

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.

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 shewn 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—5t

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

Look out, Millers and Farmers.

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

JOHN MATHEWS.

Aug. 12, 1816—1f

Sheriff's Sales.

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

A Lot of Land,

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

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and lot of Land,

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

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

Two lots of Land,

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

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land,

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

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A lot of Land,

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

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and lot of Land,

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

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

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

THE one equal undivided fourth part of

A tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining land of Joseph McIlvaine and others, said to contain three thousand six hundred and ninety acres more or less, together with all other land of said defendants in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Ezekiel Poster and Robert Jordon, 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 Tract of Land

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

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and Tract of Land

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

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land

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

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land,

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

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Land,

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

JOHN SIBLEY Sheriff.

Bridgetown, August 19th, 1816—1m.

TO BE SOLD

At Public Vendue,

ON Thursday, the twenty-ninth inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; at the house of the subscriber, the following articles: one horse, saddle and bridle; cows and young cattle; sheep, corn in the ground, rye, straw by the bundle; a cutting box, a quantity of pine boards, beds and bedsteads, drawers and bureau, corner cupboard, carpet, stove, tables, chairs, pots, andirons, a set of Blacksmith tools, together with all the moveable property. Any person buying to the amount of three dollars and over, may have three months credit, by giving their notes and security if required; all under that sum cash.

Curtis Edwards.

N. B. As the subscriber expects to move to the Westward shortly, he requests all persons indebted to him to call and pay their accounts, and all persons having claims, to present them for payment.

August 19th, 1816—2t.

Cape May Orphan's Court.

Term & 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 seized of real estate in the county of Cape May, praying the aid of the court in the premises, the Court orders, that all persons interested in the real estate of the said decedents do appear before this court on Monday, the 21st day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why so much of the real estate of which the said decedents respectively died seized in the said county should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay off and discharge their respective debts. By the Court, JEHU TOWNSEND, Clerk.

August 12, 1816—2m

Cape May Orphan's Court.

Term & 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

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Virginia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the assent of congress is hereby given and declared to an act of the general assembly of Virginia, entitled "An act incorporating a company for the purpose of improving the navigation of James River from Warwick to Rockett's Landing," which act was passed on the twenty second day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 26, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT authorising the payment of a sum of money to John Rogers and others.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury be, and is hereby authorised and required to pay out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three hundred dollars to John Rogers, William C. Burdick, Joshua Halt and Jeremiah Chapman, of New London, in the state of Connecticut, which money is paid to them for their valor and good conduct in capturing a midshipman and two seamen of the British navy, and as compensation for said prisoners.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore,

April 27, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of Menassah Miner and Isaac Denison.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorised and directed, to pay to Menassah Miner the sum of three hundred and three dollars and seventy four cents, and to Isaac Denison the sum of two hundred and fifty five dollars and ninety two cents out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for services rendered and expenses incurred by said Menassah in providing for his son John Miner, and for like services and expenditures rendered and incurred by Isaac Denison in providing for his son Frederick Denison while they were diseased by wounds received in the service of the United States in defence of Stonington Point in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 26, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of the Supervisors of the county of Clinton, in the state of New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner to be appointed by virtue of the act, entitled "An act to authorise the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," passed April ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, be, and he is hereby authorised and directed, to audit and settle the claim of the supervisors of the county of Clinton, in the state of New York, for the destruction of the court house of the said county, by order of General Alexander Macomb, by ascertaining, or causing to be ascertained, the value thereof, in the manner and form prescribed by the provisions of the aforesaid act.

