before the ninth day of April, in the year 1818; as if not presented within that period, they cannot be received, examined and decided on at this office.

FIRST CLASS OF CASES.

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

1st. An horse killed in battle.

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

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

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

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

SECOND CLASS OF CASES.

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

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

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

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

THIRD CLASS OF CASES.

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

This class comprehends two cases.

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

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

2d. When 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, everything for the use and equipment of an army.

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

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

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

SIXTH AND LAST CLASS OF CASES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Commissioner of Claims, &c

June 17—8t

Cumberland Orphan's Court,

JUNE TERM, 1816.

DAN SIMKINS, administrator of James McKee, dec. Ann Brown, administratrix of Charles Brown, dec. and Abel Bacon, administratrix 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 She said Dan Simkins, Ann Brown, and Abel Bacon, setting forth that the said James McKee, Charles Brown, and Joseph Bacon 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.

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

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

T. ELMER, Clerk.

June 3d, 1816—17—2m

Notice is hereby given,

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

Adam Shimp,
John Bartleson,
William Hogbin.

July 22d 1816.—4t

BLANKS
FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT supplementary to the act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the United States, and to provide for assessing and collecting the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in regard to the direct tax imposed by the act of Congress, passed the fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and to any other direct tax that may be hereafter imposed, the enumerations, valuations and assessments first made, or to be made, in virtue of the "Act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the United States, and to provide for assessing and collecting the same," passed the 9th of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, shall remain unchanged, except inasmuch as the respective amounts of tax may be affected by the augmentation or diminution of the aggregate tax laid, or to be laid, and the property so enumerated, valued, and assessed, shall continue liable, with such qualification, to the taxes so assessed, subject only to the changes hereinafter provided for, and to those that may arise from the correction of errors as authorised by the last recited act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the changes to be made in the said enumerations, valuations, and assessments, and in the subsequent revisions thereof, shall be relative to the first day of June in the present year, and in every subsequent year in which a direct tax may be imposed, shall be effected by the principal assessors, without the employment of assistant assessors, and shall extend to the supplying omissions of assessable property, to the transfers of real estate and slaves, to the changes of residents and non-residents, to the burning or destruction of houses or other fixed improvements of real estate, to the exemption of property that may have ceased to be assessable, and to the assessment of property that may have ceased to be exempted from assessment, to such other cases as the Secretary of the Treasury may find it necessary in the furtherance of justice specially to authorize, and to the birth or death of slaves, or their running away, or otherwise becoming useless: Provided, that changes in the last case, shall be solely where the tax standing chargeable to any person or slaves would be diminished by the valuation on the said first day of June of all those then owned by such person, excepting those obtaining by transfer, in which case the reduction in the valuation shall be equal to the difference between the amount of the original and existing valuation.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each of the principal assessors, within fifteen days from the first of June, to attend in person, or in case of his sickness by a deputy to be appointed by him, at six several places within his district most convenient to the inhabitants, the court houses being of the number, except where they exceed six, and then at each court house within the district, for one full day at each place, for the purpose of receiving any information as to the changes, as aforesaid, which may have taken place since the preceding assessment or revision, which information shall be given in writing under the signature of the person whose tax may be affected thereby; of which attendance and the object thereof the said principal assessor shall, on or before the fifteenth day of May preceding, cause notice to be given, which notice shall be inserted three times weekly in all the newspapers published within his district, and in handbills, to be posted up at all the court houses therein; causing, at the same time and in the same mode, notice to be given that he will attend to hear appeals relative to any such changes at the times and places hereinafter specified therefor.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That each of the said principal assessors shall, within ten days after the said fifteen days, according to the information so received, or to any other information satisfactory to him, revise the general lists for his district, and note in a supplementary form such changes as shall appear to him to have occurred, and shall, within the said term of ten days, make out a distri-

