

On all royal, super-royal, imperial, elephant, medium, demy, crown, folio, quarto post, cap, and post paper, suitable for writing, or blank books, and all drawing and copper plate paper, twenty cents per pound.

On all paper suitable for staining and for printing, twelve cents per pound.

On all other paper, two cents per pound.

On screws of iron, commonly called wood screws, not exceeding one inch in length, eight cents per gross; over one inch, and not exceeding two inches in length, fourteen cents per gross; over two inches in length, twenty cents per gross.

On linseed oil, twenty-five cents per gallon.

Resolved, That the committee on manufactures be instructed to report a bill pursuant to the foregoing resolution.

Subjects of importance are multiplying daily on the files of the House, and it is already apparent that there is a great deal of talent as well as disposition for speaking within it. A busy, interesting session (for peace time) may be expected. There is an unusually full attendance in the House—of the whole number 189, including delegates, all are or have been here excepting two, viz. Mr. Jones, of Va. and Mr. Bryan, of Tennessee, both of whom, it is understood, are detained by indisposition.

Gen. Van Rensselaer, of N. York, has resigned his seat and gone home, with the appointment of deputy post master for the city of Albany, vice Solomon Southwick, removed.

Reduction of Compensation and Salaries.

"The proposition submitted in the Senate, having for its object a reduction of the daily pay and travelling allowance of members of Congress, and the salaries of the officers of the government generally has been postponed, ostensibly on the ground that such a measure would more properly originate in the House. Whilst in the House, a resolution offered by Mr. Edwards, of Connecticut, pursuant to instructions from the Legislature of that state, to enquire into the expediency of reducing the daily pay of members to \$6, and the salaries generally to which they were previous to the year 1809, was by a majority of 31 votes refused a consideration. A motion less restricted in its character will yet be offered, and I think favorable, although I now doubt very much whether anything will be effected. Many of the members do not hesitate to say that their constituents do not call for the measure, and they shall of course follow the dictates of their judgment by voting against it.

Several resolutions, calling for information from different departments of the government on a variety of subjects, have been adopted."

January 12.

Appropriation for the Indian Department.

"After a further debate of two days on the item in the partial appropriation bill, which proposed an appropriation for the Indian department, in which the question was, whether the blank be filled with \$100,000, seventy thousand of which to cover a deficiency of the past year, a resolution proposed by Mr. Plumer, of N. H. calling on the Secretary at War for a statement of the amount and objects of the excess of expenditure beyond the appropriation, and the reasons for it, has been agreed to, and the whole subject postponed to Tuesday next.

As the debate progressed, it became more animated and latitudinous in its range. The point at issue was, whether the Secretary was justified, or could justify himself in exceeding the allowance for this object granted by Congress. Many things, however were said, not immediately relevant thereto.

Mr. Dwight, a new member and young man, from Massachusetts, advocated the Secretary in strong terms, and introduced a document in proof of his position. This paper purported to be a copy of the instructions of the Secretary at War to the Indian agents in March last, after the grant of one hundred thousand dollars by Congress, in which he required them in general terms, to limit their expenditure. Mr. D. in the course of his remarks, bestowed censures quite freely on the committee of ways and means of the last session, for paring down the appropriation to low, &c.

Mr. Smith, of Md. (chairman of the committee of ways and means of the last as well as present session) evidently under excited feelings, rallied Mr. D. in pretty severe terms for his left-handed compliments, avowing that they were misdirected, whatever was the wisdom or otherwise of the recommendation of the committee at the last session, the House by adopting it, made the measure their own. He also disliked such a method of smuggling papers of that kind into the House.

Mr. Mitchell, of S. C. could not, with the information he possessed, vote for the appropriation, he thought it clearly incumbent on the Secretary at War to furnish the House with the rea-

sions which had induced him to transcend the sum allowed by law.