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

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 26, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT directing the discharge of Ebenezer Keeler and John Francis from imprisonment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Ebenezer Keeler and John Francis, who are now confined in the jail of Delaware county, in the state of New York, on a judgment obtained against them in favour of the United States, be discharged from their imprisonment: Provided, however, that any estate, real or personal, which the said Ebenezer Keeler or John Francis may have, or hereafter acquire, shall be liable to be taken to satisfy any judgment obtained against them by the United States, in the same manner as if they had not been imprisoned and discharged.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 27, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of Joseph Wilson.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner to be appointed by virtue of the act entitled "An act to authorise the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," passed April ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, be, and he is hereby authorised and directed to audit and settle the claim of Joseph Wilson, for a horse killed by a sentinel, by ascertaining, or causing to be ascertained, the value thereof, in the manner and form prescribed by the provisions of the aforesaid act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the value thereof, when so ascertained, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 26, 1816—APPROVED,
 JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of Rufus S. Reed and Daniel Dobbins.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the navy department be, and they are hereby authorised and directed to audit and settle the claim of Rufus S. Reed and Daniel Dobbins for the schooner "Salina," by ascertaining or causing to be ascertained the value thereof, in such manner and upon such terms as may be equitable and just.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the amount thereof, when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said Rufus S. Reed and Daniel Dobbins, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 29, 1816—APPROVED,
 JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT authorizing the Comptroller of the Treasury to cancel certain export bonds executed by Casper C. Schutte.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the comptroller of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, to cause to be cancelled all the export bonds executed by Casper C. Schutte in his life time for merchandize shipped in the following vessels, to wit: the Ariadne, Hammonia and Enoch; and should judgment or judgments have been entered upon any one or all of the said bonds, to direct the collector of the customs for the port of Charleston to enter satisfaction on the judgment or judgments obtained thereon, on the payment of the costs by the representative or representatives of the said Casper C. Schutte.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 29, 1816—APPROVED,
 JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT providing for the distribution of one hundred thousand dollars among the captors of the Algerine vessels captured and restored to the Dey of Algiers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and distributed in the same proportions and under the same regulations as prize money is now by law directed to be distributed among the captors of the Algerine vessels captured by the American squadron, under the command of Commodore Decatur, and afterwards restored to the Dey of Algiers.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 27, 1816—APPROVED,
 JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT supplementary to an act making alterations in the Treasury and War Departments, passed the 8th day of May, 1792.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an additional accountant of the department of war, whose duty it shall be to adjust and settle all the accounts in that department existing at the conclusion of the late war and are now unsettled. In the execution of this duty he shall conform to the regulations which govern the accountant of the war department, and shall receive the

same compensation for his services and be entitled to the same privileges of franking.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That for defraying the expenses of clerks to be employed under his direction, and for the payment of his salary the sum of eight thousand eight hundred and seven dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall continue in force for one year from the passing thereof, and to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, and no longer.

AN ACT authorising the payment of a sum of money to James Lewis.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and required to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred dollars to James Lewis, of South Carolina, or to his legal representative, which sum of five hundred dollars is paid to him as an evidence of the sense entertained by congress of his valor and good conduct, in having recaptured, alone and unassisted, the schooner Santee, together with a midshipman and four seamen of the British navy, which prisoners were delivered to the marshal of the district of South Carolina; and also, as compensation for the prisoners so taken.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 26, 1816—APPROVED,
 JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT directing the discharge of Moses Lewis from imprisonment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Moses Lewis, who is now confined in the jail of Haverhill, in the state of New-Hampshire, on a judgment rendered by the circuit court of the United States, holden at Rutland, for the district of Vermont, by which he was sentenced to pay a fine to the United States, be discharged from his imprisonment. *Provided however,* that any estate, real or personal, which the said Moses Lewis may have, or, after acquire, shall be liable to be taken to satisfy the sentence against him, in the same manner as if he had not been imprisoned and discharged.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 26, 1816—APPROVED,
 JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of Samuel Manac.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the war department be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of Samuel Manac, a friendly Creek Indian of the half blood, for his property which was destroyed by the hostile Creek Indians, in the late war, by ascertaining, or causing to be ascertained, the value thereof, in such manner, and upon such terms, as may be equitable and just.

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

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 27, 1816—APPROVED,
 JAMES MADISON.

Resolution authorising the President of the United States to employ a skilful Assistant in the corps of Engineers.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorised to employ, in addition to the corps of engineers as now established, a skilful assistant, whose compensation shall be such as the President of the United States shall think proper, not exceeding the allowance to the chief officer of that corps.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 29, 1816—APPROVED,
 JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT making further appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for compensa-

on to the commissioner, appointed under an act entitled "An act to authorise the payment for property lost, or captured, destroyed by the enemy while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," and the further sum of one thousand dollars for compensation to the clerk, authorized by the act aforesaid; for the expense incurred by the board of commissioners appointed under the act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory, seven hundred dollars; and for additional compensation to the commissioners aforesaid, and their secretary, four thousand dollars; and for expenses of engraving, printing, and preparing certificates issued, and to be issued, by the commissioners, three thousand dollars; for the expense for clerks employed by the board of navy commissioners, seven hundred and fifty dollars in addition to the former appropriation; for the payment of pensions, an additional sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and for the payment of a clerk in the Secretary's office of the Mississippi territory, employed by the governor of that territory from the first of April to the first of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, two hundred dollars: to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 30, 1816—APPROVED,
 JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of Moses Turner

