

WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. 11.

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TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1816.

PER ANNUM.

THE WASHINGTON WHIG

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY,
AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM,
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

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

Notice is hereby given,

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

FIRST CLASS OF CASES.

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

1st. An horse killed in battle.

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

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

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

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

SECOND CLASS OF CASES.

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

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

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

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

THIRD CLASS OF CASES.

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

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

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

2d. When 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 prothonotary of any court within the same. But the seal of any city, town or borough, or the attestation of any Judge of the United States will require no further authentication.

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

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

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

RICHARD BLAND LEE
Commissioner of Claims, &c.

June 17—81

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT concerning Invalid Pensioners.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the secretary of war be, and he is hereby directed to place the following named pensioners on the pension list of invalid pensioners of the United States, who shall be entitled to and receive pensions according to the rates, and commencing at the times herein mentioned, that is to say:

John Huie, at the rate of twenty dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-seventh of December, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Erastus Desbrow, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the eighteenth of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

John B. Williams, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the twelfth of September, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Ptolemy Sheldon, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the ninth of June, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Humphrey Webster, at the rate of seven dollars per month, to commence on the first of June, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Asa Glazier, at the rate of four dollars per month to commence on the twenty-sixth of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

Joseph Westcott, at the rate of six dollars and sixty-seven cents per month, to commence on the sixth of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

Alston Fort at the rate of eight dollars per month to commence on the sixteenth of September, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Luther Gregory, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twenty second of February, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

Henry Parks, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-second of February, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

Lemuel Hewlit, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twelfth of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

Peter Mills, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the fifth of January, eighteen hundred and thirteen;

Bethuel Goodrich, junior, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the eighteenth of November, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

William Vineyard, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the second of November, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Aaron Stewart, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the fourth of October, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Michael McDermott, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-fifth of March, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

William Bowyer, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the tenth of October, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Samuel Jacaway, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the ninth of January, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Joseph S. Van Dreeson, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the fourth of March, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Jacob Kendelsperyer, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the seventeenth of November, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Thomas Fugate, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the thirty-first of May, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Cornelius Williams, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the eighteenth of December, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

John B. Fuller, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twenty eighth of November, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Michael Chapu, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the fifth of February, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

Joseph Henderson, at the rate of eight dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the twenty fourth of December, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

John Pidgeon, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the eighth of February, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

George Fitzsimmons, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the first of June, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Jesse Beach, at the rate of twenty dollars per month, to commence on the third of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

Daniel Stagg, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twenty sixth of February, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

Daniel Bailey, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the eighteenth of December, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Calvin Barnes, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the fourteenth of February, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

Noble Morse, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the thirty first of October, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

David McCracken, jun. at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the ninth of February, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

John Patterson, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twenty ninth of December, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Thomas Baldwin, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the sixth of June, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Zenas Hastings, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twenty ninth of November, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

James Nowell, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the fifth of April, eighteen hundred and eleven.

Charles Hagin, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the eighth of November, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Joseph Foster, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the tenth of October, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Levie Frisbie, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the ninth of November, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Joseph Gillett, at the rate of seventeen dollars per month, to commence on the eighteenth of April, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Samuel Truby, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the ninth

of September, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

David Hawkins, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the seventeenth of November, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Philip Ulmer, at the rate of fifteen dollars per month, to commence on the twenty second of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

John Hamilton, at the rate of ten dollars per month, to commence on the fifth day of February, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Nathaniel Thompson, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the sixteenth of June, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

John Downs, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twenty second of March, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

John Fenton, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the sixth of February, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

William Collins, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the eighteenth of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

James Allen, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the third of May, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

William Richardson, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twelfth of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

James Devourix, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the eighth of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

James Guthrie, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twenty seventh of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Nathaniel Clark, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the twentieth of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

John Haskell, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the eleventh of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

James Nourse, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the seventeenth of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

John McNulty, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twelfth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Joseph Kerr, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twenty third of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Stephen M. Conger, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the seventeenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Socrates Swift, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the eighteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Nathan Lockwood, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the first of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Samuel Gancee, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the sixth of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Emory Lowman, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the sixteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

John McMillan, at the rate of fifteen dollars per month, to commence on the twenty third of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Reuben Goolsby, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the first of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