Mr. Buchanan spoke at length—he had information enough to satisfy him, that the Secretary had acted correctly, may commendably. The Indian department was established by law; the executive government were bound to carry into effect the laws of Congress. The money appropriated to this department was applied to several purposes—if there was a defect of appropriation to meet all those objects, and the Secretary was restrained thereby, he would in its application have the power of selecting those objects—which was equivalent to legislation. If Congress intended any change in the administration of this department, it ought to have so determined by law. The neglect to make an adequate appropriation could not have the effect of repealing any of the provisions of the old law establishing the Indian department, &c.

Mr. Randolph replied to Messrs. Smyth and Buchanan, in his usual desultory and sarcastic manner. He understood that the Secretary at War last year asked \$170,000 for the Indian department. Congress told him, you are unreasonable, the Treasury can't spare so much; you shall have but \$100,000; was it therefore the case, that this subordinate officer comes before you and says I will. In private life, if a claim was preferred against himself, he took the liberty to ask what it was for—shew your account. If the claimant was an agent, he should examine critically his instructions and license—if these had been transcended or disregarded, he must be acquainted with the why and wherefore—he would not go in quest of evidence against himself, but in the absence of it would reject the claim. He would not say that the Secretary could not justify himself, but as the matter now stood, the presumption was clearly against him.

He had acted contrary to the expressed will of Congress; and had shewn no reason or necessity for it. He, Mr. R. had no right to vote away the money of his constituents, without better evidence of the justness of the claim. It was their money, not his—he was only their administrator, &c.

Messrs. Baldwin and Tod spoke in favor of the appropriation, the information already afforded was satisfactory to them. The deficiency would and ought to be covered, and they deprecated further delay, &c.

In the course of the direct and incidental proceedings in relation to this subject, several other gentlemen expressed their sentiments. Messrs. Gilmer, Stevenson, Floyd, and Nelson of Md. were disposed to reprehend the Secretary—as at present advised they could not vote for the sum asked.

Messrs. Burrows, Walworth, and Wright, could see no difficulty about it. They were satisfied with the information afforded, and thought no blame could justly attach to the Secretary, &c.

My opinion in regard to this business is, that, in consideration of the amount expended for several years on this department, Congress at their last session reduced the allowance for 1821, to a sum inconveniently small—and taking into account the time the reduction was made, and its not having been expected, it would have been difficult, perhaps impossible, to have restricted the expenditure within the appropriation, without producing an interruption in the system of Indian trade and intercourse, which might possibly have compromised the public interest. But it does not appear that the expenditure was at all limited, in consequence of the reduced allowance, inasmuch as the whole sum of \$170,000 originally asked for has been expended. I think also that the executive departments of the government have been of late inclined to disregard too much the will of the Legislature in regard to appropriations. That a check is called for—that it was extremely imprudent in the Secretary at War, not to have made at the outset a full and frank disclosure of the transaction as it really is, with the reasons which, in his judgment, rendered it necessary to exceed the amount allowed by law, and to have thrown himself upon the favorable consideration of Congress. After what has passed, I consider it clearly due both to Congress and that officer, that the statement required should be furnished before any further proceedings are had on the bill.

Unavailable Funds, &c.

"You will recollect that Mr. Rankin some time ago submitted a proposition of enquiry concerning the unavailable funds of the Treasury. That resolution not having been called upon by the mover, and under the apprehension that it was intended to permit it to sleep, Mr. Cook submitted a resolution, having in view the same object, but more extensive and minute in its detail. In the course of his observations in favor of its adoption, Mr. C. intimated some things calculated to create doubts whether the Secretary of the Treasury had acted with discretion, or even in obedience to law, in the management of the funds derived from the sale of lands in the western country—particularly

did he complain (if reports were true) that deposits should be made in the Bank of Missouri, after private confidence in the solvency of the institution was impaired, and of his neglect to withdraw those deposits in season, which, however, he understood he was prohibited from doing, in virtue of a contract with the Bank, by which it was allowed the privilege of retaining those deposits for a specified time. He wished to know the authority for making such a contract, especially as he was inclined to believe the Treasury had suffered by it.