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is authorized and directed to cause to be discharged from imprisonment Moses Turner, of Poultney, in the state of Vermont, who is now confined in gaol on final process, issued on a judgment in favor of the United States, against him, said Moses and Nathaniel Taft; and that the said Moses be, and he hereby, is released and discharged from the payment of the balance due on said judgment, upon the payment of all costs and marshal's fees, due for his said Moses', commitment: *Provided always,* That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed, as to affect or discharge the said Nathaniel Taft, or any co-obligator, from the payment of any sum or sums of money due thereon to the United States.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 29, 1816—APPROVED,
 JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of David Coffin, Samuel and William Rodman, and Samuel Rodman, junior.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the collector of the customs for the city of New York be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cancel a bond executed by Hicks, Jenkins, and company, of the city of New York, to secure the payment of duties on the importation into the port of New York, in the British brig Rolla, towards the close of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, of twenty three casks of whale oil, the proceeds of American fishing, the property of David Coffin, Samuel and William Rodman, and Samuel Rodman, junior, which said twenty three casks of whale oil had been put on board the brig Rolla, at sea, from the ship Pheobe Anne, belonging to the said David Coffin, Samuel and William Rodman, and Samuel Rodman, junior.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 29, 1816—APPROVED,
 JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT granting to Amos Spafford the right of pre-emption.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Amos Spafford, collector of the district and port of Miami, shall have the right of pre-emption to one hundred and fifty acres of land, to include his improvements, situate within the limits of the reserve of twelve miles square, at the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, the boundaries of which shall be designated under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; which tract of land shall be granted to him at the same price, and on the same terms and conditions for which the other public lands are sold at private sale.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 26, 1816—APPROVED,
 JAMES MADISON.

It appears that Henry Clay and Col. R. M. Johnston are re-elected to Congress by large majorities, notwithstanding the great opposition that was made in consequence of their vote on the Compensation Bill. The former by upwards of 600, the latter 1000.

From the Democratic Press.

Mr. Thomas has lately re-published a small volume of Lord Byron's Poems. In it there are some not before published. The following satire on the PRINCE REGENT of England, although not of that pungent character which marks the pasquinade, on the next page, supposed to have been written between the tombs of Henry VIII. and Charles I. is yet of so galling and severe a kind as not to have found any publisher in England. It was printed here, from the manuscript of Lord Byron. The finest poem in the volume, is, beyond all comparison, the Ode to St. Helena. A perusal of it is worth more than the price of the volume. It is a noble tribute from a great mind to a great man in adversity.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE WHALE.

Io Pzan! Io! sing
 To the finny people's king—
 Not a mightier whale than this
 In the vast Atlantic is;
 Not a fatter fish than he
 Flounders round the polar sea;
 See his blubber—at his gills
 What a world of drink he swills!
 From his trunk as from a spout
 Which next moment he pours out.
 Such his person; next declare
 Muse! who his companions are;
 Every fish of generous kind
 Scuds aside or sinks behind.
 But about his person keep
 All the monsters of the deep;
 Mermaids with their tails and singing
 His delighted fancy stinging—
 Crooked dolphins, they surround him,
 Dog-like seals, they fawn around him:
 Following hard, the progress mark
 Of the intolerant salt sea shark—
 For his solace and relief
 Flat-fish are his courtiers chief—
 Last, and lowest in his train,
 Ink fish, libellers of the main,
 Their black liquor sheds in spite—
 (Such on earth the things that write)
 In his stomach, some do say
 No good thing can ever stay;
 Had been the fortune of it
 To have swallowed the old prophet,
 Three days there he'd not have dwell'd
 But in one have been expell'd.
 Hapless mariners are they
 Who beguil'd as seamen say,
 Deeming it some rock or island,
 Footing sure, safe spot and dry land,
 Anchor in his scaly rind;
 Soon the difference they find,
 Sudden, plump, he sinks beneath them—
 Does to ruthless waves bequeath them:
 Name or title, what was he?
 Is he Regent of the sea?
 From the difficulty free us
 Buffon, Banks, or sage Linnæus!
 With his wondrous attributes,
 Say—what appellation suits?
 By his bulk, and by his size,
 By his oily qualities,
 This, or else my eye-sight fills—
 This should be the Prince of Whales!