William Rhodes, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the third of November, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Daniel Ruminer, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Beverly Williams, at the rate of twenty dollars per month, to commence on the twenty fourth of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

James Shaw, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the fifth of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Edmund Borum, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twenty first of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Matthew Williams, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the eleventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

William L. Strert, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twenty fourth of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Samuel Scott, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twenty

seventh of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

David Hubbard, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the seventeenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Hugh Hays, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

William Dennie, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the sixteenth of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

John Bruce, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the sixteenth of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

George Sleeker, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the twenty third of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Robert C. Davis, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the fifteenth of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Bracket Davison, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the seventeenth of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

W. J. Shumate, at the rate of fourteen dollars per month, to commence on the twenty seventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Alexander M. Gray, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twenty seventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

John Patterson, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the eighteenth of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Paul Bonnel, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twenty ninth of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Daniel Hannah, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twenty eighth of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Joshua Mercer, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twenty seventh of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Samuel Schoonover, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the eighteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Alston Cook, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twenty sixth of October, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

John Chittim, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Abraham Johnson, at the rate of five dollars and thirty three cents and one third of a cent per month, to commence on the eleventh of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Thomas Gadd, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the eleventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

William Oneal, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the fifteenth of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Thomas Edmondson, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twenty seventh of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Josiah B. Pachard, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twenty second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

John I. Talbotts, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

James Jackson, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twenty first of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Jean Du Feron, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twenty eighth of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

John Lamb, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the first of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the pensions of the following named persons, already placed on the pension list of the United States, be increased to the sums therein respectively annexed to their names; the said increase to commence at the times herein mentioned, and to be in lieu of the pensions they at present receive, that is to say:

Nero Hawley, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the thirtieth of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Nathan Hawley, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the thirtieth of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

James Porter, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twenty

second of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

John Durell, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twenty ninth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

James White, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twenty seventh of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

David Scott, at the rate of twenty dollars per month, to commence on the eighteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Hugh Barnes, at the rate of twenty dollars per month, to commence on the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Edmund Stevenson, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the first of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to allow any pensioners any other pension than is herein provided, or any higher rate of pension than has heretofore been allowed to him, or to others similarly situated, for any time previous to the passage of an act, entitled "An act to increase pensions of Invalids in certain cases, for the relief of Invalids of the Militia, and for the appointment of Pension Agents, in those states where there are no Commissioners of Loans."

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 30, 1816—Approved.

JAMES MADISON.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, AUGUST 12, 1816.

From the Harrisburg Oracle, Aug. 3.

ANN CARSON.

On Tuesday last this woman was again brought before judge Carson, in this borough, by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus, to confront her accusers of a plot against the governor, as has heretofore been stated. After considerable argument between her counsel and the counsel for the commonwealth the Governor appeared in court and read several extracts of letters from Mr. John Binns, of Philadelphia, in which were stated his knowledge of a hellish plot intended against his excellency or some of his family, by the said Ann, and her accomplices, with a view to extort a pardon for Richard Smith. The governor declaring himself fearful that the said attempt might be realised if the prisoner's enlargement was permitted, his honour the judge, demanded her recognizance in five thousand dollars, a sum too high for her to procure in this place; she was of course, on motion of the prosecuting attorney, remanded to prison, where, if not bailed, she will hold her residence till next September term.

[By a letter from Harrisburgh dated the 3d inst. we learn that Burd alias Bird, alias Dayton alias Davis, has applied to be brought up on a writ of Habeas Corpus. Our letter also mentioned that Bowen, contrary to all rules of law, evidence and propriety, was admitted to give testimony before Judge Carson in favour of Ann Carson, charged as an accomplice with Bowen in a conspiracy. It will hereafter be a very unfortunate circumstance for Bowen that he was so admitted.—*Dem. Press.*]

A noble enterprize—It is reported and believed that a distinguished barrister of this city, together with capt. Bunker of the steam-packet Fulton, have resolved to cross the Atlantic to England, and proceed thence to Russia in the new steam-boat.—This grand undertaking, we understand, is in fulfilment or acceptance of a contract offered to Mr. Fulton by the emperor of Russia, allowing him the exclusive navigation of Steam-Boats in the Russian empire for 25 years. As the vessel is built as substantial and strong as a sloop of war, little or no doubt is entertained by naval men of the practicability of the attempt. We are delighted with the prospect of a Steam Boat propelled across the Atlantic ocean, by Americans "the first." There is no doubt of the expedition, it is determined; and, since rumor is busy on the subject, we make free to mention that Mr. Colden is the gentleman alluded to.—*Columbian.*

From the Boston Patriot.