statement of each change, which shall include the name of the person so liable to tax and the valuation of the property, and shall either cause the same to be delivered to such person, or to be put in the mail addressed to him or her, and directed to the post office nearest to his or her abode, agreeably to the best information of the said principal assessor, with a notification of the times and places of hearing any appeals that may be made, as hereinafter provided for: *Provided*, That no such notice need be given to persons not residing within the district.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the said principal assessor to attend at the several places aforesaid within his district, within fifteen days from the expiration of the ten days aforesaid, for at least one day at each court house, for the purpose of receiving any appeals that may be made in writing as to the changes aforesaid, which changes shall be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the changes aforesaid shall be made in the following manner, and according to the following principles, in addition to those hereinbefore stated, that is to say:

In all cases that relate to real estate, and to the transfer of slaves, other than is herein specially provided for, the rate at which the same were or would have been valued under the act aforesaid, passed the ninth of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, shall, as near as may be, be maintained; excepting where a partial alienation of real estate shall occur, in which case the original tax shall be apportioned among the several parts according to their existing value.

In all other cases relative to slaves the valuation shall be made according to their existing value.

In cases in which real property shall have been once sold for taxes, and purchased on behalf of the United States, such property shall, notwithstanding, continue to be entered on the general lists, and the tax lists, in the name of the original proprietor, until the period allowed for the redemption thereof shall have expired, after which, unless redeemed, it shall be stricken therefrom; but after being so purchased it shall not, while it remains undeemed, be again sold for any other direct tax; and, during such period, the redemption thereof shall only be effected on the payment of all the taxes, additions, and charges due thereon, the same as if it still continued the property of the original owner, and as if it had been sold for each accruing tax; and the collectors shall, on rendering the proper accounts, be credited for the amount of taxes on property thus continuing unredeemed.

Any person becoming the owner of a slave by transfer to him from a district other than that in which he resides, shall at the time and place prescribed by the third section of this act, furnish the principal assessor with a statement, specifying the sex and age of such slave, who shall be valued according to his or her existing value; and any such person who shall neglect so to furnish a statement shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars: one half thereof for the use of the United States, and the other half for the use of the informer. And where a transfer of a slave shall be made by a person residing within one district to a person residing in another, which shall become known to the principal assessor of the former district, he shall forthwith advise, through the mail, the principal assessor of the latter district thereof, who shall, in case the statement aforesaid shall not have been rendered as aforesaid, institute a prosecution against the person to whom the transfer has been made for the said penalty.

In all cases the individual statements of changes shall be made out in such a manner as may be directed by the principal assessor, and shall, in their form, be as similar as practicable to the lists taken at the preceding assessment.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of insuring a correct execution of the objects aforesaid, the principal assessors shall take and pursue all other lawful measures, by the examination of records, the entry on the premises, or by any other satisfactory proof, which they shall consider necessary.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That within thirty days after the expiration of the time allotted as aforesaid to the hearing of appeals, it shall be the duty of the principal assessor in each district to revise, agreeably to his decision and the information he may possess, the enumerations and valuations aforesaid, correcting the same agreeably to the changes aforesaid, and to make out a complete corrected list of all the enumerations and valuations in his district, agreeably to the form prescribed by the act aforesaid, passed the ninth of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, which the said principal assessor shall sign and preserve a-