SHORT MEMOIR

Of the famous Grotius, an anecdote of which La-valette's is a counterpart.

Hugo Grotius, or De Groot, was born at Delft, in Holland in 1583. He was a person of incomparable genius, and without controversy one of the greatest men of his age. When but eight years old, he made Latin verses which would have been no discredit to the mature age of an accredited poet. When but fifteen he had acquired a very critical knowledge of philosophy, mathematics, and jurisprudence. In 1613 he was made advocate general. In 1618 he settled at Rotterdam, and became Syndic of that city. At this time Holland was greatly agitated with the disputes of the remonstrants and contra remonstrants. Barneveldt, the intimate friend and patron of Grotius, declared in favor of the former, and Grotius by his writing and influence supported the party of his benefactors. This business ended in the ruin of Barneveldt, who lost his head; and Grotius in- volved in his fall, was condemned to per-

petual imprisonment, and shut up in the castle of Louvestein.

His wife observing that the chest in which was his linen, &c. passed and repassed from the prison, had ceased to be inspected by the guards, advised him to shut himself up in it, and endeavour to make his escape. Holes were bored in the chest to let in the air, and Grotius was locked up in it and carried out unobserved, his wife remaining in his stead. He was carried in safety to a friend's house at Gorcum, where dressing himself like a mason, and taking a trowel and rule in his hand, he passed unnoticed through the market-place took a boat, and arriving safe at Velvet, in Brabant, he took carriage, and got thence to Antwerp.—Some of the Judges were of opinion that the wife of Grotius should be kept in prison in his stead; but she was liberated by a majority of voices, and her conduct universally applauded. Grotius after this retired to France, where Louis XIII. gave him a pension of 1000 crowns per annum; but of this he was deprived by the influence of Cardinal de Richelieu in 1631. In 1634, he became counsellor of Christiana, queen of Sweden, who sent him ambassador to France eleven years; and when he returned to Sweden to give an account of his mission, he asked, and with great difficulty obtained his dismissal. On his return to his own country, whither he had been warmly invited, (his enemies being almost all dead,) he was taken ill on the way, and died at Rostock, April 28, 1645. Grotius was a great lawyer, a great critic, great divine, and a good man. His numerous writings have immortalized him, especially his treatise on the Christian Religion, and his treatise on peace and war.

The Georgetown Messenger, Aug. 15.

The Balloon which was set off from the College-Yard on the 31st of last month, made its way to Cove Point, a distance of upwards of 50 miles in little better than five hours. Our informant says it was truly diverting to hear the remarks of the people who had been working near where it fell, and had discovered it some minutes before it had reached the ground.—Some contended it was our Saviour descending in a small cloud, and began to cross themselves with great devotion, while others supposed it to be Elijah re-visiting the Earth, however, far the greater number insisted it was one of the spots which had lately been observed on the Sun. They were happily cured of all their fears when our informant seized the *monstrum horrendum* and convinced them it was an aerial fabric.

Corn Blades.—A gentleman from South Carolina has informed the editor, that the blades or leaves of corn, constitute almost the only fodder of a Carolina planter. As soon as the kernel has attained its growth, the leaves are carefully stripped from the stalk, spread thin, and taken up the same day; and if not sufficiently dried, are exposed to dry a second day. Care is taken that neither dew nor rain fall upon them.—Thus cured, they are a very nutritious food, which cattle often prefer to hay. This does not injure the standing corn, rather benefits it, and facilitates its maturity. If suffered to dry upon the stalk, the blades lose much in quantity as well as quality. It is submitted to our farmers, whether this experiment is not worthy their attention at this time of threatened scarcity.

Albany Argus.

From the Democratic Press.

SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

MR. BINNS.—I send you the enclosed proclamation hastily translated, requesting you will give it a place in your patriotic paper. A narrative of the astonishingly successful operations of the revolutionary army up to the 15th July, is now in the hands of a friend to the cause of liberty.

In the vallies of Aragua the patriotic army having taken the city of Valencia, the Pass of Cabrera, the beautiful town of Maracay, and many other places; and being joined by five thousand four hundred combatants, was about to march to the capital of Carracas.

