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LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT to alter certain parts of the act providing for the government of the territory of Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the electors of the territory of Missouri, entitled to vote for members of the house of representatives of the territory at the time of electing the representatives to the General Assembly, shall in each county in said territory elect one member of the legislative council to serve for two years and no longer, qualified according to the provisions of the fifth section of the act providing for the government of the territory of Missouri, passed June fourth one thousand eight hundred and twelve, a majority of whom shall be a quorum and shall possess the same powers as are granted to the legislative council by the said recited act; and in case of vacancy of a member of the legislative council by resignation or otherwise, the governor of the territory shall issue a writ to the county to elect another person to serve the residue of the term.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the eighth section of the said recited act as requires the general assembly of said territory to meet once in each year be repealed, and the said general assembly shall meet once in every other year at St. Louis, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day: Provided, That the governor for the time being shall have authority by proclamation to convene the general assembly whenever he shall deem the interest of the territory may require it.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the general assembly of the said territory shall be, and are hereby authorized, to require the judges of the superior court of the said territory to hold superior and circuit courts, to appoint the times and places of holding the same, and under such rules and regulations as the general assembly may in that behalf prescribe, the circuit courts shall be composed of one of the said judges, and shall have jurisdiction in all criminal cases, and exclusive original jurisdiction in all those which are capital, and original jurisdiction in all civil cases of the value of one hundred dollars, and the superior and circuit courts shall possess and exercise chancery powers as well as common law jurisdiction in all civil cases: Provided, That there shall be an appeal in matters of law and equity, in all cases from the circuit courts to the superior court of the said territory.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That such part of the said recited acts as is repugnant to, or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

April 29, 1816—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT to authorize the survey of two millions of acres of public lands, in lieu of that quantity heretofore authorized to be surveyed, in the territory of Michigan, as military bounty lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act providing for designating, surveying, and granting the military bounty lands, approved the sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, as authorizes the President of the United States to cause to be surveyed two millions of acres of the lands of the United States in the territory of Michigan, for the purpose of satisfying the bounties of land promised to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the United States, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and in lieu of the said two millions of acres of land, the

President of the United States, be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be surveyed, of the lands of the United States fit for cultivation, not otherwise appropriated, and to which the Indian title is extinguished, one million five hundred thousand acres in the Illinois territory, and five hundred thousand acres in the Missouri territory, north of the river Missouri; the said lands shall be divided into townships, and subdivided into sections and quarter sections (each quarter section to contain, as near as possible, one hundred and sixty acres,) in the manner prescribed by law for surveying and subdividing the other lands of the United States, and the lands thus surveyed, with the exception of the salt springs and lead mines therein, and of the quantities of land adjacent thereto, as may be reserved for the use of the same by the President of the United States, and section number sixteen in every township, to be granted to the inhabitants of such township for the use of public schools, shall, according to the provisions of the above recited act, be set apart for the purpose of satisfying the bounties of land promised to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the late army of the United States, their heirs and legal representatives, by the act entitled "an act for completing the existing military establishment, approved the twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and by the act entitled, "an act to raise an additional military force," approved the eleventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every person in whose favor any warrant for military land bounty is issued, shall be, and is hereby authorized to draw by lot one of the quarter sections surveyed by virtue of this act, and shall obtain a patent therefor in the same manner, in every respect, as is or shall be provided by law for patents to issue for other military land bounties, or as is provided by the act first above recited for patents to issue for such lands.

April 29, 1816—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT providing for the sale of the tract of land at the lower rapid of Sandusky river.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the tract of land of two miles square, at the lower rapids of Sandusky river, ceded by the Wyandots, Delaware, Shawanoes, Ottowas, Chippewas, Putawatamis, Miamis, Eel River, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankashaws and Kaskaskias tribes of Indians to the United States, by the treaty of Greenville, of the third of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, shall, under the direction of the surveyor general, be laid off into town lots streets and avenues, and into out lots, in such manner and of such dimensions as he may judge proper: Provided, the tract so to be laid off shall not exceed the quantity of land contained in one entire section, nor the town lots one quarter of an acre each. When the survey of the lots shall be completed, a plan thereof shall be returned to the surveyor general, on which the town lots and out lots shall respectively be designated by progressive numbers who shall cause two copies to be made, one to be transmitted, with a copy of the field notes, to the commissioner of the general land office, and the other to the register of the land office at Wooster.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That previously to the disposal at public sale of the before mentioned tract of land, the surveyor general shall and he is hereby directed to resurvey and mark the exterior lines of the said tract, conformably to the survey made in the year one thousand eight hundred and seven, by virtue of the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and five, and also to cause fractional lines to be run through each fractional section, and of the adjoining quarter section, so that each subdivision, having one front on the river, may contain as nearly as may be, eighty acres each. And in like manner to cause the large island lying on the west side of section number one, to be surveyed and the same to be divided into two equal parts: Provided, that in running the subdivision lines, no interference shall be made affecting the selection or location hereafter to be made under the direction of the Secretary of War: Provided also, that in no case shall the subdivision lines be so run, as to extend to, or embrace, the bed of the river, which shall be deemed, and is hereby de-

clared to be, a public highway: And provided also, that the whole expense of resurveying and marking the exterior lines of the said cession, and running and marking the subdivisional lines of the fractional and quarter sections, being adjacent to the river, shall not exceed three dollars for every mile actually surveyed, resurveyed and marked, by virtue of this and the preceding section.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the land contained within the aforesaid cession, of two miles square, shall, with the exception of as many town lots and out lots, as in the opinion of the secretary of the treasury may be necessary to reserve for the support of schools within the same, and with the exception also of the salt springs, and land reserved for the use of the same, be offered for sale to the highest bidder at Wooster in the state of Ohio, under the direction of the register and receiver of the land office, and on such day or days as shall, by a public proclamation of the president of the United States be designated for that purpose. The sale for the divided quarter sections fractional sections and of the town lots and out lots, shall remain open at Wooster for seven days, and no longer: The divided quarter sections and fractional sections, shall not be sold for less than two dollars an acre, the in-lots for less than twenty dollars each, nor any one lot for less than at the rate of five dollars per acre; and shall in every other respect, be sold on the same terms and conditions as have been or may be provided by law for the lands sold north of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river. All the land, other than what is excepted as above mentioned, remaining unsold at the close of the public sales, may be disposed of at private sale by the register of the land office at Wooster, agreeably to the provisions of this act, and in the same manner, under the same regulations and conditions as are or may be provided by law for the sale of the public lands of the United States north of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river, and patents shall be obtained for all lands granted or sold within the said cession, in the same terms as are or may be provided by law for land sold in the state of Ohio. The superintendents of the public sales directed by this section shall receive four dollars, each, for each day's attendance on the said sales.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 26, 1816—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

Mammoth Cave of Kentucky.