mong his official papers, and further to make out and deliver to the collector, within the same time, agreeably to the twenty-first section of the said act, the tax lists therein designated, made to conform to such changes; whereupon the respective steps required by the provisions of the said act, not incompatible with those prescribed by this act, shall be pursued.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the thirty-ninth section of the act aforesaid, passed the ninth of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, as respects the time within which transfers and changes of property shall be ascertained, and the making out and delivery of the lists thereof, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any circumstance shall prevent a compliance, in point of time, with the foregoing provisions, the steps required shall nevertheless be taken thereafter, in which event the same notices shall be given and the same terms of time be allotted to the performance of the several duties, that would have been requisite, had no such failure existed.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties aforesaid, required of the principal assessors, and the compensation for the performance thereof, shall be confined to those states which shall not have assumed the payment of the direct tax laid in any year, or having assumed, shall not have duly paid the same.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That in default of the performance of the duties enjoined by this act on any principal assessor, he shall forfeit and pay, for the use of the United States, a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the United States, in any court having competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That all letters to and from the principal assessors, relative to their official duties, shall be transmitted free of postage. And any principal assessor who shall put his frank on any other letter shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, the whole of which be for the use of the person who shall give information thereof.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of the compensations heretofore allowed to the principal assessors, they shall respectively receive for every year in which a direct tax shall be laid, a salary of two hundred dollars, and three dollars for every hundred taxable persons contained in the tax lists delivered to the collectors, together with an allowance for their necessary and reasonable charges for books and stationary used in the execution of their duties, which said duties shall be considered as embracing the correction of errors, as authorized by law. And the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized to augment, in cases where he shall deem it necessary, the foregoing compensations: *Provided*, that there shall not be allowed to any one principal assessor in any such year, more than two hundred dollars in addition to his fixed compensation: *And provided*, that the whole extra amount thus allowed shall not exceed in such year ten thousand dollars. And for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, there is hereby appropriated in each year in which a direct tax shall be laid, a sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, that any other existing appropriation for the said purposes be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of the time now fixed by law for the commencement of the collection of the direct tax, it shall be in each district immediately subsequent to the day on which the tax lists shall be delivered to the collector thereof.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases in which a tax shall be charged for slaves, the real estate of the person charged therewith, may be sold therefor, in the same manner as for a tax due thereon, but no slaves sold for taxes shall be purchased on behalf of the United States.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the secretary of the treasury to assign to the commissioner of the revenue, the duty of superintending the assessors, valuations and assessments under the laws imposing a direct tax, as well as the collection of the tax, subject to his directions and control according to the powers vested in him by law.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*. That the foregoing provisions shall apply to any direct tax imposed or to be imposed upon the District of Columbia, and shall be and remain in force, any thing in any former act or acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 19. *Provided always*, and *be it further enacted*, That the equalization and apportionment of the direct tax made in the year eighteen hundred and fifteen by the board of principal assessors for, the

state of Delaware in virtue of the before recited act, entitled "An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit by laying a direct tax upon the United States, and to provide for assessing and collecting the same," shall not be in force or have any effect as it relates to that State's quota of the direct tax imposed by the act of Congress, passed the fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, or that shall be imposed by any subsequent act of Congress; and it shall be the duty of the said board of principal assessors again to convene in general meeting on the first Monday in June next at Dover, in the said state, and then and there diligently and carefully re-consider and re-examine the several lists of valuation for the direct tax for the said state, for the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and they shall have power to revise, alter, re-adjust and equalise the several lists of valuation aforesaid for the counties of the said state respectively, by adding thereto, or deducting therefrom, such a rate per centum as shall render the valuation of the said counties relatively equal according to the present actual ready money value of the property assessed and contained in the said lists of valuation; and shall thereupon apportion to each county in the said state a quota of the tax bearing the same proportion to the whole direct tax imposed on the state: as the aggregate valuation of each county bears to the aggregate valuation of the state; and the valuation, equalization and apportionment so made by the board of principal assessors aforesaid shall be in full force and operation, and remain unchanged, subject only to the exceptions contained in the first section of this act; and the said board of principal assessors shall within twenty days after their meeting as herein before directed, complete the said revision, equalization and apportionment, and shall record the same, and in all respects not herein otherwise directed, shall conform to the provisions contained in the act in this section first above recited.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 26, 1816.—Approved;

JAMES MADISON.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, AUGUST 5, 1816.

Perpetual Motion.—The curtain has at length dropped.—The farce is tended. Mr. Redheffer and his perpetual motion are laid by, until public credulity shall recruit and permit him to bring it on the carpet another year.