The Royal governor of Carracas being threatened from another quarter, by a force of two thousand men; dispatched a vessel with 26,000 dollars, and two others laden with prisoners for the garrison of Puerto Cavello: unfortunately for the representatives of the adored Ferdinand, the whole were taken by Brion's Carthaginian squadron which blockaded La Guayra.

I am sir yours &c. PARTHOLAN.

Head Quarters at Ocumare,

6th July, 1816.

Simon Bolivar, supreme chief of the Republic, and captain general of the armies of Venezuela and New Grenada, &c. &c.

To the inhabitants of the Province of Carracas.

An army, a numerous park of artillery, muskets and ammunition are now at my command to liberate you.—Your tyrants

shall be destroyed or expelled, and you shall be restored to your rights, to your country and to peace.

The war of extermination carried on against us by our enemies, shall cease on our side. We shall pardon those who may surrender, even although they be Spaniards. Such of them as serve the cause of Venezuela, shall be regarded as friends, and consequently shall be employed according to their merit and abilities. The hostile troops who come over to us, shall enjoy all the benefits that the country can bestow upon its benefactors.

No European Spaniard shall be put to death, unless in battle. No American shall suffer the least injury for having joined the king's party and committed hostile acts against his fellow citizens.

The unhappy portion of our brethren, who have groaned under the calamities of slavery, is hereby set free. Nature, justice and policy, demand the emancipation of the Slave, henceforward there shall be known in Venezuela only one class of men, all shall be Citizens.

After taking the capital, we shall convocate the representatives of the people to a General Congress, in order to re-establish the government of the republic.

Whilst we are marching to Carracas, general Marino at the head of a formidable corps, attacks Cumana; general Piar, reinforced by generals Roxas and Monagas, become master of the plains (*Vamos*) advances to Barcelona, and general Arismendi with his victorious army occupies Margarita.

SIMON BOLIVAR.

New York, Aug. 16.

SUCCESS OF THE PATRIOTS.

Extract of a letter from Curacao, received by a gentleman in New York, dated July 13.

"The squadron under the command of admiral Brion landed its forces at Carupano, whence Bolivar detached Marino, his second in command, to march upon Gumana and Piar with 1500 cavalry upon the plains. Margarito and several other places were taken and great clemency shown by the conquerors to the Spanish troops. Thence they sailed and landed at Ocumare with 2000 troops, where they were soon joined by 700 of the inhabitants. They subsequently took possession of Cabrera and Maracay. Valencia (not the city) was soon after evacuated, and the victorious independent army took the road to Carracas. This morning admiral Brion arrived off this harbour and obtained permission to land for the purpose of having a conference with admiral Kikkert and brought the intelligence of Carracas having surrendered to the Patriots. The Spanish soldiers are daily deserting their monarch's cause to enlist under the banners of the Liberators—they declare that they are starving under the cruelty of their government, and wish no longer to be slaves. Previous to their landing at Carupano a naval action took place, in which Don Maeto Leo Campo was killed; Brion was slightly wounded but is now perfectly recovered."

Charleston, Aug. 9.

LATEST FROM HAVANNA.

We learn by captain Well, of the schr. Weasel, arrived here yesterday afternoon in 6 days from Havanna, that the Carthaginian cruizers still continue very numerous around the coast of Cuba, and committed the most open and alarming depredations upon the Spanish commerce. They frequently boarded Americans, but treated them with marked politeness. A few days before he sailed, one of them captured a ship in sight of the town, and manned and took her off. A Spanish brig from Campeachy was picked up at sea by a fishing boat, entirely deserted, which had been captured by the privateersmen, her valuables taken out and deserted—she was towed into Havanna. A small schooner had also been picked up and towed in, with her rigging, sails, masts, and deck burnt.

In consequence of the annoyance of the commerce by these privateers, the municipal authorities of Havanna were fitting out an expedition of fast sailing vessels, to go against them. For this purpose, they had purchased the late private armed ship Young Wasp, of Philadelphia; the brig Chasseur, of Baltimore, and several smaller vessels. The brig Reindeer of Boston, had been bought by government, and commissioned in the navy. The above expedition commenced fitting when capt. W. first arrived at Havanna, to be completed in three days; but when he sailed, was in no state of forwardness.

To defray the expense of this armament the tonnage duty on foreign bottoms had been doubled. This augmentation of duty capt. Wells was compelled to pay.