As this is, perhaps, one of the greatest natural curiosities of our country, and as there is a long, intricate account of it, given by Dr. Ward, now in circulation among the newspapers, we have abstracted as brief and clear a description as we could make, to have it recorded here. The scite is not exactly designated, but it is in Warren county, near the Green river. We must conceive an idea of a great subterraneous passage, which at the distance of six miles from its mouth, leads to a room upwards of eight acres in extent: from which room (called the chief city) there are five avenues—two of them leading to other large rooms, that have other avenues branching from them.

The mouth of the cave is a pit, 40 feet deep and 120 in circumference. On the south side of this is the entrance, which is 30 feet wide and 40 or 50 feet high for about 40 perches, and then for a few perches it is only about 10 feet wide and 5 feet high. From thence it is 30 or 40 feet wide and 20 feet high for one mile, that is, to a place called the first hoppers, where they manufacture the salt petre. From that to the second hoppers, which is another mile, the passage is about 40 feet wide and 60 high. For this distance, the course is south the way is smooth and hard; the side walls are perpendicular, the roof solid and regularly arched. From the second hoppers the avenue runs west one mile, and then south west three miles to the chief city. The floor of this part of the passage is uneven, consisting of lime stone and nitrous earth. The height is from 60 to 100 feet, and the width about the same. The great central cave, the chief city, is about 100 feet high, the avenues leading from it are from 40 to 80 feet high, and from 60 to 100 feet wide.

Three of these openings do not lead to any rooms—though they appear to have communications with one another: one of

them that runs south, was examined to the distance of two miles; and another that runs eastwardly about as far, and from that passed a circuitous avenue back to the chief city. A fourth avenue leads towards the mouth of the cave, that is, northwardly, and reached the second city above four miles from the first one, which it very much resembles, except that it is 200 feet high, and has only two avenues leading from it. Of these two, the one that runs eastward leads to the third city, at the distance of about three hundred perches. This room is only 200 feet square and 60 feet high. A beautiful sheet of water issues from the side of it, at the height of 30 feet, and disappears among the loose stones of the bottom. Returning from this, at the distance of 100 yards, there is another avenue leading out of the last mentioned one, and running above a mile towards the south, through a dark passage, and then, after a steep ascent of about 60 yards, opening into the fourth city. This apartment is six acres in extent, being about 4 miles from the chief city—that is, 10 miles from the entrance.

The fifth avenue that leads from the city runs south-east about 900 yards, and then opens into the fifth city, which is about 4 acres in extent. The floor of this one is strewn with lime stone, and has "fire-beds with brands of cane lying around them." From this room, a large, straight, elegant avenue runs south about 500 perches. At the end of this is a small vertical opening, called the passage of the chimney, just large enough to admit the entrance of a man. After ascending about 40 feet it opens to a chamber 1800 feet in circumference, and 150 in height. In this were found soda, Glauber and Epsom salts, flints, yellow ochre, different kinds of spar, and some petrifications. From the last mentioned room there run other avenues, unexplored, that appear as large as any of those already described.

Near the mouth of the cave is a narrow descending passage, covered with a broad flat stone. At the depth of 16 or 18 feet it becomes level, and winds round under the main avenue, and at last opens into it by two large passages just beyond the second hoppers. It is called the Glauber salt room, and besides this, are the sick room, the bat room, and the flint room; all of them large and very long. Near the second hoppers is a branch of the main avenue that runs west and south-west near two miles. It is called the haunted chamber, on account of the echo it gives to all sounds made in it. The arch of it is incrustated with spar, and in some places columns of spar extend from the floor to the ceiling. These are fluted, knobbed with stalactites and hung with drapery, reflecting the light in the most brilliant manner. Near the centre of the arch is a dome, apparently 50 feet high, ornamented with colored spars that look like drapery hangings, &c. and exhibit great splendor. Beneath it is a chair formed of spar, called "Wilkin's armed chair."

At one side of this chamber there is a narrow descent on one side of a deep chasm, in which, a great distance down, is heard the sound a water-fall. From this defile, which extends only 30 or 40 yards, there is an avenue running westward above a mile in length, and at the end of it is a reservoir of pure water, called the pool of Chlorius. Near that there is another avenue branching off to the north-west, and leading to a small room of pure white. On the way are passed several pillars, of the most brilliant spar. In this latter cavern are seen immense numbers of bats, suspended with the roof, by the hind claws. Three of the avenues of the mammoth cave are supposed to pass underneath the Green river. Here was found the celebrated Indian mummy which Dr. Ward brought away. It is a female about six feet tall, but only weighing about 20 pounds, and in a sitting posture with the knees close to the bosom. She was wrapped in a robe made of wild hemp and willow bark. By her side were bags of the same cloth containing beads, trinkets, and implements of industry. One of these articles was a musical instrument of cane, consisting of two pieces joined like a double flageolet. She had a curiously wrought cowl, and a beautiful wrought vandyke made of feathers. She was discovered by some salt petre diggers, about three miles from the mouth of the cave, buried eight feet deep between two limestone flags. —Niles's Register.

* So named from the classical *font chlorius*, said to be so pure and agreeable to the taste that no one drinking it could ever relish wine afterwards.

Cumberland Nomination List.

The following persons were nominated by the electors of this county on the 2d inst. for the several offices designated, viz:

FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
 Ebenezer Sealey, Ezekiel Foster,*
 Ebenezer Elmer, Jacob Shull.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
 Ezekiel Foster,* John Sibley,*
 Nathan Leake, Thomas Lee,*
 Amos Westcott, Israel Stratton,
 Jeremiah J. Foster, Samuel Sealey,
 Thomas R. Sheppard, John S. Wood,*
 James D. Westcott, Daniel Parvin,
 Absham Sayre, Stephen Willis.*
 John Buck.*

SHERIFF.
 Moses Bateman,* David Lupton,*
 Moses Burt, George Souder.
 Dan Simpkins.