Let persons abroad should be disposed to censure those respectable gentlemen who consented to attend his exhibition, we take the liberty to say, that their object was simply to save their fellow citizens from the imposition, which it was known would be practised upon them (should they decline to examine it) by putting the machine in operation, boldly proclaiming it to be perpetual motion, and exultingly declaring that he had offered it to the inspection of the most learned and ingenious men in the state.—*Phil. T. Amer.*

Electors of President and Vice-President.—In nine states they are chosen by their legislature in seven by general ticket and in three by districts.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, convened in the City Hall, New-York, on the 15th of July, 1816.

Gen. Matthew Clarkson, vice-president, in the chair.

Resolved, That this Board will proceed without delay to carry into execution the great object contemplated by the Convention which formed the Society, viz:—"to furnish great districts of the American continent with well-executed stereotype plates, for the cheap and extensive diffusion of the scriptures, through regions which are now scantily supplied at a discouraging expense;" and that in order to facilitate the accomplishment of this important but expensive object, the Board will not, at present, appropriate any part of their funds to the purchase of Bibles for immediate distribution.

Resolved, That the Bible Societies throughout the union, as well as individuals, are respectfully and earnestly solicited to aid the Board in the prosecution of this arduous undertaking, by pecuniary contributions.—By order of the Board,
JOHN B. ROMEYN,
Sec'y for Domestic Correspondence.

The several editors of newspapers in the United States, friendly to the dissemination of the scriptures, are respectfully requested to give the above two or three insertions in their respective papers

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Massachusetts Society's Tracts.

HAVING long entertained an idea, that the formation of apples upon potatoes was detrimental to the crop by drawing away a large and valuable part of the nourishment from the roots; I, this year, made an experiment, which, I think goes a great way to solve the question. Having planted some acres of different kinds. I had the flowers carefully picked from several of the drills, as soon as they appeared; leaving between every drill, so picked a drill with the flowers untouched. In some cases, I allowed the flowers to expand, and even to make some progress towards setting; in others, I suffered the apples to form, and pulled them off when they were half grown. The following is the result:

In the drills, where the flowers were gathered as soon as they appeared, the crop was, in most instances, nearly double what it was where the apples were allowed to come to maturity. Where the flowers were allowed to waste themselves, the crop was abundant; and where the apples had made some progress, it was still less though greatly better than when they had been left untouched. In short, from the time of the flowers appearing, and as long as the leaves continued green, and the stems growing, there appeared an advantage, from gathering both the flowers and apples; gradually diminishing, however as they approached the ultimate period of their growth. I remarked also that the stems of the potatoes, in the drills where the flowers had been picked off, continued green and vigorous, much longer than where they were suffered to grow; and also, where the apples were gathered at an early period.

It is stated in a Connecticut paper that the *Shakers*, influenced by a pretended prophet among them, are buying up grain to provide against a seven years famine.

Marshal AUGEREAU, duke of Castiglione, died at Paris, in May of a dropsy in his chest.

THE RUSSIAN BIBLE SOCIETY

During the last year distributed above 11,000 copies of the Scriptures, in 20 different languages to an amount of 40,000 roubles. Their income was more than 256,000 roubles, the expenditure 137,000. In the present year up to April, 52,000 copies left the press! the Emperor Alexander had proposed to have the Bible translated into the Russian language, and the Holy Synod has approved of the proposition, and given orders, for its execution. This will form a new epoch for Russia, and for all the nations surrounding that vast empire.

Charleston, July 18.

The Patriots of South America.

Our latest verbal accounts from America, are by captain Mathea, of the schr. St. Ursula arrived here yesterday. He states that general Bolivar was (June 27th) at Carabona, (Spanish Main) with about 5000 well armed and disciplined troops—that it was supposed every effective man in the vicinity would join his standard. A reinforcement of 500 men were daily expected from Guera, under the command of general Marino. Immediately upon joining him, they intended to attack Cumana. Every expectation was entertained of the successful result of the Patriot arms. A Corvette, from England had supplied them with muskets and military stores of every kind! Morillo was said to be shut up in Carthagena—his expedition against Santa Fe having failed—and his soldiers deserting daily.