New York, Aug. 19.

Col. BARCLAY, the British commissioner, leaves this in a few days for St. Andrews, (Passamaquoddy Bay,) where the American commissioners are to meet him; when they will proceed to business.

The United States brig Prometheus, Lt. Wadsworth, sailed from Boston on Wednesday last, with Mr. Coles, the President's late Private Secretary on board, with dispatches for Russia.

The Sabina frigate arrived at Cadiz on the 21st of May from Havanna, with three millions and a half of dollars in coin and ingots.

In Paris, (says the Morning Chronicle, June 25) on the occasion of the duke of Berri's marriage heralds were sent before the procession, to teach the people what cries they should utter. *Vive le Roi!* was of course pre-eminant; but the populace in a perverse humor, affecting to obey, shouted *Vive l'oie!* (*live the goose*)

London, July 1.

It is said that lord Castleragh is or rather that he was, about to return to the continent, to attend a new congress at Toeplitz. Perhaps the indisposition of Liverpool, and his intended excursion to the Spa, may prevent him from carrying this plan into execution.

By letters from New South Wales, it appears that the Missionaries have lately met with extraordinary success in Eimeo, an island adjacent to Otahite. The majority of the people have renounced idolatry; the priests have burnt their gods; the chiefs destroyed the Morais, demolished the altars, and cooked their dinners with the materials. More than 600 persons, chiefly adults, attended the schools of the missionaries for instruction.

July 4.

The report which we mentioned yesterday, of an intended restoration of Marquis Wellesley to an office, and the journey of the Duke of Wellington having some connection with this object, is now converted into a speculation that the Duke himself will accept a situation in Ministry, under a consent of the Allies that Lord Hill shall command the army of Occupation in France, until they shall think the presence of the Duke necessary again. This rumour is probably a speculation, founded upon the circumstance of the Duke having declined an invitation to dine with the Princess Charlotte and Prince Lepold, and becoming a guest at a Cabinet dinner.

The London Morning Chronicle says, that in a long debate in the House of Commons, as to the Algerines, Lord Castle-reagh stood alone in hesitating about the expediency of a war with Algiers. Lord Cochrane said two sail of the line could destroy the forts of Algiers in an hour.

A subscription has been commenced in London to raise money to defray the expense of rebuilding the German Protestant Church of St. Peter, the Parsonages, the School, and the Alms-houses, at Copenhagen, which were all destroyed in the British bombardment in 1807.—Lord Gambier, who commanded in that expedition, has subscribed.

There were falls of snow in England, on the 6th and 9th of June.

In Dublin, a mad dog belonging to an officer of the army, bit two other officers, and *ten* privates before he was killed.

A London paper of July 2, says—"As a proof of the stagnation of trade, we state, that one day last week there was not a single entry for import or export at the Custom-House in this city; a circumstance without a parallel in the annals of that extensive establishment."

From the Dublin Evening Post of June 8.

EMIGRATION—GENERAL DISTRESS.

Great alarm seems to be felt in England, on account of the disposition to emigrate manifested by all ranks of the community. The middling orders, endeavoring to save something from the wreck of their fortunes, are collecting in various parts of the country, with a view to *exportation*; nay, we have heard, that three villages, or what we in Ireland, perhaps, might call handsome country towns, have had meetings sufficiently open when the plan of emigration was regularly discussed, and the practicability of its accomplishment unanimously admitted. As they were principally small farmers, agricultural pursuits were those which occurred to them; but as they were aware of the extraordinary value of labour in America, they felt this circumstance as a serious impediment to their project. It was then proposed to article a certain number of labourers out of employment for two years with passage free, at a reasonable salary. When it was known to the common people, the difficulty was not in the engagement, but in the selection of objects. However, determined to do nothing unadvisedly, they chose two delegates, one of them being their Curate, to go to the seat of the American Government to make the proper inquiries, and to pave the way for the young colony. The deputies are now actually on their voyage.

It is no wonder, that such an event as this should excite alarm. In itself, perhaps, it is of no great consequence whether 800 or 1000 individuals remain or de-

part from the country; but it is its *example*. If it should become systematic, and while distress and taxes continue, there is every danger that it may become so—there is no conjecturing where it will terminate. The trading towns or we should have said, the towns which were once the scenes of trade and business, will assemble next—and we feel persuaded that the only impediment presented to the tide of population in its westerly course, will be the difficulty of transportation, and want of adequate means to support the intermediate period of the voyage.