War between England and Algiers.

Since our last, London papers have been received to the 13th June. Among other articles, they contain a letter from the British Consul General at Barcelona, received at Lloyd's stating that the Algerines had commenced hostilities upon British trade, and had already captured three vessels.—The vessels were seized at Oran, about the middle of May last; and it was said at Oran that the measure had been adopted in consequence of orders received from Algiers, to which place the

prisoners were sent. It was the general opinion at Madrid about the close of May, that Algerines were expressly cruising against British commerce.

Hullfax, July 19.

It appears, that the Treaty concluded by Exmouth early in April, with the Dey of Algiers, has been broken by that Piratical Power, within a "little month," subsequent to its signature; and that not only British property has been seized to a considerable amount, but that British subjects have been captured and sent into slavery. We can only hope, that this last glaring instance of perfidy, will convince Government of the folly of entering into Treaties of any kind with unprincipled Barbarians.

Extract of a letter from Malta dated May 18, via Marseilles.

"It is said, indeed promulgated by government, that the Bey of Tunis has lost his head by his own son, for liberating the Christian slaves, and that in the absence of the British fleet, they had equipped their frigates and were determined to take every thing they met with. It is currently reported that one English vessel has been taken and the crew murdered.

"The Princess of Wales has arrived at Malta from Tunis."

June 18.

It was reported yesterday on change, that advices had been received from India that appearances of a hostile nature on the part of the Mahrattas, had occasioned a new call on the army to prepare for the field. We have not heard the particulars, and trust that the timely exertions of the gov. general will prevent another war from breaking out.

Paris, May 31.

From a letter.—Gen. Lafayette has been merely interrogated. This caused the report of his arrest. Caulincourt, Count Segur and Montesquieu, Napoleon's high chamberlain, have also been interrogated.

Paris, June 12.

Didier's execution has taken place. He endeavoured throughout his interrogatories and trial to throw perplexity and dismay into the minds of his judges and of government. He stated that he was but one of 24 members appointed by a great power, to promote the interest of the cause for which he was about to suffer, and which, better conducted by his surviving colleagues would ultimately prevail. After making this apparent or real confession, which he observed to be not dictated by any desire to court the clemency of the King, which clemency could but little prolong a life already so far advanced, he recommended to his judges the immediate execution of the sentence awaiting him, lest a short interval elapsing, such a revolution of things might occur as to put him in their place, and them in his. This frank avowal had the effect of suspending for a few days the severity of government, and of inducing on their part every kind of offer, to obtain from him the completion of his revelations on a plan of which the late events, alarming as they were, would appear to form but an inconceivable part. The power alluded to by Didier is conjectured to be either Austria or Bavaria. It is certain that the military arrangements and general disposition of those powers, but particularly the latter, over which Prince Eugene is known to have so decided an influence are a subject of real uneasiness to the French Court.

Yesterday evening several persons were arrested in the Rue St. Claude, near the Boulevard de Bonne Nouvelle, for holding seditious discourse respecting the soldiers of the Royal Guard.

Plymouth, June 15.

This morning arrived his majesty's brig Ferret, captain Sterling from St. Helena: on her passage home she fell in with and captured, after an action of three hours, a Spanish Slave Schooner, off Sierra Leone, and carried her into that port.

Condon's Plymouth Telegraph.

On the 4th April, two days after leaving Ascension Island, the Ferret fell in with and captured the Spanish brigantine Dolores. On first nearing the Spaniard, she fired at the Ferret which was returned, and after a running fight of three hours the Ferret was enabled to close, when her antagonist surrendered.