CORONERS.
 Richard Mulford, Dan Simpkins,
 James B. Hunt, David Reed,
 Israel Stratton, Howel P. Watson,
 Stephen Miller.

Those marked thus * have declined being candidates.

At a convention of Delegates held at Trenton on Thursday, the 26th inst. the following gentlemen were selected as candidates for Congress, and Electors of President and Vice-President.

CONGRESS.

- CHARLES KINSEY, of Essex.
- JOHN LINN, of Sussex.
- BENJAMIN BENNETT, of Monmouth.
- HENRY SOUTHARD, of Somerset.
- JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, of Burlington.
- EPHRAIM BATEMAN, of Cumberland.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

- Lewis Moore, Bergen.
- Benjamin Ludlow, Morris.
- David Welsh, do
- John Crowell, Middlesex.
- Aaron Vansyckel, Hunterdon.
- William Russell, Burlington.
- Charles Ogden, Gloucester.
- Daniel Garrison, Salem.

This week we complete the publication of the laws. In future we shall be enabled to lay before our readers a greater quantity of interesting matter, and shall have room for whatever communications our correspondents may furnish us with.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Cumberland Bank on the 2d ult. James Giles was chosen president of the bank for the ensuing year.

In the counties of Hunterdon and Monmouth, there will be no Federal opposition at the ensuing Election.

At the election in the city of Philadelphia for inspectors of the general election, and for assessors, the federalists succeeded in eleven out of fourteen wards, into which the city is divided.

In the Northern Liberties, Penn Township and Moyamensing, the democrats prevailed. Tuesday, the 8th of October, is the day of the general election throughout the state of Pennsylvania.

The recent general election in Vermont has resulted in the complete triumph of the republicans. Governor Gallusha is re-elected by a very large majority over Gen. Strong, the most popular federalist in the state. The majority it is said will be nearly 3000. The upper house of the legislature is wholly republican, and the majority in the lower house is increased. The delegation to Congress is entirely changed. The present representatives are all federal; but in the late election they are superceded by six republicans.

Delaware.—The election in this state will take place to-morrow. There is some reason to believe, from present appearances, that it will result favourably to republicanism, particularly in Kent county.

A TRUE LIST

Of the persons nominated as Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, made in the several counties of the state of New-Jersey.

Isaac Andruss, Eli Baldwin, John T. Banta, Samuel Bayard, John Beatty, Benjamin Bennet, Joseph Bloomfield, Adam Boyd, John A. Boyd, Elias Brevoort, John Brewster, Abraham Brown, John Buck, Joseph Budd, Israel Canfield, Samuel C. Champion, Robert Colefax, Lewis Condict, Silas Condict, John G. Cooper, Joseph Cooper, Joseph Coryell, Israel Crane, John Crowell, Abijah Davis, Jonathan Dayton, Philemon Dickerson, Job S. Dodd, John Dodd, Cornelius Doremus, George Doremus, Jedediah Dubois, Ebenezer Elmer, Timothy Elmer, William Ely, Charles Ewing, Thomas W. Evans, Mahlon Ford, Ezekiel Foster, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Solomon Freeling, James Frost, Daniel Garrison, Jacob Glover, Lewis Gordon, Peter Gordon, Morris Hancock, Henry Harrison, Amos Harrison, William H. Harrison, Samuel Hays, James Heaton, Thomas Hendry, John S. Holmes, Andrew Howell, John Hull, Samuel L. James, Josiah Johnson, William Irick, William Kennedy, Joseph Kille, Charles Kinsey, Aaron Kitchell, Alexander Kirkpatrick, Sheppard Kollock, James Lee, John Linn, Jacob Losey, Benjamin Ludlow, William McCullough, Joseph M'Ilvaine, Isaac Mickle, Samuel Miller, Lewis Moore, James Mott, Aaron Munn, Robert Newell, John Nichols, John Outwater, Charles Ogden, Jonathan Ogden, William S. Pennington, Joseph Phillips, Daniel Phoenix, Isaac Pierson, Nathan Price, Daniel Richman, William Russell, Sylvester D. Russell, Ebenezer Sealey, Joseph Sharp, James Sherron, Abraham Shaver, sen. Isiah Shinn, John N. Simpson, Bernard Smith, Abijah Smith, Merriman Smith, Henry Southard, Samuel L. Southard, Isaac Southard, Daniel Stewart, Baltus Stiger, Nathan Stout, John Stout, Barnabas Swayze, Anthony Taylor, of Bordenton David Thompson, David Thompson, jr. Hedge Thompson, Henry Tiebout, Thomas Vankirk, Aaron Vansyckel, John Vanvoorst, David Welsh, Abraham Westervelt, John Westervelt, jun. John Wilson, Isaac H. Williamson, William Wood, and Thomas Yarrow.

A TRUE LIST

Of Candidates for Representatives of the state of New-Jersey, in the fifteenth Congress of the United States.

Ezra Baker, Ephraim Bateman, Benjamin Bennet, Joseph Bloomfield, Elias Boudnot, Adam Boyd, Elias Brevoort, Abraham Brown, Joseph Budd, George Burgin, George W. Case, George Cassedy, John Clement, William Colefax, Robert Colefax, Lewis Condict, Silas Condict, John G. Cooper, Joseph Cooper, John N. Cunningham, Franklin Davenport, Israel Day, Jonathan Dayton, John Dennis, Jedediah Dubois, Timothy Elmer, Charles Ewing, John Firth, John Frelinghuysen, Daniel Garrison, James Giles, Gervas Hall, Samuel W. Harrison, John D. Harcing, Thomas Hendry, George Holcombe, Josiah C. Hornblower, Joseph C. Hornblower, William Hyer, Samuel L. James, John Johnson, John Johnson, of Sussex county, William Kennedy, Thomas T. Kinney, Charles Kinsey, of Essex cy. John Linn, Benjamin Ludlow, William McCullough, Joseph M'Ilvaine, Robert M'Neely, Isaac Mickle, James Morgan, Lewis Moore, Thomas Newbold, James Parker, Samuel Pennington, Isaac Pierson, John Rutherford, Robert W. Rutherford, Stephen Sayre, Joseph Sharp, Isiah Shinn, John N. Simpson, Bernard Smith, Merriman Smith, Henry Southard, Nathan Stout, David Thompson, David Thompson, jr. Hedge Thompson, Jacob Thompson, Jacob S. Thompson, Henry Vandalsem, Aaron Vansyckel, Thomas Ward, James D. Westcott, Isaac H. Williamson, Thomas Yarrow.