INDIA.

A serious affray has taken place in India, between his Majesty's 87th foot and the division of the Honorable Company's European regiment. Such had been the jealousy and ill-will excited between the troops, that it was determined to separate them by sending away the 87th regiment from its station at Berhampore. The 11th of November was appointed for that purpose, when the evening before many privates of that corps rushed out of their barracks, armed with naked bayonets, and a regular battle ensued between them and the Honorable Company's European regiment. But for the timely and spirited interference of their respective officers, the consequences might have been fatal; as it was, before they could be parted, many men were severely and some dangerously wounded. An inquiry has been instituted to ascertain the causes of the quarrel.

We regret to state that the above affair is not the only instance of refractory conduct of which our troops in India have been guilty. A letter from Bangalore states, that some very unpleasant disturbances had taken place in his Majesty's 84th regiment, and in consequence a court martial had been instituted for the trial of eight of the ringleaders, who, it was apprehended, would be capitally punished.

MARRIED, at Haddonfield, Gloucester county, on the 15th inst. by the Rev. George W. Janvier, Dr. Jeremiah J. Foster, of Bridgetown, Cumberland county, to Miss Hannah G. Clement, daughter of John Clement, Esq. of Haddonfield.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my Ward JONATHAN W. HOUSE, has left his home and my custody, contrary to the power and authority with which I am invested over him as his guardian. All persons are hereby cautioned, at their peril against harbouring or in any wise entertaining the said Jonathan W. House.

John Wood.

August 26, 1816—3t.

EMPLOYMENT.

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

Thomas Lee.

August 26, 1816—4t.

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 the 23d day of September 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.

John M. Devitt,
George Lummis,
Jacob Hann,
William Casto,
Isaac Borden.

August 19, 1816.

aug 26—3t.

A Grist Mill For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, the MILL, together with his Farm adjoining the same, situated on a good stream of water, on Muddy Run Branch, in the township of Pittsgrove, in the county of Salem. The Mill has two run of stones, two bolters, is conveniently situated, and in a good neighbourhood for business; it is sufficiently large, being two stories high, the lower story stone, the upper story frame, and the whole in good repair. The Farm contains about 100 acres of land, fifty acres of which is cleared, the remainder woodland. On the farm is a good frame Dwelling-House, with four rooms on the lower floor, a good cellar under the house, a frame barn, an apple orchard of about one hundred trees, all in good repair. The situation is pleasant, and is a good stand for a store. For conditions, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

Benjamin Heward.

Pittsgrove, August 19th, 1816.

aug 26—3t.

Notice is hereby given,

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

aug. 26 9w MERRIMAN SMITH, Clerk.

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.

FEELAS P. SEELEY, 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 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 High lands 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—1st0

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 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.

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 McKee 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 Webb, 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

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 25th ult. an apprentice boy, named *Oliver Boot*, about 16 years old, middle size, light complexion. Had on a dark home made plaid coat and trowsers, 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.

BLANKS FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig.

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 joining 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, Elemeul 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, joining 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 Jordon, 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, joining 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 Seull 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 joining 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 Hopewell, adjoining land of Lewis Danzanbaker 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.

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 House and Lot of Land;

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

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

Bridgetown, August 12th, 1816.—1m

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

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 Woodland, extending from half a mile to five miles from the town of Millville.

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

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

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

A clear and indisputable title will be given.

Joseph M'Ilvaine.

Burlington, Feb. 22d, 1816.—M. 4. tf

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

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

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

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Cape May, have appointed Saturday the 21st of September next, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, on said day, at the court-house in the Middle Township, in the county aforesaid, to hear us and our creditors, what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

Henry Fitzinger,

his

Edward Gandey,

mark.

Townsend Worth.

Cape May Jail, August 19th, 1816.—4t

Navy Department,

August 1, 1816.

ALL officers holding Commissions or Warrants, or acting in any capacity under the orders or appointment of this Department, are requested to report forthwith by letter, the name of the State or Country in which they were respectively born.

N. B. As many Officers included in the above order are absent from the United States, the relatives or friends of such are requested to communicate immediately to this Department, the information above required.

B. W. Crownshield.

The Printers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the United States, are requested to insert this notice in their respective papers once a week for three weeks.

Aug. 19—3t.