The Ferret fought under great disadvantages from her want of long guns, as she was frequently at too great a distance from the Spanish ship for her shot to reach her, while she was dreadfully cut up by the shot from the schooner, which mounted five long guns. The Dolores had 37 men as her crew and 250 slaves. The Ferret had one man killed and the master and three men wounded in the action; the 3 men have since died. The schr. had not any men killed or wounded.

Hamburg, 1st May.

The people of Saxe-Weimer have petitioned the archduke for a convention of representatives of the people for the purpose of drafting another and more suitable Constitution: petitions for the same purpose have been presented to the Elector of Hesse by his people. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg has granted the prayer of his people for a convention to form a constitution.

Alghuiri, (Sardinia) 18th April.

Notwithstanding the arrangement made by Lord Exmouth with the Barbary powers in our favor; their cruizers have, the day before yesterday, made a descent on our coast, carried 88 persons of both sexes off with them, and destroyed a great deal of property.

New-York, Aug 9.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Leghorn, to his friend in this city, dated May 30th, 1816.

"I have lately received a letter from my friend Major Barney, in which he speaks of the pointed and highly distinguished reception given him by the Emperor of Austria, when on a late visit to Trieste. He gave him a private interview of an hour, in which he spoke with much satisfaction of the American commerce to his ports, and said that every thing on his part would be done to encourage it; he seemed to be aware of its being of more value to him than that of the English, which impression, the Major did not of course fail to strengthen, by pointing to the fact, that we not only brought rich cargoes, but returned laden with the productions, and manufactures of the Austrian Empire; the English, on the contrary, took from the former, and none of the latter. On this visit, he says he found the Antichamber crowded with persons of distinction, and the Consuls of other Powers waiting for an audience. As soon as he entered, he was conducted into the Royal presence, and was told that it was the orders of the Emperor to give the American Consul immediate admission. I am sure you will participate in the pleasure I felt in finding, in the Sovereign of so important a nation and with whom we had so little intercourse, the manifestation of so friendly a disposition towards our country."

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Capt. Selby, who arrived here last evening from Leghorn, informs that the Mediterranean is full of pirates. He came down the Straights with the Dutch squadron, which had put into Gibraltar to refit. The following copy of a letter was handed to Capt. Selby by Mr. Appleton, American Consul at Leghorn.

Messina, May 11, 1816.

"The Constellation, Capt. Gordon, the Java, Capt. Perry, and the Erie, Capt. Crane, arrived a few days ago at Syracuse, from a cruise on the coast of Barbary, and will probably be shortly here. Mr. Jones, our Consul at Tripoli, with his lady is on board the Constellation; the cause of his quitting his station I know not."

Didier suffered death, in execution of the sentence against him for treason, at Lyons, June 10. The Dutchess of Berri passed Lyons on the same day, on her way to Paris. Twenty-eight persons have been arrested at Paris for an alleged conspiracy to assassinate the King and Royal Family, and are to be tried.

It is ordered have been sent from Calcutta to England to prevent any more missionaries from coming out.

Copenhagen, June 4.

From a letter—By an order of the Duke of Wellington, in consequence of a Convention concluded between the Duke and the French government, the allied troops are in future to assist the French douaniers against the smugglers, for which the troops are to receive so much per cent. on the value of the goods seized, in proportion to the degree of assistance given. These smugglers are particularly numerous on the northern frontiers, occupied by the allies, where they are frequently seen in bodies of 20 or 30, mounted and armed, and try to pass with their goods loaded on their horses.

The Havannah frigate Captain Gaven W. Hamilton, arrived on Saturday at Portsmouth from St. Helena, whence she sailed on the 3d April, with Colonel Mark Wilkes, passenger, who had been preceding the arrival there from England of Lieutenant Sir Hudson Lowe, two years governor of that island.

Bonaparte was in good health, but more dissatisfied than ever with his situation. He has sent by the Havannah a string of complaints to the Prince Regent, upon the subject of the personal regulations to which he has been called to conform.

Hanau, April 28.