This, then appears to be the propitious moment for the great blow to be struck, for the emancipation of South America. The expedition and perseverance discovered in all Bolivar's movements, are admirable.—His cause will daily and hourly augment his resources, and the whole Atlantic coast and Islands of South America may soon display the Independent flag. We must, however, regret the atrocity which discolours even the cause of freedom.—The bloody spirit which Spain brought into the western world, has not yet been extinguished. The royalists massacre all their prisoners taken in combat—and the Patriots retaliate. (When the Spanish government brig, the Intrepido, struck her colours after a desperate action with the Commandant, all that remained of her crew were put to death on being boarded!

London June 6.

From the Paris journals, we have this day made some further extracts. A misunderstanding had arisen between the Swedish Court and the Porte. To the approaching Diet at Frankfort is to be referred a dispute between Austria and Sardinia, respecting the fortresses in Italy. These subjects, together with the disputes in Wirtemberg and Baden, which will come before the same Diet, will afford op-

opportunities for the mediation of Russia and other great powers.

"We are concerned to state," says the Bath paper of this morning, "that a disposition to tumult exhibited itself among the lower classes at Yeovil on Tuesday, but, by the temperate conduct of the principal inhabitants, it was suppressed without any material damage being done."

We understand, that the statement which has appeared in several of the papers, of the appointment of the earl of Dalhousie as governor and commander in chief of Nova Scotia, is erroneous.

Prince Anthony of Saxony is expected to renounce his claim to the inheritance of that crown, in favor of Prince Maximilian, who is about to marry an Austrian Archduchess.

The Paris papers of Sunday last arrived this forenoon. We were in expectation that they would have brought us the judgment of the council of war, on gen. Bonnaire and his aid-de-camp, who have been undergoing their trial for the assassination of col. Gordon at Code. The papers indeed, furnish us with the conclusion of the trial, which terminated on Saturday; but the council had not delivered its decision, having retired to deliberate, and the sentence would not be made public till next day.—Gordon, we believe, was not an Englishman, though his name might imply a British extraction. He was in the king of France's service; and like his brother, who has been publishing the letters about him, appears to have been a zealous partisan of the Bourbons.

The duchess of Berri is to make her entry into Paris on Sunday the 16th inst.

The duke of Wellington has arrived at Paris. Little importance is attached to this visit. His grace's audience with the king seem to be a matter of course, and it is the nature of Bourbon associations to mix the hero of Waterloo with their happiness.—Some consequence seems naturally attached to change spoken of in the Russian representation at Paris. It is expected that M. Pozzo di Borgo will be recalled from his diplomatic situation at the court of France, and succeeded by count Woronzow, the commander of the Russian contingent.

An extraordinary degree of activity prevails in the French naval department. The Cybele frigate has sailed from Brest for Newfoundland, where she is to be stationed, with two sloops of war, for the protection of the fishery.

The trial of Didier, the ostensible leader of the insurrection at Grenoble, has commenced.

The whole Russian army, which has hitherto been stationed on the frontiers, especially towards Turkey, is dissolved—and the troops of which it was composed have commenced their march to the remote provinces of the Russian empire.

The health of the Princess Charlotte is in an improved state. Dr. Baillie attended her royal highness yesterday, and reported an absence of fever, and that she has continued better.

Saturday the 22d inst. is the day fixed for the marriage of the duke of Gloucester with the Princess Mary.

The order of Malta will be re-established in Africa, and form a military order in the new kingdom; it will furnish officers for the army, enjoy its prerogatives as far as they will be compatible with the new order of things; and it will become an integral part of the state. The African ports will be opened to the commerce of European powers.

FRAME BREAKING.

We are informed that the Luddites in the vicinity of Nottingham, have again resumed their mischievous practices of frame breaking.

A mail from Flanders arrived last night. An article from Switzerland states explicitly that the French regicides are not to be permitted to reside in that country.