Newark September 17.

Earthquake.—A considerable shock of an Earthquake was felt by many persons in this town on Wednesday evening last, a little before nine o'clock. The shock was so sensible, that the windows in some houses were perceived to rattle—and persons in beds felt so much motion as to be alarmed. The noise which accompanied it, has been represented as similar to a heavy carriage passing the door on frozen and hubby ground, distinct however from the gradual sound which precedes and terminates its passage.

It was also noticed at **Bloomfield and Paterson.**—And in the latter place, more distinctly than in this. A person who was in Paterson at the time, represents it having much agitated the family in which he happened to be at—and that it seemed as though the top of the house had fallen in.

Coal used in propelling Steam-Boats.

It gives us pleasure (says the Albany Daily Advertiser,) to learn from Captain Roorbach, of the Steam-Boat Car of Neptune, who made an experiment of Coal in his last trip from New-York, that he is perfectly satisfied of its answering all the purposes of wood in propelling Steam-Boats. The Car, notwithstanding her having inet with much detention in a first experiment, performed the route in 35 hours. As the use of wood on board of our Steam-Boats has greatly enhanced its price both in our city and New-York, it will have a great tendency to make that necessary article cheaper, should coal in future be substituted.

Easton, (Penn.) Aug. 30.

Joseph Disberry, generally known in this part of the country by the name of Fowler, a gray headed man of seventy years of age, forty of which he has passed in the state prison of Philadelphia, was again condemned thirteen months more for committing petty thefts.

HANDSOME COMPLIMENT.

From the National Intelligencer.
 We are pleased at observing that **Bernard Smith**, esq. of New-Brunswick, N. J. formerly a resident of this city, and who several years held a situation in the Department of State, has been unanimously recommended by the Republican Delegates from the several townships of Middlesex county, as a candidate for the 15th Congress. Mr. Smith's patriotism, talents and experience, well qualify him for a seat in the National Legislature.

BOUNDARY LINE.

Important if true.—The Albany Register of yesterday contains an extract of a letter from a gentleman at Sackett's Harbor, dated the 13th inst. announcing that **col. Hawkins**, agent for the United States, under the treaty at Ghent, and major **Roberdeaux**, topographical engineer, have been at that place, on their way to the westward, exploring our northern boundary; adding, that these gentlemen "say the line west of Connecticut river is at present too far south, and that by establishing it on the true 25th degree or parallel of latitude will give the United States 16 townships of Lower Canada, and their excellent fort and island, the **ISLE AUX NOIX.**"—C. Adv.

Mansquam Beach Canal. We learn with regret, that Mr. Ortle, who had obtained authority from the legislature of New-Jersey to cut a canal through Mansquam Beach, for the purpose of opening a communication between Barnagat Bay and the ocean, has sustained serious injury by the late storm. He had cut the canal nearly through the beach, and during the storm, the waves of the ocean broke through the remaining mound, and nearly filled the canal with sand. Thus, has this enterprising citizen lost the labor and expense of the whole summer, and is compelled to abandon his project until the ensuing spring.

Southern Patriot Office.

Charleston, Monday morning, Sept. 16.

Dreadful Accident.—Between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening, the steam boat **Enterprise** put off from Sullivan's Island, on her passage to town. When above 100 yards from the shore, when most of the passengers were crowded in the cabin to avoid the rain, which was heavily falling at the time, the boiler exploded! The noise of the explosion was so slight as not to have immediately excited the attention of those in the cabin, until the hissing of the boiling water, and the cries of the wounded occasioned a general consternation.

There were on board about seventy passengers but, providentially, very few females or children. Eight persons were the unfortunate victims of this accident. Three whites—two of them since dead, and the third, Mr. Bobbs, a cooper, so dreadfully scalded, that he is not expected to out-live this day. Two blacks were also killed, and three more dangerously burnt. The escape of the boiling water also injured several others, in a slight degree. Assistance was immediately afforded by boats from the island, and the wounded and other passengers re-landed.

It is said to be the opinion of capt. Howard, master of the steam boat—and we have conversed with some passengers, who also state it as their opinion that the accident was occasioned by lightning. It is, however, on the other hand believed that on account of salt water being used for creating the steam, the explosion of the boiler, which was iron, instead of copper, was an inevitable result.

We are not prepared to give any opinion upon this point, but most sincerely regret the recurrence of these accidents, by which so many lives have been lost, and a very natural prejudice raised against a great and useful invention. The steam boat has just arrived.

Cooperstown, N. Y. Sept. 12.

The Season, which promised well during the latter part of the month of July and first of August, has so changed that all hopes of even a poor crop of corn and buckwheat, have entirely vanished. The frosts have in a great degree blasted the prospects of the husbandman in this quarter, and what has been left unfinished by this hoary vizard, the draught has parched almost to annihilation. Never, since the memory of man, have the streams been reduced so low. Amid this desolation, we are consoled with the reflection, that the crops of English grain which have been gathered, yield beyond precedent, and the mouth of labor will continue to be filled.

From the Albany Argus.

The facility and economy of travelling, produced by the introduction of steam-boats into our waters, is matter of surprise and felicitation. Routes that formerly required weeks to travel, are now performed in about as many days, with infinitely more ease and less expense. We have heard the remark often made that steam-

boats have brought New-York to within thirty miles of Albany; and that the wholesale business of our merchants has decreased in a ratio proportionable to the decrease of distance—the buyers finding little inconveniences or delay in going to the former to make their purchases.

The following statement of distance, fare expenses, and time of travelling, from Philadelphia to Quebec, will fully illustrate our remark, and may be of some use to the traveller.