On the 10th inst. the nobility of the grand Duchy of Baden had a meeting at Manheim, at which they agreed to join hand in hand with the people at large, for effecting the adoption of a constitution which would establish the happiness and peace of their country. They framed a spirited address to his royal highness the

Archduke; which, after enumerating the causes of complaint of the present system, and the miserable condition in which all classes of people are placed, and praying earnestly for a convention of deputies of the people, for framing a suitable constitution; they conclude thus, "impressed with the full conviction, that this is the only means by which our present many-fold misery can be ameliorated and further misery prevented; the undersigned come respectfully before the throne and like their fellow citizens of all classes, render their most grateful and sincere thanks to your Royal Highness for the assurance which your Royal Highness has been pleased to give to convene the people; and they add their humble prayers, that your Royal Highness may be pleased to assemble the representatives of the people around your august person without delay, that they may consult with one another on the present relations between Prince and People, and by securing the people's happiness, secure the throne of your royal highness on immovable pillars."

They write from Rome, that the Prince of Peace has turned monk and joined the Jesuits.

Signed by all the nobles present—A great many of the most prominent nobles have since that time been removed from the Court and other employments, amongst them the excellent and venerable minister Von Berlichinger; this has produced a formal protest on the part of the nobility, in which all classes of the people have joined.

Triers, (Trevies) 6th April.

The cause of Professor Gorres (editor of the Rhenish Mercury, lately suppressed) in which the commissary of the government Sack was plaintiff, has been finally decided in favor of the professor, this gives general satisfaction to the enlightened here, and will no doubt be hailed as a good omen by all Germany.

Edenton, (N. C.) July 30.

HAIL STORM—On Saturday last about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a very violent gust of wind and rain, accompanied with a large quantity of hail as large as a small nutmeg, was experienced at this place, and in the upper part of the country, which did great damage to several crops; in particular, of every leaf, leaving nothing but the naked stalk; and at the N. W. corner of whose dwelling the hail is said to have fallen to the depth of 20 inches.

Melancholy. On the night of the 1st inst. a poor woman was burnt to death, at Bloomsbury village, adjoining this place, by her clothes taking fire from a candle near which she was at work, and had probably fallen asleep. Her cries were heard by the neighbours—her husband, who was asleep in the room, was not awakened in time to extinguish the fire so as to prevent its fatal effects.—Trent. Fed.

MARRIED, at Salem, on Thursday evening, the 25th of July last, by the Rev. Joseph Sheppard, Leonard Sayre, Esq. of Cincinnati (Ohio) to Mrs. Hannah Anderson, of the first-intentioned place.

DIED, in Fairfield, on the 16th of July, Mrs. MARY WESTCOTT, the beloved wife of Capt. Samuel Westcott, in the fifty-fifth year of her age. She was a kind and affectionate wife, a tender mother, and was beloved by all that knew her, for her virtue and piety. With a willing mind she resigned her spirit into the hands of her master Jesus. She left a tender husband, nine children, and fifteen grand-children to mourn her loss.

316 Acres of Land, FOR SALE,

OF which two hundred and fifty are woodland, the remainder cleared. The land lies on Maurice River, one and a half miles from Forks Bridge Mills. There are a number of mills within three miles of the said land. The timber consists of white oak, black oak, and considerable of pine, which is of great importance to our country; the oak timber, as there is a quantity, will make vast of ship timbers and cord wood and much more valuable lumber, when worked advantageously. It is useless to give a minute description of the land, as any one wishing to purchase will view the property before he makes the purchase. For further particulars, apply to ZIBA RAY. Deerfield Street, Aug. 12, 1816—4t

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 25th ult. an apprentice boy, named Oliver Boon, about 16 years old, middle size, light complexion. Had on a dark home made plaid coat and trousers, his waistcoat blue and white, an old wool hat, and good coarse shoes. The above reward will be given, and all reasonable charges paid to any person that will return said runaway to his master, or secure him in any jail, so that his master may get him again. RALPH ALLEN. Lower Alloway's Creek, Salem Co. N. J. August 12th, 1816—3t

Married, at Millville, July 31st, by the Rev. Mr. Sharp, Mr. JOHN BRANDIFF, and Miss MARY AYRES, both of that place.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