CLERK'S OFFICE.

THE public are informed that the records of the county of Cumberland are removed from Laurel Hill, to the office lately erected at the expense of the county.

There is in the Clerk's Office more than seven hundred deeds, which have been recorded since my appointment, the principal part of them have been recorded more than a year. This should not be.

It is expected, (without further notice) that all persons who have deeds remaining in the office will call and take them away, as the room they occupy is wanted for other papers.

The Clerk's fees on all deeds and other writings to be recorded will be demanded at the time of reception.

Ebenezer Seeley, Clk.

August 5—4t

For Sale,

THE Timber on 34 acres of land, situate in Deerfield township, seven miles from Bridgetown. For terms apply to the subscriber.

LOUIS MAILLARD.

Atty. for Frederick Gebhard, esq.

July 30th, 1816—4t.

Brunswick, May 6.

Within this last fortnight above fifty villages in this and the neighbouring counties have suffered more or less by fire, and in most of them there is the greatest reason to suspect that these fires are the effect of malice. A great many suspicious vagabonds have been already taken, the pursuit of whom is now, rendered more difficult by the forests being in full foliage; but the circumstance that these fires happen just at the time when the forests afford a secure retreat, deserves the greatest attention.

Paris, May 31.

One Gardin, another chief of the insurrection, has been arrested at Aiguebelle.—The Mareschal de Camp, Gruyer, has been condemned to death at Stratsburgh for the rebellion of March 1815. He was most severely wounded at Waterloo, and has implored the royal clemency.

The anniversary of the 13th of June is to be celebrated on the field of Waterloo by a society of Belgians; and by a religious ceremony.

Amsterdam is about to be lighted with gas.

The duke of Wellington was expected at Paris from Cambray, to be present at the duke of Berri's nuptials.

The Princess of Wales has left Tunis to proceed to Alexandria in Egypt.

The intended union of their royal highness the duke of Gloucester and the princess Mary was finally settled on Friday evening, at Buckingham house by her majesty and the prince regent. The marriage will take place in a few days.

Paris, June 1.

The Prevotal Court has proposed the following judgement on the cast of M. Baudion, aged 22, a merchant's clerk. "That it is proved that the said Baudion being on the 4th of April on the steps of the Pavilion of Flora, after the parade, and at the moment when the Duke of Angouleme was entering his apartments, used the most insulting discourse towards the Royal Family; but considering it as not proved that he spoke so loud as to give to his words the character of a seditious cry, which is punishable by transportation, the court condemns him to imprisonment for two years, to the payment of a fine of 300 francs.

Circular, addressed by the secretary of the treasury to the state banks, in order to facilitate the execution of the resolution of congress, passed Apr. 29th, 1816.

Treasury Department, July 22d, 1816.

Sir, By the constitution and Laws of the United States, gold, silver, and copper coins are made the only lawful money of the United States, current as a legal tender in all cases whatsoever.

By particular acts of congress, treasury notes issued by the government, and notes issued by the bank of the United States are made receivable in all payments to the United States.

But, in consequence of the suspension of payments in coin, at many of the principal state banks, the lawful money of the United States suddenly ceased to be a circulating medium, and the treasury notes issued by the government, having suffered an undue depreciation, the government as well as private citizens, yielded to the necessity of receiving and paying the notes of the State Banks, as a national currency.

The State Banks have hitherto excused the suspension of their payments in coin, upon the alleged necessity of the act; and assurances have been given, repeatedly, that no accommodations were making to resume those payments.

The effect of such preparations, has not, however, become visible; and an apprehension has at length been excited in the public mind, that the temptation of profit, according to the present irregular course of banking; is too great, to admit of a voluntary return to the legitimate system of banking, upon the basis of a metallic capital.