	Expence.	Hours.	Miles.
From Philadelphia to New-York by steam boats and stage, say	\$10	13	96
New-York to Albany by steam boat,	7	14	168
Albany to Whitehall by stages, fare \$5, expenses \$3.	8	12	70
Whitehall to St. Johns by steam boats,	9	26	150
St. Johns to Montreal,	3	4	37
Montreal to Quebec, by steam boats,	10	24	186
	\$47	103	699

Thus a person may travel 700 miles in a little more than 4 days, at an expense of 50 dollars, or about 7 cents per mile and sleep comfortable on the way. The arrival and departure of the stages and steam boats are arranged, that the above route may be performed in about five and a half successive days, and the traveller tarry 6 hours in New-York, 9 hours in Albany, 19 at Whitehall, and 6 at Montreal. Such expedition in travelling we believe cannot be equalled in any other country on the globe.

Richmond, Sept. 16.

THE FRESH.

The river continued to rise until 12 o'clock, on Saturday, when the fresh had attained its greatest height; only an inch or two lower than the high fresh of 1814. Mayo's bridge from within a few feet of this side to the toll house, was completely covered with water; the hand rails alone peeping above it. The causeway, running through the island, on which the toll house is erected, was immersed in water, as was also the whole island, with the exception of a few yards. The water of course penetrated into the lower door of the houses. The whole of the bridge succeeded in resisting the pressure except that part beyond the toll house, which laid between the causeway and the new piers lately erected. That part being carried away which resisted the former (being that part on which the new piers are formed) resisted the shock of the present fresh. The part which has given way, 3 old piers, and 4 lengths, from pier to pier, of about 50 feet each—the whole space swept off, comprising thus about 200 feet.

From the Boston Patriot, Sept. 21.

FROM ENGLAND.

The ship **Liverpool Packet**, captain Nicholas, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool. Her advices are not so late as those by former arrivals. We have conversed with one of the passengers, who states, that great individual distress prevails in England; and were it not for the extensive public and private charities, would be utterly insupportable. Thus we find that the people of the mighty empire of Great Britain, by the extravagance of kingly government, are reduced to a state of absolute pauperism.

An early Crop.—It is stated in a New-Orleans paper of the 12th of August, that a gentleman near the Natchez, had at that early period, picked and ginned Cotton of this year's growth, and had sent one bale of it, containing 360 lbs. to New Orleans. The Cotton is a very superior quality, and the owner had already been offered for it 36 cents a pound. "This (says the New Orleans paper) is a very extraordinary production—but a few days more than four months since the seed was sent into the ground, and the cotton is picked, ginned, baled, and in market!"

Lightning.—A flock of sheep, 180 in number, the property of Mr. Roskelly, of Ringworthy Farm, on the borders of Dartmoor, were left in a field all well on Monday evening, the 5th inst. and early on the following morning 62 of them were found lying dead, killed by lightning; their eyes were forced from their sockets, and their bodies appeared as in a state of putrefaction. The flocks of many other farmers in the neighbourhood suffered severely, and it is supposed that not less than 400 sheep have been destroyed.—Such was the violence of the storm, that a great number of large trees were rooted up, and the branches of others shivered to pieces.

London pap.

Snow Storm.—On the 11th inst. snow was two or three inches deep at Springfield, Mass. and the Green Mountains in Vermont had been covered with snow for several days.

In Somerset County,

A Ticket has been formed at the county Meeting on the principles of hostility to an increase of incorporated bodies. It consists of

For Council, John Frelinghuysen.

For Assembly, Joseph Annin, James Stryker, Cornelius Van Horn.

Judge STRYKER is a Republican, the remainder Federalists. Whether there is an opposition ticket, we have not heard.

Hunterdon Republican Ticket.

For Council, Elnathan Stevenson.

For Assembly, John Furlee, William Nixon, Thomas Prall, Abraham Stout.

For Sheriff, James S. Manners.

For Coroners, Charles Ent, Andrew Weart, Enoch Clifford.

Baltimore, Sept. 24.

Extract of a letter to a respectable house in Baltimore, received via New York, dated Buenos Ayres, July 25.

"On the 9th inst. the congress at Tucuman declared the provinces of Rio de la Plata a free and independent government, which was accordingly communicated officially to our consul on the 19th, and goes by this opportunity to our government."

Island of Ice.—Capt. Gooday, of the ship Jones, arrived at New York, informs us, that on his passage from St. Petersburg, on the 31st of August, in the latitude of 46. 50. longitude 47. 54. he saw an island of ice, from about a mile to a mile and a half long, and from 50 to 70 feet high. When first seen it appeared like a white cloud.—We do not recollect ever to have heard of ice being seen in the Atlantic Ocean so late in the summer.

Gazette.

Captain Satchwell, who has arrived in Salem from Lagaira, informs, that a Spanish squadron of twelve merchant vessels was fitting out there, to dislodge the small garrison which Bolivar left at Margaritta.

A late London paper informs us, that Dr. Prettyman, Bishop of Lincoln, in his charge to the Clergy, at the Triennial Visitation at Bedford, has denounced the Bible Societies as dangerous to the established religion, and to the orthodox principles of those who attend them!!!

Beauvais, July 8.

A singular family.—A remarkable transaction, and of which there certainly exists no example, has just occurred in the commune of Choisy,ondissement of Clermont. A brother and two sisters united by similarity of views, lived in a solitary house, surrounded by a considerable piece of ground which they cultivated in common. They were of a respectable family, and their parents had given them a good education. One of the sisters, had fixed for some time in Paris, where she had acquired such a taste for the toilette as to eclipse the richest farmer's wives of her neighbourhood. On returning to live under the paternal roof, she speedily renounced her elegant dress, and clothes herself in the same garments as her brother and sister. The brother wore neither stockings or breeches and was usually dressed in a long tunic of course cloth, fastened round the waist by a belt of straw. In winter he added to this habiliment some skins of animals. The costume of the sisters was much the same, except that instead of straw, they used pieces of cord for their girdles. Internally their house exhibited the appearance of the most extreme wretchedness; there was neither bed, table, nor chair, nor any article of furniture whatever. The only things to be seen were a large wooden crucifix and an old pail filled with muddy water, which served them for drink.—They slept together on the floor, and in cold weather laid their heads so close to the embers in the fire place, that the linen which served to cover them, in lieu of night caps, was frequently burnt. In the month of December the brother died, and as the entrance to the house was generally interdicted, it was long before his decease was known.