Messrs. Hardin and Baldwin were sorry to hear such imputations cast on an officer of this government on a motion to call for facts. It the gentleman was disposed to wage war against the Secretary of the Treasury, as he had before given some indications, it was suggested that the appointment of a committee with power to send for persons and papers, would be the most correct course. To agree to the resolution after the charges that had been made, would be to give them an importance which it was conceived they did not merit. Mr. Cook, in reply, disclaimed having made any charges against the Secretary of the Treasury, if it should turn out, upon a report of facts, that public sentiment and his own impressions were erroneous, he was willing and desirous that they should be expunged. The resolution was agreed to.

Bankrupt Law.

"A resolution, submitted by Mr. Blair, of S. C. requesting information of the President relative to the operation of the bankrupt law of 1800, has been agreed to in the House. It was opposed by Messrs. Sergeant and Calden, on the ground that the information sought, could not probably be obtained in season, to act on the bill this session; if indeed it should be assigned as a cause for not taking it up. Mr. Lowndes supported his colleague—The vote was 77 to 71.

Organization of the Militia.

"A bill has been reported by the committee on the militia to provide for the discipline of the militia of the United States; the prominent feature of which is to require the officers therein named within the limits of, and belong to each brigade of militia, to encamp at some designated point once a year for a limited time, for the purpose of instruction and improvement in military discipline, granting a compensation for the time so employed.

The report of the committee of manufactures unfavorable to legislating at this time on the subject has, on motion of Mr. Nelson, of Md. been referred to the same committee of the whole, to which was committed Mr. Baldwin's resolutions.

Another proposed amendment of the Constitution of the U. States.

"Mr. Woodson has laid on the table of the House of Representatives the following joint resolutions: Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following amendment to the constitution of the United States be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, which when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution.

"That, in all controversies where the judicial power of the United States shall be so construed as to extend to any case in law or equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, or treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority, and to which a state shall be a party; and in all controversies in which a state may desire to become a party, in consequence of having the constitution or laws of such state questioned, the Senate of the U. States shall have appellate jurisdiction."

New-Jersey Resolutions.

"In the Senate, pursuant to instructions from the Legislature of New-Jersey, Mr. Dickerson has introduced a bill to provide for the settlement of differences between two or more states respecting territorial limits, &c. agreeably to the constitution. In the House, Mr. Condict offered a resolution for the same object, which was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The resolutions approving the proposition of the state of Maryland, relative to the appropriation of a portion of the public lands for the purposes of education among the Atlantic states, have been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Southard, and in the house by Mr. Eaton.

Mr. Eustis has submitted a proposition directing the committee of ways and means to enquire into the expediency of now making an appropriation for the supply of clothing for the army for the year 1822. Mr. E. remarked that the reason which influenced him in making the motion, was, by an early appropriation, to enable the manufacturers with small capitals to supply it. In this way, it was practicable to do it, and he hoped, if the situation of the treasury would allow it, might be done. It was an object which he had long wished to see effected.

Apportionment Bill.

"This bill was a short time under consideration yesterday, but during the pendency of a motion to strike 40,000 as the ratio of representation, with a view of giving an opportunity of moving other members. The committee rose, and the bill was postponed to Tuesday next.

In the Senate, Mr. Holmes of Maine, from the committee of finance, has made a detailed report, unfavorable to the memorial of Transylvania University, praying for the repeal of the duties imposed on foreign printed books. [Similar to that presented in the House from the University of Virginia.]

Navigation Laws.

"A long and argumentative memorial has been presented in the House by Mr. Newton, from Norfolk, Va. complaining of the injurious operation on that town and section of country, of the countervailing navigation laws of the United States—that there is no probability of their producing the effect of driving Great Britain from the policy she has so long pursued, and seems determined to adhere to, and praying their repeal. Referred to the committee on commerce."

January 14.