THE act of congress of the 26th of April 1816, having provided that where any MILITARY LAND WARRANTS shall be lost or destroyed, upon due proof thereof to the satisfaction of the secretary of war, a patent shall issue in the same manner as if the warrant was produced; and when the same proof shall be produced, that any soldier of the regular army has lost his discharge and certificate of faithful service, the secretary of war shall cause papers to be furnished such soldier as will entitle him to his land & warrant and patent. To enable all persons comprehended by the provisions of the said act, to avail themselves of the relief intended to be granted, the secretary for the department of war has directed, that, in case of military land warrants, which have been lost or destroyed, the party shall, upon oath in writing, state the time, place and manner of such loss or destruction, the date and number of the warrant and the company and regiment to which the soldier belonged, at the time of his discharge; and also the state, county and township in which he resides. The oath must be made before an officer duly qualified to administer it, and the official character and signature of such officer must be certified by the clerk of the county, the mayor of the city, or by such other officer as is required by the laws and usages of the state where it is made. Every application will be advertised one month in the papers of the state where the applicant resides, before any decision will be made in the case by the secretary of the department. Evidence in corroboration of that of the party, will be required, where it is not satisfactorily shown to be out of his power to produce it.

In the case of lost DISCHARGES, the disposition, in addition to the time, place manner of the loss or destruction of the DISCHARGE, must set forth the time and place of entisement, the company and regiment to which the soldier belonged at the time of his discharge—the date of the discharge, and rank and name of the officer who signed it;—it must also state whether the discharge contained the certificate of faithful service, required by law, or the words "HONOURABLY DISCHARGED," or words of that import. The deposition of a disinterested witness, as to the service and discharge of the applicant, is required in corroboration of his own testimony.—Where this is not produced, the reasons of its non-production must be satisfactorily stated.—manner prescribed in the case of lost warrants. Where the precise dates or numbers cannot be stated, they may be stated to the best of the recollection of the witnesses whose credibility the magistrate, who takes the evidence, must certify in the usual form.

* * * The publishers of the Laws of the United States will insert the above once a week for three weeks.

August 12th, 1816—3t

Cape May Orphan's Court.

Term of August, 1816.

Present, Elijah Townsend, John Dickin-son, Robert Parsons and others esquires, Judges.

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

Cape May Orphan's Court.

Term of August, 1816.

ORDERED, on application of Spicer Hughes and Yelverton Taylor, administrators of the estate of George Taylor, dec. that the creditors of the estate of said decedent bring in their debts, demands, and claims against the same, on or before the 5th day of October, A. D. 1817, or the said creditors shall be forever barred of an action therefor against said administrators, the said Spicer Hughes and Yelverton Taylor giving notice of this order by setting up copies hereof in five of the most public places in the county of Cape May, for the space of two months, and also advertising the same for the like space in one of the newspapers printed in this state.

By the Court, JEHU TOWNSEND, Clerk.

August 12, 1816—2m

Look out Millers and Farmers.

FOR sale, on rent, and immediate possession given, a valuable farm, containing 256 acres of land, situate in the township of Downe, county of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey, within one mile and a half of the navigation of Maurice river, on which is erected a grist and saw-mill, a two story frame dwelling-house and barn, a young thriving apple orchard, &c.—1000 cords of wood may be cut on the premises. An extensive credit will be given if a small part of the purchase money is paid in cash. If not sold, any person inclining to rent, may be furnished with the implemets of husbandry already on the place.—Inquire of Joseph Whiticar, corner of Water and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber on the premises. JOHN MATHEWS. Aug. 12, 1816—tf

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the fourteenth day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Bridgetown, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder,