The collector of the taxes, however, now finding when he called only the two sisters, began to entertain some suspicions, which he communicated to the Mayor of the Commune, who on his part transmitted the information to the superior authorities. Accordingly, on the 24th of June, M. Harvey, the substitute of the King's attorney, visited the commune.—On asking one of the women what was become of her brother, she coolly replied, pointing to a corner of the apartment—*he is there.* Some straw, which covered the place pointed out, being carefully removed, there appeared the dead body of a man in a state of putrefaction, and which had been lying in

the same spot for about six months. The two sisters declared that their brother died of old age and hunger, and that they lay down every night close to his corpse, in the hope, by prayer and fasting, to obtain from Heaven his resurrection, which they confidently expected. The result of the investigation showed that the two sisters tenderly loved their brother, and that it was as much from a desire of not separating from him, as from the hope of seeing him come alive, that they had so long preserved the dead body, without dreading the danger which might have been the consequence of such a proceeding. Besides the superstition practiced by these strange beings, they had the most singular habits and notions; for example, they had laid it down as a principle that whatever God sent them ought to be preserved with care. On that account they had kept numerous generations of dogs, pigs, bullocks, asses, &c. because they believed they would offend heaven if they killed one of these animals. Their garden exhibited the effects of the same system; all the young shoots of trees were preserved, and also every thing produced by seed. Those facts are authenticated by regular examinations, and it was necessary they should have been thus proved before credit could be given to the existence of so extraordinary a family so near us and in a civilized country.—*French Paper.*

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

From the New York Gazette, Sept.

Latest from France.—By captain Hillard, in a short passage from Havre, the editors of the Gazette have received Paris papers to the 17th ult. inclusive, but they are barren of news.

The passengers inform, that every thing in France was in a perfect state of tranquillity, and that the cotton market was improving.

The duke of Wellington arrived at Calais on the 14th of August, and departed the same day at 8 o'clock, for Brussels.

General Villate, commander of the 4th military division, (Nancy,) has arrested eleven persons, who were engaged in a plot. Their accomplices made their escape.

By an ordinance of the king, of the 10th of August, Mr. Moreau, brother to the general of that name, has been appointed post master general.

At Havre, the 14th of August, the price of cotton (duty free) was, for Georgia, 2l. 30c. Potashes do. 70 fr. 50 c.

London, Aug. 12.

"Ministry at war.—It is not ascertained upon what grounds. Le Journal de Debats of the 6th inst. stated, that thirty lieutenant generals had been just placed in activity in the capacity of inspector generals, and sixty major generals had been added to them.

"We are enabled to assert, that this statement is as incorrect as that made on the following day, which designated several of the lieutenant general already appointed."

A curious exhibition was yesterday made through the principal streets of the metropolis, which might correct the vanity of our four-in-hand club. The four horses which were captured with the military carriage of Bonaparte, after the battle of Waterloo, were driven by one of his coachmen without carriage or traces. The man, dressed in the full livery of the emperor, was mounted upon the near horse of the hinder pair, and thus seated drove these spirited animals with perfect facility through the most crowded streets.

The last private accounts from Paris represent the duchess of Berri to be in a state that gives every hope of a perpetration of the elder branch of the race of the Bourbons.

When the French police detect any wine dealer in selling adulterated wine, they order it to be staved. An instance of this sort took place lately. One Polissard, a wine merchant at Paris, was found to have four pipes of wine mixed with water—not a very deleterious adulteration. The casks were ordered to be staved, and the wine emptied on the pavement.

Two frigates have sailed from Toulon, for the purpose of joining the French squadron at Tangiers, for the protection, it is said, of the French trade in the Levant. If the succeeding accounts in the Paris papers of the peculiar favour and respect shown to the French flag by the Barbary corsairs, were well founded, it could not stand in need of additional protection. Some embarrassment seems to have been caused in the money market at Paris, by the indiscreet communications of a banking house there, to its correspondents in this country. The princess of Wales continues her extraordinary tour. Her royal highness spent some days at Pera, a suburb of Constantinople, in which the foreign ambassadors reside, but did not enter the city. She received a superb assortment of jewels, silks and perfumery, from

his Mahometan majesty of Turkey, enough to raise the envy of the proudest fair one of a London rout, and valued at 45,000 piastres. Her royal highness was to proceed to Jerusalem, and visit the land of the Canaanites, the Jews, and the Saracens; previous to her returning to the picturesque scenery of her Italian villa on the lake of Como. Her royal highness's tour has proved a most profitable venture.

Ancona, July 27.

The brig St. Charles, Capt. Auguste, confirms the report that the American squadron does not seem inclined to wait for lord Exmouth but to commence the war without him. We can readily conceive the adventurous spirit of the Americans, and the rivalry which may induce them to strike the first blow on this occasion; their success, would be more annoying to the English than to the Moors themselves.

There is reason to believe, that the Americans in particular will be very difficult, on the subject of compensation; and that their squadron will not make a useless promenade in the Mediterranean.

Private letters from France state, that the deficit in the French finances is three millions sterling. In consequence of this deficit, it is said, that as soon as the Legislative bodies meet, in October, some address will be moved to the king, to intercede with the allied Powers to withdraw or diminish the number of Foreign troops, and to prolong the period of paying the tribute.

We learned that the Algerines had burned the Jupe woods that are in the rear of their town; and that they have determined to fill up the cisterns, if the English attempt to attack it.

The sublime porte seems to wish to constitute itself the sole judge of the infraction of treaties committed by the regency, and to reserve to itself the right of punishing them, as its vassals. But it is doubtful if Europe will be satisfied with the chastisement to be thus inflicted. We may naturally suppose that the American squadron also will not be very easily satisfied in point of compensation, and that their squadron will not leave the Mediterranean for nothing.

By intelligence from Tripoli and Tunis, we learn that the standard of the Prophet is displayed by the Barbarians, and that they have placed their robberies under the protection of religious fanaticism. A Neapolitan ship of the line, two frigates, two brigs, and two corvettes, have been here on their way to meet the English and American squadrons, &c. Two vessels of his Holiness have sailed for the same destination, which is said to be Gibraltar.

ANECDOTES.

A young man who was very short and fleshy, and who was in the habit of wearing a goodly number of clothes with his side pockets well lined, was advised by a young lady to put yeast in his boots.

Mr. Printer—I thought the advice was good, and have offered it for publication, that others may profit by it. E.