"Most of this day has been employed on the resolution submitted some time since by Mr. Nelson, of Md. proposing the appointment of a committee to enquire into the expediency of distributing among the old states a portion of the public lands for the purposes of education—several members spoke on the occasion. After refusing its reference to the committee on public lands, and before the question of raising a select committee for the purpose was decided, on motion of Mr. Rankin, the House adjourned."

January 15.

"This morning Mr. Nelson, of Md. withdrew the resolution in relation to the appropriation of a portion of the public lands, for the purposes of education, which was the subject of a long desultory debate yesterday, and offered a substitute directly involving the main principle. This substitute was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union. When the subject is again taken up, the merits will fairly be the matter for consideration.

The committee on revolutionary pensions have reported a bill, authorizing and requiring the secretary at War to re-examine those applications for readmission on the pension roll, from persons who have been stricken therefrom on account of the amount in value of their property, and to restore those who shall be proved to be in such indigent circumstances as to stand in need of the assistance of the country for support. The pension to commence from the time the schedule on which the favorable decision was founded, shall have been filed.

Mr. Rhea has presented in the House a memorial from the Manumission Society of the state of Tennessee, praying Congress to pass a law declaring that children born of slave parents in the district of Columbia, shall be free at a given age. Referred to the committee on the judiciary."

More Piracy.

We gave a short account the other day of the piracy committed on board of the Royal, Captain Robbins, and the Mary Rose, Capt. Douglass. The latter vessel has arrived at New-London, and the particulars of the outrage committed on board of her, (which were of course unknown to Capt. Robbins when he arrived at Charleston) are published in the New London Gazette. The pirates followed their usual mode of doing business. They searched every part of the vessel for money—broke open the trunks, &c.—beat the crew in a most unmerciful manner. They hung the captain by the neck, about a foot clear of the deck; at the same time two men beating him on the back with swords, and another with a dagger standing before him, calling out for the money. They kept him in this situation, until he lost his senses, when they let him down. The second mate was then hung up by the peak downfall, and beat him with their swords; and cut the flesh of his back, and cut him about the head, and at last lowered him down, where he laid for dead about half an hour. They then robbed the vessel and crew of every thing they could take away.

The mate of the Mary-Rose entered on board after the death of Capt. Treat, late commander, and was in Havana from the beginning of October, to the 20th of November last; and while there, saw this particular schooner under repair—he also saw and conversed with the man who appeared then acting as mate of the schooner. When the piratical sch. sent tier boat to board the Mary Rose, the officer of the board was immediately known by the mate, to be the person whom he saw acting as mate in the same schooner at Havana. He also recognized two of the hands in the boat, as two whom he had seen at work on board the same schooner; being confident she was the same he

had lately seen under repair at Havana.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10.

From Havana.—Our paper, by the schr. Comet, arrived on Tuesday evening, are to the 1st inst. some extracts from which will be found in this morning's Courier.

Under the marine head, in yesterday's paper, we mentioned that Lt. Kearney, of the U. S. brig Enterprise, had broken up the piratical establishment at Cape Antonio—we understand the information reached Havana just before the Comet sailed, by a vessel from the Cape—it is stated, that most of the crew of the Enterprise were landed in her boats, but that the pirates fled on their approach; a large supply of provisions, &c. was taken, and their houses burnt!

Foreign Intelligence.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8.

By the arrival last evening of the brig Mattewan, Scribner, in 46 days from Curacao, we have received from our attentive correspondents, regular files of papers to the 15th ult. inclusive. By this arrival, we learn that the United States brig of war Spark, Capt. Elton, had arrived at Curacao on the 19th Dec. from a cruise to windward. —Nat. Adv.

The second expedition of General La Torre, consisting of the Hercules brig of war, and to other vessels, with between 5 and 6,000 men on board, had made a landing at Los Sagus, in the Gulf of Maracaibo. A curious sight must have presented itself on the landing of the troops; every soldier having, in addition to his baggage, a pig, a turkey or some other description of live stock, slung over his shoulder.