A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining land of Stephen Willis and others, said to contain fifteen acres, more or less; also a lot of land, adjoining land of Abraham Jones and others, said to contain fifteen acres; together with all other land of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of James Edwards, Emeuel Edwards, and James Edwards, jun. and taken in execution at the suit of John Elkinton, David Mulford, real plaintiff, and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining lands of Elisha Smith and others, said to contain one hundred acres, more or less; also a lot of land said to contain fifty acres more or less, adjoining land of William Morgan and others, together with all other lands of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of James Edwards, and taken in execution at the suit of Joshua Brick and Thomas Lee, and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining land belonging to the heirs of John Blackwood, esq. and bounding on Tuckahoe river; said to contain two thousand two hundred acres, more or less. Seized as the property of Jacob Abbott, and taken in execution at the suit of Joseph Jones, for the use of James B. Caldwell, and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, adjoining lands of William Hollingshead and others; said to contain one hundred acres, more or less. Together with all other lands of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Adam Jordan, and taken in Execution at the suit of Isaiah Dunlap, and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining land of Harman Kruse and others, said to contain eleven acres, more or less; together with all other land of said defendant, in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Daniel Chambers, and taken in Execution at the suit of Joshua Brick and Thomas Lee for the use of J. Lee, and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining land of Jonathan Scull and others, said to contain ten acres, more or less; together with all other land of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Joseph Camp, and taken in execution at the suit of Dennis Jones, and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining land of Henry Feaster, Benjamin B. Cooper and others, said to contain fifty acres, more or less. Seized as the property of James Rowen and Obadiah Feaster, and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper, and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining land of Henry Feaster and others, said to contain fifty acres, more or less; also a lot of land adjoining land of John Hess and others; said to contain fifteen acres, more or less. Seized as the property of Henry Feaster, jun. and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper, and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Stoe Creek, adjoining land of Enos F. Randolph, said to contain thirty-seven acres, more or less; also the undivided half part of a lot of land situate in said township, said to contain— Seized as the property of John F. Randolph, and taken in execution at the suit of Mason Mulford, and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

On Wednesday, the 25th day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Bridgetown, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder,

A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Hopewell, adjoining land of Lewis Danzabaker and others, said to contain two acres more or less, together with all other property of said defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Jacob Welsh, and taken in execution at the suit of Ann Dayton, and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining land of William Sams and others, said to contain a quarter of an acre more or less, together with all other lands of said defendants in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Hosea Madden, and John Madden, and taken in execution at the suit of Philip Deverix, and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff. Bridgetown, August 12th, 1816—1m

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.
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, Michigamackinac, 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, of the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commanders 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 deposition 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—t1stO

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

PROPOSALS.

BY JACOB FRICK,

For publishing in the city of Philadelphia,

A DAILY DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER,

To be entitled,

The American Centinel,

AND

MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONDITIONS.

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

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

Cumberland Orphan's Court,

JUNE TERM, 1816.

DAN SIMPKINS, 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 their debts.

Therefore, on application of the said Dan Simkins, Am; 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 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 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 near as may be, and no more, should not be sold for the payment of debts which remain unpaid, and also why the whole of the real estates of said minors should not be sold for their support and maintenance.—By the Court,
T. ELMER, Clerk.

June 3d, 1816—17—2m

**BLANKS
FOR SALE**

At the Office of the Whig.

ATTACHMENT.

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

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

Domestic Attachment.

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

EBENEZER SEELEY, Clerk.
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 5th 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. Foster, executors of Thomas Smith dec. to limit a time within which the creditors of said decedents shall bring in their debts, claims, and demands, or be forever barred from an action against said administrators and executors.

It is ordered by the Court, that the said administrators 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 best 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.

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

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

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 trowsers, 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

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 week 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. STELLING 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 and Glass Works.
 - No. 3. The equal undivided moiety of 15 acres of town lots, situated between No. 2, and the Glass Works, fronting on the river.
 - No. 4. A Tract of 3000 acres of Wood land, extending from half a mile to five miles from the town of Millville.
To accommodate purchasers, No. 1. and 4 will be sold entire or in smaller tracts.
 - No. 5. A Tract of 200 Acres of Woodland of the best quality, situate in the township of Alloway's Creek, Salem county, within four miles of a good landing.
 - No. 6. 100,000 Acres of Land in M'Kean county, Pennsylvania, which will be exchanged for land in New Jersey.—The quality of this land may be ascertained from Ezekiel Foster or Thomas Smith, of Millville, who have seen it.
- A clear and indisputable title will be given,
Joseph McIlvaine.
Burlington, Feb. 22d, 1816—M. 4. if

Salem, Bridgetown & Cape Island STAGE.

A STAGE will leave Salem on the arrival of the steam boat Baltimore, every Monday and Thursday for Cape May; and return the following days.
Persons arriving in the steam boat, can be furnished with extra carriages for any of the neighbouring villages.
August 5th, 1816—tf

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.