THE SCOLDING WIFE.

Let forty trumpets blow their fiercest blast;
Let volleys pour from guns of every cast;
Let drums and conks their loudest notes throw forth,
Accompanied by a gale that blows due north;
Let noisy sailors curse and rant and roar;
Let watchmen bellow and let drunkard's snore;
Let cats their charming ditties loudly squall;
Let frighten'd women scream, let children bawl;
Let blacksmiths, boisterous, smite the burning steel;
Let cataracts descend, let thunders peal:
Yet only listen, and I'll lay my life,
Above this dreadful din you'll hear my wife.

A young woman about to take her oath before a justice of the peace, as a witness in some cause, the examiner asked her by what title she should set her down, whether maid, wife, or widow? "O certainly a maid!" said she, "for I never was married." He seeing her a handsome, agreeable girl, asked her how old she was—she answered four and twenty. "How," said he, "four and twenty! have a care, my girl, what you say; remember you are now on your oath—may I safely set you down a maid at these years?" The girl, struck with the question, and considering awhile with herself, said, "I pray you, sir, to avoid all mistakes, write me down young woman."

When Mr. Charles Fox was vehemently teased for some money by a Hebrew creditor, he told him he would discharge the incumbrance as soon as possible. "But Mr. Fox name the day." "The day of judgment."—"O, mishter Fox, that will be too bishy a day for us." "Right, Moses, so we will make it the day after."

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife SARAH, has left my bed and board without any just cause, I forbid any person trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

John Matthews.

Sept. 30th, 1816—3t.

MARRIED.

Love at first sight.—At Philadelphia, by the Rev. Dr. Abecrombie, Mr. WILLIAM WALLACE, merchant, to the sweet and amiable Miss KIRBY LEECH, both of that city. "Delays are dangerous," to prevent which the happy pair went through the whole ceremony of courtship, consent and marriage, in the short space of thirty minutes.

The wound was deep, 'twas death to tarry;
To heal each wound, at once they marry.

DIED.

On the 22d inst. Mrs. Featherston, consort of Mr. Jonathan Featherston, of Deerfield.

On the 11th inst. at his seat near Richmond, in Virginia, Hon. John Clapton, for a great number of years a member of Congress from that state.

Also, several weeks ago, Hon. Thomas Gholson, likewise a member of Congress from that state.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, issued out of the Court of Chancery of the state of New Jersey, will be exposed to sale at public vendue on Thursday, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Hotel in Bridgetown, in the county of Cumberland, a certain

Tract of Land,

Situate, lying and being in the county of Cumberland, in the state of New Jersey, beginning at Tuckahoe River, at a corner of lands laid off to the heirs of Clement Hall, thence by said land, south seventy three degrees west, two hundred and twenty chains to a corner in Scott's line, and also a corner to said Hall, thence along said Scott's line south eleven degrees west one hundred chains to a corner in said line, also corner to land belonging to the heirs of John Blackwood, Esq. deceased, thence by their land, north eighty seven degrees east, one hundred and thirty five chains to a corner; thence north three degrees west about forty eight chains to a corner, thence north eighty seven degrees east, eighty eight chains and twenty links to Tuckahoe river aforesaid; thence along the said river the several courses thereof to the place of beginning, containing two thousand two hundred and forty acres of land be the same more or less, (excepting so much thereof of the said Mill Tract of fifty acres, as may lay within the aforesaid bounds, and also excepting and reserving out of the said described tract of land, three hundred acres, which Joseph Jones, sold and conveyed to John Hill and Ichabod Compton;) Seized as the property of Jacob Abbott defendant, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas F. Leeming complainant, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

September 30th, 1816—2m

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Orphan's Court of the county of Salem, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Saturday, the 30th of November, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Two lots of Land,

Situate in the township of Upper Alloway Creek, adjoining lands of David Carl, and others, said to contain three quarters of an acre, late the property of Joseph Morris, Esq. deceased; and will be sold for cash.

Edward B. Gibbs, Adm'r.

September 30th, 1816—2m

40 Dollars Reward.

BEWARE OF THE ROBBER.

WAS taken up and convicted in the month of April last, a young man by the name of RICHARD WILLIAMS, for robbing a sloop at Hancock's Bridge, and fined; for which fine he was sold out of Salem jail. The subscriber having paid the fine and fees and released him from prison he on the night of the 24th of September showed his gratitude by robbing him of 15 yards of flannel, dressed cloth, a drab coloured surt-out coat, and a gun with the letters V. B. cut on the side of the breech; also other articles not mentioned, such as clothing and victuals, and one quart of liquor.—He had on when he went away a green coat; he is short but thick set, very talkative, downcast look, has a scar on one cheek, and brown complexion.

Whoever will take up said robber and secure him in any jail within the United States, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

Valentine Balenger.

Hancock's Bridge, Sept. 30th, 1816—3t.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Orphan's Court of the County of Cumberland, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Tuesday, the 3d of December next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A House and Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining lands of Butler Newcomb and others, containing forty-three acres, more or less, to be sold in lots, together with ten acres of Salt Marsh, adjoining marsh of Henry Shaw and others, late the property of William Joslin, deceased. Terms at sale.

ZACCHEUS JOSLIN, Guardian.

September 26th, 1816—30 2m

One Cent Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 22d inst. an indentured apprentice boy named DAVID PETTIT, about twenty years of age. The above reward will be given, but no charges. All persons are warned against employing, trusting, or harbouring said boy, at the peril of the law.

DAVID G. GARRISON.

Deerfield Street, Sept. 30th, 1816—3t.

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 or the vicinity of the Upper Lakes and the State of Ohio, and on or adjacent the waters of Lake Michigan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of a pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salt beef, 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 as may be necessary, 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 commanders of fortified places or posts, to call for rations, when the same can be transported, or at any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of the 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 evaporation 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 character, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The authority 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 10, 1816.

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.

T. J. FOSTER

He respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the practice of Medicine at Bridgetown, and may be found at his residence, on the 10th of July, 1816.

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 No. Elizabeth.

Thomas Lee.

August 26, 1816—14.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

THE following property, situated 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 5000 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 McKean 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. 14

Five Hundred Dollars REWARD.

RECAPED from the prison in Chillicothe, a state of Ohio, on the night of the 4th of June, JAS. ESSEX, alias JAMES ESSEX CROSBYSTERING.