A felucca belonging to La Torre's expedition having a great quantity of arms and ammunition on board for the use of the troops, run ashore at Cumarebo, and was taken possession of by the independents.

Bolivia is reported to be in Maracaibo with 6,000 men, and was about to proceed with his force for the reduction of Puerto Cabello.

By this arrival we have received the IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF SPANISH ST. DOMINGO, being a confirmation of what we published a few days ago. It appears that the whole of the Spanish part of the Island of Saint Domingo had declared its independence of Spain on the 1st of December, by the unanimous voice of the people, not a drop of blood having been spilt, nor any excess committed on the occasion. The ACT OF DECLARATION consists of 39 articles, but from the late hour it was received at Curacao, they had only time to translate it as far as the ninth, which, however, is said to contain its principal features. The remainder, alluding more particularly to the future internal government of the state, is promised in the next Curacao paper.

The Preamble states, that citizens Manuel Caravagal, Colonel of the Liberating Army and Captain general; Jose Nunez de Paez, political Governor and President of the Independent State of the Spanish portion of Hayti; Juan Miente Mesco, Deputy of the Capital; Antonio Martinez Valdez for the first, and Doctor Juan Nepomuceno de Arredondo, for the second division of the north; Juan Ruiz, Colonel of the Liberating army for the last; and Vicente Mancebo for the south, had met for the purpose of establishing a form of government for the safety of the State, &c. do decree as follows;

Art. 1. Provides that the form of government shall be republican; but until a system of national representation can be brought into effect, a provisional junta of government to exist.

Art. 2. Provides that all powers shall emanate from the junta for the public safety, and to take all measures in relation to the army, finances, the administration of justice, &c. &c.

Art. 3. The dispositions taken by the Junta to be the law; and the political Governor, who is President of the State, to communicate to the different authorities of the departments.

Art. 4. Provides that they will enter into an alliance with the Republic of Colombia; and make a common cause with them.

Art. 5. A deputy to be dispatched to the Republic of Colombia with the intelligence, and acquainting them with their wishes of adhering to the union of the states, which may hereafter constitute the Republic of Colombia.

Art. 6. A Deputy to proceed to the President of the French portion of the Republic of Hayti, proposing a treaty of amity, commerce, alliance, &c.

Art. 7. Provides for the division of powers, as otherwise no real civil freedom can exist. Civil and criminal judges and courts, to be appointed by the laws.

Art. 8. Declaration as to rights which are the same as established in all republican governments.

Art. 9. All freemen, whatever their color or religion, having resided

Selected Poetry.

From Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

SMALL TALK.

Small talk is indispensable at routs, But more so at a little coterie, Where friends, in number eight—or thereabouts, Meet to enjoy loquacity and tea; If small talks were abolished, I've my doubts If ladies would survive to fifty three; Nor shall the stigma, ladies, fall on you, Men love a little bit of small talk too.

solemn occasion: to bring our praises and thanksgivings for the innumerable blessings which we have received at thy hands. We bless thee for our creation, preservation and all the blessings of this life. We thank thee for the inestimable love in the redemption of the world by our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, for the means of grace and for the hope of glory. We would particularly thank thee, at this time, for the great things which thou hast done for our fathers and to us.— Thou didst bring our fathers from a far country, and plant them as a vine in this goodly land—thou didst cast out the heathen before them, and plant them in this fruitful vineyard. And when they were in danger of losing their liberties, thou didst strengthen their arms and conquer their enemies, and secure unto them, and unto us their children, the greatest of all earthly blessings— independence and the enjoyment of civil and religious liberties!— O God, thou hast done more for us than for any other nation of the earth; and we desire to be thankful!— O that we knew how to value these greatest of all earthly treasures!— O that we knew how to take care of them, and to transmit them uncontaminated to our latest posterity!— O that our hearts were unfeignedly thankful, to show forth thy praise not only with our lips, but also in our lives, by giving up our hearts to thy service, and by walking before thee in holiness and righteousness all our days.

on this solemn occasion, bring before thee, the Most High—the God of heaven and of earth! O hear them, for our Saviour's sake—to whom, with thee the Father, and the Holy Spirit, we would ascribe, glory and honor for ever. Amen.