The Banks of the New England states (which have always paid their own notes in coin) are ready, and willing to co-operate in the general revival of the metallic currency. The Banks in the states to the South, and to the West of Maryland, are ready and willing, if it is believed, to co-operate in the same measure. The objection, or the obstacle, to the measure, principally rests with the banks of the Middle States; but the most important of these banks have converted their unproductive capital of gold and silver, into the productive capital of public stock, and a restoration of the metallic capital is alone wanting to enable them, also, to resume their payments in coin.

Under these circumstances, it will not be doubted by any candid and intelligent citizen, that a simultaneous, and uniform movement of the State Banks would, at this period, be successful, in the revival of the public confidence, and the restora-

tion of the lawful currency of the United States. An appeal is, therefore, made to these banks; in the hope and the confidence, that they will adopt a policy dictated by their own real and permanent interests, as well as by the justice due to the community.

By a resolution of Congress, passed on the 29th of April, 1816, it is declared that "from and after the 20th day of February next, no duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money accruing or becoming payable to the United States, ought to be collected or received otherwise than in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury Notes, or Notes of the Bank of the United States, or in Notes of Banks which are payable and paid on demand, in the said legal currency of the United States."

But in addition to this positive limitation, the resolution "requires & directs the Secretary of the Treasury to adopt such measures as he may deem necessary, to cause, as soon as may be, all such duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money, to be collected and paid in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury Notes, or Notes of the Bank of the United States, as by law provided and declared, or in Notes of Banks which are payable and paid on demand, in the legal currency of the United States." After the 20th of February 1817, therefore, the revenue must be collected in the mode prescribed; but, even previously, the Secretary of the Treasury is required and directed to pursue the proper measures, for an earlier establishment of that mode of collection.

It is the sincere desire of this department, to execute the duty thus assigned to it, in a manner the most convenient and acceptable to the state banks, and, indeed rather to invite the banks to a spontaneous adoption of the measures which appear to be necessary upon the occasion, than to proceed by the mere force of official regulations. In the draft of a Treasury Notice, which accompanies this communication, and which you will consider in the light of an amicable proposition, the views of the department are conveyed as to the incipient and preparatory steps that may, I think, be safely taken, with reference to a general resumption of payments in coin, on the 20th of February next. If the State Banks concur in the opinion, so far as their interests and operations are affected, their voluntary assent to the arrangement will undoubtedly produce the most beneficial consequences, and I shall proceed to announce it in official form. Permit me, therefore, to request an early communication of the decision of your bank upon the subject.

The present opportunity is embraced to repeat the assurances, which have been uniformly given and maintained, that this department deems the fiscal interest of the Government, and the successful operations of the Bank of the United States, to be intimately connected with the credit and prosperity of the State Banks. Upon just and efficient principles of co-operation, it is hoped that the institutions, Federal and State, will be mutually serviceable. From the State Banks, a sincere and effectual exertion, in the common cause of restoring the legal currency, is certainly expected and requested; but, in return, they will merit and receive the confidence of the Treasury, and of the National Bank; the transfer of the public Funds, from the State Banks to the National Bank and its branches, will be gradual; and the Notes of the State Banks will be freely circulated by the Treasury and the National Bank.

I am very respectfully, Sir,

Hour most obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS,

Secretary of the Treasury.

To the President & the Bank &

DRAFT OF A NOTICE

Presented for the consideration of the State Banks.

Treasury Department, July 16.

Whereas, by a Resolution of Congress, passed on the 29th of April, 1816, the Secretary of the treasury is required and directed to adopt such measures, as he may deem necessary, to cause, as soon as may be, all duties, taxes, and debts, or sums of money accruing or becoming payable to the United States, to be collected and paid in the legal currency of the United States, or treasury notes, or notes of the bank of the United States, as by law provided and declared, or in notes of banks, which are payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States; And it is further by the said resolution of Congress declared, that from and after the 20th day of February, 1817, no such duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money, ought to be otherwise collected or received, than in the manner aforesaid:

And whereas it is deemed expedient and necessary to adopt measures preparatory to the general restoration of the legal currency of the United States, contemplated by the said resolution of Congress, as well as to facilitate the collection of the Reven-

ue, as soon as may be, in the manner therein specified:

Notice is therefore given, as follows:

1st. That from and after the 1st day of October next, bank notes of the denomination of five dollars, and under, shall not be received in any payments to the United States, for debts, duties, or taxes, unless such notes are payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States, by the Banks respectively issuing the same.