He is about 30 years of age, about five feet seven inches high, of a fair complexion, thin visage, light hair, large eyes, Roman nose, large whiskers, by trade a clothier, can work at padding, or any employment in manufactures, and is also expert at the sword exercise and boxing. He was born in Warwickshire, in England, and it is believed came within the last year from Canada to this state.

The said Jas. Essex, alias James Essex Crosbystering, was committed to jail last January, on a charge of robbing the mail of the U. States.—His partner, who calls himself Thomas Noble, alias Thomas W. Noble, is now in prison on a charge of robbing the mail at the same time. The above reward will be given for his apprehension, and delivery, or confinement in any jail of the United States, so that he can be brought to trial.

John Hamm,

Marshal of Ohio District.

Zanesville, Ohio, July 25. Sep 9—6t

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 26, 1816—14

Cape May Orphan's Court.

Term of August, 1816.

Present, Elijah Townsend, John Dickinson, 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 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

BLANKS FORSALE

At the Office of the Whig.

NOTICE

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of Samuel Andrews, an insolvent debtor, are requested to present their accounts to Josiah Andrews, on or before the first day of the second month (February) next, in order that a dividend may be made, according to law.

JOSIAH ANDREWS, Assignee.

Fairfield, 9th mo. 10th, 1816—3t

Notice is hereby given.

THAT I 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 October next, at the Court House in Bridgetown, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear what can be said for or against my liberation from confinement as an insolvent debtor.

Joseph Sweet.

September 16, 1816—4t

WILLIAM STELLING

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has commenced the Practice of Medicine in Bridgetown, and flatters himself that by assiduous attention he shall merit a share of public patronage.

September 16th, 1816—14

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.

NOTICE

BY virtue of a Decree of the Orphan's Court of the county of Cumberland, will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises, on Monday, the 30th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, adjoining lands of Ezekiel Foster, Esq. and others, containing eighty eight acres, be the same more or less, late the property of John Whitman, deceased. Terms at sale.

ISAIAH DUNLAP, Admr.

September 2—4t

Timber Land For Sale.

TO be sold at private sale, one hundred and seventy five acres of Oak and Pine Timber Land of the first quality, lying within from 4 to 5 miles of Dorchester Landing. For terms apply to the subscriber.

John Young.

Millville, September 14th, 1816.

N. B. WANTED—Choppers and Carters to cut and cart 2000 cords of wood. Apply as above. Sep 23—6t

NOTICE

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the ancient and respectable stand known by the name of Ireland's Mill, where he intends to carry on the Fulling business in its various branches. He flatters himself from the encouragement that he has met with before, and his long practice in, and knowledge of the business, that he shall be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom. All orders left at the Hotel, Bridgetown, or at the house of the subscriber, Fairton, will be attended to with care and dispatch, and the cloth left at either of those places, as directed.

John Tompkins.

Fairton, September 20, 1816—3t

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public vendue, on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of October, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Bridgetown, in the county of Cumberland, at the house of Philip Sander.

A House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining land of Godfrey Hecker and others, said to contain half an acre more or less, together with all other land of the defendant in said county.—Seized as the property of William S. Sands, and taken in execution at the suit of Ephraim Leake, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, Sheriff.

Bridgetown, September 23, 1816.—4t

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT supplementary to the act passed the thirtieth of March, one thousand eight hundred and two, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That it is hereby granted to any citizen of the United States, unless by the express direction of the president of the United States, and upon such terms and conditions as the public interest may, in his opinion, require.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares and merchandize, carried by a foreigner into the lands to which the Indians title has not been extinguished,

for the purpose of being used in the Indian trade, and all articles of poultry, of provisions, or of any other kind, purchased by foreigners from Indians or tribes of Indians, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be and the same are hereby forfeited, one half thereof to the use of the Informer, and the remainder to the United States: Provided, That the goods, wares and merchandise are seized prior to their sale to an Indian or Indian tribe, and they are removed beyond the limits of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if a foreigner go into any country which is allotted or secured by treaty to either of the Indian tribes within the territorial limits of the United States, or to which the Indian title has not been extinguished without a pass first had and obtained from the governor of one of the states or territories of the United States, adjoining the country into which he may go, or the officer of the troops of the United States commanding at the nearest post on the frontiers, or such other persons as the president of the United States may from time to time authorise to grant the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month, or more than twelve months, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That trials for offences against this act shall be had in the courts of the United States of the territory in which the person accused may be arrested, or in the circuit court of the United States, of the district into which he may be first carried, after his arrest.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That each and every person charged with a violation of the second section of this act shall if arrested, be indicted and tried in one of the courts aforesaid, and that the conviction of the accused shall authorise the court to cause the goods intended to be sold to, and articles purchased from the Indians, belonging to him, or taken in his possession, to be sold, one half to the use of the Informer, and the other to the use of the United States. But if goods intended to be sold, or articles purchased from the Indians contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be seized, and the owner or person in possession of them should make his escape, or from any other cause cannot be brought to trial, it shall and may be lawful for the United States attorney of the territory in which they may be seized, or the district attorney at the United States of the district into which they may have been first carried after they are seized, to proceed against the said goods intended to be sold to, or articles purchased from the Indians, in the manner directed to be observed in the case of goods, wares or merchandise brought into the United States in violation of the revenue laws.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the president of the United States be, and he hereby is authorised to use the military force of the United States whenever it may be necessary to carry into effect this act, as far as it relates to seizure of goods to be sold to, or articles already purchased from, the Indians or to the arrest of persons charged with violating its provisions.

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 Charles Ross and Samuel Breck, surviving executors of John Ross, deceased.

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 an act of Congress, passed at the present session, 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," be, and he is hereby authorised to audit and settle the claim of Charles Ross and Samuel Breck, surviving executors of John Ross, deceased, by ascertaining, or causing to be ascertained, in the manner prescribed in the aforesaid act, the amount of damages which they have sustained, in consequence of the occupation by the troops of the United States of Point Petre, in the state of Georgia, in the loss of the rent of the farm attached thereto, the destruction of the buildings, and of the wood, and other fuel thereon.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount thereof, when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said Charles Ross and Samuel Breck, executors aforesaid, 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 27, 1816.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.