Bank Note Exchange. CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Table listing bank notes from various states including U.S. Branch Bank Notes, New York Bank Notes, New Jersey Notes, Pennsylvania Notes, Delaware Notes, and Maryland Notes.

SILAS W. SEXTON, Fashionable Clothier and Merchant Taylor, No. 28, MARKET STREET.

Brush Manufactory, No. 4, north 3d street, Philadelphia. The subscriber has on hand, a large stock consisting of a very general assortment of good brushes, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

Save your bristles.—The value of hogs' bristles is not perhaps generally known, or there would be more attention paid to saving them.—A pound of clean white bristles is worth from 60 to 75 cts. and dark ones from 30 to 50, according to the length.

BENNETT & WALTON, No. 37, Market Street, Philad'a. PROPOSE TO PUBLISH, BY SUBSCRIPTION,— BROOKES'S

General Gazetteer Improved, Or, a new and compendious Geographical Dictionary; Containing a description of the Empires, Kingdoms, states, provinces, cities, towns, forts, seas, harbors, rivers, lakes, mountains, capes, &c. in the

KNOWN WORLD: With the government, customs, manners, and religion of the inhabitants; the extent, boundaries and natural productions of each country; the trade, manufactures and curiosities of the cities and towns; their longitude, latitude, bearings and distances, in English miles, from remarkable places; and the various events by which they have been distinguished.

The Constitution of the United States, the ordinance of 1787, and the Constitutions of the respective States; Together with a succinct account of at least fifteen hundred cities, towns and villages in America, more than have appeared in any foreign edition of the same work; in which the numerous mistakes & deficiencies of European Gazetteers, respecting this country, are corrected and supplied.

Illustrated by a neat colored Map of the United States. ORIGINALY WRITTEN By R. Brookes, M. D.

The fourth American, from the London edition of 1819, with additions and improvements BY WILLIAM DARBY, Member of the New-York Historical Society, Author of a Map and Statistical Account of Louisiana; Emigrant's Guide; and a Tour from New-York to Detroit.

IN order to render this edition in a peculiar manner valuable to an American reader, the publishers have employed William Darby of this city as editor, to collect and insert the names of such remarkable places on this continent, adjacent islands and elsewhere, as have not hitherto found a place in any gazetteer extant; to remodel such articles as are erroneously or defectively stated, in the original work; and in fine, as far as practicable, to comprise all the places worthy of notice in the world.

So many changes have taken place in Europe in the course of the last 8 or 10 years, as to render necessary a careful digest of the present limits of most states in that quarter of the world.

It must be obvious that in an age of active enterprise, discoveries, improvements and changes in objects of Geographical Science will be so rapid, and unceasing in their operations, as in a few years, to render defective or obsolete any System of Geography, however perfect they may be at the time of publication. It must also be more than apparent that the correctness of these observations apply with particular force to America; in one section of which, a widely extended revolution is daily developing; as objects of Geographical and Historical record, names of places, very imperfectly or entirely unknown to science, previous to the occurrence of the events which have given them a title to literary attention; and in another quarter, the energies of a free and enterprising people are effecting revolutions on the face of nature, with a celerity and an extent which has no parallel in the progress of human affairs.

The publication of the work has hitherto been delayed in order to procure the census of 1820, which has not yet been completed. The publishers however confidently hope to receive the necessary document, and present the work to their patrons, in the course of the ensuing season, in a form worthy of their acceptance; but the Gazetteer will not be put to press before the returns of the census are obtained, collated, and the various articles digested according to its results.