2d. That from and after the 1st day of October next, bank notes of whatever denomination issued by any bank, which does not pay upon demand its notes of the denomination of five dollars, and under, in legal currency of the United States, shall not be received in any payments to the United States, for debts, duties or taxes.

3d. That from and after the 1st day of October next, all sums of money accruing or payable to the United States, for the purchase of public lands, or other debts, or for duties of import and tonnage, of the amount of five dollars and under, and all fractions of such sums of money, and duties, not exceeding the amount of five dollars, shall be paid and collected in the legal currency of the United States, in treasury notes, in the notes of the bank of the United States, or in notes of the banks which are payable and paid on demand, in the said legal currency of the United States, and not otherwise.

4th. That from and after the 1st day of October next, all sums of money accruing and payable to the United States on account of the internal revenue, or direct tax, of the amount of one dollar and under, and all fractions of such last mentioned sums of money, not exceeding the amount of one dollar, shall be paid and collected in the legal currency of the United States, in treasury notes, in the notes of the bank of the United States, or in notes of banks, which are payable and paid on demand, in the said legal currency of the United States, and not otherwise.

5th. That from and after the 20th day of February, 1817, all duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money accruing or becoming payable to the United States shall be paid and collected in the legal currency of the United States, or treasury notes, or notes of the bank of the United States, or in notes of banks, which are payable and paid on demand, in the said legal currency of the United States.

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

Will be sold at Public Sale,

ON Monday, the 12th day of August next, by the acre, in lots to suit purchasers, the timber on 250 acres of land; the principal part of which is of the first rate quality for cord wood; also a proportion of saw and ship timber.—Said tract is situate from two to three miles from Dividing Creek Bridge. Teams can cart three and four loads per day to said bridge landing. A term of 4 years will be allowed for the cutting and removal of said timber and wood.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Samuel Mull.

Downe Township, July 25, 1816—2t

Salem, Bridgetown & Gape Island STAGE.

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

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

August 5th, 1816—1f

Ten Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, July the 19th, an apprentice boy, by the name of Charles Tomlinson. He is in his sixteenth year; had on when he went away a blue check coat, a pair of blue striped trousers, and a fur hat. Any person, who will bring back the said runaway, may receive the above reward, but no charges will be paid by the subscriber, in Bridgetown.

James Leslie, jun.

July 29th, 1816—3t

Domestic Attachment.

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

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

WAR DEPARTMENT.

JULY 10, 1816.

This is to give Notice,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

William H. Crawford,
Secretary of War.

July 12—11st 0

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.

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 Sneath, 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.**

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

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

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

CONDITIONS.

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

Philadelphia, June, 1816.
Subscriptions will be received at this Office.

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, Admrx.

Bridgetown, July 1st, 1816—4t.

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.

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 last, hath been duly served and returned by the sheriff of said county.—Dated June 8th, 1816.

EBENEZER SEELEY, Clerk.

CRANE, Atty.—2m

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

Washington, June 24th, 1816.

Explanatory supplemental rule.

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

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

Richard Bland Lee,
Commissioner of Claims, &c.

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

July 1st, 8t.

Cumberland Orphan's Court,

JUNE TERM, 1816.

UPON application of David C. Wood, administrator of Joseph Daniels, dec. Lydia Smith and Jeremiah J. 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.

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, am 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

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.—4f

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 authorised 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

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

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. 2nd 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 Acre's 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.
Burlington, Feb. 1816. Joseph M. Hyaine.

Pay Master General's Office.

Washington City, June 25, 1816.

INFORMATION is hereby given to the claimants for five year-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