TERMS. The work to be comprised in one octavo volume of about 900 pages, printed on good paper, and to be illustrated by a new and neat colored Map of the United States, projected and engraved for the express purpose, to contain the political subdivisions, made up to the period of publication. Price, neatly bound, Three Dollars and 50 cts. payable on delivery.

CHEAP China, Glass and Queensware. REMOVAL. The Subscriber has removed his Wholesale and Retail Stores from No. 110, N. Front, and No. 100 North Third, to No. 10, North Third street, where he is now opening, in addition to his former stock, a very extensive assortment of

R. Tyndale. Philadelphia, Sept 17-361q

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, THE ECLECTIC REPERTORY, FOR THE YEAR 1821. ALSO, The Presbyterian Magazine, From No. 1 to No. 11.

To Subscribers. Will be taken in payment for the Whig, at store prices, the following articles, viz: Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Flour, and if delivered within a short time, Pork.

LIST OF LETTERS.

- Remaining in the Post Office, at BRIDGETOWN, N. J. January 1, 1822. A. Samuel Austin. B. Alexander Bowie, 2 Cornelia Brookfield, William Bevan, Sarah F. Bowen, Charles Bussaba, Miss Bussaby. D. John Dorton, Henry Danzenbaker, Ann Dare. E. Rosanna Erwin. F. George Fisher. G. William Garrison, John Gamble, Charles Griner, Editors of the West-Jersey Gazette. H. James B. Hunt, Richard Hand. I. Thomas Kierley, R. G. Kendal, L. Library Company. M. Robert M'Gee, 2. N.—Peter Nuvce. O. Elisha Osgood. P. John Parris. R. Gideon Richman, Amelia B. Reeve. S. Isaac Statham, John Saj, James Sheppard, Doct. P. H. Snow. T. George B. Townsend, Capt. John Tubman. W. Daniel Woodruff, Isabella Willas, Isabella Wilson.

CURTIS OGDEN, P. M. [Jan 7—54 St.]

FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER Offers to the public, at Private Sale, the following described PROPERTY, viz.

No. 1. Is a Farm, situate at Newport, in the township of Downe, 110 acres, 50 of which are tillable, and enclosed by cedar fence, and the remainder brush land of a fine growth. On the premises is a good Dwelling House arid Barn, a fine Apple and Peach Orchard.

No. 2. is a Lot of 334 acres, opposite the above in Newport aforesaid, on which there is a large two story Dwelling House, a Kitchen and other out buildings. The above was formerly the property of Henry Socwell, Esq.

No. 3. Is 250 acres of Brush Land in said township, of a handsome growth and a considerable quantity now fit for cutting into cord wood. It is all from 2 1/2 to 4 miles from the Landing at Newport.

No. 4. Is a Lot of 15 acres of Bank Meadow, within 1/4 of a mile of Newport. This Meadow is in good order, and the chief part of it is of an excellent quality.

No. 5. Is a Lot of Salt Marsh, on Newport Creek, 70 acres. An indisputable title will be given for the whole or a part of the following property, and the payments made easy. ZACCHEUS JOSLIN. Newport, N. J. Dec. 31—18

NOTICE. THE Partnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers, under the firm of BROWN & ALLEN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to Joseph Brown, who is duly authorized to receive the same; all persons having demands will present them to him for settlement. JOSEPH BROWN. DAVID ALLEN. Port Elizabeth, Sept. 20th, 1821. Oct. 1—18

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David Fogg, John Powell, Assignees.

For Sale, A HOUSE & LOT, IN BRIDGETON, on the east side of the Creek, near the Free Landing, now occupied by William Stelling.

Two lots of very thriving young Timbered Land, Near the old road to the Beaver dam, adjoining Moses Veal, and others.

The above property will be sold low, and payments made easy. Enquire of Lucius Q. C. Elmer. Bridgeton, January 7. 54 N. B.—I will sell an excellent travelling HORSE—kind and gentle in a team or a plough.

PRINTING Neatly executed at this Office.